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An analysis of toponyms and toponymic patterns in eight parishes of the upper Kelvin basin

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M.A. (Hons), M.Sc.

Submitted for the Degree of Doctor of Philosophy

School of Humanities
College of Arts
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Abstract

This thesis examines a small but unfashionable area of Scotland, invisible to tourist guidebooks, heavily urbanised, and whose towns have won environmental ‘Carbuncle awards’ from the Scottish media. Yet it is deep in Gaelic and Scots place-names which reveal a landscape that past inhabitants perceived to be a green and relatively pleasant land, if perhaps not flowing with milk and honey.

Part Three belies its numeration, in that it is the core of the study, examining in detail the place-names of eight (modern) parishes, listing old forms and attempting a sound etymology for each. Part One, based on the data gathered for Part Three, attempts to seek patterns among these names, both between and within the languages concerned. Inter alia, it seeks to explore the degree to which the choice of elements for a particular name, from any language’s toponymicon, is conditioned by cultural, political and social influences ranging from feudal and parochial authorities, through the influence of Scots-speaking merchants, to onomastic local farming customs. The lessons derived from Part One were then used to shed light on some etymologies in Part Three: and hopefully will be of value to researchers in other areas of the country.
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</tr>
<tr>
<td>Old Monkland parish (OMO)</td>
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Preface

Scottish toponymy has made major progress in the 21st century. Prior to the millennium, the only county in Scotland that possessed a systematic collection and treatment of its place-names in print was West Lothian (MacDonald 1941). Now, just over a decade into the new century, the much larger county of Fife is covered by 5 volumes in print, by Simon Taylor and Gilbert Márikus, the work supported by the AHRC project ‘Gaelic in medieval Scotland; the evidence of names’. The follow-on project, STIT (‘Scottish Toponymy in Transition’) will shortly publish volumes on Menteith, Clackmannanshire and Kinross-shire, and has initiated research on Berwickshire and Cunninghame in Ayrshire. Gilbert Márikus has also covered the island of Bute systematically, whilst the Scottish Place-Name Society, in addition to supporting the publication of the Fife volumes, has published Norman Dixon’s 1947 Ph.D. thesis *The Place-Names of Midlothian*.

This Ph.D. is not part of these AHRC-funded projects, but was partly driven by the desire to add to this growing collection. It contains the systematically-researched place-names of a group of parishes north-east of Glasgow, falling within the former counties of Lanarkshire, Dunbartonshire and Stirlingshire (the post-1996 authorities are North Lanarkshire and East Dunbartonshire). That collection and their individual analysis forms Part Three, the Parish Analyses, and is focussed on settlement-names. Part One is an attempt to seek diachronic and synchronic patterns among groups of names, and also contains an overview of hydronyms and oronyms (*viz.* the landscape context within which the settlements lie), and of the historical and linguistic background. There is also a discussion of methodological issues. Part Three has Appendices, Bibliography, and a Headwords Index.
Acknowledgements

I owe a large debt to my two supervisors, Professor Thomas Clancy and Dr Simon Taylor: their combined knowledge of toponymic sources, and of language issues (in particular Gaelic) was an invaluable resource. Their observations and criticisms, often challenging but made in a supportive manner, frequently made me pause in my intellectual tracks to reflect, and hopefully to proceed more carefully in my analyses.

Many others contributed in some way, and my only concern is that I may miss some out. They include: Michael Ansell, Andrew Breeze, Dauvit Broun, Morag Cross, John Davies, Fiona Dunn, Chris Fleet, Colin Forsyth, Alison Grant, Bob Henery, Carole Hough, Alan James, Leslie Jenkins, Jake King, Gilbert Márkus, Alan MacKenzie (of NLC Libraries), Don Martin, Wiebke McGhee (of NLC Archives), Peadar McNiven, Roibeard Ó Maolalaigh, John Reid, Guto Rhys, David Robinson, Maggie Scott, Paul Tempan, Eila Williamson, and John Wilkinson.
Author’s Declaration

I declare that this thesis is entirely my own work.

Peter Drummond
**Abbreviations used**

### Parish Abbreviations (those in the Area of Study, and neighbouring parishes)

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Abbr</th>
<th>Parish</th>
</tr>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>BDK</td>
<td>Baldernock</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>BLT</td>
<td>Blantyre</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>BTW</td>
<td>Bothwell</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>CAD</td>
<td>Cadder</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>CAG</td>
<td>Cambuslang</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>CND</td>
<td>Cumbernauld</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>CPS</td>
<td>Campsie</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>DNY</td>
<td>Denny</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>DPC</td>
<td>Dunipace</td>
</tr>
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<td>Falkirk</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>FTY</td>
<td>Fintry</td>
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<td>GLW</td>
<td>Glasgow</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>KLN</td>
<td>Killearn</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>KSY</td>
<td>Kilsyth</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>KTL</td>
<td>Kirkintilloch</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>NKP</td>
<td>New Kilpatrick</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>NMO</td>
<td>New Monkland</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>OMO</td>
<td>Old Monkland</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>RUG</td>
<td>Rutherglen</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>SBL</td>
<td>Strathblane</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>SHO</td>
<td>Shotts</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>SLM</td>
<td>Slamannan</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>SNI</td>
<td>St Ninians</td>
</tr>
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<td>TPH</td>
<td>Torphichen</td>
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### County Abbreviations (of the pre-1975 counties)

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<th>County</th>
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<td>Angus</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ARG</td>
<td>Argyll</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>AYR</td>
<td>Ayrshire</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>BNF</td>
<td>Banffshire</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>BTE</td>
<td>Bute</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>CAI</td>
<td>Caithness</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Abbreviation</td>
<td>Description</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>--------------</td>
<td>------------------------------</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>CLA</td>
<td>Clackmannanshire</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>DMF</td>
<td>Dumfriesshire</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>DNB</td>
<td>Dunbartonshire</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ELO</td>
<td>East Lothian</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>FIF</td>
<td>Fife</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>INV</td>
<td>Inverness-shire</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>KCB</td>
<td>Kirkcudbrightshire</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>KCD</td>
<td>Kincardineshire</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>KNR</td>
<td>Kinross-shire</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>LAN</td>
<td>Lanarkshire</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>MLO</td>
<td>Midlothian</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>MOR</td>
<td>Moray</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>NAI</td>
<td>Nairnshire</td>
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<td>ORK</td>
<td>Orkney</td>
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<td>Peebleshire</td>
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<td>PER</td>
<td>Perthshire</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>RNF</td>
<td>Renfrewshire</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ROS</td>
<td>Ross and Cromarty</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ROX</td>
<td>Roxburghshire</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>SHE</td>
<td>Shetland</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>SLK</td>
<td>Selkirkshire</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>STL</td>
<td>Stirlingshire</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>SUT</td>
<td>Sutherland</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>WIG</td>
<td>Wigtownshire</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>WLO</td>
<td>West Lothian</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Other Abbreviations** (excluding those listed in Bibliography)

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Abbreviation</th>
<th>Description</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>AAA</td>
<td>Ainmean-Aite na h-Alba (Gaelic Place-names of Scotland, the national advisory body)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>AOS</td>
<td>Area of study (of this thesis)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Brit</td>
<td>Brittonic, the language group containing Cumbric and Old Welsh en</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>G</td>
<td>Scottish Gaelic</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>IE</td>
<td>Indo-European</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>km</td>
<td>kilometre(s)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>m</td>
<td>metre(s)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Abbreviation</td>
<td>Description</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>--------------</td>
<td>-------------</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>NAS</td>
<td>National Archives of Scotland; NRS since April 2011</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>NGR</td>
<td>OS national grid reference</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>NRS</td>
<td>National Records of Scotland</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>O</td>
<td>Other feature (on OS maps)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>OE</td>
<td>Old English</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>OG</td>
<td>Old Gaelic, the language usually listed in <em>DIL</em> (Dictionary of the Irish Language)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ON</td>
<td>Old Norse</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>OS</td>
<td>Ordnance Survey</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>pn</td>
<td>personal name</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>R</td>
<td>Relief feature (on OS maps)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>S</td>
<td>Settlement feature (on OS maps)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Sc</td>
<td>Scots, the language</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ScG</td>
<td>Scottish Gaelic (in comparison with OG or Irish Gaelic)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>SSE</td>
<td>Scottish Standard English</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>V</td>
<td>Vegetation feature (on OS maps)</td>
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</table>
Figure 1.1. Area of Study, with post-Reformation parish boundaries.

Scale: 1:126,720 (From Bartholomew’s Half-inch Series 1971)
Part One. Onomastic patterns in the study area.

1. The area of study

1a. Boundaries

The area of study (AOS) for this dissertation comprises eight post-Reformation parishes\(^1\), shown in Figure 1.1 (preceding page), which were formed from six medieval parishes, shown in Figure 1.2 (below). The modern parishes are Baldernock (BDK), Cadder (CAD), Campsie (CPS), Kilsyth (KSY, medieval Moniabroc), Cumbernauld and Kirkintilloch (CND and KTL, dividing medieval Lenzie), and Old and New Monkland (OMO and NMO, dividing medieval Monklands), an area of c. 600km\(^2\); the area comprises land from three historical sheriffdoms, later counties, viz. Dunbartonshire (DNB), Lanarkshire (LAN) and Stirlingshire (STL). Many medieval boundaries follow the line of important watercourses, the exception being those of CAD, a point discussed in that parish’s survey.

\(^1\) The parish boundaries used are as defined in the 2\(^{nd}\) edition OS maps (1898 – 1904). Minor changes, since that date, are discussed where relevant, i.e. under CAD and KSY.

The parishes have in common that they all drain, wholly or in part, into the River Kelvin. The AOS covers the upper Kelvin’s catchment area, down to the confluence of the
tributary Allander Water. The area also covers right bank tributaries of North Calder Water, itself a major right bank tributary of the lower Clyde. It also covers, to a small degree, the upper right bank catchment of the east-flowing River Carron, and a few streams which join the east-flowing Bonny Water. It excludes the parish of Glasgow (GLW, formerly Barony), a decision taken on the grounds that disentangling the topography from under its comprehensively built-up area would be too time-consuming; however, for the discussion of distribution patterns of the Gaelic toponymic elements *gart* and *achadh*, GLW instances were examined. Sizeable urbanisations covered include Coatbridge, Airdrie, Cumbernauld, Kilsyth, Kirkintilloch, Lenzie and Bishopbriggs.

Ancient boundaries within the AOS may have implications for toponymic patterns, especially Gaelic. Although the whole area fell within the medieval diocese of Glasgow – which extended over the area of the former Kingdom of Strathclyde – 2 of the medieval parishes (comprising 3 modern ones, CAD, OMO and NMO) lay in the sub-deanery of Rutherglen, whilst 4 (comprising 5 modern ones, BDK, CPS, KSY, KTL and CND) lay in the sub-deanery of Lennox\(^2\). The boundary between the two, which mainly but not entirely followed the upper Kelvin and the Luggie Water, appears to correspond approximately with the boundary between the ancient territories of Scotia and Lothian to the north-east and Cumbria in the south-west, as mapped in McNeill and MacQueen (1996, 76), and to that degree may also represent an ancient linguistic boundary. Barrow (1975, 126-7), discussing the secular divisions in south-west Scotland [i.e. including Strathclyde], notes that; “generally speaking, they conform very well to the rule already observed in English Cumbria, namely that they are primarily geographical divisions with ‘natural’ boundaries – watersheds, rivers, the sea . . . they correspond closely to the earliest ecclesiastical divisions of which we have record, the deaneries.” When we come to discuss G settlement-names, the role of these boundaries appears to have an influence on the toponymicon.

The solid geology of the AOS, shown in Figure 1.3 (below)\(^3\), indicates that the low ground is dominated by Upper Carboniferous sedimentary rocks (principally sandstone, coal measures, limestone and ironstone), although there are substantial quartz-dolerite igneous intrusions at Barr Hill KSY, Croy Hill CND and Bar Hill KTL: there is a smaller but

---

\(^2\) Information from Cowan 1967.

\(^3\) Pinks and reds are volcanic lava flows, greens are igneous intrusions, whilst browns, yellows and blues are sedimentary rocks. The extract covers northern AOS, from Kirkintilloch (lower left) to Cumbernauld (lower right) up to the Campsie Fells / Kilsyth Hills watershed at the top. Dashed lines indicate faults.
significant intrusion in the Medrox area NMO, and parallel dykes running east-west in the Monklands\(^4\). North of the Campsie Fault, the hill mass is wholly composed of lava

1b. Geology and landforms

![Figure 1.3. Extract from OS Geological Survey, solid geology map, sheet 31W.](image)

outflows whose horizontal layers created ‘steps’ of cliffs or scree. These igneous rocks certainly play a role in the topography (and hence toponymy), whereas the sedimentary rocks underlying most of the AOS are, as Figure 1.4 (below) shows\(^5\), deeply buried by glacial drift of various kinds, notably glacial sands and gravels [pinks], and till (a mass of clay with rock fragments), the latter (classed as Wilderness Till) thickly deposited [grey-blues] between the Kelvin and the Clyde. In places, these drifts were in turn overlaid by alluvium [yellow] in river valleys. Poor drainage in the south of this area in particular led to the establishment of large areas of peat bog\(^6\) [brown]. The last Ice Age’s direction of glaciation here was broadly west – east\(^7\), and consequently the drumlins which dominate the land south of the Kelvin run in this direction.

---

\(^4\) E.g. the dyke on which sits Gain NMO (q.v.).

\(^5\) Colour codes in Appendix 4.

\(^6\) Especially around the CAD / OMO juncture.

\(^7\) McNeill and MacQueen, 1996, map p. 6; and George 1957, map p. 56.
Running along the north edge of the AOS is the chain of hills popularly known as the Campsie Fells, though maps label the eastern part as the Kilsyth Hills. This hill mass is a distinctive feature visible from much of the AOS, rising to over 500m in parts: most of the northern halves of CPS and KSY are above 150m, and the highest hill in the range, Earl’s Seat at 578m, is located on the CPS boundary. The land on these hills is of little use to farming other than for summer grazing, and in modern times for forestry, reservoirs and recreation. The other substantial high ground is in the AOS’s east, rising up to the Slamannan Plateau, and much of NMO and eastern CND lies here above the 150m contour, forming poor moorland. A similar but smaller block of high ground, Craigend or Craigmaddie Muir, lies on the border between CPS and BDK. Much of the remainder of the AOS is either low-lying ground along the Kelvin, Glazert or Luggie watercourses, prone to flooding, or undulating and often poorly-drained ground between Kelvin and Clyde. This latter topography is only punctured by volcanic intrusions in the upper Kelvin valley, such as Croy Hill and Barr Hill.

Clearly, the area did not have, for early farmers, the agricultural potential of the eastern Forth lowlands or the Ayrshire basin, but there was enough low ground and adequate conditions to survive on\(^8\), certainly compared to the Highlands not so far north-west. The

\[^8\] McNeill and MacQueen, 1996, 15, map Scotland; Land Quality appears to class much of the AOS bar the hills and the plateau as “Best land”.

Figure 1.4. Extract from OS Geological Survey, drift geology map, sheet 31W.
area was well settled by Gaelic-speakers, as evidenced by the number and range of place-names they created: whether they migrated into the area from the north or west, or whether the language spread throughout an existing population, Gaelic toponyms are found widely in all eight parishes. Relatively few place-names pre-date Gaelic, although the names of major rivers are early Celtic or pre-Celtic (see Hydronym chapter below). Much of the AOS would probably\(^9\) have fallen within the Brittonic-speaking kingdom of Strathclyde, and there are about a dozen possible Brittonic settlement-names. There are no Scandinavian names, and no obviously Old English names. Scots is represented in a huge number of names, some incorporating a pre-existing Gaelic or Brittonic name (e.g. Meikle Drumgray, Over Carmyle), others wholly Scots (e.g. Craighead, Muirend). The substantial number of Scots names with the elements \textit{bog, muir, moss,} and \textit{myre}\(^{10}\), or reflecting ironic humour about the difficulties (e.g. Hunger "im Out NMO or Wetshod CPS), indicates that farming life was nothing if not hard.

Place-names are born when language meets topography: overwhelmingly place-names refer to natural or man-made landscape features, the names persisting even if the features disappear. A particular problem in investigating many of the AOS place-names, from whatever language, is the massive disruption of the topography by urbanisation – housing and industrial estates, roads and waste disposal sites, and mining and quarrying on a large scale. Cumbernauld is a good illustration of this: as late as the OS popular edition (1945-47), Cumbernauld was mapped as a small village with an extensive rural hinterland. In 1956 it was created a New Town, as part of the plan to absorb Glasgow’s overspill. Housing and associated amenities, and huge industrial estates, now cover perhaps 25km\(^2\), and nearly half CND, as Figure 1.5 (following page) demonstrates. Cumbernauld’s local authority had a good track record of preserving old farm-names in street, district or roundabout-names, but clearly the topography that gave voice to them is muffled under concrete. The outward growth not just of Glasgow, but of commuter towns like Kirkintilloch and Bishopbriggs, has eaten much green land also in CAD, OMO and KTL; while spoil from mines or ironworks, or huge modern landfill sites, have erased the old contours of the land in places, obliterating the site of names like Annathill, Drumshangie, Inchterf and Kilgarth among others.

\(^9\) As far as we can tell, the precise boundaries being unclear.

\(^{10}\) Respectively, 31, 43, 3 and 17 settlement-names, total 94.
Figure 1.5. Cumbernauld’s urban expansion, comparing 1947 and 2013.

Figure 1.5 a. From OS Popular edition 1947

Figure 1.5b. From Google Earth 2013
1c. **Brief linguistic history**

The AOS lay somewhere near the north-eastern edge of the post-870 kingdom of Strathclyde, also known as Cumbria from the 10th century (Clancy 2005, 1818) and in which the Brittonic language was dominant. Clancy (2005, 1819) indicates that this kingdom “may have most easily controlled the Lennox (essentially modern Dumbartonshire)” as well as what is now Renfrewshire and Lanarkshire. The linguistic and cultural legacy of this kingdom was attested to, centuries later after its political power had long gone, in David I’s early 12th-century Inquest in which he describes himself as *Cumbrensis regionis princeps*, ‘prince of the Cumbrian region’\(^{11}\). However, as the power of the Gaelic-speaking kingdom of Alba spread from the north from the 9th century (and possibly earlier), the entire AOS witnessed the coining of Gaelic names. The Earldom of Lennox, within which lay medieval CPS, covered parts of the Highlands proper too, and unsurprisingly it was a strong centre of the language: Barrow (2003, 78) notes that the Lennox was still “Gaelic-speaking in the 12th and 13th centuries”, this in contrast to the situation he describes for the area including Lanarkshire (Barrow, 1981, 12). “By 1200 at the latest south-west Scotland had become a true melting pot of languages, with English beginning to dominate in the valley of the Clyde (save for Lennox, north-west of Glasgow).” The expansion of ‘English’ – in the initial form of Older Scots - by that date was especially due to major political decisions of the preceding, 12th century, which established a feudal structure, in the sense of a land-based set of relationships between monarch, aristocracy, church and the common people. It shaped the area politically in a way which lasted for centuries, with a governing structure of sheriffdoms and parishes, and huge land grants to the Anglo-Norman lords. Muir (1975, 30) states: “The first sheriffdoms seem to have appeared in the reign of Alexander I (1107-24) . . . The spread of sheriffdoms did not gain impetus until the reign of David I (1124-53)”. His accompanying map\(^{12}\) indicates that the sheriffdoms of Stirling and Lanark were in place by 1147 and 1161 respectively: while the sheriffdom of Lennox was in place by 1193x1195\(^{13}\). McNeill and MacQueen (1996, 200) notes: “More and more, the sheriffs were drawn from baronial families with Anglo-French origins who were major landowners in the sheriffdom.” David I, according to Barrow (1981, 73) also got “the credit . . . for being the founder of the parochial system, for he was the first king of Scots to enact a law compelling payment of teind in at least some, if not all, the dioceses of the realm.”

\(^{11}\) *David I Chr*, 60.


\(^{13}\) McNeill and MacQueen, 1996, 193.
David was instrumental in bringing many Anglo-Norman knights to Scotland, in giving them grants of land, and in establishing monastic institutions. The Cistercians of Newbattle Abbey, one of David’s monastic foundations, were granted lands that became the medieval Monklands parish, by his grandson Malcolm IV in 1162\(^{14}\). Malcolm also gave land immediately south of the Monklands to Anglo-Normans: to David Olifard he gave the land ‘between the two Calders’ (i.e. Bothwell parish) in exchange for his holdings in Huntingdon; and he gave land in the middle wards of Lanarkshire to Fleming lords Tancard, Lambin, Simon Locado and Robert\(^{15}\), thus building a bridgehead of non-Celtic languages and culture westwards into former strongholds of Brittonic and Gaelic\(^{16}\). The direct descendant of the hereditary pre-feudal thanes of Callendar, in the early 14\(^{th}\) century, “held Kilsyth [i.e. Moniabroc] for the service of ten bowmen”\(^{17}\), i.e. tied into the new feudal system of obligations. The ancient parish of *Altermunin* (Antermony), now part of CPS, was granted by David I’s grandson, Earl of Huntingdon, to the Abbey of Kelso\(^{18}\). Another Anglo-Norman family, the Comyns, were given the Barony of Lenzie, an area coterminous with its medieval parish: thus 3 of the 6 medieval parishes\(^{19}\), covering much of the AOS, were in Anglo-Norman hands by the start of the 13\(^{th}\) century.

In 1211, William the Lion granted the Comyns the privilege of a (non-royal) burgh of barony\(^{20}\) at Kirkintilloch, only the second such burgh in Scotland after Prestwick\(^{21}\). Among the ensuing privileges were the right to hold a market, and such an institution, with its English [i.e. Scots]-speaking merchants, would have aided the penetration of the language into not only KTL, but also the Gaelic-speaking areas of CPS and CAD close by. It is no coincidence that 7 of the 10 earliest recorded non-Celtic (i.e. Scots) place-names in the AOS, dated between 1365 and 1465, lie within Kirkintilloch’s medieval parish (i.e.

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\(^{14}\) *RRS* i no. 198.

\(^{15}\) Barrow (2003, 257) connects these men to LAN place-names Thankerton, Wiston, Lamington, Symington and Roberton: they were named after the eponymous owners, e.g. Wicius of Wiceston (now Wiston), see Nicolaisen (2001, 49).

\(^{16}\) It is striking how few G names there appear to be in BTW, compared to immediate neighbour OMO.

\(^{17}\) Barrow (1980, 140) referring to *CDS* ii, no. 1457.

\(^{18}\) *Kel. Lib.* no. 226.

\(^{19}\) Viz. Campsie (Antermony), Monklands, and Kirkintilloch; additionally, Cadder lay under the control of the bishops of Glasgow, who were allied to the king.

\(^{20}\) Although the term ‘burgh of barony’ did not exist then, it later came to be the appropriate term.

\(^{21}\) G.S.Pryde, in editor’s preface to *Court Book KTL*, p. xii.
Lenzie), and show early use both of affixes, and of *toun*\(^{22}\). Of the earliest 20 recorded Scots names (shown in Figure 1.6 above) in addition to the 7 in medieval Lenzie, 5 are in adjacent CPS (3 of them within 1km of KTL’s northern parish boundary\(^{23}\)); and 3 of them in CAD, all 3 within 1km of KTL’s southern parish boundary\(^{24}\), all suggesting the impact of the Scots-speaking Kirkintilloch merchants. Of course Glasgow too, as a burgh (since c.1176\(^{25}\)), had a linguistic impact, and as CAD lies between the two towns, it too had several early Scots names\(^{26}\). The impact would have been intensified by the fact that Glasgow’s trade with Europe in medieval times was via Bo’ness, and the road thence lay through Kirkintilloch town then east through KTL to the crossing of the Kelvin at Auchinstarry\(^{27}\). Among the earliest recorded Scots names in the AOS, most are thus within the orbits of Glasgow or Kirkintilloch; most eastern parts of CND and OMO, and all NMO, farthest from these orbits, have no early-recorded Scots place-names.

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\(^{22}\) **Viz.** E and W Croy, Smithstone, Board, W Gartshore, E and W Mains.

\(^{23}\) **Viz.** Carlston 1458, Hayston and Birdstoun 1505.

\(^{24}\) **Viz.** East and West Muckcroft, (1508 and 1512 respectively and just 200m over the boundary), and Davidston 1518.

\(^{25}\) *RRS* ii, no. 190.

\(^{26}\) **Viz.** Chryston 1510, Robroyston 1522, and Blackyards 1521 and Conniflats 1513 in the adjacent part of OMO.

\(^{27}\) Note that the 7 out of 10 earliest Sc instances (above) lay along this line of travel.
Having laid a basis of power in these feudal landholdings, maintenance of good relations with other powers to the west was important: as Barrow (1981, 149) notes of Alexander II (1214-49) “[he] took care to ensure a balance of power among the higher nobility. In confirming the earldom of Lennox to its native heir, he retained Dumbarton as a royal stronghold”. In 1309, to Robert I’s St Andrews session of parliament “came representatives of all the communities of all the Scottish earldoms save Lennox, Ross and Sutherland, whose earls attended personally” (ibid, 123). The monarchy was also careful to keep the powerful diocese of Glasgow on side, by enforcing the teind system (which supplied the church’s income), and by David I’s appointment of his own chaplain as bishop28, and later by imposing what Barrow (2003, 220) calls the “remarkable invasion of the . . . diocese of Glasgow by a small group of east-country clergy.”29 At the same time, Glasgow diocese’s power was perhaps counter-balanced, north of the Clyde, by the Cistercian lands in Monklands, and the grant of Lenzie’s church to Cambuskenneth Abbey (another of David I’s foundations).

The 16th-century Reformation broke the power of the (Catholic) Church, and one immediate consequence was the break-up of the monasteries’ holdings, which in particular secularised the Monklands: between 1550 and 1570, 43% of Monklands feus were granted to sitting tenants30, although the process of feuing church lands had been ongoing since the 13th and 14th centuries31. Within a century of the Reformation, the reformed church had re-structured the parishes, splitting the Monklands and Lenzie parishes in two to allow new churches to better serve the growing population, and enlarging BDK and KSY at the expense of CPS. By this time, Gaelic-speaking had probably vanished from the whole region, there being no evidence whatsoever of its use, for example in the OSA (Old Statistical Account, late 18th century); and the ‘replacement language’, Scots, continued to develop, from Older Scots (12th – late 17th century, covered by references throughout this thesis to DOST), to Modern Scots (post-1700, covered by references to SND), and indeed towards the modern Scottish Standard English (SSE). Thus for instance, the Scots affix over, mainly first recorded in the 16th century, came to be replaced in names, if it survived,

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28 Barrow (2003, 180) “. . . between 1114 - 18 he made John the bishop of Glasgow”.  
29 Viz. Wisharts, 1280s – 1290s.  
30 McNeill and MacQueen (1996, 290).  
31 Sanderson (1975, 81).
with SSE *upper* in or by the Roy map in the 18th century, whilst Scots *toun* (spelt thus in records) became SSE *town*.

2. **Source materials and research issues**

2a **Sources**

The first task in this investigation was to build a database of the place-names of the AOS, with all available old forms. This was stored on an Excel programme, which later allowed quick searches for elements, dates of first record, and other aspects essential for the analysis of diachronic and synchronic patterns across the parishes. The database held c.1800 names, of which c.40% are extant on current OS maps, c.35% are lost, and the remaining 25%, which appeared on OS 6” maps of the mid-19th century, are partly lost and partly preserved only in e.g. street-names. Overall, this means that slightly more than half the names in the database are still in use.

Most hydronyms and oronyms are discussed in Sections 3 and 4 below. The choice of which settlement-names to investigate in more detail, and to headword in the parish analyses section, was made on the following four criteria: all names that appeared on Pont, Blaeu or Gordon; all names that appear to be of Brittonic or Gaelic derivation; almost every name currently on OS 1:50 000 Landranger maps; and some names fitting none of these categories but which appeared to be useful indicators of linguistic or topographical features. Some other names discussed are found under a headword geographically or toponymically proximate, and the Index at the end of each parish section allows these to be located. The eight parishes are presented in alphabetical order, as are the headworded names within the parish. The layout of headworded forms broadly follows the template provided by Taylor in the first four *PNF* volumes.

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32 E.g. Over Cotts OMO 1590s, Upper Cotts 1755; of 13 occurrences of *Over* in the database, all bar 3 are first recorded 16th or 17th century, whilst of 7 occurrences of *Upper* all were first recorded after the mid-18th century.

33 Names of lochs, and a few significant stream-names (e.g. Bothlin Burn), are included in the parish surveys.

34 Reasons of space prevent all being included, especially in rural NMO – all are however discussed under other headings.

35 I.e. Place-name, 3 letter parish abbreviation, type of feature (R = Relief, S = Settlement, V = Vegetation, W = Water), 6-figure grid reference followed by an accuracy digit (1=high, 5 = low), and approximate height in metres. I omit the ‘aspect’ category that Taylor used, except for *baile-* and *achadh-*names.
The search for old forms was conducted firstly by a trawl of the standard Scottish reference sources, especially the volumes of the *Register of the Great Seal (RMS)*, and also the *BATB, CSSR, ER, RPC, RSS*, and *Retours*\(^{36}\). Issues regarding these sources are fully discussed in Taylor (*PNF5*, chapter 5, especially pp. 138-142), and need not be repeated here. For this part of Scotland, the *Registrum Episcopatus Glasguensis*, the *Rental Books of the Diocese of Glasgow 1508-70* and the *Lennox Cartulary* were invaluable, as was information contained in the *Origines Parochiales Scotiae*. For KSY, John Reid’s collection of old forms, now on the SPNS website, was invaluable, but for all other parishes I was starting from scratch. For the Monklands and CND, North Lanarkshire Council’s excellent archives contain numerous documents and several maps which allowed the recovery of old forms of many toponyms. East Dunbartonshire Council’s archives at Kirkintilloch were helpful for BDK, CPS and KTL. Visits to Edinburgh were made to consult maps and records of the Teinds at the NAS, and of the OS name-books at RCAHMS\(^{37}\); also visited in Edinburgh was the Scottish Catholic Archives\(^{38}\), holding originals of charters such as the boundary perambulation of CPS, to check original transcription. The principal maps consulted, mostly on the National Library of Scotland’s website, include the Pont and Blaeu maps of 1590s and 1654 respectively, which are especially useful in that they indicate an approximate guide to contemporary local pronunciation of names\(^{39}\); the Roy military map of c.1755, often useful in locating where places actually lay; and the first edition of the Ordnance Survey, which for the AOS were issued in the early 1860s. Forrest’s map of Lanarkshire, published 1816, covering NMO, OMO, and CAD, provided an excellent snapshot of a rural area rapidly urbanising; whilst Grassom’s 1817 map of Stirlingshire covering BDK, CPS and KSY, and Thomson’s 1820 map covering KTL and CND, though neither as good as Forrest, provided useful data. Pronunciation of names locally is often a valuable guide to etymology (e.g. which syllable is stressed): these were recorded from local people in BDK, CAD and KTL (in all of which I got feedback when making presentations to local groups), in KSY and CND from toponymists who grew up there, and in CPS and NMO from local farmers\(^{40}\): I have spent my adult life living and working in NMO and OMO, and am personally familiar with Monklands pronunciations. Place-names are strongly connected to topography, and I have

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\(^{36}\) See Bibliography for full titles: *Retours* appears as *Ret.* in Parish Survey lists (e.g. *Ret. LAN*).

\(^{37}\) Subsequently, in 2013, they were digitised and put on-line.

\(^{38}\) Now being relocated to Aberdeen.

\(^{39}\) Pont collected mainly spoken names (since there were no pre-existing maps), and wrote them down ‘phonetically, as he heard.

\(^{40}\) I have retained a file with the names and occupations of all parishes’ individual respondents.
frequently physically criss-crossed the AOS checking out details that are not always apparent from maps.

When it came to analysis of the names, the key dictionaries (all now on-line) were Dwelly’s Gaelic dictionary, *DIL* (Dictionary of the Irish Language) for older Gaelic forms, and the SLD’s dictionaries (*DOST* and *SND*) for Scots; also on-line is Alan James’ BLITON database (covering Brittonic). Clearly, the growing volume of sound onomastic research in Scotland and the UK, in book and journal form, was a major aid to analysis, the scaffolding within which it was built; the bibliography references the work of the many other scholars whose contributions permeate this thesis.

2b. Languages and Toponymic patterns

Much of the analysis of the names in the parish surveys forming the central part of the dissertation explores the topography behind the individual name given in a particular language. But there are wider issues to consider, concerning the occurrence of various elements across time and space. Why, for instance, do some names indicate a settlement by a *habitatative* generic, like Gaelic *baile* or Scots *toun*, plus a topographic specific (e.g. *Balcorrach*, *Auchenloch*, *Gartsherrie*, *Bogton*); whilst others use instead a *topographic* generic qualified by a specific (e.g. *Drumbow* or *Whiterigg*)? Within the Gaelic group, why do some parishes appear to favour one or other generic (e.g. most *baile* names are in medieval CPS)? For both Gaelic and Scots groups, is it to do with the period of an element’s productivity, or its being ‘in fashion’, or the quality of the land and hence the farm’s status, or the influence of power structures within the parish, such as the landowner or the church? I hope to provide partial answers to some of these questions.

2c. The problem of dates and locations

The first *recorded* dates given to place-names are not necessarily, or even usually, the ‘date of birth’. Name coinages may go through a ‘probationary’ period of time before they become well-established as place-names, accepted as a piece of onomastic currency that can be exchanged with other people; and even then, an established name may not appear in written records for decades or centuries. While there is a gap between coining and record, in general terms the data is consistent with the earliest recorded names being largely Brittonic, followed by Gaelic, but some Scots names begin to appear in the records long before many Gaelic names have surfaced. While there may have been a degree of overlap of Gaelic and Scots name-formation, the fact that some Gaelic names are not recorded (on
maps, usually) until the 18th and 19th centuries, hundreds of years after the language died out, indicates that the first recording of a name may be to do with status (of the settlement, or landowner) as much as date of coining, or indeed with the lottery of documents being preserved or lost. Evidence from Fife suggests that a handful of names with a personal eponym can be linked to a definite person, and thus a date horizon established (Taylor PNF5, 231-233, for four baile-names, and 237 for ten toun-names): in the case of these latter toun-names, Taylor observes that the majority of names “[do] not appear [in the records] until a century or two after the floruit of the assumed eponym” (238). In my AOS database there is only one early name41 possibly linked to a known person, in Chryston CAD (q.v.), the first record being three centuries post-floruit. However, names referring to topography, which changes little over time, cannot be pinned down chronologically in the way a personal name can; thus, within a language’s time-span, it is difficult to be sure whether a coining was early or late.

A reasonable degree of accuracy in establishing settlement location is necessary to assess how felicitous a place-name is in describing its site. How can we be sure that the site mapped by the OS, or - less securely - by Roy or Forrest, is on or very close to the original medieval site? As McNeill and MacQueen (1996, 286) notes: “As in medieval England, the ordinary peasant dwelling needed regular replacement and, over time, shifted between different positions and alignments.” No archaeological studies in the AOS have traced such movements, and all that can be assumed in the AOS is that the very density of settlement in all but the higher parts above 150m was such as to preclude much lateral movement: a farmhouse could relocate within the lands that bore its name, but not into the territory of its near neighbours. Floodplains and lochs and the extensive peaty and marshy ground in the AOS, would make ‘moving house’ problematic. It is therefore reasonable to assume that the known mapped location is within a short distance of the original spot of choice.

The focus of the Parish Surveys is on settlement-names, as are the analyses in Part One of Gaelic and Scots onomastic patterns. However, I want firstly to consider aspects of the landscape in which the settlements sit, and in particular hydronyms and oronyms.

41 There are three late, 19th century, toun-names in NMO, Clarkston, Coltston and Wattston, linked to known people.
3. **The basic landscape: Hydronyms**

Although peripheral northern and eastern parts of the AOS drain into the east-flowing rivers Carron, Avon and Bonny, most of its drainage is into the Clyde via the North Calder and Kelvin. The Clyde, in Tacitus’ early form *Clota*, is discussed briefly in BLITON under *clūd*, ‘pure, cleansed’ from an IE root. Watson (1926, 4) took the view that it was really the name of a river goddess, ‘the washer, strongly-flowing one’ or similar; a claim rejected by Nicolaisen (2001, 229), who believed it to be a ‘profane’ primary river-name. Clancy (2005, 1820) suggests that “other apt senses are ‘famed’ (cf. Welsh *clod*, Old Irish *cloth <*klūta) or ‘conveyance, carrier’ (Welsh *clud*, *kloita*).”

The Kelvin itself, although a major river, is not discussed by either Watson or Nicolaisen. It was first recorded as *Kelvyn* (1208 x 1214) in a boundary charter (discussed in CPS Introduction): Pont (1590s) recorded *Kelvin River*, and the only subsequent brief-lived variant form was *Kelvyng* (1627, RS58/4.f.108). BLITON suggests the Brittonic element *celeμïn*, deriving from either IE *kelh* ‘to rise, stand up’, or IE *kolh*, ‘sprout, shoot’, and perhaps cognate with W *calaf* meaning ‘stalk, stem’, then notes: “some form of this element (or of the zero-grade *kḷh₁-, see *celli*) might be considered a possible origin [of Kelvin] though whether the reference was to vegetation, to the movement of the water, or some figurative sense, would remain obscure.” The river for much of its upper course is slow-flowing in a wide marshy reed-infested floodplain; thus the *Geog. Coll.* 1644 description: “Thir dyvers springs joyned beneth the kirk of *Monyabrigh*, begins to be cald *Kelvyn* and fals in a little loch, the *goynie* burn [Queenzie Burn] falleth therin also from the north” (vol. 2, p. 578; my emphases). In mid-19th century, the NSA (*New Statistical Account* - vol. 8, p. 145) noted: “Till the year 1792 [the Kelvin] was choked up with flags, rushes and water-lilies, frequently overflowing the adjacent valley, and giving it the appearance of a great lake.” It was prone – even into the late 20th century – to devastating winter floods. The lower course, through what is now the city of Glasgow, lies in quite a deep valley, and the water speed is greater than in the upper reaches. Johnston’s (1934) suggestion of Gaelic *caol abhuint*, ‘narrow water’ (which BLITON points out “looks suspiciously like a folk-etymology”), does not seem at all appropriate to the upper reaches; even in the lower section between steep banks, the river is quite wide, having by then gathered water from an area in excess of 400km². In any case, being a major river of

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42 December 1994 saw serious flooding, with properties inundated, bridges swept away, and fatalities.
c.34km, King (2008, 17 and 20) argues that a river over 10-12km is more likely P-Celtic [i.e. Brittonic or earlier] than Gaelic; and, having as a tributary the Luggie (discussed below) which is certainly a pre-Gaelic hydronym, the Kelvin is itself more probably pre-Gaelic. Nicolaisen (2001, 229), in a discussion of pre-Celtic river-names, refers to:

“*Kalona or possibly *Kaluana, frequently connected with the root *kel-, ‘to shout, cry’”

He makes no link with Kelvin, but its more vigorous lower course, certainly by contrast with the slow Clyde that it is about to join, would make a good case for ‘shouting river’. Whatever the original meaning, it is thus almost certainly a pre-Gaelic name.

The south-eastern boundary of the AOS follows the North Calder Water until it joins the Clyde. It was recorded simply as Calder Water until the early 19th century, subsequently becoming North Calder Water to distinguish it from LAN’s three other Calder watercourses, the modern South, Rotten, and plain Calder. There is a very early reference to (modern) North and South Calder (1157 x 1159 RRS i no. 305), as “inter duas Caledouris” [between the two Calders], being a reference to Bothwell parish’s inter-fluvial location. There are several other rivers of this name elsewhere. Watson (1926, 456) wrote:

“This widely spread name is a survival of an early British Caleto-dubron, ‘hard water’, and is identical with Welsh Calettwr of Montgomery . . . An equivalent name in Wales is Caledfrwd, ‘hard stream’, in Carnarvon. Caleto-is W. caled, hard, O. Ir. calath, later calad, caladh, hard.”

Watson does not delve into what exactly is meant by ‘hard water’ – it clearly cannot have the modern meaning of the term, relating to a chemical composition high in calcium. In an earlier work he wrote:

“The common stream-name Calder, in Gaelic Caladar, may represent Caladobhar, ‘calling water’, from the root cal, cry, call, which gives rise to the Balquhidder Calair, notorious for its noise. Dr. Macbain however, always preferred to explain Calder as from a primitive *Calentora, ‘calling water.’” (Watson, 1911-12b)

And in 1930, he wrote the following:

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43 Matheson (2000, xiii).
44 Named from its tributary the Rotten Burn, upstream of whose junction it is plain Calder Water.
45 Ainslie’s 1821 Map of the Southern Part of Scotland is the first record of N. Calder, whilst Rotten Calder was the W. Calder, and what is now South Calder was the E. Calder; probably East and West were replaced by their current names, because of confusion with East and West Calder WLO.
46 King, 2008, 149 came to the same conclusion.
“Calder, in Gaelic Caladar, is a purely British name, as I have proved elsewhere . . . representing early Celtic caleto-dubron, ‘hard water’, ‘rocky water’. It occurs in Scotland from Scots – Calder, in Caithness to Galloway.” (Watson, 2002, 213)

It would appear that Watson interprets the name, then, as ‘rocky river’ - and surely therefore ‘noisy river’, for a rocky river bed would generate noise as the water ran over the boulders. Unfortunately, it is difficult to judge the modern river against these criteria, because it was dammed in the late 18th century at Hillend Reservoir to provide a steady flow of water for the Monkland Canal, whose supplies are led off the river at Calderbank. However, from the reservoir to its junction with the Clyde, the river drops 180m over approximately 22km, an average drop of 8m/km, sufficient to generate a steady noise. Additionally, the number of mills on the river, especially in the middle 15 km of the river – Forrest’s map of 1816 records ten mills between the Hillend Dam and Haggm mill, and another two in the last stretch approaching the Clyde – indicates a river with some force in its waters. Even today, tamed and drained (by dam and canal), the section beside Faskine, for example, displays shoals of boulders in its bed. What is true for this Calder, and the other Calders which drain to the Clyde, is that compared to that slow coiling anaconda of a river, the Lanarkshire Calders are fast-moving streams, and the epithet hard, rocky or noisy is true in relative terms.

The North Calder’s main tributary is the Luggie Burn whilst the Kelvin’s principal southern tributary is the Luggie Water (Luggy W. Pont 34). The name was discussed by Watson (1926, 443-444):

“Luggie, a tributary of Kelvin, is probably the same as the Llugwy of Carnarvon, Merioneth and Anglesey, representing an early Loucovia, ‘bright one’, from loucos, white, W. llug, bright, O.Ir. luach-te, ‘white-hot’; compare Lugar.”

Nicolaisen (1958, 199)47 says these forms derive from an IE root leuk, ‘shine, bright’. What can be said about this Luggie is that it has a vigour lacking in the Kelvin itself and in most of its own tributaries; these latter flow slowly from gently undulating badly-drained country and are often more like ditches or sikes than streams48. For example, on the Luggie Water’s left bank near Condorrat, the tributary Gain Burn was crossed by the Poudrait

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47 Discussing another linguistically-related name, Ayrshire’s Lugton.

48 E.g. – the Park Burn that joins the Kelvin downstream of Kirkintilloch which drops 25m over 8 or 9km, or the Gain Burn which empties into the Luggie after dropping 20m over 5km.
Bridge # (1775, RHP643/1, extract below), a name probably from Gaelic *poll*, ‘pool, slow stream’ + *drochaid*, ‘bridge’\(^{49}\). The Luggie Water is a contrast to such sluggishness; it flows from land c.175m above sea level, and descends 140m during its 16km course, giving it an impetus much greater than the others\(^{50}\). It also collects several tributaries on its way, allowing it to carve out a distinctive valley bed. Such a lively stream would probably indeed appear ‘bright, shining’ as it tumbled west.

![Figure 3.1. Extract from RHP643/1 (1775) ‘Plan of the Water of Luggie from Chapleton Bridge downwards to Condorrat Ford, Dunbartonshire’, showing Poudrait Bridge](image)

The Luggie Burn OMO was first recorded in 1545 as *Aquam de Luggy* (*RMS* iii no. 3186), and in the early 19\(^{th}\) century as *Luggie W[ater]* (Forrest)\(^{51}\): the OS recorded the generic as Burn, probably to distinguish it from the Water only 8km north. The Luggie Burn’s name applies from the confluence of the South Burn with the Gartsherrie Burn in (what is now) central Coatbridge, and flows barely 5km before joining the North Calder. The latter part of its course is in Luggie Glen, which is quite deep cut, with water enough to sustain several mills in the past, including Haggmill (OMO, q.v.), and Newmill # (Roy) just before it enters the Calder. Today it flows through land deeply polluted by 19\(^{th}\)-century iron industry, and its root meaning ‘bright’ is not the adjective that springs to mind, but in medieval times it could certainly have been sparkling as it tumbled down the Glen. The existence of this burn with its Brittonic name strengthens the case (briefly discussed below

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\(^{49}\) There is another Powdrait tributary to the Molendinar in Glasgow.

\(^{50}\) The drop of at 8.75m/km, is thus over twice that of Gain Burn (4m/km) and over thrice that of Park Burn (2.7m/km).

\(^{51}\) Although, earlier, in his 1801 map for Drumpellier estate, Forrest had mapped it as *Luggie Burn*. 
in section 5) for considering some toponyms on its banks as Brittonic too (viz. Dunderyan, Drumpellier, and Paddockhan, individually discussed in OMO analysis).

The major north bank tributary of the Kelvin is the Glazert Water (Glashdurr R. 1590s Pont 32; Burn of Glashdur 1664 Macfarlane p. 579; Water of Glassert 1755 Roy), joining it just upstream of its confluence with the Luggie. There are two other occurrences of Glazert streams, both near Dunlop AYR: the larger of these was mapped as *Glashdurr fl[uvius] by Blaeu (from Pont), corresponding to Pont’s 1590s CPS form; whilst the nearby Lugton Water he recorded as Lugdurr fl. The first element of Glashdurr is Brittonic or Gaelic glas, ‘grey-green’: and the occurrence of the suffix -durr points either to Brittonic *duβr or Gaelic dobhar, ‘water’. BLITON notes of duβr: “As a generic in compounds, duβr is regularly reduced to –der or –ter in Anglicised forms. This is seen in numerous river-names.” Watson (2002, 113) wrote of Gaelic dobhar: “. . . now obsolete in the spoken language, but preserved in compounds, and in many stream and place-names.”

There is the question of how the suffix’s form changed from –durr to –ert: Watson (1926, 454) sheds some light on this as follows;

“When [dobhar is] qualified by a prefixed adjective or noun used as an adjective it is unstressed and sinks to –dar, –dur, or, if aspirated, to –ar, –ur, represented in anglicised forms by –der, –er, etc.”

The final -t may represent metathesis, e.g. Glasdurr > *Glasder > *Glaserd > Glasert.

Watson (ibid. 457), discusses the Gaelic element glas, ‘a stream’: but most of his given instances are either in simplex form (e.g. River Glais ROS) or in compounds where it forms the second element (e.g. Fionnghlais), whereas in the CPS case it is clearly the first element in a compound; it could conceivably be a Brittonic glās, ‘stream’53, with a later Gaelic dobhar, ‘stream’ added as an epexegetic by Gaelic-speakers. King (2008, 17) argues that there is a relationship between a watercourse’s length and its linguistic origins: and specifically his figure 2.3 (ibid. p. 20) indicates that those just under 10km length are either Gaelic or P-Celtic [i.e. Brittonic], while those over 10km are more likely to be P-Celtic [i.e. Brittonic or earlier]. Now, on OS maps the modern name Glazert Water applies to the 7km stretch from the confluence of the Kirk and Finglen Burns at NS615786, down to the confluence with the Kelvin at NS657748. However Blaeu’s 1654 map (extract below) appears to record the name for its upper reaches (the stretch now mapped as the

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52 Nicolaisen (1958, 199) prefers W [i.e. Brit] for the –durr suffix of Lugdurr.

53 BLITON: “*glē:ss; a nominal form related to glās, meaning ‘a stream, a rivulet, a watercourse’. It is often difficult to distinguish from glās” [i.e. the adjective].
Hydronyms

Kirk and Nineteentimes Burns). If Glazert was indeed the name for the full 12km length, then, as per King, it increases the likelihood of a Brittonic root.

Near the modern Clachan of Campsie the Kirk Burn comes together with the Finglen Burn, both Scots forms, although Finglen clearly contains a Gaelic toponym (fionn ghleann, ‘white valley’). Several of their tributaries appear to contain Gaelic allt (discussed below), thus it might reasonably be suggested that the Kirk and Nineteentimes watercourses also once had Gaelic hydronyms. Nicolaisen’s linguistic hierarchy of stream-names (2001, 222-225) observes that: “. . . the names of the larger rivers should go back to the earliest ‘stratum’ of settlement and therefore to the earliest language spoken, whereas the tributaries and smallest burns would preserve evidence of later linguistic invasions.”: this may be of some forensic value here, in that Gaelic tributaries to a Scots watercourse are out of sequence. In the case of the Finglen, perhaps it was *Allt or *Abhainn Fionn Ghlinne. Another possible clue is found within the lost name Invertady, sometime Innertethie, which was located somewhere near the junction of the modern Kirk and Finglen Burns; its generic, Gaelic inbhir, ‘river mouth’, suggests that one of the two streams was the *Tady or *Teith, of obscure meaning. Beveridge (1923, viii) states: “In the case of two streams [in confluence] it will be found almost invariably that the smaller – at or near the very point of losing its individuality – gives its name to the confluence.” The catchment area of the Finglen Burn is c. 9.5km², while that of the Kirk Burn is c.11.5km²,

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54 There are 2 occurrences of Allt Fionn Ghlinne in Scotland.
55 Discussed in CPS parish survey under headword Innertedie.
which suggests the name *Teith applied to the Finglen stream. King (2008, 17 and 25) indicates that a watercourse of the Finglen Burn’s length, over 7km, is statistically more likely to be Gaelic than Scots.

The Finglen and Kirk Burns both have several tributaries that are clearly allt-names - Altmarriage, Almarnock, Almeel and Alfagie Burns to the former, Alvin, Alnwick and Aldessan to the latter - all with Scots epexegetic burn now embedded in the hydronym. In Old Gaelic allt meant ‘precipice’ or ‘steep slope’, but it came in Scottish Gaelic to mean ‘hill stream’\(^\text{56}\): a secondary (and perhaps transitional) meaning developed as ‘stream with precipitous banks’ – which is actually very appropriate for the topography of the occurrences here. Several have a descent punctuated by waterfalls, and the word ‘torrent’ is perhaps most apt. Unfortunately, hill streams, as with hills themselves, are rarely recorded in old documents, first appearing rather late and on maps, so conclusive proof of their etymology is lacking. Some non-stream features also bear consideration here as possibly deriving from allt-names. At the extreme northern edge of the Finglen Burn’s basin lies a hill called Allanrowie, from which flows south an unnamed stream, perhaps *alltan ruadh, ‘little red stream’: the ruined farm Allanhead CPS (first recorded Roy) above Clachan of Campsie, may contain Gaelic alltan within a Scots formation.

The Kirk Burn\(^\text{57}\), and its upper reaches known as the Nineteentimes Burn, are both Scots names. However Blaeu, as observed above, appears to map the upper reaches of this stream as Glasdur R., i.e. the Glazert, a name now only applied to the lower reaches, but which may formerly have applied all the way up to the source near Moss Maigry (NS631817). Nicolaisen (2001, 222) accepts that watercourse names can be lost, and such a fate, befalling the original Brittonic or Gaelic name of this powerful stream, possibly explains the instability of the Scots name Kirk Burn: the fact that it was also known – according to OSNB and Cameron (1892) - as the Glen Burn, the Kirkton Burn, and the Clachan Burn\(^\text{58}\) - suggests an instability which perhaps hints at a lost Gaelic form; the obvious lateness of the (road-derived) name Nineteentimes Burn for the upper section likewise points at late replacement. It is highly improbable that the stream did not have a Celtic name during the Gaelic-speaking era, due to its length and to its having several

\(^{56}\) Latterly it simply came to mean ‘burn’, i.e. not necessarily on a hill.

\(^{57}\) The Kirk Burn, named from the old parish church where it debouched on the plain; the Nineteentimes Burn, according to the OSNB, from the alleged fact that the Crow Road, pre-straightening, had to criss-cross the burn “19 times between Moss Maigry and Alnwick bridge.”

\(^{58}\) OSNB says of the Kirk Burn “commonly called the Clachan or Kirkton Burn, but the old and proper name which appears on several estate maps is “Kirk Burn”.”
Gaelic-named tributaries, in addition to several Scots tributary names (Priest and Newhouse Burns), as Figure 3.3 (below) shows. Thus on the right bank are the Aldessian Burn (*Alddassan B.* 1654 Blaeu), from Gaelic *aillt easain*, ‘waterfalls torrent’ – there are spectacular cascades as it joins the Kirk Burn - and the Alvain Burn (*Aldvin* 1654 Blaeu), possibly Gaelic *aillt a’ mheadhain*, ‘middle stream’, or *aillt bheinn*, ‘mountain stream’. On the left bank the principal tributary is Alnwick Burn (*Aldwyk* 1423, *Aldnig* 1654 Blaeu), plausibly *aillt an eige*, ‘stream at the notch’, referring to the striking gorge-like gap through which the Alnwick flows to the confluence.

Another important tributary of the Glazert was mapped by Blaeu as *Mony b.*, a name, probably from Gaelic *moine*, ‘moor’, or *monadh*, ‘hill mass’, now lost, and possibly the specific in the old name for the parish, *viz.* *Altermumin*, later Antermony. Its upper branches have the modern Scots names of Forking, Red Cleuch and Burniebrae Burns and they come together under the name Spouthead Burn, called Waltry Burn in its lower reaches. The other small tributaries of the Glazert, are a mixture of Gaelic and Scots: Burnel Rannie is conceivably Gaelic *aillt raineach* (bracken stream), preceded by the Scots epexegetic *burn*; Scots names include Craigs Burn, Goat Burn (*Scots* *gote*, ‘ditch’), and Langy Burn (perhaps from Scots *lang*, ‘long’), and on the south bank the short Boyd’s Burn. The Langy Burn flows past Glorat (discussed in CPS survey), an early name which Watson (1926, 445) said was derived from the ‘babbling’ sound made by its stream (Gaelic *glòr*, ‘noise’ + *ad*), so presumably this was another Gaelic stream-name now replaced by a Scots one.

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59 Fraser 1874 ii, 412; Charter no. 215: the *w* may be a scribal error for *n*. Charter by William of Grahame, knight, to John Brisbane, of a quarter of land in Campsy. 11th Augst 1423.
60 *Altermumin* 1382 RMS i no. 699; discussed in CPS survey.
61 Possibly containing Gaelic *uilt*, ‘streams’ + *reidh*, ‘level’.
62 Probably Scots *craig*, or the personal name Craig, but conceivably a translation of *aillt na creige*.
63 There is also a stream Cooper’s Gote in the Finglen headwaters, and OSNB recorded Black Goat, which it said formed part of the northern CPS boundary, probably the stream mapped at NS583835.
64 *Glorethe* c.1358 RMS i App. ii no. 1137, Index A.
4. The basic landscape: Oronyms

There are relatively few purely relief names in the AOS, other than those incorporated into settlement-names as the generic (e.g. Drumgelloch). This is to be expected in an area where intensive agriculture and later urbanisation have ‘overrun’ the topography. This section deals with those remaining oronyms, the bulk of them in northern KSY and CPS. These parishes have many Gaelic stream- and settlement-names, yet their higher hill-names are surprisingly dominated by Scots rather than Gaelic. The summit of Dumbreck (dùn, or druim, breac, ‘speckled fort, or ridge’)\(^{65}\), lying at the AOS’ west, and Tomtain (see headword in KSY) at the east, are both Gaelic oronyms. However, following the approximate watershed (from the west) between those two tops, we have: Owsen Hill (Scots owsen, ‘oxen’), Little Earl, Earl’s Seat (the highest summit; headworded in CPS survey), Hart Hill (Scots hart, ‘deer’), Hog Hill (Scots hog, ‘yearling sheep’), Holehead (Scots hole, ‘hollow’), Inner and Outer Black Hill (Roy mapped the contrastive pairing, White Hill #, at c. NS6282), Lecket Hill (possibly from a lost farm Lekkett\(^{66}\) + hill; or from Scots leck ‘slab’ (from Gaelic leac) - there is a slab on the very summit); Cort-ma Law (of obscure meaning but with a Scots generic), Box Knowe (perhaps Scots buk, ‘he-goat’ or ‘fallow deer’), Brown Hill, Black Hill, Laird’s Hill, Hunt Hill, and Garrel Hill (from the Garrell Burn). The most distinctive hill within the range is the Meikle Bin (FTY, originally CPS), perhaps from Gaelic beinn or binnein, ‘mountain’ or ‘peaked hill’ (which latter it is), or from the derivative Sc bin, ‘hill’ (SND); its northern outliers are Little Bin and Bin Bairn. That there has been a loss of Gaelic oronyms is suggested by Pont’s maps: he mapped the now-lost Craignic H., while Blaeu had Monclochar Hill (see Clochcore headword, CPS) and Stron Averyn. The latter is from Gaelic sròn, ‘nose, promontory’, and is conceivably the striking nose running down to the Crow Road from Crichton’s Cairn. The specific could be bioran, ‘sharp-pointed thing’\(^{67}\), referring to the profile from below, thus sròn a’ bhioran. This Gaelic oronym appears to have been replaced, at least on top, by the toponym Crichton’s Cairn (NS625799), first recorded by Roy as Creighton Kairn. The eponymous gentleman was the third parish minister after the Reformation, inducted in

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\(^{65}\) The element dùn occurs several times for hilltops in the western end of these hills: Dumgoyne, Duntreath, Dumgoyach and Dumfoyne, all SBL and within 1km of NS5482, are all striking peaks: and Dunbrach, Dungoil and Dunkessen FTY. These eminences, none with archaeological remains, however may have been places of refuge in times of danger. Lower down the north slopes, in FTY, Dunmore and Dunbeg (both NS6086) do have prehistoric forts.

\(^{66}\) RMS vii, no. 870 ‘... Lekkett et Culphadrik ...’ belonging to John Stirling of Craigbarnet – but it is not clear whether it is in CPS.

\(^{67}\) There are several rugged bioran hills in Perthshire (Drummond, 2007, 23).
1623, but deposed for “corrupt doctrine” in 1629. The thirteenth minster, James Lapslie, wrote in the *OSA* of a parish tradition that he was such a “stout, well-breathed man that he could walk in forty minutes to the top of the Campsie Fells, eating a Pease Bannock, to a spot which to this day is given the name Crichton’s Cairn.” (vol. 15, p. 365).

Gaelic oronyms however have been retained along a strip of ground, where the plateau’s southern edge terminates in steep slopes falling to the lowlands (see Figure 4.1 below). Thus, Craigintimpin (NS615803, *creag an tiompain*<sup>68</sup>), Sloughmuclock (NS630787, *Sloch* and *Muckloch h.* separately in Blaeu) and Sloughneagh (NS642792, *Slocmsnaich h.* Blaeu), both from Gaelic *sloc*, ‘pit, hollow’, sometimes used in place-names for narrow gaps (cf. The Slochd INV, or Slackduh SBL): the specifics of these two could respectively be Gaelic *muclach*, ‘herd of swine’, and probably *sneachd*, ‘snow’ or possibly *each*, ‘horse’. Also along the break of slope are Knocknair (NS599805), perhaps *cnoc an ear* ‘eastern hillock’ or *cnoc na h-aire*, ‘hill of watching’, and Knockybuckle (NS647792 *Knockybochill H*, Blaeu, Gaelic *cnoc a’ bhuachaille*, ‘hillock of the shepherd’<sup>69</sup>). First recorded by the OS is the Clachachter Stone (NS586804, *Clachauchter Stone* 1865), described by OSNB as ‘a large whin stone’, and ‘said to be a corruption of Clayarthur’, but ‘pronounced *clachauchter* and *clochauchter*’: it is probably Gaelic *clach uachdar*, ‘stone at the upper part’.

Figure 4.1. Gaelic oronyms (indicated by an open black circle).

A possible explanation for the pattern emerging, i.e. with Gaelic names along the break of slope, but Scots names on the plateau and high ground, could be as follows. From the

<sup>68</sup> Gaelic *tiompain*, ‘one-sided hillock’: there is a Francesstimpence SBL 6km west.

<sup>69</sup> This spot sits on a narrow shelf with very steep grass slopes both above it (for 50m) and below it (for 200m), and would have been a good place for a shepherd to sit, watching his charges.
inhabited areas on low ground, the break of slope is in view to everyone, and its named features known to all and passed on verbally, whilst the plateau is only seen by those few who venture up beyond the break of slope, perhaps as summer pastoralists. Lower land, up to and including the break of slope, would probably be in the ownership of a farm, and the lands thus recorded when transactions took place, whereas the upland was probably common muir (cf. Campsie Muir, Pont), not so recorded. In consequence the hills on the plateau - unlike those in view from the farms and villages - may well have borne Gaelic names, but known to only a few, and therefore easily lost or replaced by later Scots names: I have shown (Drummond 2007c and 2009) that for southern Scotland, in an area without major language change since medieval times, that hill-names are more likely to be lost or changed than settlement or watercourse names. The main exceptions to this pattern of apparently lost Gaelic hill-names may help strengthen the case; Tomtain and Drumbuoy hills, both KSY, and Dumbreck on the CPS / SBL border, are widely visible from the inhabited lowland areas. So, however, is Laird’s Hill KSY, formerly Craignyich - but it lay inside medieval CPS, and its replacement by a Scots name may reflect the replacement processes going on in CPS (e.g. Monclochar Hill being replaced by Brown Hill). Taking this analysis forward to other parishes, it is noticeable that other residual Gaelic relief names also appear to lie on topography clearly visible from, and immediately above, the well-inhabited Kelvin floodplain: thus Craigmarloch CND, Strone Point and Bar Hill, both KTL, all steeply overlook the lowlands. The pattern emerging from this analysis is that Gaelic toponyms on steep, uncultivable places but which were clearly visible from the well-populated areas are the ones whose names remained known to many locals, and were therefore not lost in the way the remoter ones were.

70 E.g. Between 1775 and 1860 maps, 24% of hill-names in Peebles-shire were changed, as opposed to 12% of watercourses and 3% of settlements. I also noted that for hills mapped by Blaeu (Pont) and by Roy, c.50% of hill-names were lost or had the generic or specific (or both) changed by the time of the OS.
5. Brittonic settlement-names

In the 9th to the 12th centuries, the AOS lay on or near to the north-eastern boundary of the Kingdom of Strathclyde or Cumbria, and before that the British kingdom of Al Clud based on Dumbarton Rock until its fall in 870 AD, in both of which Brittonic was the dominant language. Brittonic names can sometimes be difficult to distinguish from Gaelic, as Watson (1926, 349) observed: “British names were taken over into Gaelic, and when this took place they were sometimes given a Gaelic colouring.” The fact that both languages shared some words, like *glas*, ‘grey-green’, further increases the opacity of the etymological root language. As Taylor (2007, 3) observes in discussing the interface of British and Gaelic: “What this [“a high degree of adaptation of a place-name from the one language to the other”] means is that in several cases it is impossible to be sure which language a place-name was originally coined in.” Including those names with the potential to be classed as Brittonic as well as those securely so, many appear to lie along watercourses which themselves have pre-Celtic or Brittonic names —*viz.* Clyde, Kelvin, Calder, Luggie, and Glazert: these major streams would of course provide defence sites as well as water needs. Adding to the AOS’s instances those Glasgow place-names identified as British [Brittonic] by Taylor (2007) in order to better see any pattern, we can note the following: Glasgow, Partick, Kinclaith #, Carmyle and Daldowie are on the banks of the Clyde; Kirkintilloch and Cadder on the Kelvin; Myvot on the Luggie Water; Drumpellier, Dundyvan, and Paddock stand on or close to the Luggie Burn; Kincaid and Antermony are close to the Glazert Water. There are exceptions: in GLW, Possil (beside a loch, now drained, and its northern outflow), Camtyne (on the Camlachie Burn) and Barlanark (on the Tollcross Burn); and in the AOS, Cumbernauld, less securely a Brittonic name, stands on the gorge of the Red Burn, a major tributary of the Bonny Water. Defensible sites were obviously of importance in early medieval times, and it is significant that a sizeable proportion of these names contained elements indicating ‘fort’ *dùn* (or Brit *dīn*) — Dundyvan, Drumpellier (originally *Dumpeledr* - or *caer* – Carmyle, Kirkintilloch, and conceivably Cadder.

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71 See discussion of Glazert Water, in Hydronomy section above, as example of this problem.
72 Taylor also includes Barmulloch, based on Durkan (1986, 292), that it was the former [Brit] *Badermanach*: I am not convinced by Durkan’s argument.
73 Taylor (2007, 4), earlier *Conclud*.
74 Kincaid CPS (q.v.) is a Gaelic formation but second element appears to be Brit.
75 BLITON suggests this element may be involved in the two *Dun*-names here.
Fraser (1998, vi), in an analysis of *baile-, achadh- and pit-*names (derived from Gaelic *pett*, ‘portion, landholding’) in north-east Scotland, states: “*Pit-*names are almost all in the eastern lowlands, usually on the best soils, and often associated with historical features.” Later he states: “. . . it appears that *pit-*names represent the early Gaelic settlement in north-east Scotland[76], with *bal-*names representing an expansion in the more favourable areas, with *achadh-*names representing the last stages of expansion in less favourable areas.” (144). This indicates that the Gaelic-speakers, whether they migrated onto the prime land, or whether the Pictish speakers there became Gaelic-speakers, in either case both took on the ‘best land’ already occupied77, and also adopted and Gaelicised the Pictish word for this land. If *Pit-*names represented the best land settled by Pictish speakers in the north-east, is it possible that Brittonic names in the west, also coined by pre-Gaelic-speakers, are on the best land? The absence of *trev-*names, which would be the Brittonic habitative equivalent78, the small number of Brittonic names, and the fact that they may have been ‘coloured’ by Gaelic makes this difficult to assess: but referring to the names listed above, in addition to being near rivers or waters, most appear to be on areas of good alluvial land; i.e. those by the Clyde, Myvot on a plain beside the Luggie Water, the trio beside the Luggie Burn (where there are sands and gravels of good soil quality79), and two by the alluvium of the lower Glazert.

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76 Taylor (*PNF*5, 217) says: “It was originally a Pictish word *pett*, borrowed into Old Gaelic as *pett* (f.)

77 Taylor (2011b, 79) however seems to suggest that while it was related to Gaelic settlement and place-naming, it did not necessarily have to be on land previously occupied by Picts: he argues that “the map of Pit-names depicts not “the settlement area of the Pictish people, i.e. of speakers of Celtic Pictish” (Nicolaisen 1976, 151), but rather the extent of Gaelic-speakers in the tenth century, as Alba is beginning to expand into areas outwith its core lands between the Dornoch Firth in the north and the Firth of Forth in the south.

78 James (2011, 100-102) suggests that *trev* names in Scotland are part of a late Brittonic resurgence (e.g. in AYR), so perhaps the AOS was not affected by this movement.

79 Discussed below 6.1.c.
6. Gaelic settlement-names

6a Introduction

Gaelic names will generally post-date Brittonic names and pre-date Scots names, although there were probably bi-lingual periods at the interface with both languages. McNiven (2010, 123) points out for Menteith that some Scots names may have been created before late Gaelic names, but Gaelic survived in Menteith much longer than in the AOS. One feature of Gaelic names in the AOS is the substantial number, over two dozen, ending -ie or -y, e.g. Auchinmuly, Bardowie or Gartsherrie. Taylor (PNF5, 407-412) discusses in depth the use of G as a suffix translated in PNF volumes 1-4 as ‘place at / of’, and of which he notes: “It is found in a large number of eastern Scotland settlement-names (and only settlement-names) recorded before about 1300, but is almost invariably reduced to -ie or -y in later occurrences.” (407). This feature may well underlie many of the AOS’s instances: but, unlike Fife, where there are many old forms showing the original –in, this is not the case in the AOS with the sole exception of a possible early form of Kildrum CND, viz. Kyndromyn. The records are later in this area (only a dozen Gaelic names were recorded by 1300), but it seems reasonable to assume that the ubiquitous -ie / -y ending represents some kind of locative suffix.

I will examine two broad categories of Gaelic settlement-names in the AOS, firstly habitative or settlement toponyms, i.e. those where the generic appears to imply human settlement (e.g. baile, achadh and gart), and secondly topographical toponyms, where the generic ostensibly refers to the landscape (e.g. druim, creag, etc).

6.1 Gaelic habitative toponyms

6.1.a Baile-names

In Scotland, there are c.1000 apparent baile-names listed in Hooker’s Gazetteer, and many others will have been lost as agriculture has shrunk in marginal areas. Nicolaisen, not surprisingly (2001, 159 et seq) takes the view that baile-names in Scotland are indicative of a “well-settled Gaelic population”. He states that the element is ‘the most frequent . . . of Gaelic settlement terms’: and that it is ‘the most instructive’, because it always refers to a

80 Although James (2011) argues that Brittonic-speaking may have lived on in south Scotland until the 12th century, overlapping with Gaelic-speaking.
‘permanent type of human settlement’. Later he suggests a time frame, arguing that *baile* is among the earliest elements employed in Gaelic names:

“...increasing Gaelic-speaking settlement, perhaps supported by new incomers from Bute and Kintyre and also Ireland, and making small inroads into Strathclyde from the west and the Lothians from the north and the north-west from the tenth to the beginning of the twelfth centuries (*baile*); to more intensive settlement of Strathclyde and Dumfriesshire after 1018 (*achadh*).”

(175)

However, in Ireland, it is possible that *achadh* preceded *baile*: MacQueen (2008, 49-50) argues that *achadh* was used to form place-names as early as the 6th century⁸¹; whilst according to Price (1963, 120), *baile* only came into use for place-names in the mid-12th century, initially referring to lands rather than habitations; and that when first used in place-names, the specific was generally a personal or tribal name, topographic elements being used later, particularly in the late 15th and 16th centuries. In his sample of 230 *baile*-names in Co. Wicklow, 85 are dated: 6 are 12th – 13th century; 37 are 14th to 15th century, and 40 are late 15th – 16th century. In Scotland, Nicolaisen’s model, of the *baile* settlements predating *achadh* settlements in the south-west, does not seem to apply everywhere, as local studies have found. Ian Fraser (1999, 20-21) found that while no *baile*-names were on record even as late as the mid-15th century⁸², however, “...the process of naming using *baile* continued, in Arran at least, right up to the nineteenth century”. McNiven (2011, 123) notes: “while it is generally held that ScGaelic *baile* will often be earlier than Scots *toun*, the chronology of these two elements in Menteith is not quite so clear cut over the whole of the earldom as it would be in other parts of Scotland, such as the Highlands”; and later “These seem to be late formations of *baile* names despite them all being in the lowland parts of Menteith, and are perhaps indications of a vibrant Gaelic language still being spoken in the later Middle Ages at a time when we might have expected Scots to have taken over.” (124). Douglas Fraser (1998, 133), whose study covered a very large area of north-east Scotland, states: “...new settlement-names of the *bal*-type may have been created in the Highlands by the rapid expansion of population in the 18th century that eventually led to the Clearances.” In these three areas of course, Gaelic was spoken until certainly the 18th century, whilst there is no evidence (e.g. from the OSA) of this being the case in the AOS. However, for Fife where Gaelic-speaking has long gone, Taylor (*PNF5,*

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⁸¹ This argument is strongly disputed by Clancy (2012, 92).

⁸² “In a list of the king’s farms in Arran, for the period 1449-1460, there are no *baile*-names to be found, out of 38 properties.”
226) observes that the term was still being used to coin place-names in the later 12th, and possibly the early 13th centuries, paralleling its use in Ireland to denote settlements.

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<th>Figure 6.1. Table of baile-names in AOS</th>
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<td>Place-name</td>
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</tr>
<tr>
<td>Bargeddie</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Bencloich</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

average | average |
| 79 | 1458 |

In order to discuss the distribution of baile in the AOS, it is necessary to establish in detail the authenticity of baile-names through consideration of all available older forms. Figure 6.1 includes not only lost names but also those that no longer have a baile-form: Ballindraught, the northern Balgrochan, and Ballinkeir have been lost; whilst Balgade, Ballintone, Ballinkell and Ballincloich have been assimilated to Bar-, Ban- or Ben-forms83 – altogether these names represent over a third of the original baile-names in the AOS. It excludes those which appear to be baile-names but whose onomastic birth certificate indicates otherwise, viz. Baldernock BDK, Ballain (Bedlay) CAD and Barrachnie OMO (briefly Balrachney), all q.v. The AOS thus contains 19 secure baile-names. The majority would appear to take the form of baile + definite article + noun (in the genitive case), and it is not surprising that 9 of the names have old recorded forms representing just such a construction baile an or baile na X84. Only 4 or 5 would appear to have baile + adjective –

83 Respectively modern Bargeddie OMO, Banton KSY, Bankell BDK and Bencloich CPS.
84 Viz. Ballyncorrauch, Ballindorane, Ballingrochane, Ballinkell, Balneglerauch, Ballindraught, Ballinkere, Ballintoun, Ballincloich.
Baldow, Balglass, Balmore and possibly Balmalloch and Ballochney – although if the earliest form of Baldow (q.v.) is indeed Baletyduf, and if Balglass is baile na glaise, these specifics too would be noun-phrases rather than adjectives. No baile-name appears to contain personal names85, in contrast to those of this period discussed by Price (1963) in Ireland, and unlike many in Fife86, or some in Menteith87, most instead appearing to refer to aspects of the natural or built landscape88. Only Balneglerauch CPS refers to an occupational group, viz. clerics: this is the earliest recorded baile-name (1214), and might be evidence for the progression as outlined by Price, as a specific referring to a person or group, to be followed in later names by topographical specifics. However, as discussed above, Price’s dated Irish baile-names incorporating a topographical feature as specific, are mainly late 15th - 16th centuries: in comparison, Balquarrage (1299), Balcorrach (1364), Bencloich (1412) and Balgrochan (1430), all with topographic features for specifics, are much earlier than the Irish instances, and suggests that Gaelic in Scotland’s baile-naming practice differed from that in Ireland. It is noticeable from Taylor’s Fife baile-names that those which contain personal names were mainly first recorded (and indeed coined) in the 12th and 13th century, with topographical elements dominating thereafter; this would fit with the AOS baile-names pattern, most first recorded after the 13th century, and not containing personal names.

The distribution of baile is strikingly concentrated. 16 of the 19 are on the north bank of the Kelvin, most of them in CPS and KSY. A seventeenth, Balmuildy, is just across the Kelvin at an important bridge point, on the very periphery of CAD: perhaps significantly, it was one of the last baile-names to be recorded (1560s), which might suggest a late settlement89. The eighteenth is the anomalous Balgade, now Bargeddie OMO, a baile out on its own, and there is the possible baile-name of Ballochney NMO. So 2 (modern) parishes have no occurrences, 3 parishes have but one, and 3 parishes (CPS, KSY and BDK) have the remaining sixteen. However if we consider medieval parishes, plotted in Figure 6.2 (below), as opposed to the modern parishes, there emerges a more striking

85 Reid (2009) has argued that Balmalloch KSY (q.v.) is from the surname Malloch, but I am not convinced.
86 Cf. Taylor (PNF5, 229), where he identifies 46 of his baile-names, or over a third of all recorded, as referring to people as occupation practitioners (15), as ethnonyms (6) or as personal names (25).
87 McNiven (2011) – e.g. Balmacansh (p. 128, personal name), Balanucater (p.124, occupation).
88 5 or 6 refer to the built landscape, 8 to the natural landscape, the remainder are adjectival.
89 It might also suggest low status: but since it generated affixes, viz. Easter and Wester Balmuidy, this would indicate a reasonable degree of agricultural productivity, and hence status.
Gaelic names

point. CPS lost three pieces of land at the time of the 1649 boundary realignment, and two of them – on the east to KSY, and on the south-west to BDK – contained two baile-names each. The medieval parish of Campsie therefore contained 14 of the 19 baile-names, leaving three other medieval parishes (BDK, CAD, KSY) with one each, Monklands with two (one questionable) and one (Lenzie) with none. A possible reason for this concentration is explored below, under section 6.1.c.

6.1.b Achadh-names

Achadh is defined in Dwelly’s Dictionary as a ‘field, plain or meadow’, and in DIL as ‘expanse of ground, pasture, field’. It is a very common place-name element with c.800 Auch(en/in)-names listed in Hooker’s Gazetteer. Nicolaisen (2001, 164) says of the element “originally [implying] agricultural activities ancillary to such [baile] settlement”. He continues: “Achadh-names would follow in the wake of the Baile-names, but only in those areas where Gaelic-speakers were working the soil[90]. They would normally require a denser Gaelic-speaking population . . .” (168).

90 i.e. excluding those eastern areas where G-speakers were landowners, with Anglian or Brittonic speakers working the soil.
Two AOS *achadh*-names resulted from generic element substitution\(^91\); Auchengeich CAD (generic originally *aodann*) and Auchinreoch CPS (generic originally *daill*), both q.v. These two names have therefore been excluded from Figure 6.3 (below), which lists 17 secure *achadh*-names. Of these only 2 are lost, *Achintiber* and *Auchinmuly*, a slightly lower rate of attrition than *baile* with 3 lost from 19, plus 4 which had the generic element re-cast\(^92\)

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Place-name</th>
<th>Parish</th>
<th>asl, m.</th>
<th>Earliest form</th>
<th>Date</th>
<th>Map 6.4 no.</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Achintiber #</td>
<td>KTL</td>
<td>60</td>
<td>Achintiber</td>
<td>1755</td>
<td>1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Auchenairn</td>
<td>CAD</td>
<td>75</td>
<td>Achinnarne</td>
<td>1510</td>
<td>2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Auchengray</td>
<td>NMO</td>
<td>205</td>
<td>Auchtingray</td>
<td>1559</td>
<td>3</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Auchengree</td>
<td>CAD</td>
<td>80</td>
<td>Auchnagry</td>
<td>1513</td>
<td>4</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Auchenhowie</td>
<td>BDK</td>
<td>35</td>
<td>Auchinhowe</td>
<td>1488</td>
<td>5</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Auchenkilns</td>
<td>CND</td>
<td>85</td>
<td>Auchenkil</td>
<td>1553</td>
<td>6</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Auchinbee</td>
<td>CND</td>
<td>105</td>
<td>Auchinbrae</td>
<td>1597</td>
<td>7</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Auchincloch</td>
<td>KSY</td>
<td>40</td>
<td>Achyncloych</td>
<td>1370</td>
<td>8</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Auchindavy</td>
<td>KTL</td>
<td>45</td>
<td>Auchendavy</td>
<td>1616</td>
<td>9</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Auchinleck</td>
<td>CAD</td>
<td>90</td>
<td>Achenlech</td>
<td>1755</td>
<td>10</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Auchenloch</td>
<td>CAD</td>
<td>85</td>
<td>Auchloch</td>
<td>1521</td>
<td>11</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Auchinloning</td>
<td>OMO</td>
<td>75</td>
<td>Auchynlonyne</td>
<td>1526</td>
<td>12</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Auchinmuly #</td>
<td>KSY</td>
<td>120</td>
<td>Auchinmuillie</td>
<td>1659</td>
<td>13</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Auchirrivoch</td>
<td>KSY</td>
<td>110</td>
<td>Achinriuoch</td>
<td>1595</td>
<td>14</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Auchinstarry</td>
<td>CND</td>
<td>50</td>
<td>Auchinstarie</td>
<td>1400</td>
<td>15</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Auchinvalley</td>
<td>KSY</td>
<td>105</td>
<td>Auchinvaley</td>
<td>1767</td>
<td>16</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Auchinvole</td>
<td>KTL</td>
<td>45</td>
<td>Achninboll</td>
<td>1364</td>
<td>17</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>average</strong></td>
<td></td>
<td><strong>83</strong></td>
<td></td>
<td><strong>1562</strong></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

or substituted\(^93\). The majority, as for *baile*-names, take the form of *achadh* + definite article + noun (in the genitive case), and take the form *achadh an* or *achadh na*. This last may be partly because, as Nicolaisen (2001) says of *achadh* names in southern Scotland:

“... the anglicised form is usually *Auchen* or *Auchin*-, i.e. it includes the Gaelic definite article preceding the second element in a stereotyped form which no longer allows one to say whether it represents the feminine genitive singular or the genitive plural. It certainly looks as if the anglicised form *Auchen-* was regarded by non-Gaelic-speakers as a fixed element, having

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\(^{91}\) See Taylor (1997): generic element substitution occurs when the original element is no longer understood (i.e. post-Gaelic-speaking) and then replaced by an element also not understood but commoner and therefore more familiar locally.

\(^{92}\) I.e. from original *baile* to *Ban, Ben* e.g. Banton KSY, q.v.

\(^{93}\) *Balgade* to Bargeddie OMO.
become an indivisible morphological unit which had swallowed up the former
definite article altogether.” (p. 161)

He indicates this may have begun in a bilingual situation, in which Scots-speakers assumed
that the frequency of the form Auchen- meant that the suffix an / na was integral to the
element. The distribution of achadh is more diffuse than that of baile, as Figure 6.4
(below) indicates; all the eight modern parishes bar CPS94 have at least one instance. When

[Map of distribution of achadh names in medieval parishes]

medieval parish boundaries are used, there are clear clusterings in Cadder (4), Moniabroc
(4), and medieval Lenzie (6), with none in CPS; so while for baile, one medieval parish
has 14 of the 19 names, for achadh, three parishes have 14 of the 17. Medieval Monklands
has two: Auchengray NMO is very isolated, and even over NMO’s eastern border in
Slamannan, Torphichen and Shotts there are no achadh-names. Nevertheless it is a well-
established name with a secure etymology, and may owe its existence to its position on the

94 There is a 1430 record in RMS ii, 165 of Achanrosse (... Barlocha, Achanrosse, Ballecleracht ...) Barloch is SBL, Ballenclerach is CPS, but Achanrosse may lie in SBL, as do most other names in the document. Cameron (1892, 168) quotes from a record of Woodhead (CPS) Baron Baillie’s
Court in 1721, of a complaint of cursing against Janet Brown “living in cottage in Auchenrossie,
Netherton of Innertadie or Wodheid”. Again, this may lie in SBL.
old road east to Newbattle Abbey which owned the Monklands. Auchenloning OMO is also somewhat isolated from its fellow generics, although Auchinlea and Auchenshuggle – GLW’s only achadh-names, neither a secure instance\(^\text{95}\) – are not too distant.

### 6.1.c Comparing baile- and achadh-names

Returning to the comparison of baile- and achadh-names by Nicolaisen quoted above, let us consider his thesis in relation to the study area. He develops his argument further, thus:

"Undoubtedly, achadh, with its primary reference to fields rather than buildings, did become an element in settlement-names somewhat later than baile, originally mainly through the transference of field-names to settlements. As a rule of thumb, it might therefore be claimed that the majority of achadh-names is relatively later than the majority of baile-names. . . Similarly, the ascription of names containing achadh to settlements on less desirable ground is explained in this way." (2001, 182)

How do the baile- and achadh-names in our study area compare in terms of relative lateness? Figure 6.5 (below) tabulates the date of first record: baile-names were first recorded in the 13\(^{th}\) century, and the average date of first recording is 1458, whilst the achadh-names were first recorded in the mid-14\(^{th}\) century, and the average date of first recording is 1562, so the achadh-names might appear to be over a century later. 12 of the baile-names as against 3 of the achadh-names were recorded by the end of the 15\(^{th}\) century: by 1550, all but 2 baile-names are recorded, but 9 (i.e. over half) of the achadh-names are yet to be recorded. Further, discussed under Balcorrach CPS, the first record of it and three other baile-names, indicates the possibility that Gaelic was still spoken in CPS at the time of first record, a feature lacking for achadh-names.

I have established, under 6.1.a above, that evidence from Ireland and other parts of Scotland does not support Nicolaisen’s model of baile preceding achadh in the coining of toponyms. However, for the AOS, I wish to test the assumption that the later recording of

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\(^{95}\) Auchinlea (NS665663) may be a modern, transferred, name: I can find no trace of it on maps or in documents before its creation as a park in the 1970s; the area was part of the Drumpellier estates, and they also owned an Auchinlea SHO (see e.g. NLC Archives U1/08/31/114, date 1887). Auchenshuggle (NS64663) first appears on Forrest’s 1816 map, and I know of no earlier forms, which is curious for an achadh-name.
**Figure 6.5.** Dates of first record, achadh and baile names.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Century</th>
<th><strong>baile</strong></th>
<th><strong>achadh</strong></th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>13th</td>
<td>Balneglerrauch 1208x1214</td>
<td>Achnivole 1364</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Ballecarrage late 13th</td>
<td>Achnincloch 1370</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>14th</td>
<td>Balcarrach 1364</td>
<td>Achninvarie 1400</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Baldow 1364</td>
<td>Achninhowie 1488</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>15th</td>
<td>Bencloich 1421</td>
<td>Bankell 1505</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Bargrochan 1430</td>
<td>Achninleck 1505</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Balgrochan 1458</td>
<td>Balmore 1543</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Balcastle 1459</td>
<td>Auchengree 1513</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Baldorran 1464</td>
<td>Auchinloch 1521</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Balmalloch 1470</td>
<td>Auchinloning 1526</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Balglass 1486</td>
<td>Auchinmuly 1659</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Ballinkeir 1487</td>
<td>Auchinmuly 1569</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1500-1549</td>
<td>Ballindrocht 1505</td>
<td>Auchinairn 1510</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Bankell 1505</td>
<td>Auchingray 1559</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Ballintoun 1511</td>
<td>Auchinrivoch 1595</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Balgade 1513</td>
<td>Auchinbrae 1597</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Balmore 1543</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1550-1599</td>
<td>Balmylde 1560s</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Auchinmuly 1659</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>17th</td>
<td>Ballochney 1653</td>
<td>Auchinvalley 1767</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>18th</td>
<td>Auchenleck 1755</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Achentiber 1755</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>19th</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

*achadh-names reflected a later settlement process (as opposed to later recording, which is of course possible); what might account for this? In the normal course of farming events good land is settled before poor land, so the good land’s settlement-names would have been created first. Nicolaisen implies this, and Fraser (1998, 141-2), in his study of the north-east\(^{96}\), concludes: “... bal-names are located mainly on more lowland areas ... [whereas] ach-names are found mainly on poorer soils, usually at a greater height on the valley sides or on the hill-foot zones of the uplands ...” Figure 6.6 (below), however, indicates that in the AOS the achadh-names on average are only marginally higher than baile-names, so height and thus exposure to weather cannot be the reason for any difference in agricultural productivity. Nevertheless, there is some evidence that the AOS baile-names have a more favourable aspect: three quarters lie on south-facing slopes\(^{97}\), compared to barely one quarter of the achadh-names\(^{98}\). Fraser (1998, 54) found that many*

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\(^{96}\) His study actually covers all land north-east of a straight line drawn from Perth to Inverness.

\(^{97}\) Baldow and Balmuildy lie on north-facing slopes, Balglass, Balcorrach and Ballindrochit on level ground, the rest on south-facing slopes.

\(^{98}\) Only Auchincloch, Auchinrivoch and Auchinvalley (all KSY) lie on south-facing slopes.
baile-names in his south-east quadrant (Angus) were on south-facing hillfoot slopes, sheltered from northerlies, and this is true too of many of the AOS’s instances.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Figure 6.6. Table of first recorded dates, and heights, of various Gaelic generics</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Earliest recorded instance</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>-----------------------------</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1214</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Average date of first record</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Average height asl (m.)</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Apart from aspect, what further evidence do we have that the land was more suitable for farming north of the Kelvin, where most baile-farms were? Some historic ‘evidence’ may be found in the OSA of the 1790s, although by that time, of course, many centuries of improvements to communications and drainage may already have been effected since the first settlers. The writer for Campsie (OSA vol. 15, 315) values the land at £6429 Scots, whereas that for Cadder (vol. 8, 476) was £6270 Scots, not a great difference. For Campsie it was stated that while the Glazert soils [where seven of the baile-names were] contained gravel and were better for potatoes and turnips, the Kelvin soils [where three of the baile-names were] were better for wheat and beans (316). The writer complains “our moist climate produces much straw and little corn” and that “the produce per acre is about 6 bolls” (341). The Cadder writer tells of; “excellent crops of oats, barley, clover and rye grass, potatoes and flax” (476), although “excellent” is clearly not a scientific measurement. Meanwhile the writer for Kirkintilloch (vol. 2, 275) noted: “The lands in this parish are almost entirely arable. Oats, barley, hay from some grasses, flax, pease, beans and a small proportion of wheat.” He goes on to say that the average production of oats and barley was up to 5 or 6 bolls per acre, a figure comparable to Campsie (6 bolls; OSA vol. 15, 341). Thus CAD and KTL, achadh-country, did not seem less favoured than CPS, baile-country. Another aspect of the comparison to consider is the rate of creation of affixed farms. Logically, only the more productive lands can sustain two or more farms on land that formerly supported one, even with advances in agricultural technology. My data show that (whilst there are slightly more baile-named farms), more affixes were created (mainly in the 17th century) from them - 9 of the baile-farms divided to make 17 new ones99, some of the affixes surviving to the present - whilst on the achadh-named farms, only 4 could produce offspring, with 9 new ones100.

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99 Balmore (L,M), Baldorran (E,W,M), Baldow (L,M), Balgrochan (E,W), Bencloch (E,W), Balgedy (O,N), Balmuildy (E,W), Bankeir (E), Banton (H).

100 Auchenhowie (O,N), Auchinrivoch (E,W), Auchincloich (W,M), Auchinloch (E,M,W).
We can also use more modern scientific data to compare the *baile* and *achadh* areas, in the form of the maps and commentaries published by the Soil Survey of Scotland in the late twentieth century. Of course there are problems in using their information: a 20\textsuperscript{th}-century judgement on soil capability allows for the potential of modern technology (e.g. effective drainage) that was not available to early farmers; a number of farms are on the border between different soil types; the soil underlying the extensive urban areas (especially in Cadder, which once supported farmland) is not analysed at all; and the different map scales and codes used may lead to imprecision or confusion. The 1:250000 scale map (extract reproduced below as Figure 6.7), uses the Soil Survey’s numerical classification, in which land coded 444 [shaded light brown] is the best\textsuperscript{101}; thus “Sandy loam or loam topsoils with well-developed crumb structure . . . with good permeability to moisture. . . . The[se] soils form some of the best agricultural land in the areas where they occur and have few limitations to sustained agricultural use.” (Bown *et al*, 1987, 111) By contrast code 445 [dark brown] is described thus: “. . . the natural drainage is generally imperfect but can be poor in low-lying or gently sloping areas . . . hollows can readily become rush-infested . . .

![Fig. 6.7. Soil quality: extract from OS Soil Survey 1:250000 map.](image)

. . . Drainage is generally necessary if arable crops are to be grown or productive grassland maintained . . . [and] should be managed carefully to reduce damage to soil structure and pastures.” (111). What the 1:250000 map appears to show is that the best land (444 coded) in the AOS lies mainly north of the Kelvin, in CPS and KSY, whereas most of the land

\textsuperscript{101} Other relevant codes for the 1:250,000 soil map: 1 (cream) = alluvium; 164 (red) = gleys + alluvium; 446 (pale blue) = rush and sedge mires.
south of the Kelvin is coded 445. Closer examination reveals that about seven or eight of the \textit{baile}-names lie on the 444 soil north of the Kelvin\textsuperscript{102}, but also that Balmuildy and Bargeddie (i.e. the ‘\textit{baile} isolates’ south of the river) lie on small patches of 444 soil. By contrast, most of the \textit{achadh}-names lie in 445 territory, and indeed some in CND on 447 ground (“...mainly permanent pasture but crops requiring only a short growing season can be grown”) (\textit{op. cit.} 111). This would seem to indicate that the \textit{baile}-names were on the better land, but as a codicil it is noteworthy that – on this map at least – the cluster of five \textit{baile}-names around Clachan of Campsie, as well as those in Baldernock, are on 445 soil. This is to a degree confirmed by the \textit{OSA} for CPS (317): “Soil in the west of the parish, and particularly north of the Glazert, is most adapted for pasture, whereas the land on the south and east side seems fitter for grain”. Conversely, a large stretch of 444 soil south of the river, between Kirkintilloch and Bishopbriggs, has no recorded \textit{baile}-names.

The 1:50000 scale soil map (extract reproduced below as Figure 6.8), which picks out individual pockets of ground more closely, allows a somewhat different picture to emerge. Unfortunately for our purposes, it uses different shades from the 1:250000, and instead of using the numerical codes (e.g. 444), uses letters for coding (e.g. AA): rather than an indication of soil suitability, it is a map indicating soil structure (e.g. till, or sands and gravels) and the quality of drainage. The ‘better’ land would appear to be that labelled DV (Darvel series, freely-drained sand and gravels), then AA (Aberdona series, imperfectly-drained tills): on such lands appear to lie several of the \textit{baile}-names (e.g. Balmuildy, Balquharrage, Baldoran and Baldow, and those close to Clachan of Campsie); but also some \textit{achadh}-names (e.g Auchendavvy, Auchenbee, Auchinstarry, and the three near Banton). Some other \textit{achadh}-names (e.g. Auchinleck, Auchenloch, Auchenlonning) appear to lie mainly on ‘poorer’ lands labelled CP (Caprington series, imperfectly-drained tills).

Taking the historic and scientific soil data into consideration, it appears reasonable to state that whilst in general \textit{baile}-names are located on better farmland than \textit{achadh}-names, the relationship is not perfectly correlated. The \textit{baile}-names’ strip of land along the hillfoots had one other big advantage for medieval farming, that of site and access to varied habitats: whilst above the flood plains yet accessing alluvial ground for crops, they also had access to hill ground north and water-meadows south, which two could provide appropriate seasonal pasturage for beasts.

\textsuperscript{102} \textit{Viz.} Banton, Balmalloch, Balcastle, Baldorran, Balquharrage, Balgrochan [S], and perhaps Balgrochan [N] and Bencloich.
There are other processes that could account for the differential distribution, one connected with movements of settlers. The baile-names are concentrated in the AOS’s north-west, in CPS: this is a parish with a strong showing of Gaelic names for watercourses, hill features, and settlements. Nicolaisen (2001, 173) wrote: “The fairly impressive number of names north of the Clyde, from Dumbarton to Edinburgh must be linked with an influx of Gaelic-speakers from the Scoto-Pictish kingdom further north.” If this were to be the case, it would be logical to expect that medieval Campsie would be settled by Gaels before those parishes south of the Kelvin: just across Campsie’s western border lie other baile-names like Ballaggan and Ballewan SBL, and the Blane valley would have been a natural funnel bringing Gaelic-speakers (or Gaelic-speaking) down from the Lennox lands around Balfron. To the east of the AOS, the parishes of FAK, DPC, and northern DNY, have no baile-names\textsuperscript{103}; and the handful in DNY are all in its south-western corner\textsuperscript{104}, within 3km. of Banton KSY (Ballintoun), and thus also on this south-facing strip of land between hill and flood plain. South of the Kelvin the land (in Kirkintilloch, Cadder and Old Monkland) consists of gently rolling drumlins, with the hollows filled by lochs or large areas of bog or marsh, with consequent difficulties for agriculture and transport. So it might be reasonable to suppose that when the winter floods of the Kelvin subsided, a southwards summer transhumance began, for temporary arable farming on the slopes of the drumlins, and

\textsuperscript{103} Reid, (2009, 52, map) for baile distribution.

\textsuperscript{104} Reid, (2009, 55) gives dates for Bankeir (Ballinkeir 1450) and Banknock (Ballanknock 1450) which are close to those of Kilsyth’s Balcastell 1459, Balmoloch 1470 and Ballintoun 1511.
temporary dwellings beside the *achaidhean*, followed by retreat north in the autumn before the Kelvin cut them off: not for nothing did the Rev. James Lapslie, Campsie minister, describe the floodplain as “a swamp, impassable in winter” in the *OSA* (vol. 15, 314). In later centuries as agricultural technology (e.g. of drainage) improved, and perhaps as population pressure mounted in the *baile* homeland, these temporary summer settlements would have become more permanent.

However, there is another possible explanation for the differential distribution of *baile* and *achadh* respectively north and south of the Kelvin in particular, that does not depend either on soil fertility, or on a gradual colonisation process from the north-west, as just outlined. There clearly *was* settlement south of the Kelvin prior to any Gaelic population or language migrations, as the existence of Brittonic names (e.g. Possil, Kirkintilloch) demonstrates; that settlement could not have taken place without support from food production locally, given the poor transport networks; the Gaels did not introduce farming here. By the end of the 13th century, by when only two *baile*-names had been recorded north of the Kelvin\(^\text{105}\), Gaelic toponyms such as Cadder, Bedlay, Muckcroft and Lenzie had been recorded south of the Kelvin. It is quite plausible then that while there were two sets or movements of Gaelic-speakers, one on either bank of the Kelvin, the northern group used *baile* as the generic of choice for a settlement, the southern group used *achadh*: perhaps the northern feudal authority in CPS in particular, i.e. the political masters of Lennox, preferred *baile* as the generic for a farm. The date of first record is not, as already discussed, the date of the actual coining of the place-name; and in that context, and while the *baile*- and *achadh*-names may have been coined at the same time, the *baile*-names emerged earlier in the records.

A ‘parish-limited’ use of a generic is not unusual, as several detailed studies have observed. Reid (2009, 53) wrote; “In the study area [East Stirlingshire] we find two clusters of *baile*-names; one of these is in the upper reaches of the Avon, the other strung along the southern foothills of the Kilsyth-Denny hills [i.e. KSY, and neighbouring DNY and SLM]. . . ” Taylor (*PNF* 5, 227) indicates that over a third of Fife’s parishes contain ‘no certain *baile*-names’: he links their absence, in two clusters (around Dunfermline, and in north-west Fife), to a profusion of *pett* names (a Gaelic element derived from Pictish), which presumably performed the same function as the generic of choice. Both his clusters have, at their heart, old churches, which may point us to the role of political influences (in

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\(^{105}\) *Balnaglerauch* 1214 and *Ballecarrage* 1299.
this case ecclesiastical) in determining the generic, as suggested above for Lennox. McNiven (2011) has shown that baile distribution is grouped in some parishes, not all contiguous, and is completely absent in others (e.g. Aberfoyle, Kincardine). Although he does not comment on this aspect of their distribution, he does say of achadh, that: “The distribution of [achadh] in Menteith is peculiar; there are seven in [Callendar], five in [Port-of-Menteith], and two in [Kilmadock]. There are none in [Aberfoyle, Kippen, or Kincardine].” (108) Less specific than parish limits, Watson (2002 [1904], 52) has observed that: “In Ross, for instance, baile, a stead, Scottish ‘toun’, is extremely common on the east coast; on the west there is practically only one instance, Balmacara. On the other hand, with achadh, field, exactly the reverse is the case: achadh, acha, achd, ach swarm on the west coast of Ross; they are rare on the east coast.” In fact, achadh-names are found in sizeable numbers on the east coast of Ross and Cromarty, as Nicolaisen’s map (2001, 181) shows: Nicolaisen argued that the absence of baile from the north-west is due to linguistic effect of centuries of Norse domination (178).

There is one grouping of baile- and achadh-names in the AOS which may conform to Nicolaisen’s model of baile as the original settlement and achadh as the ‘outlier’. Banton, originally Ballintoun, may have been the ‘mother farm’, with Auchinrivoch, Auchinmuly #, and Auchinvalley as outliers clustered round it, all with recorded first dates later than that of Banton (1511) itself, viz. 1590s, 1659, and 1767 respectively.

In concluding this part of the discussion then, perhaps the pattern of distribution of baile and achadh used for similar features (i.e. agricultural homesteads) is as much a matter of what might loosely be termed ‘fashion’ amongst the name-coiners – in the manner in which parental choice of babies’ names change over time - as it is of the intrinsic nature of the settlement feature, or the quality of the land. (This is not a naming choice confined to farmsteads: it has been argued that hill-names, for example, contain generics selected from the onomastic lexicon, rather than chosen to fit exactly the physical features observed106, a general point I will return to later in this discussion.) While the generally earlier dates of first recording might appear to confirm Nicolaisen’s point that baile precedes achadh, this does not make them developmentally-linked, i.e. the latter consequent and dependent upon the former: it could represent a situation in which, when farms were being settled and named south of the Kelvin, whether later or contemporaneously, that achadh had become

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106 Drummond (2007, 97) “I have to conclude that there are no apparent topographical distinctions between the two [elements, viz. fell and law, in southern Scottish hills], and that their distribution reflects linguistic or dialect patterns, name-givers choosing from their ‘local’ generic.”
the ‘settlement-marker’ of choice for a place-name, a ‘choice’ made from a toponymicon
determined by the spiritual or temporal landlords.

6.1.d Gart-names

The number of gart-names in the AOS is relatively high, outnumbering both baile-names
and achadh-names: indeed if the numbers of all three generics in GLW is added to those in
the AOS, the gart-names equal the baile-names and achadh-names combined. The
occurrence of this element, unlike the other two Gaelic elements, is largely confined to
central Scotland, although there are also small groups in Islay and Kintyre. McNiven
(2007, 61) observes that within central Scotland, gart-names ‘stop in the east at the
medieval Fife border . . . are not found north of the River Devon CLA . . . [nor] south of
the Clyde, nor west of the Leven’: a compact group indeed. Bannerman’s unpublished list
records 157 gart-names in central Scotland, not all of which are identifiable from maps or
other sources. One of the problems with gart-names, as McNiven observes (2007, 63)
“is deciding which names do indeed contain gart. Many gart-names begin with the first
three letters, leaving out the final consonant t.” This is certainly true in the AOS where
over a third lack the t in the appropriate position in the modern or most recent form;
however 6 of these 10 have the gart-form recorded at least once in old records, and 3 have
a gard-form (both t and d are dental stops, respectively unvoiced and voiced); the tenth is
the poorly attested Garnheath. All bar four or five appear to be of the form gart + noun,
with a quarter of the total showing evidence of the genitive form of the definite article an /
na. In 3 names the initial letter g has later gone to c, and in another probable case the only
records we have are with an initial c.

ScG gart is probably derived from OG gort (also gart), primarily meaning ‘field’ (arable
or pasture), but with secondary meanings ‘field of battle’, ‘land or territory’, or (by
derivation) ‘standing corn’. Flanagan (1994, 93) observes that in Irish place-names gort
usually means ‘tilled field’, and is found in simplex and diminutive forms (e.g. respectively
Gort and Gorteen) as well as in the more usual generic plus specific forms (e.g.
Gortaclare). For gart in Scotland, Watson, in a 1904 review (2002, 41) went with the ‘corn
enclosure’ meaning, probably influenced by Dwelly’s just-published Gaelic dictionary.

107 Some 7 or 8 AOS names on his list are in fact duplicates, being old forms of others: e.g. he lists
Gartick, (Blaeu’s rendition of Garnkirk) as well as Garnkirk. Additionally, I have identified 6 AOS
gart-names not on his list– Cardarroch, Cartonvenach #, Cordrounan #, Gartae #, Gartsail #
and Gurdeveroch #.

108 Perhaps the paucity of gart-names in the 19th-century Gàidhealtachd meant that Dwelly’s
informants were out of touch with the original meaning.
which leads with this, but later (1926) however seemed to have no doubt that *gart* meant field or enclosure\(^{109}\):

“The number of names in the Glasgow district which begin with *Gart-* is notable, and may be due to British influence, though of course *gort*, *gart* of Gaelic and *garth* of Welsh both mean ‘field, enclosure’. (198)

This remark could suggest either that this cluster of *gart*-names is of Brittonic origin (i.e. for generic and specific) or that the generic was subject to the substrate influence of a Brittonic form *(cf. Gaelic *pett* from Pictish *pett)*, while the specifics were Gaelic. This has been debated by Clancy (2004), Taylor (2004) and Bannerman (2004). Clancy wrote that the distribution of *Gart*-names:

“. . would appear to coincide in large part to the [British] region of Manaw\(^{110}\), with many also in the zone between there and Argyll and Dunbarton . . . *Gart* and *both* might then be secular and ecclesiastical remnants of some moment of change in settlement. I would suggest that Cenel Comgaill intrusion into the area in the late 7th and 8th century provides one suitable set of circumstances to explain this distribution” (141).

This suggestion might appear to accord with Watson’s point about British influence, in that Brittonic was dominant in this area at that time; however, Clancy is suggesting an early G-speaking intrusion into the area.

McNiven (2007), in a study of the *gart*-names of Clackmannanshire, suggests that many of them date back to the 12th century, when foresters were settled in clearances in the medieval woodland, to carry out timber extraction for the many new buildings then being erected. He has expanded the definition of *gart* by suggesting that in central Scotland they were smaller than *baile* or *achadh*, with perhaps a poorer class of tenant, working on poorer quality soil. He observes: “It is interesting that there are more *gart*-names in the corresponding area of central Scotland than there are *baile* and *achadh* names put together.” (p. 62). In the AOS there are 19 *baile* and 17 *achadh* names, against 29 *gart*-names (plus 7 in

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\(^{109}\) In the parish survey section, Part Three, I have chosen to translate *gart* as ‘enclosure’.

\(^{110}\) Watson (1926, 103-104) defines Manau as the area round the head of the Forth estuary, centred on STL and CLA. I note that this corresponds well to the area mapped in Pont 32, East Central Lowlands.
Gaelic names, so it outnumbers either element individually. It has to be noted however that quite a number of the gart-names are weakly attested with only one or two forms pre-OS, which could indicate low status.

The distribution of gart-names within the AOS is mapped in Figure 6.9 (above). North of the Kelvin there are 2 lost instances. South of the Kelvin, and between it and the Clyde-Calder, they are widely scattered, the pattern continuing into GLW, close to the OMO boundary. However, within a 5km radius of Gartcloss OMO (no. 13 in Figure 6.9) lie two-thirds of all those Gart-names tabled in Figure 6.10 (below), and within a mere 2.5km there are twelve instances.

111 Unlike baile- and achadh-names which don’t really feature in the contiguous GLW – 0 baile, 1 or 2 possible achadh – Gart-names do figure (see Fig. 6.10), and I have included them in my analysis here.

112 There are also lost gart-names not included in these figures, possibly authentic: Gartfrost (1775 Roy) GLW, Over-Garthshemane GLW (1666, RMS xi, 901); and in CRHC (1596, 1613 pp. 10, 24) was an Eister Gartnock, Monklands (perhaps in error for Garturk).

113 Viz. Cartonvenach, Gartletham (both BDK), Gartae, Garnheath (both OMO), Gartconner KTL, Gartsail CAD, Gartocher GLW.

114 Listed at foot of Fig. 6.10.
Does geography provide a clue to this concentrated “inner core”? What can be said is that this ‘inner core’ dozen lies over country with a high number of lochs and boggy areas; Forrest’s 1816 map (Figure 6.11 below) shows within this 2.5km radius, 4 lochs and 6 separate substantial mosses or bogs, as well as Glenboig NMO, Mossneuk OMO, and Heatheryknowe OMO, and 2 inches (Hayinch OMO and Inchnock NMO\textsuperscript{115}), names which are topographic testimony in themselves. The OS geological map (drift) confirms large areas of peat and lacustrine deposits lie here. Naturally, these ‘inner core’ gart-settlements are sited on drumlins above boggy ground, although their specifics do not appear to betray this, with the possible exceptions of Garnqueen CAD (\textit{caoin}, ‘dry’?). Immediately south of the ‘inner core’ gart-cluster, the Cistercian monks had their grange at Drumpellier OMO on the better-drained land\textsuperscript{116}: while to the near north-west, the achadh-names of CAD are found in that parish’s drier, less boggy centre. What this might indicate is that whatever group of people settled this clearly unfavourable zone, with its communication and farming difficulties, and who gart-named their settlements, they were occupying less desirable and lower status country than the better land in west CAD or south OMO. This might support McNiven’s thesis of poorer land worked by poorer tenants.

However, those gart-names outside this ‘inner core’, and especially those outside the 5km radius, do not lie on quite such poor farmland\textsuperscript{117}; this is especially true for those (thirteen) recorded by 1550. 4 of these\textsuperscript{118} later became the site of fine Houses, while at least 4 developed affixes\textsuperscript{119}: Gartshore KTL, as well as having a House and affixes, was the source of the family surname\textsuperscript{120}; the Laird of Garturk OMO was the ‘principal estate’ in the Coatbridge area in the late 16\textsuperscript{th} century\textsuperscript{121}; and the lost \textit{Cartonvenach} - if a gart-name - was, according to \textit{OPS}, an alternative name for the lordship of Bardowie BDK.

Garnhibock NMO lies near the alluvium of the Luggie Water, Carbrain CND lies on a south-facing slope above this Water, whilst Gartmillan NMO was, in 1546, granted the right to grind a share of the local grain. Two of the “inner core” names were also first recorded before 1550, \textit{viz.} Garncosh and Garnqueen, although neither came to sustain

\textsuperscript{115} Inchnock Castle was described in Hamilton (1831): “it is situate singularly in the midst of woods, almost surrounded with mosses of difficult access”.

\textsuperscript{116} Drumpellier lies on glacio-fluvial sands and gravels. McNeill and MacQueen (1996, 290) observe: “Church lands were generally the most fertile.”

\textsuperscript{117} None of them lies on code 444 farmland (the best, see 6.1.c), most are on code 445.

\textsuperscript{118} Gartferry, Gartshore, Garnkirk, and Cardarrock.

\textsuperscript{119} Gartshore, Garturk, Garnhibock and Gartmillan.

\textsuperscript{120} Black (1946, 290).

\textsuperscript{121} See Coats OMO.
affixes or grand Houses; but the majority of the “inner core” settlements are later first records. Conversely, some of the ‘peripheral’ instances were on high exposed land, and are unsurprisingly now lost, viz. Gartletham BDK, and in NMO Cordrounan (Gardronan 1766) and Gurdeveroch.

Figure 6.10. Table of gart- names

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Place-name</th>
<th>Parish</th>
<th>asl, m.</th>
<th>Earliest form</th>
<th>Date</th>
<th>Map 6.9 no.</th>
</tr>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Carbrain</td>
<td>CND</td>
<td>105</td>
<td>Garbrany</td>
<td>1553</td>
<td>1</td>
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<tr>
<td>Cardarroch</td>
<td>CAD</td>
<td>75</td>
<td>Gardarrow</td>
<td>1518</td>
<td>2</td>
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<tr>
<td>? Cartonvenach #</td>
<td>BDK</td>
<td>80</td>
<td>Cartonvenach</td>
<td>1230</td>
<td>3</td>
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<td>Cowdrounan #</td>
<td>NMO</td>
<td>125</td>
<td>Gardronan</td>
<td>1766</td>
<td>4</td>
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<tr>
<td>Gargunnochie #</td>
<td>NMO</td>
<td>100</td>
<td>Garginzeane</td>
<td>1553</td>
<td>5</td>
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<td>KTL</td>
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<td>Gartangaber</td>
<td>1439</td>
<td>6</td>
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<tr>
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<td>NMO</td>
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<td>Garngavokis</td>
<td>1546</td>
<td>7</td>
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<tr>
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<td>OMO</td>
<td>80</td>
<td>Garnhigh</td>
<td>1801</td>
<td>8</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Garnkirk</td>
<td>CAD</td>
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<td>Gartynkyrk</td>
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<td>9</td>
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<td>CAD</td>
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<td>80</td>
<td>Gartie / ae</td>
<td>1755</td>
<td>11</td>
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<td>KTL</td>
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<td>Gartclosche</td>
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<tr>
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<td>OMO</td>
<td>80</td>
<td>Gartloss</td>
<td>1628</td>
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<td>KTL</td>
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<td>Gartconnell</td>
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<td>CAD</td>
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<td>Gartgois</td>
<td>1520</td>
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<td>110</td>
<td>Gartlusken / ane</td>
<td>1560</td>
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<tr>
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<td>NMO</td>
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<td>Gartmulane</td>
<td>1546</td>
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<td>Gartsail</td>
<td>1795</td>
<td>23</td>
</tr>
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<td>Gartschary</td>
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<td>KTL</td>
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<td>Gartshoar</td>
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<td>Gardivaroch</td>
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<tr>
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<td>Kilgarth</td>
<td>1560</td>
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<tr>
<td></td>
<td>94</td>
<td></td>
<td>1577</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

_Glasgow parish_

| Garnagad         | GLW    | 80      | Gardyngad     | 1447 | a           |
| Gartcraig        | GLW    | 80      | Garthcraig    | 1565 | b           |
| Garthamlock      | GLW    | 100     | Garthamoloch  | 1565 | c           |
| Gartinod         | GLW    | 80      | Gartinod      | 1599 | d           |
| Gartocher        | GLW    | 50      | Gartocherhill | 1807 | e           |
| Gartsheugh       | GLW    | 95      | Gartsoch      | 1565 | f           |
| Gartwood         | GLW    | 90      | Gartwode      | 1592 | g           |
In parishes adjacent to the AOS’s borders, where are the *gart*-names? Gartness SHO, *gart an eas*. ‘field at the waterfall’ (on the Clattering Burn), is barely 1km. over the NMO border. There are no others south of the North Calder. To the AOS’s east there are none in SLM or TPH, whilst DNY and DPC to the north-east have a couple each. To the AOS’s west, NKP has four including the well-known Gartnavel, while SBL has a couple, now lost. So the *gart*-names of the AOS are very much a nucleated cluster, with only a few over its eastern and western borders. On the north, I have already noted their absence from KSY and CPS within the AOS, although there are some immediately north of these, e.g. Gartcarron in FTY.

![Figure 6.11. Extract from Forrest map of Lanarkshire, 1816, showing area round Gartcloss.](image)

In conclusion, unlike McNiven’s Clackmannanshire sample, the AOS *gart*-names do not seem to lie on a uniform land quality, except in so far as they are not on the ‘best’ land: the “inner core” group and those on high exposed land\(^{122}\) are on more marginal land than the peripheral group, which would suggest that if they were settled and named by one group of people – perhaps a people clearing forested land in the way that McNiven’s settlers did - then some drew shorter straws than others.

### 6.2 Gaelic topographical settlement-names

#### 6.2.a Gaelic topographical terms as settlement-names

As just discussed, the Gaelic generics *baile*, *achadh* and *gart* perform the function of specifically indicating habitation linked to agriculture. There are references to farming in other Gaelic names, such as the two instances of Muckcroft (CAD and CPS) relating to  

\(^{122}\) Cordrounan and Gurdeveroch.
pig-rearing, Arbuckle NMO to herding, Gavell KSY and Druncavel NMO possibly to land
shares. Other Gaelic generics in the AOS referring to human habitation or activity include
both, dùn and perhaps tocher\textsuperscript{123}. Adding these to the agricultural terms above, just over
one third of the AOS’s Gaelic names are in the habitative category, whilst just under two
thirds refer rather to the topography (or vegetation) where the settlement lies. In a rolling
landscape, it is not surprising that the commonest elements functioning as generics are
terms for what Dr Johnson called ‘protuberances’, the elements druim, bàrr and creag the
most frequently occurring\textsuperscript{124}.

\textsuperscript{123} \textit{E.g.} both - Baldernock; dùn - Drumglass; tocher - Twechar all q.v.

\textsuperscript{124} Adding these three terms to the small number of àrd, ceann, geinn, tom, and tòrr, occurrences
(used as settlement-names), the Gaelic protuberances total about 60, or just over 40\% of the
topographicals.
Gaelic *druim* used toponymically means ‘ridge’ of a hill, by analogy with its core meaning as ‘back, spine’, of men or animals. It passed into Scots as the loan word *drum*, common in the south-west and usually referring to low hills, and which in turn was the root of *drumlin*[^125], a geographical term for low ridges left by glacial outwash. In DIL the headword has the form *druimm*, but in place-names was widely anglicised to *drum* or *drom* (Flanagan 1994, 75)[^126]. *Druim* occurs in c. 2,000 place-names in Hooker’s Gazetteer: approximately half are in Gaelic orthographic form (e.g. Druim na Cille) and are relief features; of the remainder in the form *DrumX* (e.g. Drumchapel), approximately half are

![Figure 6.12. Table of druim-names](image)

Gaelic *druim* used toponymically means ‘ridge’ of a hill, by analogy with its core meaning as ‘back, spine’, of men or animals. It passed into Scots as the loan word *drum*, common in the south-west and usually referring to low hills, and which in turn was the root of *drumlin*[^125], a geographical term for low ridges left by glacial outwash. In DIL the headword has the form *druimm*, but in place-names was widely anglicised to *drum* or *drom* (Flanagan 1994, 75)[^126]. *Druim* occurs in c. 2,000 place-names in Hooker’s Gazetteer: approximately half are in Gaelic orthographic form (e.g. Druim na Cille) and are relief features; of the remainder in the form *DrumX* (e.g. Drumchapel), approximately half are

[^125]: Flanagan (1994, 75).

[^126]: For Scotland, Nicolaisen (1969a, 7–8) found that of nearly 700 names on 1” OS maps, 414 had the form *drum* rather than the ‘correct’ Gaelic *druim*, or indeed *drim* (20 instances).
relief or vegetation features, and half are settlements, thus Scotland-wide there are hundreds of settlements bearing this generic.

Unlike *baile*, *achadh* and *gart*, the element *druim* in itself does not signify a settlement, so farm-names with *druim* presumably derive from a ridge they lay on, or close to, and perhaps bearing a Gaelic name prior to settlement *qua ridge*. In the AOS, there are c.35 settlements with *druim*-names, most of which appear to have a Gaelic etymology. In Figure 6.12 (above), I have listed only Gaelic instances, and those where there definitely is or was, a settlement, excluding purely topographical occurrences (e.g. Drumbuoy KSY) or those which might have been named for settlements but for which we have no reasonable evidence (e.g. Drumheldric KSY); there are 28 secure examples. Also excluded are Drumpellier and Drumglass, originally *dùn*-names assimilated to *drum*, whilst included are Duntiblae (originally *Drumtiblae*) and Dumback # CND (originally probably *Drumback*). Scots formations are also excluded even though some of them may have been based on a simplex Gaelic generic *Druim*, then adopted by or adapted to a settlement (*cf. bàrr* below), with an added Scots specific: thus Drum Plantation and Drumfarm # CPS, Drum Mains and Drumhill # KTL, and Drum Burn and Langdrumy # KSY, *could* derive from a now-lost Gaelic settlement, or relief, name; Drumpark OMO (q.v.) is an unambiguously Scots formation. About a third of the group tabled appear to be of the form *druim* + adjective (e.g. *druim breac*), the remainder being *druim* + noun (e.g. *druim sgitheich*), although it has to be said that many lack sufficient forms to make secure judgements on the etymology.

The topographical sense of the generic, i.e. ‘ridge’, means that they are distributed mainly on the higher parts of the AOS, and lying on average c.136m a.s.l., are c.60m higher than *baile*-names or *achadh*-names. In consequence of the topography, as Figure 6.13 (below)
Indicates, the parishes with higher ground have most, NMO having the largest concentration with ten; by contrast OMO (and neighbouring GLW) have none, and CAD has just three. The element’s distribution continues east into SLM with names like Drumclair, Drumbeg and Drummelzie. Such higher ground is usually more marginal for agriculture, and this would account for the large proportion that are now no longer farms: 10 are lost names, 4 are ruins on their way to becoming lost, 4 appear (on Google Earth) to have become industrial or storage facilities\(^ {128}\), 2 to have become substantial non-farming houses\(^ {129}\), and 4 have been swallowed up into towns which have preserved their names in estates (e.g. Kildrum CND); leaving only 5 or 6 as working farms today. Their agricultural marginality would also account for the relative paucity of early forms of many of the names\(^ {130}\), being of low value, and the relative lateness of the average date of the first record, viz. 1681\(^ {131}\).

It is interesting to look at where the mapped farms stand in relation to their eponymous ridges. (Of course, the current mapped settlement may not be where the original was; and

\(^{128}\) Drumbow NMO, Drumbowie NMO, Dumbreck KTL, Drumsack CAD.

\(^{129}\) Drumcavel, Drumgray (both NMO) – the latter local information; it gets income from a wind farm.

\(^{130}\) Only 10 of the 28 names are recorded prior to Roy’s map, with 13 first appearing on that map: this compares with all of the baile-names, 14 of the 17 achadh-names, and 23 of the 29 gart-names, recorded prior to Roy.

\(^{131}\) Compared with 1458, 1562 and 1589 for the baile-, achadh- and gart-names respectively.
lost names can only be identified from pre-OS maps that may have inaccurate topography - Forrest’s 1816 map, for instance, shows topography with hachures). Examining the instances with reliable mapping, 10 sit on ridge tops\textsuperscript{132}, and 12 on slopes dropping from ridges\textsuperscript{133}: the former group are lower than the latter group\textsuperscript{134}. This last point may reflect a situation where a low ridge top, or a slope, is well above marshy ground (e.g. Drumgrew KTL at 80m) in gentler country, while a higher ridge’s top may project too much into the winds and weather (e.g. Drumgray NMO at 170m is well below the nearby 200m contour, where Hill of Drumgray # was perched). With the exception of Drumbow at 230m sitting defiantly atop a ridge in the midst of the moors, in general terms the higher the land above sea level, the more the tendency for *druim*-named settlements to be down a sheltering slope rather than on the ridge crest. Also noteworthy is that in the ‘peripheral’ zones for *druim*, (e.g. south NMO and KTL), geographic features that fit the topographical term perfectly are not so-named because *gart* appears to have ‘got there earlier’: thus Gartlea NMO, a classic drumlin only 1km from Drumbathie and Drumgelloch, but recorded at least a century earlier; or Gartclash and Gartshore KTL, also on drumlins, only 1km or so from Drumshanty and Drumbreck, but recorded a century and three centuries earlier respectively. This is further evidence that *druim* as a habitative marker was probably a later coining than the *baile*-*, achadh*- and *gart*-names. One final point about *druim*-names, is that compared to habitative names like *baile*, their distribution is not clustered within certain parishes. As Figure 6.13 demonstrates, every medieval parish bar tiny Baldernock had several instances; clearly, compared to G habitative names, they were not as subject to parochial or political influences on the toponymicon.

6.2.c  Bàrr-names

*Bàrr*-names like *druim*-names refer to a piece of raised ground. OG *barr* means ‘top, tip, end’ (*DIL*), and in ScGaelic *bàrr* has this same primary meaning: BLITON notes for the Brittonic element *barr* ‘summit, hill-crest’ [i.e. cognate in meaning with Gaelic *bàrr*] that: “In southern Scotland and Cumberland it is difficult to distinguish the Brittonic and Goidelic cognates\textsuperscript{135} That the latter is common as far [north] as Argyll, but rare to the

\textsuperscript{132} Kildrum, Drum-bain, -bow, -breck KSY, -cavel, -grew, -sack, -shangie, -shanty and probably – tech.

\textsuperscript{133} Drum-airn, -bathie, -bowie, -breck KTL, -breck NMO, -gelloch, -gray, -narrow, -nessie, -skeoch, - trocher, and Duntiblae which sits almost in a glen.

\textsuperscript{134} The average height of the ridge-top group is c.120m, of the slope group is c.160m.

\textsuperscript{135} PD note: of the 7 that appear to be in Gaelic form with Gaelic specifics (e.g. Barbeth), only Bardowie BDK could conceivably conceal a Brit original modified by G.
north and north-east (CPNS [Watson, 1926] pp. 184, 234), might reflect Brittonic
influence, but the distinctive sense ‘a hillock’ seems peculiar to Gaelic.” The last point –
referring to ‘hillock’ - indicates a divergence from the Gaelic dictionary definition ‘top,
summit’; and Dwelly indeed has a secondary meaning\textsuperscript{136} ‘height, hill’ for \textit{bàrr}. Further,
Watson (\textit{ibid.}) made the point that \textit{tulach} was the usual term “for an eminence of no great
height” in INV and northwards, while south of Loch Leven (ARG) it is replaced by \textit{bàrr}:
the implication of \textit{bàrr} being an alternative generic to \textit{tulach}, is that \textit{bàrr} in ScG, like
\textit{tulach}, meant ‘low hill, hillock’, rather than just ‘summit’. Certainly such a meaning is
more appropriate for the AOS’s \textit{bàrr}-names, whether in Gaelic or Scots form.

As with \textit{druim}, the heights involved are often not especially elevated, and are thus suitable
for building a farm on top of or close beside them, so taking on the toponym’s name.
Unlike \textit{druim} however, \textit{bàrr}, on the surface at least, does not appear to have been securely
loaned into Scots: SND has 6 attestations of \textit{drum}, from 1795 to 1914, and from Perthshire
to Galloway; but for \textit{barr} there is but only one relevant entry, which reads: ‘\textit{Barrs. Large}
hills, ridges, etc.’, and quotes: “‘What a number of \textit{barr-hills} there are in Galloway”
(MacTaggart, 1824)’. The quoted statement is accurate - there are 23 Bar (or Barr) Hills in
that area\textsuperscript{137} - but indicates that Scots-speakers needed the epexegetic \textit{hill} to make sense of
the feature in simplex form, unlike for \textit{barr}-names. In the AOS, there are 4 settlements in
simplex form, in 4 different parishes, (\textit{viz.} The Barr # BDK, Barrs CAD, Barr KSY (\textit{Barrs}
1755), and Bar KTL); and there are 7 others which have Scots specifics (\textit{viz.} Barend #
BDK, Barhill # KTL, Barrhill CPS, Barpath # KSY, Barmoss # KSY, Barwood KSY and
Barlandfauld KSY). This might suggest that \textit{bar(r)} is indeed a loan-word into Sc, although
poorly attested in DSL: and the fact that the simplex forms sometimes take on the definite
article, or a plural \textit{s} form, both features common to Scots simplex forms (discussed in
section 7.4 below), strengthens this possibility. Figure 6.14 (below) shows \textit{bàrr}-names that
are settlements. As with \textit{druim}-names, some are actually on ridge tops or crests (e.g. Barr
KSY) while others are at the foot of the eponymous elevation (e.g. Barr KTL)\textsuperscript{138}: however a
clear difference between the \textit{bàrr} and \textit{druim}-names’ sites is that the former are generally

\textsuperscript{136} 12\textsuperscript{th} in his list of meanings, from Armstrong’s Gaelic dictionary (mid-Perthshire).
\textsuperscript{137} Listed in Hooker’s Gazetteer.
\textsuperscript{138} There are 12 simplex Barr (or Bar, or Barrs) listed in Hooker’s Gazetteer, mainly AYR and DMF, 
most lying below a hill.
much lower than the latter (87m as against 136m\textsuperscript{139}); which suggests *druim* had, by comparison, the connotation of a more substantial piece of topography.

### Figure 6.14. Table of *bòrr*-names

<table>
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<tr>
<th>Place-name</th>
<th>Parish</th>
<th>asl, m.</th>
<th>Earliest form</th>
<th>Date</th>
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<td>70</td>
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<td>Barr</td>
<td>KSY</td>
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<td>1553</td>
</tr>
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<td>Barr, The #</td>
<td>BDK</td>
<td>80</td>
<td>The Barr</td>
<td>1755</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Barrs</td>
<td>CAD</td>
<td>85</td>
<td>Barrs</td>
<td>1755</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Barbegs</td>
<td>CND</td>
<td>80</td>
<td>Barbeg</td>
<td>1777</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Barbeth</td>
<td>KTL</td>
<td>65</td>
<td>Barbeth</td>
<td>1755</td>
</tr>
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<td>BDK</td>
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<td>Bardoway</td>
<td>1487</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Bardowie #</td>
<td>KSY</td>
<td>300</td>
<td>Bardowie</td>
<td>1817</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Barnellan</td>
<td>BDK</td>
<td>60</td>
<td>Barnellane</td>
<td>1505</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Barrachnie</td>
<td>OMO</td>
<td>50</td>
<td>Barrachnie</td>
<td>1520</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Bartiebeith</td>
<td>OMO</td>
<td>70</td>
<td>Barthibeth</td>
<td>1518</td>
</tr>
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<td>Barend</td>
<td>BDK</td>
<td>90</td>
<td>Barrend</td>
<td>1755</td>
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<td>Barhill</td>
<td>KTL</td>
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<td>Barhill</td>
<td>1755</td>
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<td>Barmailling</td>
<td>KSY</td>
<td>80</td>
<td>Barmailling</td>
<td>1795</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Barpath</td>
<td>KSY</td>
<td>60</td>
<td>Barpath</td>
<td>1755</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Barrhill</td>
<td>CPS</td>
<td>90</td>
<td>Barrhill</td>
<td>1768</td>
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<tr>
<td>Barwood</td>
<td>KSY</td>
<td>105</td>
<td>Barrwood</td>
<td>1768</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>average</strong></td>
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<td><strong>87</strong></td>
<td></td>
<td><strong>average</strong></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

6.2.d *Creag*-names

### Figure 6.15. Table of *creag*-names

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Place-name</th>
<th>Parish</th>
<th>asl, m.</th>
<th>Earliest form</th>
<th>Date</th>
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</thead>
<tbody>
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<td>Craig Ash</td>
<td>1755</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Craigbarnet</td>
<td>CPS</td>
<td>85</td>
<td>Cragbernard</td>
<td>1486</td>
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<td>Craigelvan</td>
<td>NMO</td>
<td>135</td>
<td>Craigelvan</td>
<td>1770</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Craigenbay</td>
<td>CAD</td>
<td>55</td>
<td>Craigenbay</td>
<td>1795</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Craigenglen #</td>
<td>CPS</td>
<td>105</td>
<td>Craigenglen</td>
<td>1864</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Craigfin #</td>
<td>OMO</td>
<td>80</td>
<td>Craigfin</td>
<td>1755</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Craigie #</td>
<td>CND</td>
<td>130</td>
<td>Craigie</td>
<td>1755</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Craiglinn</td>
<td>CND</td>
<td>80</td>
<td>Craigleen</td>
<td>1706</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Craigmaddie</td>
<td>BDK</td>
<td>145</td>
<td>Kragin Castel</td>
<td>1654</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Craigroot #</td>
<td>KSY</td>
<td>85</td>
<td>Craigroot</td>
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<tr>
<td><strong>average</strong></td>
<td></td>
<td><strong>100</strong></td>
<td></td>
<td><strong>1728</strong></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

*Creag* is defined in Dwelly as ‘rock, crag, cliff, precipice, quarry or hill’\textsuperscript{140}. *Creag*, like *druim*, has passed into Sc, as *craig*, and as Taylor (*PNF*5 Glossary) points out, it is not

\textsuperscript{139} If the anomalous late name Bardowie # KSY at c.300m is removed – first recorded as a roadside settlement 1817, a ruin by 1864 - the average is barely half (74m as against 136m).
always possible to distinguish them from each other in place-names. Thus, in NMO, Craigneuk and Craigmauken are apparently Sc, with respective specifics neuk, ‘corner’, and mauken, ‘hare’, but could be Scotticisations of Gaelic cnoc, ‘hillock’ and macan, ‘young boy’ respectively. There are over 30 AOS names with creag or craig, of which nearly half are definitely or probably Scots (e.g. the several Craighead and Craigend instances): of the remainder, eliminating names that are simply relief names, or have no known settlement application (e.g. respectively Craigintimpin CPS, or Craigmarloch Wood CND), there are 10 reasonably secure Gaelic occurrences, shown in Figure 6.15 (above). The AOS’s urbanised environment makes it difficult in some cases to identify the eponymous crag; however, most of the instances lie on steepish slopes, whilst Craigash and Craigmaddie have clear breaks of slope close by, and Craigbarnet has a craggy outcrop within 1km. Compared to druim and bàrr, the creag occurrences are on average recorded later, which might suggest lower status, perhaps because soil near a rock outcrop will probably be thin. The virtue of locating near a crag would be shelter from northerly or north-westerly winds, and at least four are on south-facing slopes, while for Craigmaddie the steep rocky slope would have been a defence factor for the fort once sited there\textsuperscript{141}.

6.3 **Relationship between Gaelic habitative and topographical settlement-names**

Gelling (1997, 126) observes of English names that: “... it looks as if a group of topographical settlement-names may be characteristic either of an area of exceptionally early or of one of exceptionally late English settlement.” Gelling further argued (2000, xvi-xvii) that in England, OE ‘topographical’ settlement-names were the creation of the Germanic settlers who arrived after the departure of the Romans, and suggests that they applied these ‘new’ names to existing inhabited spots. She states: “The point which needs to be stressed here is that when I speak of OE topographical settlement-names I mean names applied to settlements which for the most part were already long-established when the speakers of English first saw them.” She therefore argues that many topographical settlement-names are early, dating perhaps to the 5\textsuperscript{th} century, and she refers to: “... the predominance of topographical names in some areas of known early settlement and their numerical superiority over habitative names for the administrative units which became

\textsuperscript{140} Drummond (2007, 31) makes the point that hills with a Creag-X name are usually the tops above the eponymous feature: so creag of itself does not really ‘mean’ hill.

\textsuperscript{141} “The remains of Craigmaddie Castle comprise a simple tower of 16th century character, reduced to a single storey, standing in a ruinous fort.” (Canmore ID 44422)
parishes.” (2000, xx-xxi). Of course, Scotland cannot easily be compared: our records are much later than in England (cf. Nicolaisen 2001, 22 et seq), and while OE continuously evolved to modern English, in western Scotland there have been two complete changes of language since the 5th century when Brittonic languages were spoken. Nevertheless, in the light of her last quoted remark regarding parishes, it is perhaps relevant that the medieval parish names of Campsie (including Altermunin #), Lenzie and Moniabroc # (now Kilsyth), and probably Cadder, covering five of the AOS’s eight modern parishes, are topographical. It is noteworthy too, while bearing in mind the caveat about dating and records discussed above, that of all the securely Gaelic name forms recorded up to 1400, there are as many with topographical as with habitative generics, see Figure 6.16 (in Appendix 1).

Another aspect of Gelling’s work has been to suggest that the topographical terms used for settlement-names in England were very precise, and meant the same thing universally, bar the south-west. In Drummond (2007), I examined the oronyms of southern Scotland, with special attention to fell and law, and concluded: “. . . although the Gelling and Cole hypothesis is valid for oronyms (within settlement-names) in Anglo-Saxon England, it is difficult to detect such a universal standard for hills in the non-Gaelic parts of southern Scotland.” (99). It would be interesting to see whether those Gaelic topographical terms that occur in settlement-names in the AOS, but are also found elsewhere in Scotland, “mean” the same thing in terms of describing the landscape. Several AOS Gaelic topographical settlement-names, of a simplex (or possible compound) noun form, are found in other areas of Scotland: including Airdrie (2 in AOS, 3 elsewhere), Campsie, (3 others in Scotland, two in Ireland), Colzium (2 others), Croy (5 Gaelic others), Tannoch (14 others, in simplex form) and Torrance (4 others). Airdrie NMO, Campsie CPS and Croy CND have been examined in detail, q.v., and do indeed appear to refer to comparable terrain elsewhere: but to do this for all Gaelic toponyms is another thesis.

### 6.4 Gaelic simplex forms

Although most Gaelic place-names contain two elements, the generic and specific, there are a number of simplex forms, some of which have persisted over centuries. Figure 6.17

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142 Even if Cadder (q.v.) is habitative, from Brit caer or Gaelic cathair, ‘fort’, the eponymous erection was Roman, and in disuse for centuries, and to that extent almost part of the natural topography. It is more likely Gaelic càthar, ‘boggy’.
Gaelic names

(below) lists c.20 Gaelic simplex forms (for settlements) in the AOS. However, some listed may in fact be Gaelic loan-words into Sc\textsuperscript{143}, viz. Barr, Cleddans / Claddens, Kipps and Torrance. These latter may represent the Gaelic locational suffix –as / -es, or they may display the tendency of Scots simplex names to take on the plural s form\textsuperscript{144}. Cox (2002, 32) uses the term ‘unqualified names’ for those names “which consist of a single element”. He defines six sub-categories, of which the two most relevant to the AOS are his (c), non-generic names, consisting of a noun or adjective denoting ‘place of’; and his (d), generic names, consisting of a generic element – his examples are all preceded by the Gaelic definite article, and appear to be relief- rather than settlement-names. Category (c) here might include Campsie and Lenzie, which appear to contain a locative suffix –ie, and perhaps Dowan containing suffix -an\textsuperscript{145}. In category (d) might be placed Balloch, Corrie, Gain, Gavell and Tannoch, and probably Croy. Taking both categories together, it is noticeable that they are persistent names: most were recorded by the late 16\textsuperscript{th} century, and all bar 2 (both possible Scots forms) are still extant; further, the great majority have identically-spelt and extant simplex forms elsewhere in Scotland, the only exceptions being Dowan (although there was a medieval parallel Dowan in LEW\textsuperscript{146}), Lenzie (although the earliest form Lennoch has a modern parallel in Lennoch PER), and Gain. This is a higher rate both of survival into the present day, and of retention of identical spelling, than the majority of the AOS’s Gaelic toponyms\textsuperscript{147}.

\textsuperscript{143} Discussed respectively under bàrr-names (6.2c), Cleddans KTL, Kipps NMO and Torrance CPS.
\textsuperscript{144} Discussed below at 7.4.
\textsuperscript{145} See Watson (1904 xxxvii, entry (c)) “in a collective sense, e.g. Còinneach-an, ‘place of moss’”.
\textsuperscript{146} Kel. Lib. i no. 192. Now Devon.
\textsuperscript{147} c.65% of recorded AOS’s Gaelic toponyms (other than those simplex forms) have survived to the present, and only c.25% have cognates elsewhere.
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Place-name</th>
<th>Parish</th>
<th>NGR - NS</th>
<th>Pont, Blaeu, RMS</th>
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7. Scots settlement-names

7.1 Scots habitative toponyms

The Scots word currently used for an agricultural settlement is *ferm*, or its English equivalent *farm*, and in speech that is how it will be referred to; however, the term has not become an integral part of the place-names it refers to, in the way that Gaelic *baile, achadh* or *gart* did. On OS maps it is sometimes used to clarify a place-name, as an epexegetic: for instance, the mapped Stand Farm and Greengairs Farm, both NMO, are for contrast with nearby Stand and Greengairs hamlets, on the Explorer OS series\(^{148}\); whilst on the Landranger OS series, Loch Farm CAD and Dyke Farm CPS avoid the confusion that might result from the simplex name\(^{149}\). Older than *ferm*\(^{150}\) as a Scots term, and the one that more closely functions in the same way as Gaelic *baile*, i.e. to indicate ‘settlement’, is *toun*. *DOST* defines *toun* as: ‘A settlement, a group of dwellings and other buildings inhabited by (a number of) the tenants of an estate; a farm or estate including dwelling house(s) and farm buildings and freq. the land.’ In place-names, as a generic in linguistically Germanic-names, it normally is the second element, and in modern forms usually appears as -*ton*, e.g. Baillieston. Important as *toun* names are in the toponymicon, it is worth noting that whereas *baile* makes up nearly 10% of all the Gaelic names in the AOS, *toun* makes up 5% of the Scots names.

7.1.a *toun*-names

In the AOS there are well over 50 *toun*-names, tabled in Figure 7.1 (below) and mapped in Figure 7.2 (below), occurring in all eight parishes. Of the 20 earliest recorded Scots names, 6 are *toun*-names, as are almost a fifth of the first hundred recorded. It is noticeable that medieval CPS, with its high concentration of *baile*-names, also has a high concentration of *toun*-names.

Taylor (*PNF5*, 239-240) suggests that in Fife, clusters of *toun*-names represented linguistic competition with Gaelic-speakers:

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148 On the Landranger series, the farms are not identified by name, only the hamlets.
149 However, the OS practice seems rather unsystematic, with 21 of the many AOS farms identified with Farm, the rest not, and this appears to be independent of their proximity to built-up areas and the need to distinguish.
150 *Ferm* is only attested from the early 18th century, whereas *toun* dates from medieval times.
“It is clear from this brief analysis of *baile-* and *toun-*names in Fife that there were two very different linguistic spheres of influence or force-fields operating in Fife almost in parallel with each other at the crucial turn of the twelfth century. The relatively newly arrived Scots language, referred to in the Latin of the time as *lingua anglica*, was clearly associated with what modern management-speak might call ‘centres of innovation’: . . . While there is no doubt that the writing was on the wall for Gaelic in Fife by this time, it was still robust enough amongst the retinues of the earls of Fife and Strathearn, amongst small land-holders of east Fife, and the tenants of the older established parts of the church of St Andrews, to continue to coin settlement-names, many of which have survived until today.”

In section 1a above, it was noted that the environs of Kirkintilloch and Glasgow burghs, as markets and therefore centres of Scots-speaking, were where the earliest Scots place-name records occur. In this connection it is worth noting that at least four of the *toun-*names of CPS appear to be replacements (attempted or successful) of Gaelic names: thus Barraston (now BDK) replaced *Gartlechane*, Kirkton (later Clachan) replaced *Balneglerauch*, *Birbiston* replaced Bencloich, and *Casteltoun* replaced (indeed, translated) Balcastle, the latter two unsuccessful long-term. Another aspect worth remarking on is that while the parishes abutting the Kelvin, CPS included, had many of their *toun* names recorded in the 16th or 17th centuries, the Monklands’ instances – with the exception of Fullarton OMO (1546) – are only first recorded much later in Roy (1755), Forrest (1816), the OS (1860s), or even later: Wattston NMO, for instance, was only named in the second half of the 19th century after a local landowner under whose ground lay coalfields that were being exploited, so the element was productive late here. Figure 7.2 (below) suggests that most of the *toun*-names recorded before 1700 lay close to the market-towns (Scots-speaking) of Kirkintilloch and Glasgow, while many of the post-1700 recorded ones lie in the east of the AOS in CND and NMO. If the recorded dates correspond even imperfectly with the date of coining, it suggests a process of diffusion from the urban centres.

Approximately half are based on personal names, with the genitival *s* between the personal name and *toun*: (e.g. Akiston #, Chryston and Davidston): unfortunately we have no definite information as to who their eponymous residents were, as for example Taylor (PNFS, 237-8) does for some fifteen in Fife. Carlston (CPS) and Baillieston (OMO) were also based probably on personal names, although possibly their owners’ occupation or status. However Fullarton’s lack of the genitival *s* in all recorded forms is perhaps a

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151 E.g. 1613 RMS vii no. 870 "Burbenstounis (vel Birbenstounis) Eister et Wester alias Blancloich (vel Banclochi)".

152 E.g. 1796, “. . . a farmhouse called Castletown or Balcastle . . .” (OSA vol. 18, p. 292).

153 Suggestions have been made for the latter two in brackets above, q.v.
significant exception, in that it may suggest that, rather than a personal name, it is an occupation name, either *foular*, ‘fowler’ or *fullare*, ‘fullar’ (of cloth).

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This possibility is strengthened by four other instances in the Monklands in which more clearly occupation or status names occur without the genitival *s*: Souterhouse OMO (first recorded 1545) from *soutar* ‘shoe-maker’; Cuparhead OMO (first recorded 1755), from *coupar*, ‘horse-dealer’ or *cooper* ‘barrel-maker’; Loadmanford NMO (first recorded 1590s), possibly from the man who operated the lade at the ford leading to the nearby mill; and Carling Croft OMO (first recorded 1560s) from *carling*, ‘old woman’, which took on the genitival *s* form in the 17th to early 19th centuries before reverting to its original form without the *s*. This may be further supported by Smithstone CND, first recorded 1365 as *le Smithitona*, and with a further form lacking *s* in 1553 (*Smythton*): Smith of course can be either a surname or an occupation that was of particular importance in medieval times, but the early record suggests the occupation is more likely.

Just over a quarter of *toun*-names are ‘locational’ in that they refer to the status or spatial position within a *toun* group: thus 5 Townheads (the end or head of the *toun* land; see discussion below at section 7.2.a), and 3 which are in essence *auld toun*, viz. Auldtown # CAD, Old Town # KTL\(^{154}\) and probably Alton CPS; also 2 Eastertons (KTL & NMO), a Westerton (CPS), 2 Midtons (CAD – *Midtown* 1755 Roy - & NMO), and 2 Nethertons

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\(^{154}\) Since the label ‘old’ here has the sense of former, it is not surprising that two of these names are lost, as the abandoned farm rotted away.
(CPS & NMO): only 4 of these 15 names appear to form pairs, viz. Netherton and Westerton in CPS, and Netherton and Easterton in NMO. About a fifth of *toun*-names refer to their function (e.g. Kirkton, Milton) or agricultural setting (e.g. Bogtong, Broomton, Hilton), Taylor (*PNF* 5, 235) writes of this type of name: “Most of these can be classed as consisting of compound nouns, and were used to designate divisions of older, larger land-units.” In *PNF* 5 Glossary he notes that those with directional or functional specifics probably had their lexical meaning dominant, and that such a lexical interpretation of the name meant there is “more than the usual fluidity in the application and development of *toun*-names.” A ‘functional’ name might be construed as a temporary identifier awaiting a ‘proper’ place-name, with a specific, partly because, for instance, kirks can move (with their congregations) or mills can close. This might explain the higher ‘casualty rate’ among the functional *toun*-names; five of the seven functional names are now lost, and two out of three agricultural, as against only seven of the twenty-six personal names. The brief life of Newton of Campsie, which Cameron (1892, 103) says was the original name of Lennoxtown CPS, is perhaps typical of the infant mortality rate of these functional names.

Townhead is a common farm name in south-western Scotland. Hooker’s Gazetteer lists 78 extant instances (of which 18 are in the form Townhead of X, which was possibly the original form of many, now simple, Townheads), as well as 16 instances of Townfoot and 5 of Townend, which may have a similar meaning. In the instances in the AOS, 4 of the 5 are mapped by Roy, in a way that may shed some light on the meaning. Townhead KTL lies on a well-defined road leading south from the main Kirkintilloch urban centre, and appears to be a collection of houses: here, *head* could represent the ‘end’ or ‘limit’ of the ‘town’ (in the modern sense) of Kirkintilloch burgh. Townhead CND, KSY, and NMO however cannot bear such an interpretation, being remote from urban areas, and Townhead OMO, now an integral part of Coatbridge town (and naming a large council estate there), was originally in a rural part of the Gartsherrie estate. What these four have in common is being sited on relatively elevated ground, so perhaps *head* in their case represents the upper or higher end of the *toun* land. Townhead KSY is well above the Kelvin floodplain, and its 18th-century record as *Townhead of Colliambae*, the latter being on the floodplain,

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155 The other Easterton KTL was originally Easter Gartshore, becoming Easterton in the 19th century; the 2 Midtons, must have had affixed ‘partners’ whose names have not survived in the record.

156 *Cf.*, in a maternity ward, a new-born wears a plastic wrist-tag with, e.g. ‘Baby boy Smith’, until the child is given a ‘proper name’, with a specific, e.g. John Smith’.

157 E.g. Campsie parish church moved from the original location, now Clachan, to Lennoxtown, to meet population growth: mills can be short-lived enterprises.
suggests the highest part of a holding. Townhead NMO lies on a plateau between the Gain and Shank Burns, where also stand Loanhead (above Loanfoot #), Woodhead, Gaindykehead and Muirhead #, all within 3km, all indicating the head element’s vertical and toponymic significance there. Townhead CND stood near Woodhead, sharing an element and a position slightly above the Luggie flood plain.

Gaelic achadh refers literally to a field (or similar) although in practice signifies a settlement. In Scots, the equivalent terms which can include croft, field, flat, lands, mailing, park, or yard do occur in place-names used for settlement. It is noticeable that of these elements, the ones with lowest survival rate (to the present-day) are mailing, croft and fauld\(^{158}\), which refer to modes of tenure (mailing), medieval infield or enclosed plots (croft)\(^{159}\) or occasional land use (fauld), all by their nature temporary features; while those which refer to more geographical entities, viz. flat and field, have a higher survival rate\(^{160}\). The element land, another better survivor with geographic connotations, usually occurs in a plural form (e.g. Monklands, Hallylands) or has the definite article prefixed (e.g. The Croftingland, The Molland, both KSY), both features associated with Scots simplex forms (discussed 7.4 below), which suggests such formations may have been compound nouns similar to the functional toun-names discussed above.

### 7.1.b Anthroponyms

It is not just in toun-names that a specific can indicate the personal name of an owner. Figure 7.3 (below) is a table listing c. 25 instances, in which the generics hill (eight instances), and also croft, hole and mailing occur several times. Only two names in the table appear to lack a medial s, and one of these, Abbronhill CND, had its earliest form recorded as Abrunshill. The other, Maryland # CPS was recorded late (1865) and was gone by 1899, so it had a transient existence: it may have been a transferred name after the US state. There are two names in the Table which could be taken as occupational, viz. Millersneuk CAD and Saddlers Brae KTL, but the latter was originally Saddlebrae (1864, perhaps from its shape), and the discussion of the former (q.v.) concludes for a personal name. It is also noteworthy that the three names with croft\(^{161}\) all contain the s, unlike Carling Croft just discussed, confirming their nature as personal names. Finally, the s rule

\(^{158}\) Mailing, 1 extant from 5, croft 4 from 11, fauld 6 from 18.

\(^{159}\) DOST records its use from the 13\(^{th}\) century.

\(^{160}\) Flat, 4 from 6, field 12 from 20.

\(^{161}\) Viz. Finnescroft, Magiscroft and Fordscroft.
might suggest that Clydesmilne #, which retained the s in all its recorded forms, is probably ‘mill belonging to (Mr) Clyde’ rather than to its location as ‘mill beside the Clyde river’.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Place-name</th>
<th>Parish</th>
<th>Earliest form</th>
<th>Date</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Abroshill</td>
<td>CND</td>
<td>Abrunshill</td>
<td>1755</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Adamshill</td>
<td>CAD</td>
<td>Adamshill</td>
<td>1816</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Bargunshoum #</td>
<td>OMO</td>
<td>Bargunshoum</td>
<td>1590</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Bartonshyille #</td>
<td>OMO</td>
<td>Bartonshyille</td>
<td>1527</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Bellsdyke #</td>
<td>NMO</td>
<td>Bellsdyke</td>
<td>1755</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Bogleshill #</td>
<td>OMO</td>
<td>Bogleshill</td>
<td>1590</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Bogleshole</td>
<td>OMO</td>
<td>Bogleshole</td>
<td>1590</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Brownshill #</td>
<td>OMO</td>
<td>Brownshill</td>
<td>1816</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Burrowsdyke #</td>
<td>CAD</td>
<td>Burrowsdyke</td>
<td>1755</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Craigis-maling #</td>
<td>OMO</td>
<td>Craigis-maling</td>
<td>1603</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Dickies Mailing #</td>
<td>NMO</td>
<td>Dickies Mailing</td>
<td>1864</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Finniescroft</td>
<td>CPS</td>
<td>Finniescroft</td>
<td>1865</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Fordscroft #</td>
<td>KTL</td>
<td>Foirdscroft</td>
<td>1670</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Grayshill #</td>
<td>KTL</td>
<td>Grayshill</td>
<td>1864</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Horneshill</td>
<td>CAD</td>
<td>Horneshill</td>
<td>1755</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Lawishil #</td>
<td>OMO</td>
<td>Lawishil</td>
<td>1590</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Majiscrist</td>
<td>NMO</td>
<td>Majiscrist</td>
<td>1560</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Maryland #</td>
<td>CPS</td>
<td>Maryland</td>
<td>1864</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Millersneuk</td>
<td>CAD</td>
<td>Millersneuk</td>
<td>1755</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Mochriesinch #</td>
<td>NMO</td>
<td>Mochriesinch</td>
<td>1755</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Moodiesburne</td>
<td>CAD</td>
<td>Moodiesburne</td>
<td>1628</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Ones Mailing #</td>
<td>NMO</td>
<td>Wandmeeting</td>
<td>1755</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Paton's Wall #</td>
<td>OMO</td>
<td>Patonswall</td>
<td>1641</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Pedderisburne</td>
<td>NMO</td>
<td>Pedderisburne</td>
<td>1546</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Pollochishole #</td>
<td>CND</td>
<td>Pollochishole</td>
<td>1553</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Rookshill</td>
<td>OMO</td>
<td>Rookshill</td>
<td>1681</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Robinsfield</td>
<td>BDK</td>
<td>Robinsfield</td>
<td>1864</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Saddlesbrae</td>
<td>KTL</td>
<td>Saddlesbrae</td>
<td>1864</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Scottsblair</td>
<td>KTL</td>
<td>Scottsblair</td>
<td>1864</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

7.1.c Affixes

Affixes are terms affixed to existing place-names indicating a sub-division of land, by direction (e.g. east, west, north, south, mid)\(^\text{162}\) or relative height (e.g. over / nether, high / upper, low / laigh) or age (e.g. new, old)\(^\text{163}\) or importance (e.g. little, meikle, mains). Less commonly the elements hill, muir or muirhead, or rig can be used to indicate this (e.g.

\(^{162}\) Or variants, e.g. East or Easter.

\(^{163}\) Almost every AOS Old or New affix attaches to a Scots, not Gaelic, core – e.g. Old Palacecraig, New Dykes.
respectively Drumgrayhill NMO, Rhindmuir OMO, Muirhead of Balgrachan # CPS, and Standrig NMO). From late medieval times, the growth of towns needing food, plus advances in agricultural technology, allowed settlement of parts of the countryside previously unavailable, and also permitted more settlements within the existing farming land through greater productivity, and hence the need for sub-division. 10 of the 20 earliest Scots names recorded are affixes, e.g. *Easter* and *Wester Croy* (1365). The numbers of affixed names recorded gathered pace from the 16th century on, although it has to be noted that whilst c.80 had been recorded in documents by 1700, the majority were only revealed by the Roy, Forrest and especially the OS maps of the 18th and 19th centuries. This may indicate the relatively low status of such names (see discussion below on their fluidity), rather than late creation; although North / South affixes in particular do seem to be late creations (discussed below). Easter and Wester were certainly the commonest affixes, especially in the earliest-recorded affixes, reflecting the lie of the land in the AOS, generally east-west rather than north-south. 164

Dodgshon (1975) found, in an early 17th-century sample165, that while there were 603 names incorporating east / west directions, only 73 incorporated north / south directions. He linked this to traditional land division into ‘sunny’ (eastern) and ‘shady’ (western) land, which he suggested is connected to the medieval Scandinavian system of *Solskifte* or sun-division. In this, land in runrig was divided up starting with fields to the east and south, where the sun rose, then moving to west and north. Recorded affixed place-names in the AOS, lost or still extant, exceed 200, including 110 east / west affixes as against 30 north / south, an imbalance in line with Dodgshon’s observations166. However, the only possible onomastic trace within the AOS of such a method of land allocation is Sunnyside OMO, in an area lacking any east / west affixes. Topography indeed may play a more significant role than tradition, or at least reinforce any such tradition. In CAD, KSY, CND, KTL and NMO, the grain of the intrusive igneous rock formations, the trend of the ridges descending from the Slamannan Plateau, and the direction of the drumlins that dominate the lower ground, are broadly east-west (actually often nearer ENE - WSW): thus if new settlements had been allocated on a north / south basis, the former would tend to have ended up with north-facing slopes and a poorer situation, whereas an east / west division produced roughly comparable land. Indeed the only north / south divisions of any antiquity

164 A sample of some 12 East / West pairs, with Gaelic cores, whose location can be ascertained on OS maps, found that 7 were ENE / WSW, 4 were E / W, and 1 ESE / WNW.
165 *Viz.* from CMS viii (1620–1633).
166 In the 16th and 17th centuries, the AOS majority recorded were East / West.
Scots names

(i.e. first definitively recorded as such by 1755), *viz.* Medrox and Myvot (both NMO), lie on or beside igneous intrusions which run south-north, as does the consequent stream flow. In both cases, the farm that became named the North (16th century) is in a roughly similar aspect situation to the South, neither being disadvantaged.\(^{167}\)

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**Table 7.4. Table of farms with North or South affixes**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Name</th>
<th>Parish</th>
<th>Affixes ((X = ) core name, e.g. Crowhill)</th>
<th>First record</th>
<th>Comment</th>
<th>Approx. distance apart (m.)</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Bardowie</td>
<td>BDK</td>
<td>N, S, Mains</td>
<td>1860</td>
<td>N c.50m higher than S.</td>
<td>1500</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Barrwood</td>
<td>KSY</td>
<td>N, S</td>
<td>1899</td>
<td>In 1860, Barrwood at modern North Barrwood.</td>
<td>1000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Birbiston</td>
<td>CPS</td>
<td>S</td>
<td>1860</td>
<td>In 1860, Barrwood at modern North Barrwood.</td>
<td>1000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Blocharn</td>
<td>BDK</td>
<td>N, High, Low</td>
<td>1860</td>
<td>N c.50m higher than Low</td>
<td>800</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Broomknowes</td>
<td>CAD</td>
<td>N, S, Mid</td>
<td>1860</td>
<td>In 1860, Barrwood at modern North Barrwood.</td>
<td>500</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Caddercult</td>
<td>CAD</td>
<td>N, S</td>
<td>1816</td>
<td>In 1860, Barrwood at modern North Barrwood.</td>
<td>150</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Craigend</td>
<td>BDK</td>
<td>S, X</td>
<td>1860</td>
<td>X is in CPS</td>
<td>3000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Crosshill</td>
<td>CAD</td>
<td>S</td>
<td>1860</td>
<td>X is in CPS</td>
<td>-</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Crowhill</td>
<td>CAD</td>
<td>N, X</td>
<td>1816</td>
<td>X is in CPS</td>
<td>500</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Garngibbock</td>
<td>NMO</td>
<td>S, X</td>
<td>1860</td>
<td>Both lie on banks of Shank Burn, which runs north.</td>
<td>600</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Johnston</td>
<td>CAD</td>
<td>N, X</td>
<td>1755</td>
<td>X is in CPS</td>
<td>600</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Kenmuir</td>
<td>CAD</td>
<td>S</td>
<td>1697</td>
<td>In 1860, simple Kenmuir.</td>
<td>-</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Loch</td>
<td>CAD</td>
<td>S, X</td>
<td>1860</td>
<td>S is s-w of X</td>
<td>400</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Luckenhill</td>
<td>NMO</td>
<td>S, E, W, X</td>
<td>1899</td>
<td>X is in CPS</td>
<td>500</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Medrox</td>
<td>NMO</td>
<td>N, S, Mid</td>
<td>1755</td>
<td>Roy’s map has X, S and Mid; but 16th c. refs to Medderoicks.</td>
<td>1700</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Muir</td>
<td>NMO</td>
<td>S, X</td>
<td>1755</td>
<td>S is east of Muir</td>
<td>500</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Muirhead</td>
<td>CND</td>
<td>N</td>
<td>1950</td>
<td>In 1860, simple Muirhead.</td>
<td>-</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Myriemailing</td>
<td>CAD</td>
<td>S, X</td>
<td>1860</td>
<td>S is s-w of X.</td>
<td>250</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Myvot</td>
<td>NMO</td>
<td>N, S, West</td>
<td>1755</td>
<td>Roy’s map has X, S and W; but 16th c. refs to Mywattis.</td>
<td>800</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Shank</td>
<td>NMO</td>
<td>N, S</td>
<td>1860</td>
<td>Both lie on banks of Shank Burn, which runs north.</td>
<td>2000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Shankramuir</td>
<td>CAD</td>
<td>S, X</td>
<td>1860</td>
<td>X is in CPS</td>
<td>400</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Whitelees</td>
<td>CND</td>
<td>N, S</td>
<td>1860</td>
<td>X is in CPS</td>
<td>400</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

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\(^{167}\) North and South Barrwood, not recorded as such until 1899, also lie at either side of an igneous block, whose plateau bears a remarkable system of strip fields, apparently fertile. (*vide* 1899 OS 1st edn, map).
Figure 7.4 (above) lists all known instances of North or South farms, where their location can be ascertained from maps: one of the most striking points to emerge from it is that the bulk of such affixes are first recorded very late, much later than east-west pairs. Thus, 12 of the 22 are first recorded in the OS first edition, and 3 are even later, one being in the 20th century; only 5 predate the 19th century. Secondly, the majority lie in just two parishes, CAD (an area with more gently rolling ground) with 9, and NMO with 7: NMO has North and South Medrox and Myvot (geologically-influenced, as discussed) plus three lying along a north-running stream, viz. South Garngibbock, and North and South Shank, all possibly onomastically-influenced by the proximity of the Medrox / Myvot affixes.

Thirdly, South affixes lack a North ‘partner’ in 10 cases, in 7 cases pairing with the core name (e.g. Loch and South Loch), or are onomastic orphans (e.g. South Crosshill but no North Crosshill). There are only 4 North affixes without a South ‘partner’, 2 pairing with the core. Perhaps ‘south’ was seen as a more favoured term than ‘north’, which evokes ‘cold’.

Most affixed farms lie fairly close to their ‘other half’: in Figure 7.5 (below), a sample of all 39 occurrences of affixes in CPS and NMO, but examining only the 23 instances whose locations are certain (from OS 1st edn.), all bar 3 are within 1km of their ‘sibling’ affixes. The exceptions are Carlston CPS, whose Upper farm is 1.4km from the lower two, Glentore NMO, whose Easter and Wester farms are 2.5km apart, and South Craigend BDK (CPS) which is 3km south of Craigend CPS, and thus in a different modern parish. The explanation for this is probably the elevation and consequent poverty of the ground at all three locations, thus needing more land to provide a farmer’s living. Perhaps there was a limit between two affixed farms beyond which the affix term is not applied: there are two places called Balgrochan in CPS, some 4km apart, which may have had a common root, but the northern and southern one were never labelled North / South, although the southern one latterly developed its own Easter and Wester affixes. North and South Bardowie, BDK, lie 1.7km apart which might appear to contradict my suggestion: however, Richardson’s 1795 map shows the name North Bardowie applying to a farm beside the Castle just across Bardowie Loch, 0.5km away; the name was transferred to the current holder (NS584748) only after 1864.
One should perhaps not read too much toponymic significance into the affixes, if only because, as the sample in Figure 7.5 demonstrated, they are somewhat fluid. Only 35% of all recorded affixes remain on the modern map: 45% of affixes attached to an existing Brittonic or Gaelic name (e.g. North Medrox, Easter Glentore) have survived, but only 24% of those attached to an existing Scots name (e.g. East Gadloch); this is plausibly because the Brittonic and Gaelic farms, established earliest, were on better land and have been able to sustain agriculture better. Secondly, although some groups of affixes
Scots names demonstrate consistency over the centuries (e.g. Blairlinn NMO, with a core or mother farm Blairlinn, and three affixes East, Mid, and West from the 16th to the late 19th century), others demonstrate instability. Thus, the aforementioned Easter and Wester Croy of the 14th century were known as Over and Nether Croy by the 17th century; Kilwinnet CPS, first recorded in the 15th century, had a plural form – presumably indicating affixes, or a pre-affixed division - in the 16th (Kilwynneis), then East, West and Mid affixes in the 17th, then only one unaffixed form recorded on Blaeu and Roy, two (unaffixed) forms on Grassom, and in 1864 the affixes Lower and Upper, before the wheel returned full circle to the unaffixed name of today. Indeed it appears that the historical tendency is towards their disappearance: almost half of the 39 place-names in Figure 7.5 now exist only in unaffixed form (e.g. Kilwinnet), 6 are lost except in street-names where they are unaffixed (e.g. Baldorran Drive), and 2 exist only as Mains (e.g. Bencloich Mains). Only a quarter still exist in affixed form, and some of these are not clear-cut: in NMO, the East Arbuckle of 1816 had become Eastertown by 1865, now Easterton, i.e. severing its eponymous umbilical cord. East and West Muckcroft CPS have been re-named by new owners (Cherrytree Cottage and Lennox Lea), though probably because of the muck element rather than the affix.

7.2 Scots topographical names

7.2.a Proximity names

The numbers of Scots names, just discussed, with agricultural ‘markers’ as their generic are however dwarfed by the numbers with elements relating directly to the topography, vegetation or man-made structures, and with a qualifier indicating proximity to them, viz. end, foot, head or side, almost invariably as the second element, e.g. Hillend or Muirhead. Nicolaisen (1985) writes in praise of these seemingly ordinary, rather dull, names, which, as he says, “wear their lexical meanings on their sleeves, so to speak.” (30) He goes on to conclude: “... they have a wealth of information and insight to offer the scholar, and their lack of teasing obscurity turns out to be anything but pedestrian blandness.” (37). Figure 7.6 (below) shows the occurrence of these four name-types in the AOS, and shows a total of over 200, almost a fifth of my corpus of Scots names, with head as the commonest. This is not peculiar to this area: even for only the 27 AOS topographic elements chosen to sample with the four proximity-marking qualifiers listed in the Figure, there are over 2000
extant instances in Scotland\textsuperscript{168}: that they were relatively late settlements, and were not in good positions for later development, is indicated by the fact that there is only one settlement of any size in Scotland with any of these markers, viz. Loanhead MLO\textsuperscript{169}. In the AOS, they comprise only 4 of the 100 earliest recorded Scots names\textsuperscript{170}.

Before I examine these ‘proximity’ names, I want to flag up a semantic issue. Normally in Scots names, the first element is the specific, the second the generic; thus in Blackburn and Whitehill, the second element tells one what category of object one is looking at, the first the feature or colour that distinguishes it. Thus, the name Muirhead suggests the generic head, or ‘high point’, distinguished by being above a muir: below I cite examples of clusters of head names (e.g. the ten names close together in OMO, discussed under Dykehead OMO), and in such clusters there is a sense that the first element is indeed that which distinguishes one from its neighbour, e.g. Muirhead rather than Dykehead. However, if the element head occurs in a pair or group with a common first element (i.e. a Muirhead with the linked Muirsie OMO) it could be argued that muir is the generic, with head and side as the specifics to distinguish which parts (of the lands of Muir) we are looking at. Another instance might be Hole # and Holehead # CND, the latter being on the hill-crest: standing on the lands of Hole, between the two named habitations, the name Holehead tells you that it is distinguished by looking to the higher part of the lands. So to avoid confusion in this section, I may sometimes employ the term ‘distinguishing element’ rather than specific and generic.

The element head is very common in the AOS with c.110 occurrences. Gelling and Cole (2000, 175) writes of OE hēafod, modE head, that it can mean ‘end’ (of a feature), ‘source’ (of a watercourse) or a ‘projecting piece of land’, the latter especially in ancient settlement-names. Whaley (2006, 404) observes that in the Lakes it can refer to ‘the top or upper end’ of a feature, or to ‘a hill or high place’, and certainly the latter sense is found in the hills of southern Scotland, e.g. Cauldcleuch Head and Broad Head, though mainly confined to the hills of south-west Tweed basin and upper Eskdale\textsuperscript{171}. In the AOS there is one summit in

\textsuperscript{168} Hooker’s Gazetteer, at a quick count, has over 350 with end, 150 with foot, 950 with head, and 760 with side, for the 27 elements in Figure 7.6.

\textsuperscript{169} Loanhead, population 6,900. Peterhead is named after a sea headland, and thus head is the generic (Grant, 2010).

\textsuperscript{170} Viz, Leychhedis CPS 1486, Wodheid CPS 1546, and Waterhead and Bailside (both CND 1553).

\textsuperscript{171} Drummond (2006, 63).
the Campsie Fells called Holehead (NS618828), above a lower feature named Holeface, presumably in relation to the Scots *hole*, ‘hollow’, cut by the Newhouse Burn: and Orchard Head, a promontory above Queenzieburn. Other than that, the term is only used in settlement-names. The term *foot* might reasonably be thought to pair with *head*, but it is rare, and there are only two instances of such a pairing (Crofthead with Crofftfoot both CAD, and Loanhead with Loanfoot, both NMO). Even with such a paucity, there is a cluster of 3 *foot*-names in CPS all in one grid square NS6776 (Braefoot, Dykefoot and Burnfoot), suggesting a local process of imitation in naming. The term *foot* is only met
with in 12 AOS occurrences whereas *head* has 110, so even if they both had the sense of ‘end’, perhaps because *head* is (literally as well as figuratively) superior to *foot*, then *head* was preferred for conveying this sense. There is also the need, especially so in this poorly-drained landscape, for settlements to be built above marshland or floodplain, and hence on ridges or above slopes, and in reality almost all the *head*-names, when examined on the ground, turn out to be on higher land, above the feature in the specific. Some are at the upper points of streams (e.g. 3 Burnheads, Allanhead, Avonhead, Kelvinhead), some fairly transparently above their specifics (e.g. 11 Hillheads, 8 Loanheads, 6 Braeheads, 6 Glenheads), and even those with specifics lacking the sense of rising ground (e.g. 3 Bogheads, 9 Muirheads) turn out usually to be above the feature concerned. In KSY, a group of 7 *head*-names form a line distributed on or close to the 150m contour, discussed in KSY chapter Introduction, spread along 9km. There is a more remarkable concentration of 10 names all using the element *head*, in the sense of ‘upper end of’, just north of the Luggie before it joins the North Calder: from east to west, in a strip 4km long, but only 1km deep, lie or lay: Mosshead #, Woodhead #, Bankhead, Braehead, Dykehead, Avenuehead #, Dykehead #, Muirhead, Lonehead #, and Burnhead #. All sat above a substantial slope down to the Luggie Burn; and whilst topography plays a part, there is a suggestion here of a ‘fashion’, or local custom, in selecting *head* as the desired distinguishing element for the name. So, in the AOS, *head* almost always means ‘the top or upper end’ of the feature it qualifies.

Does *side*, of which there are c.50 AOS occurrences, operate in one of the senses identified by *EPNE* and Gelling and Cole (2000, 219) to mean ‘slope’ or ‘hillside’, or does it simply imply ‘beside’ or ‘alongside’ a feature? Whaley (2006, 417) observes that in the Lake District it can be difficult to disentangle the two senses, e.g. in Fellside. It is an element commonest in north England, as *EPNE* observes, and consequently is found in southern Scotland too: Drummond (2007, 51) gives instances of hills in the Borders with the element, e.g. Faw Side. Careful analysis of the location of the AOS’s instances suggests that for most, the term has the sense ‘settlement beside’, as in Bogside (7 instances), Gateside (literally ‘roadside’, 6 instances) and Woodside (5 instances). At most a quarter of the instances may contain the sense of slope, in which case they are not proximity markers, most definitely in names like Hillside and Sunnyside (both OMO) and, less

\[172\] Lost names could not be checked.

\[173\] Discussed under Dykehead OMO.

\[174\] On the south bank of the Luggie in BTW, lie or lay Aitkenhead and Woodhead.
Scots names

clearly in Westside\(^{175}\) and Meadowside (both KSY). One clue to the sense lies in the nature of the first element, in that adjectival forms (suffixed -y or -ie) probably denote a descriptive specific, as in Sunnyside, or Brownieside NMO: Espieside OMO, first recorded 1855\(^{176}\), is probably an adjectival form of Scots esp, ‘aspen’, a tree distinctive for its trembling leaves in the slightest breeze. Another clue, locally observed, lies in the spoken stress pattern of the name: thus in Coatbridge, locals pronounce Sunnyside as /ˈsʌnɪsɪd/, indicating that sunny is stressed and thus the distinguishing element; but many pronounce Woodside as /ˈwʊdˈsɪd/, the stress on side indicating that side is the distinguishing element, probably to distinguish it from its geographically close pair, Woodhead.

The last of the ‘proximity markers’ I wish to examine is end, of which there are around 30 AOS occurrences. DOST defines end in much the same way as English, viz. ‘extremity, the extreme point, limit, or portion, of a space or thing occupying space’, while Whaley (2006, 397) states that in the Lake District it “most often refers to a settlement at the end of a natural feature”. These definitions seem commonsensical, but in the AOS the element often appears to have the sense of ‘below’, i.e. below the feature identified in the specific. Analysis on the ground confirms this to be the case for over half the instances (e.g. the 4 Craigends, Hillend); in addition Woodend NMO\(^{177}\) and perhaps Longriggend\(^{178}\) may also relate to a feature above them. A lost Lonend (Roy) sat at the foot of a road (i.e. ‘loan’) descending from Loanhead NMO. There are however exceptions to this, including the 3 Lochends (CAD, NMO, OMO), which for reasons of gravity cannot be below their qualifier. The CAD instance was Lochend of Johnston in 1748 (CRHC p. 6), signifying it was at the loch-end of the lands of Johnston, and perhaps other Lochends had this meaning too in relation to lands. Likewise, the OMO instance of Lochend is perhaps one of a linked group of three, referring to the loch-end, the craig-end and the wood-end of the bishop’s forest, discussed in Lochend OMO (q.v.). In Hooker’s Gazetteer, there are c.45 Lochend settlements, but only c.8 Lochhead settlements\(^{179}\), suggesting that in the Scots toponymicon the suffix end was seen as more suitable than head with the latter’s implication of being well above: after all, in lowland lochs, the surrounding land is generally very flat, perhaps

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\(^{175}\) Westside (NS683783) lay between the Corrie and Queenzie Burns, but the former was larger, so it lay on its east ‘side’; perhaps it refers to the west slope of the lands of Cairnbog.

\(^{176}\) NLC Archives U8/08/01/02, Espieside Park.

\(^{177}\) This sits on slight rise of a ridge descending from the plateau area to its north-east: it is therefore possible the wood, if it covered the plateau, was indeed above it.

\(^{178}\) Roy’s map shows the farm of this name at the high point c. 220m, whereas the current farm lies on the south slope of the eponymous ridge at 826703.

\(^{179}\) There was a Lochhead CPS briefly identified NS668763 beside Antermony Loch on RHP40205.
a dried-out piece of former loch, and therefore barely higher than the waters. Oddly, of the
4 Bridgends only the KTL instance is right beside its eponymous structure, over the Luggie
Water, whilst the CAD one is 200m distant and well above the bridge over the Bothlin
Burn, and the two NMO instances are at a similar distance above and from the Gain Burn
and infant Avon. Probably the reason why end rather than head is applied to bridges is that
the English term bridgehead is long established with a well-known military meaning: thus
while Hooker’s Gazetteer has over 90 Bridgend settlements, there are no Bridgeheads.
Another aspect of end to note is that in 4 or 5 instances, the settlements lie east of relief
features such as drumlins, in the manner that central Scotland crag-and-tail settlements
developed post-glacially, perhaps for shelter from westerlies, or for the gentler slope on the
east side: thus lie Bankend BDK, Craigend CPS and NMO, Rigend NMO and Tailend
CAD. So –end in the AOS, with its sense of ‘below’ or ‘lower’, often functions almost as
foot, with the exception of bridge and loch partners: this contention is perhaps supported
by the fact that, pairs of proximity markers being rare (see next paragraph), 4 of the total 9
instances connect end with head, viz. Craigend with Craighead OMO, Greenend with
Greenhead OMO, Rigghead and Rigend NMO, and Bankend BDK with Bankhead SBL.

Summarising the proximity-elements within the AOS: head indicates ‘above’, end and foot
indicate ‘below’, while side usually means ‘beside’, though sometimes ‘slope’ (indicated
by pronunciation or adjectival form of the specific). In theory these four proximity markers
could operate in pairs, or indeed triples or quadruples: a moor, for example, could generate
a group with Muirhead, Muirfoot, Muirend and Muirside, all of which are attested
elsewhere. Of course, some pairs or groupings could have existed, with unrecorded
names now lost; but even so it is surprising there are only 9 pairs emerging from my
database of over 200 names with these markers, and it is perhaps noteworthy that they all
involve –head. There are other ‘proximity markers’ that I have not discussed in detail:
back o’, (e.g. Back o’ Loch), bank (usually with a hydronymic specific, e.g. Burnbank), -
edge (e.g. Bogedge), hill (e.g. Boghill), hill of (e.g. Hill of Chryston), house (e.g.
Muirhouse), and neuk (e.g. Craigneuk); these add c.40 to the total. One final point about
this category of names: unlike Gaelic habitative or toponymic settlement-names, the

180 Interestingly, Bridgend near Beauly is in Gaelic Ceann Drochaid, literally ‘head of the bridge’,
i.e. ‘bridge-head’.
181 The only topographic element which is linked to all four markers in AOS is Green, but they are
in different parishes, unconnected.
182 Apart from the 4 -end / -head pairs mentioned immediately above, and the 2 head and foot pairs
noted earlier the other 3 pairs are: Muirhead with Muirside OMO, Woodhead with Woodside
OMO, and Woodhead with Woodside CAD.
distribution of ‘proximity markers’ seems no longer to have been related to parish boundaries, in that the frequency of end, head and side within each parish is roughly proportionate to the number of all Scots names within the parish: for example, OMO and NMO, which together have c. 40% of all the AOS’s Scots names, have 41% of all recorded side names, 42% of head names, and 50% of end names. This pattern is in marked contrast with the concentration of Gaelic habitative elements (e.g. baile, gart) within a parish: the growth of trade in the burghs allowed intercourse with Scots-speaking farmers and merchants from different parishes and indeed areas, and thus awareness of different toponymicons, creating a Scotland- or region-wide set of naming elements.

7.2.b Other aspects of topography in Scots toponyms

In addition to the proximity names, there are a large number of settlements (c.280) which contain a topographical generic, e.g. bank, bog, brae, burn, craig, glen, hill, hole, knowe, lea, muir, rig, well, or wood. The most numerous amongst these is hill, and it is therefore useful to see the broad types of specific used, which categories may be applicable to the other generics. Amongst the hill-names for settlements, perhaps a dozen are personal names (e.g. Abronhill, Hornshill), about a dozen relate to buildings or historical artefacts (e.g. Castlehill), about two dozen relate to vegetation or fauna (e.g. Berryhill, Laverockhill), and three dozen to a description of the hill’s topography or appearance (e.g. Cairnhill, Whitehill). It is noticeable that c.50 (i.e. over half) of all the AOS’s hill-named settlements, lie in just two parishes, CAD and OMO, paradoxically the lowest two, whilst the comparatively mountainous CPS and KSY have less than a tenth of them. This is partly topographical, for permanent settlements cannot be planted much above the 200m contour, this accounting for the paucity north of the Kelvin. By contrast, in the boggy terrain of CAD and OMO a low hill was the ideal, indeed necessary, site for a habitation: even in adjacent NMO, half of its 13 hill-names are situated immediately beside mosses or bogs. It is however partly conceptual, in that the gentle swells of the former two parishes are here perceived as, and named as, hill, swells that might not even register as ‘hills’ in the north.

7.3 Relationship between Scots habitative and topographical settlement-names

In the discussion above regarding Gaelic habitative and topographical settlement-names, I noted that “while bearing in mind the caveat about dating and records discussed [earlier, in section 2c], that of all the securely Gaelic name forms recorded up to 1400, there are as
many with topographical as with habitative generics”. This does not however appear to be the case for Scots. Figure 7.7 (in Appendix 2) lists the 100 earliest recorded Scots names: it is noteworthy that habitative names are much commoner; over 30% of them are affixes (which toponymically if not lexically denote farmed lands), 16% are *toun*-names, 9% contain a personal name (e.g. Petersburn), and a further 11% contain elements relating to human artefacts (e.g. Blackyards, Milncroft). Even including proximity names (e.g. Woodhead, although the ubiquitous -head, -end, -side suffixes toponymically flag up habitation) with topographic names (e.g. Conniflats, Hole), then topographic markers comprise barely 20% of the first 100 recorded. This could reflect the higher status and therefore earlier recording of habitative names, or simply that they pre-dated the later greater numbers of topographical names.

### 7.4 Scots simplex toponyms

Although most place-names contain two elements, the generic and specific, there are a number of simplex forms, some of which have persisted over centuries. Figure 7.8 (in Appendix 3) lists c.90 of them\(^{183}\). Only 7 had been recorded by the start of the 17\(^{th}\) century (mainly in Pont 1590s), while 47 were first recorded in the 18\(^{th}\) century (mainly in Roy 1755). 23 were first recorded in the 19\(^{th}\) century - 15 in Forrest 1816, 8 on the OS 1\(^{st}\) edn, all of the latter failing to survive to the present. However, 16 names have survived to the present day in simplex form as names for settlements, and a further 3 in road or stream-names (e.g. Shank Burn): a further 4 have ‘taken on’ a generic or specific (e.g. Drum Mains, Burntbroom). In addition, a further 15 lasted long enough in simplex form to be thus recorded by the OS 1\(^{st}\) edition of the 1860s, though no longer extant. So although the ‘fashion’ for simplex names was first recorded in the late 16\(^{th}\) century, and was widely recorded in the 18\(^{th}\) century (by Roy), the trend was persistent enough for the simplex forms to last into relatively modern times, without taking on a qualifier: c.40% of the names in the Table survived long enough to see the light of OS maps, with only a handful taking on a specific or generic.

About one third of the names in Figure 7.8 were recorded at least once in an apparent plural form with terminal letter *s*: some generics are always or usually thus – *viz.* Mains (always thus in Scotland when applied to the main farm), Greens and Shields (in various

\(^{183}\) The total is approximate because some included may be Gaelic simplex originals (Blair, Muck); conversely, not included, are some that may be Scots toponyms derived from Gaelic (Claddens, Barr).
Scots names

spellings). In a few cases this could in theory be due to the genitival form of a personal name, such as Banks or Shields, but there is no AOS evidence to support this, and many are elements which have never formed personal names (e.g. Arns, Plains, Rinns). The plural form could either indicate that there was more than one occurrence of the topographical feature at the site (e.g. several stepping stones at Stepps) and thus remarkable and name-able, or that one occurrence was perceived to be of a plural nature (e.g. Plains). The same practice seems to apply to Gaelic simplex forms, recorded in Scots (e.g. Barrs, see section 6.4 above)

The use of the definite article with a simplex form has been a long-standing Scots onomastic pattern, as names like Edinburgh’s The Meadows, or Perth’s The Inches, testify: Taylor (PNF5, 147) suggests that a name preceded by ‘the’, “may have lain on the boundary between word and name”. This is a practice now widely adopted by house-builders who market their estates as The Pines, The Rushes, etc. In the AOS, recorded forms with the definite article include The Mains (1590s), The Hole (1755), The Greens (1864) and, very recently, The Jaw (2000): there is even a record of The Lenze in 1547 (Spald. Misc. V, p. 302). The official record does not always accurately reflect the spoken name’s use of the definite article: Plains (village), for example, is today locally referred to as The Plains (or in some vernaculars Ra Plains), and the neighbouring Caldercruix as The Cruix; in Coatbridge, iron-smelting left huge piles of waste at the north edge of the town, and while now grassed over, they are still widely known as The Slaggies. It may then be a Scots onomastic truth, unacknowledged but universally applied, that a simplex toponym is in want, if not of a qualifier, then of the definite article, to mark its unattached status.

This truth applies not just to a simplex awaiting a potential qualifier, but also to those which might have lost their qualifier: the highest hill in Galloway was recorded by Blaeu 1654 (South Carrick map) as Bin Maerack, and (North Carrick map) as Maerach Hill, indicating that the beinn element was being lost with the decline of understanding Gaelic; by Roy’s 1755 map it had become The Merrack, and it remains The Merrick.

184 Indeed, Gaelic may have had a similar feature, perhaps not as well-recorded due to the lapse of time. In Hooker’s Gazetteer, most of the (relatively few) names with the definite article, A’, Am An or Na, are in simplex form (e.g. A’Chioch, Am Meall, Na Sidheanan), although there are a few where it applies to a generic + specific form (e.g. A’Ghlas-Bheinn).
8. Conclusion

Early in this thesis I wrote that ‘place-names are born when language meets topography’: it would be more precise to say when ‘culture engages with topography’. Three major languages have left their impact in the place-names of the AOS, but within these languages (particularly Gaelic and Scots) different cultures have operated at different periods and locations to bequeath a toponymicon of considerable variety. A ‘culture’ can be shaped by the political powers (e.g. landowners, parochial authorities), economic forces (e.g. the merchants from the burghs), and changing ‘fashions’ in naming. A culture can have a unique perception of what is valuable or remarkable in the landscape (e.g. a good defensive site, or a favourable arable spot); it will have different traditions as to whether habitative or topographic elements are selected to identify settlements; it may well undertake linguistic modification of earlier place-names into its own register (e.g. *caerpentulog to *cair-ceann-tulach in Gaelic, or *gart na circe to Garnkirk in Scots). We have traced how Gaelic culture appears to have operated with three distinct sets of habitative markers (*baile, *achadh, *gart), in different areas, and, apparently later, moved to toponyms lacking such explicit markers (e.g. *druim-names), while across both periods of time using also purely topographic descriptors, often simplex and found elsewhere in Scotland (e.g. Airdrie, Croy) for similar features. In Scots, we have observed how early names appear to have favoured the use of affixes (often with a Gaelic core, e.g. Wester Muckcroft), and of *toun-names, the latter often with a personal or occupation name, a feature also applied to other toponyms (e.g. Petersburn), and apparently later moving to ‘proximity markers’ (e.g. Muirend, Bogside).

Within both Gaelic and Scots cultures we have noted apparent micro-cultures in which particular elements are largely confined to one parish (e.g. *baile in CPS or *rigg in NMO), or even more tightly clustered in farms within barking distance of each other (e.g. groups of *head-names in CPS and OMO). Sometimes the local patterns are in line with countrywide patterns (e.g. the Scots simplex toponyms’ use of plural forms and the definite article), and sometimes they are intensifications and perhaps modifications of such patterns (e.g. the cluster of *gart-names, or the predominance of east / west in affixes over north / south). As much as other aspects of our heritage, whether buildings, landscapes or traditions, toponyms reflect the complex layers of culture.
## Part Two. Appendices, Bibliography, and Index of Headwords

### Appendices

#### Appendix 1

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Gaelic settlement names in first record date order</th>
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<td><strong>Figure 6.16. Table of Gaelic names recorded before 1560</strong></td>
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### Scots settlement names in first record date order

**Figure 7.7. Table of Scots names recorded before 1580**

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## Appendix 3 (page 1 of 2)

### Scots simplex place-names

#### Figure 7.8. Table of Scots simplex forms; page 1

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**Note:** The table above lists various Scots simplex place-names, including their corresponding Scots and English forms. The Modern column indicates the modern English equivalents or spellings of these place-names.
### Appendix 3 (page 2 of 2)

#### Scots simplex place-names

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Appendix 4.
OS Geological Survey,
drift geology,
map colour codes

- **Made Ground**: man-made and natural materials on original ground surface
- **Made Ground**: fill of man-made and natural materials in excavations
- **Disturbed Ground**: opencast coal workings in which Made Ground on the original surface and in excavations cannot be differentiated
- **Landslip**
- **Head**
- **Past**
- **Alluvium**: sand, gravel, silt and clay
- **Alluvial Fan Deposits**: mainly sand and gravel
- **Lacustrine Deposits**: mainly silt and clay
- **Raised Marine Deposits**: intertidal and subtidal silt and clay
- **Raised Marine Deposits**: deltaic and beach sand and gravel
- **Glacifluvial Deposits**: sand and gravel
- **Glaciolacustrine Deposits**: mainly silt and clay
- **Glaciolacustrine Deposits**: deltaic sand and gravel
- **Till**: rock fragments in a stiff to hard clay and silt matrix
- **Till**: melt-out till of sandy clay with sandstone boulders
- **Molluscan Deposits**: sand, gravel and till
- **Bedrock at or near surface**

- **Geological boundary, Drift**
- **Glacial drainage channel, showing inferred direction of flow**
- **Approximate margins of buried (drift-filled) channel, tick on inside**
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RS83 Minute Books of the Particular register of Sasines Etc for the Shire of Stirling [These forms were collected by John Reid for his database of East Stirlingshire names, and are available on the SPNS website]

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Part Three. Parish Surveys

This part contains surveys of the place-names of the eight parishes of the AOS, arranged in alphabetical order. Within each parish, after an Introduction, a number of place-names are headworded in alphabetical order. These headwords have their old forms listed chronologically, with their sources. The headword itself is the current form, or failing that the last-recorded form. Affixes (i.e. Easter X, etc) are rarely headworded unless only the affixed form remains, and affixed forms should be sought under the core name. For names for which there are a large number of forms, many of them identical, a selection has necessarily been made.

Some names not themselves headworded are discussed under a headword, or in the parish Introduction: at the end of each parish survey is an index of those names not headworded, and where they may be found. If they are not discussed at all in the survey, then the date of first record is given in this index; normally, the date 1755 will indicate the Roy map, a date in the 1860s the OS first edition.

At the end of some headword entries, especially when the name is of Gaelic origin, is a Pronunciation note. I have used the IPA (International Phonetic Alphabet) symbols, as listed in The Concise Scots Dictionary, pp. xxii-xxiii.
Baldernock parish (BDK)

Introduction

Baldernock is in STL, formerly the sheriffdom of Stirling, and in the medieval diocese of Glasgow, deanery of Lennox. In the early 13th century, Maldoven, earl of Lennox, granted to one Maurice, ‘the whole plough of the land of Cartenvenoch’ this being an earlier or alternative name for Bardowie lordship. The same earl in 1238 confirmed to Maurice’s nephew “three carucates / ploughgates in Lennox”, viz. ‘the two Buthernocks and a third of a plough[gate of the land called] Kyncaith’ [Kincaid CPS]. In the early 15th century, Duncan Earl of Lennox confirmed to one John Hamilton ‘all the lands of Buthernock, lying in the earldom of Lennox’, apparently the same property as granted by Maldoven; OPS (i, 48) says “The old possession of Cartenvenoch was probably merged in it.” This original parish was very small, being an independent parsonage, covering barely 10km²: in 1649, a further c. 8km² was disjoined from neighbouring CPS and added to BDK. Prior to this, the Branziet Burn had been the eastern boundary, but now the boundary became the Shaw Burn that flows into the Kelvin at Torrance, and from it a line running northwards to the high ground. (The march stones for the new boundary are

185 Gaelic name Mael Domnaig or Maeldomnaich; here and elsewhere, Maldoven is OPS form.
186 OPS (i, 47) says “. . . the patronage of which seems to have belonged to the manor or lordship of Cartenvenoch or Bardowie”.
187 OPS, quoting from Lenn. Cart. 27-8.
188 Glas. Reg.i no. 103, discussed fully in CPS Introduction.
189 The Shaw Burn is probably linked to Shawhouse (NS606750, first recorded OS 1864), from Sc shaw, ‘woodland, copse’. Cameron (1892, 186) refers to it as Tower Burn from Tower CPS.
mapped by RCAHMS\textsuperscript{190}, near Barraston farm.) The parish church, rebuilt in 1795, “evidently taking the place of an older structure of several periods” (Canmore)\textsuperscript{191}, was at the centre of the old parish, but stands near to the western edge of the enlarged one. Even today, according to a local community website, there are but 250 households in the entire parish.

Topographically, most of the parish is an undulating south-facing slope, running down from the high ground on Craigmaddie and Blairskaithe Muirs at over 200m, to the Kelvin at c. 35m, with most of the inhabited land below 100m. The nature of the terrain can be gauged by names (not headworded or discussed below) such as Back o’ Hill, Bickerhill \#(Roy, perhaps Sc \textit{bicker}, ‘drinking bowl’ from its shape; on Grassom it was \textit{Birkenhill}, perhaps from Sc \textit{birk}, ‘birch’), Braeside, Hayhill, Hillend, Hillhead, Laverockhill (\textit{Larkhill} 1795 Richardson), and Mealybrae\textsuperscript{192}. Small streams drain southwards either directly into the Kelvin or indirectly, via two lochs in the south-west (Bardowie Loch, and the man-made Dougalston Loch) then the Allander Water. The 1790s’ \textit{OSA} stated: “On the south, where it is bounded by the river Kelvin, there are six or seven hundred acres of rich flat land. The inundations of this river frequently blasted the hopes of the husbandman by damaging, or seeping away, his luxuriant crops. To prevent such disasters the proprietors, about 16 or 18 years ago\textsuperscript{193}, united in raising a bank on the brink of the river; but there are seasons still when it breaks over, or bursts through its barriers, to resume for a little its former desolating sway” (vol. 15, p. 272). The haughs’ general name is Balmore Haughs, and along the A807 at their upper edge the names Redbog (Richardson 1795) and Bogside (Roy), describe the nature of the lower ground. From these moist haughs the ground rises steadily northwards, with a gradient which allowed at least two water-powered mills (Baldernock and Fluchter) to operate, and probably also the forge at Smithyhill \#.

One aspect of the place-name distribution within the parish worth noting is that in the eastern portion, which came from CPS in 1649, the only surviving Gaelic names are Blairskaithe and Balmore (and, possibly, Colbeg): the other recorded Gaelic names within this portion were either lost (\textit{Ballindraught}) or replaced / part-translated (\textit{Gartletham},

\textsuperscript{190} Canmore ID 89478.
\textsuperscript{191} Canmore ID 44441.
\textsuperscript{192} \textit{Mealiebraes} 1817 Grassom. Conceivably G \textit{meall}, ‘lumpy hill’, with epexegetic Sc \textit{brae} added, but more probably Sc \textit{mealie}, relating to the crop oatmeal, or ‘of soil: having a fine tilth, friable’ (\textit{SND}), which latter seems a little unlikely at this height.
\textsuperscript{193} Other local histories (e.g. \textit{The Story of Baldernock}, 1991, E Robertson & W Ure) give 1774 as the date of this dyking, close enough to the OSA’s approximation.
Bankeir, Drumlockhart, all q.v.), with the result that most of the remaining settlements bear Scots names; this in contrast to the original western portion of the parish which retains over 10 Gaelic names of settlements. Perhaps BDK’s rurality and isolation from markets preserved the Gaelic language and names longer than CPS.
ACREDYKE  BDK, CPS S NS598736 1 35m

? Balmoir-aiker 1647 RMS ix no. 1849

Eakerdike 1691 OPR-BDK [Old Parish Registers of Baldernock, in Kirkintilloch Library]
Akerdike 1691 OPR-BDK
Aikerdike 1715 OPR-BDK
Agardyke 1755 Roy
Acredyke 1817 Grassom [Two instances, the other near Laverockhill c.NS5973]

The earliest form suggests Sc acre, the land measure, belonging to Balmore, although Sc aiker can also mean ‘bere’, the crop. The RMS record also lists Collier-aiker and Guildie-aiker (CPS); the latter, according to Cameron (1892, 207) was a poffle [‘small piece of land, a croft, an allotment’ (SND)] of Wester Balgrochan CPS, the name perhaps related to Acre Valley House CPS; the former conceivably relates to Colbeg, q.v. The eponymous dyke may be that uphill from the settlement, to the north of the property, and forming the boundary of the old coffin road to the kirk194.

AUCHENHOWIE  BDK S NS5673 2 35m

Auchinhowe 1488 Keir Papers p. 262 [‘Colin Campbell of Auchinhowe’]
Achowye 1493 Keir Papers p. 263 [‘Colin Campbell of Achowye’]
Auchinhowy 1526 RSS i no. 3498
Auchinhowy 1545 RSS iii no. 1256
Auchinhoway 1545 RMS iii no. 3186
Auchinhowy 1591 RPC iv p. 648
Auchinhowie 1627 Ret. DNB no. 27
Achinhowi 1654 Blaeu Lennox
Achinhowe 1755 Roy
Achinhowie 1767 Instrument of Sasine of the Lands of Dougalston etc [Also Nethertoun of Achinhowie and Over Achinhowie]
Auchenhowie 1784 TE9/69

G achadh + G an + ? G uaimh
‘Field of the cave or hollow’ (achadh na h-uaimh)

194 I am indebted for this observation to the present owner, Professor Niall Logan, author of unpublished article ‘Wester Acredyke, reconsidered’: he also supplied the OPR records listed.
The farm lay in a broad hollow beside Dougalston Loch, with relatively high ground (c.30m elevations) north and south. The low-lying nature of the ground is indicated by the Pow Burn here, which drains into the Allander, from Sc *pow*, earlier *poll*, ‘a slow-moving, sluggish, ditch-like stream flowing through carse-land’ (*DOST*)\(^\text{195}\). The Loch was created as part of Dougalston grounds by ‘Tobacco Lord’ John Glassford (1715-1783), by building a weir which probably flooded the site of Auchenhowie. In north-east Scotland, Auchenhove, Aucinhove, and Auchenhuive, all ABD\(^\text{196}\), and in the AOS Glenhove NMO (q.v.), have forms similar to the Roy form here; all of which probably derive from G *uaimh*, ‘cave, hollow’. The name survives in Auchenhowie Road.

Pronounced /ˈɑxənˈhʌuwi/

**BALDERNOCK**  BDK P, S NS576750 1 85m

_Buthirnok_ c.1208 x 1214 Glas. Reg. i no 103

_Buthernockis_ 1238 Lenn. Cart. p.30 [. . . tres carucutas terre in Levenax, sciliat duas

_Buthernockis et tertiam carucatam terre que vocatur kyncaith. . . ]

_Buchernoc_ c1280 Lennox Charters II no. 14. [Charter by Walter of Ros to Sir Patrick of Grahame; ‘Drumloche in territorio de Buchernoc’. The first occurring _c_ may be a scribal error for _t_.]

_Bothernokis_ 1381 Keir Papers p. 202 ['domino meo de Bothernokis . . . lands of

_Estyrbothernok . . . Westyrbothernok . . .’]

_Buthernock_ 1505 RMS ii no. 2816 [Lands of]

_Bothornock_ 1532 RMS iii no. 1212 [Church of]

_Baldeirnok_ 1539 RSS ii no. 3102

_Bethernok_ 1560s BATB p. 570

_Bathernok_ 1611 RMS vii no. 510 [Kirkton of]

_Bothornock_ 1630 Ret. STL no. 139 [Kirkton of]

_Baldernock_ 1644 RMS ix no. 1529

_Bodeirnock_ K. 1654 Blaeu Lennox

_Baldernock, Kirktoun of, called Kilbrock_ 1656 RMS x no. 483

_Badernock_ 1755 Roy [Mills of, & Kirk of]

_Baldernock Mill_ 1817 Grassom

_Baldernock Mill_ 1864 OS 1\(^\text{st}\) edn.

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\(^{195}\) There is another Pow Burn, CPS, draining very flat land.

\(^{196}\) Respectively at NJ5505, NJ4552, and NJ8425, and Auchinhove; all appear to lie in gentle hollows.
G both + pn Ernoc
‘Hut, or (more probably) church, of St. Ernoc’
The generic here would appear to be both, which Dwelly gives as “Cottage, hut, tent, bower, bothie”. Taylor however in a full discussion of the element (PNF5, 303), states “Both seems also to have been used in a religious context in the northernmost part of Strathclyde and Lennox” 197. The specific probably refers to the early medieval saint Ernoc whose name also appears in Kilmarnock AYR, Dalmarnock GLA, and Inchmarnock BTE - although there was more than one saint of this name 198. A name beginning with b followed by an unstressed vowel, as here, often goes to bal in Scottish place-names: the intrusive d; which only appears from the 16th century, is perhaps based on the terminal part of both.

The name has been the source of some local speculation. The Rev. Cooper in the OSA wrote: “. . . we should rather suppose that Baldernock was not a new name but the original one revived, of which Buthernock was a corruption; and that Baldernock was also a corruption of Baldrinich (i.e. Druidstown), it being highly probable that this was a place of Druidical worship 199 . . .” (vol. 15, p. 272), a claim repeated by the OSNB surveyor, who argued that it was “a supposition which some druidical remains in the parish 200 render highly probable”. Nicolaisen (unpublished) suggested G àirneag, ‘[abounding in] sloes’, but this is improbable with both, an element of religious import; further, Taylor (PNF5, 280) suggests that names with àirne (or adjective àirneach) normally end in —ie, e.g. Killernie FIF. The NGR is that of the parish church.

Pronounced /bal'dernok/

**BALLANDRAUGHT #**

BDK, CPS S NS6173 2 c.40m

*Ballindrocht* 1505 RMS ii no. 2816
*Ballindroch* 1524 Keir Papers p. 324
*Balkindroch* 1542 Keir Papers p. 328
*Ballindrocht* 1542 Keir Papers p. 376
*Ballindroiche* 1611 RMS vii no. 510
*Ballindroich* 1630 Ret. STL no. 139
*Badhindrocht* 1654 Blaeu Lennox

197 E.g. neighbouring Balfron (orig. Buthbre车厢 1233).
198 Watson (1926, 291).
199 Later he suggests that the Auld Wives Lifts (NS582764) is a Druidical site on the moor.
200 In OSNB, there is a pencilled remark ‘Where?’ beside ‘druidical remains’ and a pencilled answer ‘Auld Wifis Lift’. Now Auld Wifes Lifts, a natural rock formation (Canmore ID 44423).
G baile + G an + G drochaid
‘Farm of the bridge’ (baile na drochaid)
The 1524 and 1542 forms might suggest baile cinn drochaid, ‘farm at the head of the bridge’. Roy’s map shows this close to the eponymous bridge, which his map labels Calder Bridge [i.e. Cadder]. Whether this is the same construction as existed in 1505 or earlier is doubtful, given the technology of the time, and the force of the Kelvin floods: but it was probably at this exact point, because wedges of higher ground (delimited by the 35m contour) on either bank come close together here, whilst downstream the land is very flat and floodable for perhaps 3km. By contrast, Buchleyford (NS590727) downstream would have been a hazardous place to cross at times.

**BALMORE**  BDK, CPS S NS602735 1 45m

_Balmore, Litill_ 1543 RSS iii, no. 564
_Balmore, Mekill & Balmore, Litill_ 1627 Ret. STL no. 120
_Balmoir_ 1644 RMS ix no. 1529
_Balmoires, Meikill et Litill_ 1647 RMS ix no. 1849
_Balmoir_ 1654 Blaeu Lennox
_Ballmore_ 1755 Roy
_Balmore_ 1864 OS 1st edn.

G baile + G mòr
‘Big farm’ (baile mòr)
On Roy, Ballmore is clearly the largest farm in the area, with a network of apparently hedged fields north of it (i.e. away from the Kelvin floodplain). Perhaps it owes its prosperity and relatively greater size to this favourable position, a peninsula of cultivable land pushing out into the floodplain, above 40m and therefore dry, but below 60m and thus low enough to escape the high ground’s weather. It will also have used the floodplain for pasturage, as the name Balmore Haughs201 (Sc haugh, ‘riverside meadow’) implies. Pronounced /bal'mor/

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201 OSNB says the Haughs stretch from Torrance Bridge to lands of Branziet, c.3km.
Baldernock

BANKELL  BDK S NS571755 1 90m

Bankell 1505 RMS ii no. 2816
Ballinkell 1507 Glas. Rent. ii p. 259
Bankell 1611 RMS vii no. 510
Bankell 1630 Ret. DNB no. 139
Bankell 1864 OS 1st edn.

G baile + G an + G cill
‘Farm of the church’ (baile na cille)
Although G coille often goes to kell locally (cf. Kinkell CPS), however this farm is less than 0.5km from Baldernock church, and perhaps supplied the minister with his food. Nearby perhaps lay the fields referred to in 1656 as ‘the lands of the Kirktoun of Baldernock called Kilbrock . . . with a piece of land called Sclaitgross’ (RMS x no. 483)\(^2\), the ‘Kirktoun’ being the Sc translation of baile na cille. Kilbrock\(^2\) on Roy’s map is shown on the stream’s true left bank, whereas Bankell is on its true right bank, opposite.

Pronounced /ban'kɛll/

BANKEIR #  BDK, CPS S NS5975 2 80m

Ballinkere 1487 RMS ii no. 1686
Bankeir 1505 RMS ii no. 2816
Bawincleir 1506 Keir Papers p. 283 [Presumably a scribal or editorial error for Ballinc(leir)]

Bankere 1526 Keir Papers p. 328
Bankeir, Eister- 1532 RMS iii no. 1212
Ballinkeir 1545 RMS iii no. 3176
Bankeir, Eistir 1611 RMS vii no. 510
Bankeir 1613 RMS vii no. 870
Bankeir 1627 Ret. DNB no. 27
Bankeir, E. 1630 Ret. STL no. 139
Bankyir 1654 Blaeu Lennox
Bankeir 1755 Roy
Bankeer 1795 Richardson

\(^2\) ‘gross’ may be ‘grass’.
\(^2\) Possibly G coille bruic, ‘badger wood’.
Baldernock

Bankeir Easter 1843 NRAS 339/3/9 ['All and whole the lands of Blairskaithe Easter and the lands of Bankeir Easter. . .']

G baile + G an + G cathair or *cair

‘Farm of the castle or fort’ (baile na cathair)

Brit cair or its G reflex *cair204, is quite a common place-name element, sometimes appearing as Sc reflex keir (cf. Keirhill CPS). Although this name is now lost, there is a farm near its Roy map site, now called Castlehill (probably a part-translation, first mapped 1817 Grassom) whose name appears to indicate an old fort: RCAHMS identifies a ‘probable’ motte feature here205. The name of Drumlochtirhill # (q.v.) also seems to relate to this fort. There is another Bankier in DNY, which was Ballinkeir in 1450 and Ballynkere in 1472.

BARDOWIE BDK S NS583734 1 45m

Bardowy 1487 RMS ii no. 1686
Bardowe 1488 Keir Papers p. 262
Berdoowy 1505 RMS ii no. 2816
Bardowe 1526 RMS iii no. 394

Perdowy 1526 Keir Papers p. 328 ['... landis of Perdowy, with the ile, towre and loch of the samyn . . .']

Pardowe 1531 RMS iii no. 983
Perdowy 1532 RMS iii no. 1212
Bardowie 1539 RSS iii no. 3102
Bardowie 1613 RMS vii no. 510 ['terras de Bardowie cum fortelacio et loch']
Bardowie 1630 Ret. STL no. 139
Bardowy 1654 Blaeu
Bardowy 1755 Roy [Castle and farm both thus named: Bardowy Loch also mapped]
Bardowie, Sth. & Bardowie Loch 1795 Richardson
Bardowie, South & North 1864 OS 1st edn. [Also Bardowie Mains]

G bàrr + G dubh + G -ie

‘Dark(ish) top, hill’ (bàrr dubhaidh)

204 PNF5 Glossary gives this putative form. BLITON has *cajr.
205 Canmore ID 45184.
Bardowie Loch lies cupped by ridges on three sides, whilst the lands immediately north of the loch are flat and marshy, and barely higher than the present loch surface, which means the loch probably extended to twice its size in earlier times. The lands – if accurately delineated by the still extant South and North Bardowie (NS582733 and NS584748 respectively) – were quite extensive as would befit supporting the Castle by the Loch, and thus the element bàrr could refer to the whole high ground east of this basin, including Barnellan. The element also occurs locally in The Barr # (Roy), Bargeny Hill (probably G bàrr + G geinn, ‘wedge’, NS6074) and Barend #206 (Roy). The specific can be compared with that in Daldowie OMO, Mondowie STL and Drumdowie PER: there was another Bardowie # (Grassom207) in KSY. The western ridge cupping the loch engendered the Sc name Langbank (Longbank 1795 Richardson).

Pronounced /bår'dʌwɪ/
BARRASTON  BDK, CPS S NS606754 1 95m

Gartlechane (or Gartlachan) alias Barrastoun 1544 Laing Chrs. No. 489

Barrestoun 1654 Blaeu

Gartletham alias Barrestoun 1785 TE9/70 p. 349

Barronestoun 1755 Roy

Borrowston 1795 Richardson

Barrowston 1817 Grassom

Barraston 1864 OS 1st edn.

? pn Barr + Sc toun

Black (1946) says the family name Barr is common in and around Glasgow, and the early forms suggest Barr’s toun. However, the medial syllable is puzzling in all forms – unless the surname is Barrie or Barry (sometimes spelt Barre, according to Black). Gartlechan # (see Gartletham below) appears to be the earlier name, which persisted for two centuries. Interestingly, Scott (2003, 131) has Old French barras, ‘barrier, especially one in front of a fortress’, giving ME barras, barres then Sc barrace, barres: Barraston lies less than 400m from the fort located at Drumlochart (q.v.), so that could be the explanation of the name.

Pronounced /bəˈræstən/

BLAIRSKAITH  BDK, CPS S NS596751 1 85m

? Blarescavy 1208 x 1214 Glas. Reg. i no. 103 [‘ad rivulum currentem iuxta terram de Blarescavy qui rivulus dividit parochiam de Campsy a parochia de Buth<ir>nock’]

Blaiskaith 1505 RMS ii no. 2816

Barscaith 1524 Keir Papers p. 324

Blairskarth 1526 RMS iii no. 394

Barskeith 1532 RMS iii no. 1212

Bariskeith 1545 RMS iii no. 394

Blairskaith 1611 RMS vii no. 510

Blairskeiche 1627 Ret. DNB no. 27

Blairskeith 1630 Ret. STL no 139

Barskyths 1654 Blaeu [Blaikyrs also mapped, apparently on line of modern A807 road – perhaps a lost Blackyards?]

Blairskeath & Er. Blairsketh 1755 Roy

Blairskaith 1817 Grassom

G blàr + ? G sgìtheach
'Hawthorn plain' (blàr sgitheich or sgéith)
The word for hawthorn (or whitethorn) is not unusual in G place-names, being the specific for instance in Drumskeoch NMO, and possibly in Banskeith FIF. However, the earliest form might pose some doubts over such an etymology, and an alternative is G sgiath, ‘wing, jutting out portion of land, shelter’; Drummond (2007, 52) identifies several hill-names, from Arran to Skye, in which this element indicates the sheltering crook provided by jutting out ground. For the element blàr at this location, see discussion under Blochairn. Pronounced /bler'skeə/.

**BLOCHAIRN**

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<th>BDK S NS581756</th>
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<th>115m</th>
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- **Blacharne** 1505 RMS ii no. 2816
- ? **Bauchquarn** 1524 Keir Papers p. 324
- ? **Blaquherne** 1597 [Document quoted in Durkan (1986, p. 288)]
- **Balquhranan** 1656 RMS x no. 483
- **Blauhair~[n]** 1654 Blaeu
- **Block Earn** 1755 Roy
- **Blochairn** 1817 Grassom
- **Blachairn** 1821 Ainslie
- **Blochairn, High & Low & North** 1864 OS 1st edn.

? G blàr or ? OG blá + G càrn

The Rev. James Cooper wrote in the 1790s OSA (vol. 15, p. 279) about the parish’s ‘antiquities’, thus: “. . . to the eastward are large loose heaps of stone called Cairns, some of them oblong, and others of a circular shape. . . The farm in which these cairns are is named Blochairn, which may be a corruption of Balcairn, i.e. the town of the cairns.” The specific is indeed almost certainly G càrn (genitive càirn), ‘heap or pile of stones’: RCAHMS while noting that some of the features here ‘may be prehistoric burial cairns’, observes that some of the cairns have been destroyed, or mutilated by quarrying and dumping. There is however little evidence for baile as generic: whilst sometimes baile-forms have transmuted to Ban- (from baile an), or Bar- (by generic assimilation), or

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208 PNF2, 258.
209 IDs 44421, 44427 and 44433.
210 These cairns are marked by the OS as Antiquities.
211 E.g. Bankeir above
212 E.g. Bargeddie OMO (orig. Balgade).
have passed through *Ba*- or *Bo*- forms\(^{213}\), however amongst 19 names in the AOS that were originally *baile* names, none took the recorded form *Bla*- even temporarily, and nor can I find instances elsewhere. The 1656 form *Balquharne* is from *RMS x*, the volume most liable to errors of transcription (Taylor *PNF5*, 140), and cannot be relied on. More in line with most forms might be OG *blá*, which can mean ‘green, plain, level ground, enclosure, place or boundary marker’, and which Dwelly also states to mean ‘town, village’: so *blá a’ chàirn*, ‘plain of the cairns’, might seem possible. Taylor (*PNF5* Glossary), indicates it is the second element in two places called Pitblae, and in two possible FIF names\(^{214}\).

There is another Blochairn in Glasgow, better-known because signposted off the M8: Taylor (2007, 9) quotes a form *Blairquharne* 1562 and etymologises the generic from *blàr*, ‘plain’, although he suggests that there it refers to an ‘extensive stretch of land’. Blochairn BDK is perhaps one *blair* with neighbouring Blairskaithe (whose printed 1505 form also appears without the *r* of *blair*), and perhaps Blairnile # (1864 OS 1\(^{st}\) edn.): they all lie along a broad, undulating, shelf of ground between the steep muir ground above, and the slope down to the Kelvin. Several nearby place-names, mainly lost, attest to this topography: *Haughead* (1864 OS 1\(^{st}\) edn.) as the name indicates, lay on a haugh beside the Branziet Burn; *Bottomhead* # (1864 OS 1\(^{st}\) edn.) indicates a site above a *bottom*\(^{215}\) or hollow, whilst *Hole* (Roy) means ‘hollow’; and *Leas* and *Over Leas* (both Roy) refer to *Sc lea*, ‘pasture. meadow’. Taylor (2006b, 31-32) has discussed how *blàr* names can cluster together, as in west DNB, with the specifics functioning as divisions of an original *Blair*, and this may apply here too. However, the problem with a *blàr* etymology here is that there is no trace of its terminal *r* in any of the old forms so *blá* is more likely.

Pronounced /bla'xern/

BOGHALL  BDK S NS580743 1 45m

*Bo*ghall 1817 Grassom

*Bo*ghall 1820 Thomson

*Bo*ghall House 1864 OS 1\(^{st}\) edn.

This stands at the north-eastern edge of the large marsh which represents the probable former extent of Bardowie Loch. Grassom and Thomson’s maps show a settlement called

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\(^{213}\) Mainly in Pont and Blaeu, which indicates the softness of the spoken *l*, but also *Bacharrage*, now Balquharrage CPS.

\(^{214}\) Although never in the initial position, which weakens this possibility.

\(^{215}\) Cf. North Bottom NS7523, Rashiebottom NJ8320.
Baldernock

Boghouse\textsuperscript{216} very close to it, probably for the farmworkers’ housing (Boghall is a fine stone building, by contrast), which did not survive until the OS first survey, but in an estate document of 1827\textsuperscript{217} we find reference to “. . . terras de Barnellan, Blairskaithe, Easter Bankier, Flauchter and Boighouse . . .” which suggests the lands had the –house name, whilst the ‘big hoose’ of the farmer had the –hall name.

BRANZIET BDK S NS586736 1 50m

\textit{Branzet} 1488 Keir Papers p. 262
\textit{Branzeid} 1506 Keir Papers p. 283 [' . . terris de Branzeid et Bawinclaer [Bankeir]. ‘]
\textit{Branzait} 1523 Keir Papers p. 322 [' . . the saidis ward landis of Branzait . . .']
\textit{Branzet} 1545 RMS iii no. 3176
\textit{Branyett} 1591 RPC iv p. 694
\textit{Branzet} 1613 RMS vii no. 870
\textit{Branzet} 1627 Ret. DNB No. 27
\textit{Broinzet} 1654 Blaeu
\textit{Brazanzett} 1656 RMS x no. 189
\textit{Brayett} 1755 Roy
\textit{Branxett} 1817 Grassom
\textit{Branziet} 1827 NRAS 3483/339/3/9 [Also Brenziet 1843]
\textit{Branziet} 1864 OS 1\textsuperscript{st} edn.\textsuperscript{218}

Branziet’s lands are on the Kelvin haughs. The latter z appearing in earlier forms was the letter yogh, which combined with preceding n is represented by /ŋ/ in speech, and which the modern pronunciation confirms. If G in origin, it is perhaps breun ghead, ‘filthy piece of arable land’\textsuperscript{219}; Cox (2002, 190) translates breun as ‘stagnant’ (e.g. Breun Loch na Beinne), and the final 800m stretch of this stream, across the flat haughs to the Kelvin, are certainly slow-flowing. The stream may be named for the lands of Branziet (as per 1506 record), but it was an important medieval boundary, and the terminal –at / -et may

\textsuperscript{216} First recorded 1504 RMS ii, no. 2816.
\textsuperscript{217} NRAS3483 339/3/9 dated 20/12/1827.
\textsuperscript{218} OSNB also had spellings Branzet and Brainyet, the former from several sources, but the proprietor gave Branziet, and the surveyor recommended that “the proprietor’s authority ought to be adopted”.
\textsuperscript{219} Cf. Glen Breun and its stream Breunáig, Stratherrick: Watson (1926, 449) says breun, ‘nasty, putrid’ from two sulphur wells in glen. G gead is found in Balgeddie FIF (two instances) and perhaps Bargeddie OMO (q.v.)
represent a stream-name suffix, as discussed under Glorat CPS. Beside the upper reaches of the burn stood Linn # (1864), G linne, ‘pool’ cataract’, where there is a small waterfall. Pronounced /ˈbrɪŋət/; as in SSE ‘bring it [here]’.

**CARTONVENOCH #** BDK S NS5875 3

*Cartonvenoch c.1238 Lenn.Cart p. 26 [“totam carucatam terra de Cartonvenach’]220*

It is possible that this is a gart-name, together with the lost Gartletham (q.v.); Barrow (1980, 134) suggests it may be garten mheadhonach, ‘middle enclosure’: G beannach, ‘pointed’ from the area’s hilly topography, is another possibility for the specific. The same specific may be that within Slannyvenach KCB, a hilly area of Galloway.

**COLBEG** BDK S NS597736 1 40m

*Colbeg 1821 Ainslie
Colbeg 1864 OS 1st edn.*

This appears to contain G beag, ‘small’, and certainly it is but 400m from Balmore (‘big farm’). If Colbeg is a genuine G name (the forms are too few and late to be sure) the first element could be G coille, ‘wood’, cùl ‘back’, or cùil, ‘corner, neuk’ *cf. Collessie FIF.*

More suspect is nearby Collalis, perhaps from G lios ‘garden, enclosure’, but first recorded only in 1922 (OS 3rd edn.). Pronounced /kɑlˈbɛg/.

**CRAIGASH** BDK S NS567760 1 100m

*Craig Ash 1755 Roy
Craigash 1864 OS 1st edn.*

The generic creag here is the line of small cliffs running immediately north of the farmhouse, which sits on a hilltop. The specific may be G ais, which Dwelly says is obsolete G ‘hill’; the hill on which it lies stands proud of the main slope of the parish’s lands. *DIL* gives OG ais, ‘back, hinder part’ (of a mountain ridge), thus conceivably this is ‘the crag at the back’ of the parish or lordship, from its position.

220 [http://db.poms.ac.uk/record/source/2920/](http://db.poms.ac.uk/record/source/2920/) PoMS’ category Probable Date is “x circa 1238”.
The NGR given is that of Craigmaddie House, which stands below a steep crag, on top of which stood a fort and later a tower, and to the east of which lies Craigmaddie Muir. This rocky situation would be ideal as a hiding place for foxes able to hunt both on the muir and in the cultivated lands below. The earlier form might suggest a simplex G form creagan, ‘little crag’.

Pronounced /kreg'madɪ/.

DOWAN

This lies on a gentle south-facing slope above the basin extending to Bardowie Loch. Dowan can be a Scotticisation of G dubh, ‘dark’ (cf. several instances of Dow Loch or Cairndow in southern Scotland, and of course in Bardowie itself), in this case possibly with G locational suffix –an or -in: this would accord with the local pronunciation. However, ‘dark place’ seems anomalous given its sunny aspect, although the reference could be to the moss lying before it. Black (1946) said that the surname Dowan came from the ‘old lands of Dowane [NS8542] (now Greenrig) in the barony of Lesmahagow’. Taylor however (2009c, 87-88) says it is now Devon, and is from G domhain, ‘deep, low-lying.

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221 Canmore ID 44425.

222 OSA (vol. 15, p. 279) “Upon the high ground . . . at the North-West of the parish, stands an old ruinous tower . . . the remains of the mansion house of the Galbraiths of Bathernock . . .”

223 See Watson (1904 xxxvii).
lying in a hollow\textsuperscript{224}; this is more appropriate to the topography, as the hollow provided by the basin is quite distinctive within the parish. Just conceivably \textit{domhain} could be a reference to the gorge cut by the Craigmaddie Burn just to the east, whose flow is powerful enough to power the corn mill upstream (Baldernock Mill), and the former smithy (\textit{Smithys} 1755 Roy, and above it \textit{Smithyhill} 1817 Grassom), and thus with considerable erosive power.

Pronounced /\textipa{duən}/

**DRUMLOCKHART #** BDK, CPS S NS602757 1 130m

\textit{Drumloche} c.1280 Lenn. Cart. II, no. 14 [\textit{Drumloche} in territorio de \textit{Buchernoc}. . .]

\textit{Drumlochtirhill} 1544 Laing Chrs. No. 489 [‘. . .\textit{Drumlochtirhill} with the loning going from \textit{Barrastoun} [Barraston] to \textit{Akynhornfauld}\textsuperscript{225} and \textit{Murhouse}\textsuperscript{226} with peat-cutting privileges\textsuperscript{227} on moors of \textit{Balgroquhan} [Balgrochan CPS]’]

\textit{Drumlockharthill} 1784 TE9/70

\textit{Drumlockart} 1864 OS 1\textsuperscript{st} edn.

\textit{G druim} + \textit{G lùchairt}

‘Fort / castle / palace ridge’ (\textit{druim lùchairte})

The OSNB says “the name is an old one and well known throughout the parish”. The eponymous fort may be at \textit{Ballenkeir} # (q.v., later Castlehill): this location would represent the \textit{druim}, higher than the \textit{baile}. Watson (1926, 494-5) lists a number of places he derives from this G word – Craiglockhart MLO, Barlockhart WIG and Loch Luichart ROS. He charts the development of this word from OG \textit{longphort} ‘harbour’ (\textit{G long} ‘ship’ + \textit{G port} ‘harbour’): “\textit{longphort} came to mean (2) an encampment, in which sense it is very common in Irish literature; (3) a palace, whence \textit{lùchairt} in Gaelic; (4) a hunting booth or sheiling.”. The 1544 \textit{-tir-} form may represent metathesis of \textit{-art-} as in Fluchter below.

**FLUCHTER** BDK S NS585746 1 90m

\textit{Fluchart} 1505 RMS ii no. 2816

\textit{Fluchert, Estir} 1524 Keir Papers p. 324

\textit{Fleucherd} 1526 Keir Papers p. 328

\textsuperscript{224} There is also Devon KTT FIF (\textit{Dowene} 1511) which Taylor (\textit{PNF}2) derives from this.

\textsuperscript{225} If the fourth letter is a mistranscribed \textit{r}, then the name may connect with Acre Valley (House) CPS about 1.2km east.

\textsuperscript{226} Perhaps the farm mapped by Roy as \textit{Muirhead of Ballgrachan}.

\textsuperscript{227} Peathill Wood is extant at NS601763.
G flüch + G àirde

‘Wet height’ (flüch- àirde)

Although the normal G order for place-names is generic followed by specific, flüch is often a first element in place-names, e.g. Fleuchlarg Hill DMF, Fluchary CAI, and indeed there is a Flaughter Burn CPS 8km north, possibly from this same root. There was obviously sufficient ‘wetness’ here to guarantee water supplies to the Mill. The intrusive letter t appearing from the fourth record onwards may represent metathesis.

Pronounced /ˈflʌxtər/

GARTLETHAM # BDK, CPS S NS606755 1 100m

Gartlechane (or Gartlachan) alias Barrastoun 1544 Laing Chrs. No. 489

Gartletham alias Barrestoun 1785 TE9/70 p. 349

G gart + G lachan or G leacann

‘Rushes, or slope, enclosure’ (gart lachain or gart leacainn)

The land round this spot has been severely disturbed by mineral extraction – by the time of the OS survey it was the site of fireclay workings, and today there is a water-logged quarry, so linking the name to the topography is problematic. However Roy’s map shows Rashyhill (Sc rash, ‘rush’), now lost, almost at this spot (c.NS6074) which may be a part-translation.

JAW, THE BDK S NS575739 1 45m

Jaw 1755 Roy [Possibly Iaw]

Jaw 1767 Instrument of Sasine of the Lands of Dougalston etc ['the mill of Achinhowie called the Jaw mill']
Sc **jaw**, ‘water spout(ing), or drain-hole’?
The farm stands where the stream leaving Bardowie Loch produced enough force to turn a mill-wheel. The element is also found in the lands of Jaw SLM, comprising still extant Wester Jaw (NS8573), Jawcraig (NS8475) and the lost *Mylne of Jaw* (NS8742)\(^{228}\). Sc **jaw** can mean ‘water spurt’, and a **jaw-hole** was a crude hole in the wall to act as a domestic drain: perhaps it was applied by analogy to the drain running from the Loch to the mill. Pronounced as in English.

**KETTLEHILL**  BDK S NS577747 1 70m

*Kettle* 1755 Roy

*Kettlehill* 1817 Grassom

*Kettlehill* 1864 OS 1\(^{st}\) edn.

? Sc **couthal** + SSE **hill**

Barrow (1981b, 3) discusses the Sc term *couthal*, which he says is a court of law, probably borrowed from G *comhdhail* ‘assembly, meeting’ (OG *comdál* ‘meeting, tryst, assembly, conference’). He states that the term, often in the form *cuthill*, is found in place-names from Sutherland to Lanarkshire and Peeblesshire\(^ {229}\). Barrow later notes (1983, 67) that such courts were often held on low hills. OSNB says that, adjoining the farm is “an eminence with some scattered rocks”: RCAHMS says the hill\(^ {230}\) appears to be the site of a possible *dùn* and subsequently a medieval settlement; these features may have toponymic significance here.

**ORCHARD**  BDK S NS598748 2 60m

*Orchart* 1644 RMS ix no. 1529

*Orcheard* 1647 RMS ix no. 1849 [*‘... terras de Meikill et Litill Balmoires, Balmoir-aiker et Orcheard ...’*]
In Sc the word is sometimes spelt ortchyard (DOST), close to 1644 and 1654 forms. The 1647 record suggests this is Balmore’s lands’ orchard; it is high enough to avoid the floods and frosts of the lower ground, whilst (as the OS location shows) it was in the lee of two hills, sheltered from the prevailing westerlies. The simplex form may seem unusual, but there are 8 occurrences thus listed in Hooker’s Index, the nearest in DNY, 20km east, and like this site, on a south-facing slope. The name remains in the Glenorchard Road, running north from Balmore.

This site is recorded by the RCAHMS as follows: “Gordon (1726) mentions a place called "the broken Tower". The identification of this place with the farmhouse now called Tower is confirmed by Edgar's map (Nimmo 1777) on which the full name "Brokentower" appears (RCAHMS 1963). The farmer at Tower stated in 1860 that some foundations, resembling the remains of a castle, had been dug up to the E of the steading.” The present building is a late 18th- or early 19th-century construction, according to RCAHMS. There was another tower in BDK, mentioned under Craigmaddie above, as well as records for towers at Balcorrach, Beneloch and Kincaid (all CPS) and Badenheath KTL: they, together with the fortalices mentioned in old documents for Wester Kilsyth, Balmalloch KSY and Colzium KSY, would have been fortified tower-houses of the type common in late medieval Scotland.

231 Canmore ID 45251.
232 Viz. William Edgar 1743 A new and correct map of Loch-Lumond, with the Country Circumjacent being part of Dumbartonshire . . . BL shelfmark K.Top.48.47.
<table>
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<td>Back o' Hill</td>
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</tr>
<tr>
<td>Bankend</td>
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<td>Whitefauld</td>
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'Introduction' refers to this parish. Numbers (e.g. 7.1) refer to Part One sections.
Cadder parish (CAD)

Introduction

Cadder lies in Lanarkshire, formerly the sheriffdom of Lanarkshire, and in the medieval diocese of Glasgow, deanery of Rutherglen. Its parish boundaries are unusual in that for considerable stretches they do not follow clear natural features: for 10km the Kelvin is the north-western boundary, and for perhaps 1km the Luggie Water, but the remaining c.40km run along small burns (Park Burn, Mollin Burn), or round the fringes of indistinct lochs (Possil, Frankfield), or along man-made lines. This may be partly due to the assembling of the parish, according to OPS, from the two manors, Cadder and Ballain [Bedlay], the latter subsequently inclusive of ‘the disputed lands of Muckcroft [Muckcroft]. It is not known where exactly these ‘disputed lands’ were, but the Muckcroft lands are between the Luggie Water and the Bothlin Burn: either stream - but especially the Luggie - would have made a more precise ‘natural’ boundary with medieval Lenzie, whose southern boundary follows that Water upstream almost to its source. Durkan (1986, 287) argues that c.1200, William Comyn, the new lord of Lenzie had to concede that the extensive lands of Muckcroft “north of the Bothlin Burn” were not his but the bishop’s (i.e. in Cadder): he suggests the bishop wanted to guarantee water supplies to his mills by owning both banks of that Burn. The case for these being the transferred lands is strengthened by the linearity

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233 E.g. the stretches along the Forth & Clyde Canal at NS5970, around Frankfield Loch, and north from Glenboig.

234 OPS, p. 50.

235 See Figure 1.2, which shows the relationship between medieval boundaries and hydronomy, that between CAD and KTL being anomalous.
of the ‘new’ northern boundary from NS666722 to NS708721, which is almost an unnaturally straight line, following what appears to be a drainage ditch, then a dyke for over half its length to the Luggie (see map extract below). In a Teinds document of 1766 (NRS TE9/39, p. 169) is a reference to this ditch: “... the march ditch between Easter and Wester Muckcroft and Bedcow which measures to seventy-six rood\(^{236}\); there were complaints that some farmers had not done their annual share of clearing it out.

Figure CAD 2. Extract from OS 2\(^{nd}\) edition 1” map (1899), showing parish boundaries. The Luggie Water to the north, or the Bothlin Burn to the south, would have been a more natural boundary.

In the early 20\(^{th}\) century there were some minor alterations of the boundary\(^{237}\) between CAD and Glasgow parish (GLW), due to the city’s expansion, and in consequence of the building of an isolation hospital at Robroyston in 1908. The names of Auchenleck, Gartsail #, Robroyston, listed below, are now within GLW but are covered here because I have used the 19\(^{th}\)-century boundaries.

The parish’s topography is described thus by OPS: “It consists of a series of undulations, interspersed with lochs and mosses, and appears at one time to have been thickly wooded.” The lowest points, by the Kelvin, are c.30m asl, the highest, in the south of the parish, c.100m, but the bulk of CAD lies between 60m and 90m in a series of undulations, often quite steep-sided. Consequently, over 35 settlement-names contain the word hill\(^{238}\), and nearly 30 refer to the ‘lochs and mosses’ between (e.g. Johnston Loch, Low Moss, Moss

\(^{236}\) Sc rud was 6 ells or c.5.64m; hence 76 rood was c.430m.

\(^{237}\) Hood, (2001, 3-4).

\(^{238}\) For other instances of hill, see under Blackhill and Hilton below.
Evidence for ‘thick woods’ is sparser, with several Sc names indicating woodland, as well as Saughs (now GL). (The Wilderness at NS516718 cannot however be taken as indicative of wild vegetation: there are seventeen spots of this name - with the definite article - in Scotland, reflecting the Romantic period in the 19\textsuperscript{th} century.)

The poor nature of much of the terrain is indicated not just by these hill and moss and loch place-names, but by others such as Baads # (Forrest, Sc bawd, perhaps ‘clumps of whin, thistles’; later Heathfield 1864), Brakenknowe # (Roy), Broomknowes (Forrest), Muirhead and Langmuirhead (Longmoorhead Roy), Peathill, Roughhill # (Forrest) and Rushyhill (Rashyhill, Roy). There are also three names which perhaps evidence an ironic humour about the terrain: Glowrorhim # (Forrest), ‘glower over him’), Hungryside Bridge, and Mounthooly # (Forrest; see Mounthuly, NMO Introduction).

\begin{itemize}
\item For other instances of loch, see under Auchinloch, Gadloch, Gartloch, Lochgrog and Lumloch; for other instances of moss or bog, see under Bogton and Myriemailing. Low Moss is today better-known as a prison site.
\item Crowwood, Woodhead, Woodhill, Woodneuk, and Woodneuk (NLC Archives U3/2/01) and Woodside.
\item Sc saugh, ‘willow’: a damp-loving tree, for which this is ideal terrain.
\item Hooker’s Gazetteer. There is also a Wilderness Brae CND, a verbal (unmapped) name for the A8011 at NS768758.
\item Taylor (2008c, 280-282) has two Glowrourhim and three Mounthooly in FIF.
\end{itemize}
**AUCHENAIRN**  CAD S NS616694 1 75m

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Year</th>
<th>Source</th>
<th>Notes</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1510</td>
<td>Glas. Rent. p. 42</td>
<td>Achinnarne</td>
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<td>1526</td>
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<td>RMS iv no.2416</td>
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<td>1583</td>
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<td>1590s</td>
<td>Pont 34</td>
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<tr>
<td>1654</td>
<td>Blaeu</td>
<td>Achyrina</td>
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<tr>
<td>1755</td>
<td>Roy</td>
<td>Achnairn</td>
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<tr>
<td>1795</td>
<td>Richardson [Also Auchinainn, probably cartographer’s error, a big house belonging to Kincaid, Esquire]</td>
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<tr>
<td>1816</td>
<td>Forrest [Two instances, one at NS625694]</td>
<td>Auchenairn, Old 1864 OS 6” 1st edn [NS625694]</td>
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<tr>
<td>1864</td>
<td>OS 6” 1st edn [NS616694; also farm of same name NS627696]</td>
<td>Auchenairn</td>
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The alder is a water-loving plant, and the gently rolling boggy terrain here is ideal for it. Arronhill Plantation (Aronhill 1795 Richardson) 4km east probably derives from Sc arn, ‘alder’, derived from the G word. The G earrann, ‘share or portion of land’, might seem plausible, but it normally occurs in toponyms as a first element, followed by a personal name or occupation (e.g Arnprior STL, Ernfillan KCB). Another possibility might be G aran (gen. sing. arain), ‘bread’, suggesting a farm growing wheat, perhaps a contrastive pairing with nearby Auchengree (q.v.), farm for beasts. Johnston (1934) wrote; “Probably = Auchencairn, c lost by aspiration.”, but offers no old forms for this suggestion244. Miller (1932) quotes Johnston’s earlier 1892 book (so presumably Johnston changed his mind) as suggesting achadh an iarun, field of iron: but ironstone working even on a primitive scale is unlikely to have been developed at the time the G name was coined. The several Auchenairns mapped in 1864 have been swallowed up in urban sprawl: it may be that the

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244 There is an entry in Glas. Rent p. 171, dated. 1558 of an Auchincarne, rented to Jhone Aikin, son of Robert Aikin: other entries link the father to Achynnarnarne p. 108 (as well as Conflattis and Ruch hill, pp. 49, 75, 86) – the son is linked to Shettleston, Garnqueen and Gartferry (pp. 156, 175, 177, 184, 188, 190): so it is likely that the p. 171 entry is a clerical error for Auchnairn.
industrial village took its name from the farm, and as it spread along the main road there developed two Auchenairns. The change of spelling to Auchenairn, for the hamlet, took place between the OS 2nd and 3rd edition, while the farm remained Auchenairn.

Pronounced /əxən'ern/

AUCHENGEICH  CAD S NS686713  1  60m

Edingeyth 1444 CSSR iv no. 1034
Edingeyth 1522 Glas. Rent.
Edyngeych 1529 Glas. Rent.
Edyngeich 1532 Glas. Rent.
Edingeicht 1560s BATB pp. 497-8 [Also Edengeycht]
Auchingeich 1575 RMS iv no. 2407
Aidingycht 1575 RMS iv no. 2416
Edingeych 1583 RSS viii no. 1376
Achengeith 1755 Roy
Auchingiech 1766 TE9/39 [Also Auchingeich]
Auchengill 1795 Richardson
Auchengeigh 1816 Forrest
Auchengeich 1864 OS 1st edn.
Auchengeich 1925 OS Popular edn.

G aodann + G na + G gaoth

‘Face [i.e. slope] of the marsh’ (aodann na gaoithe)

Regarding the earliest forms, there is a similarly-named Edingight BNF, which Watson (1926, 493) etymologises as aodann gaoth, face (overlooking) the marsh245; he also mentions Balnageith near Forres with the same specific. Aoddann in the Scotticised form Edin- is a generic commoner in the north-east (cf. Watson’s examples), but there are closer instances at Edinbarnet, 18km west, and at Edinbellie, 20km north-west, so there is no reason to doubt the original form as aoddann, the generic element being substituted by the locally common Auchen, as in Fife Edindony became Auchindownie246. Whilst aoddann, ‘face’, can apply to precipitous slopes (e.g. Aoddann an t-Síd Mòr, a rocky mountain in the north-west), the north-east examples refer to slopes on undulating ground, such as here.

Pronounced /əxən'gix/

245 gaoth, ‘marsh’ is not in Dwelly; Watson discusses the term pp. 492-3.

246 PNF2, 316.
AUCHENGREE  CAD S NS656696 1 80m
Auchnagry 1513 Glas. Rent. p. 47
Achengree 1755 Roy
Auchengree 1795 Richardson
Auchengree 1816 Forrest

G achadh + G an + G greigh
‘Field of the herd or horse stud’ (achadh na greigh)
There is a Meikle Auchengree AYR (NS3252) recorded as: Achingry (Blaeu 1654; also Achingrygs\(^{247}\)), Achin Grees (Roy), Auchengree (Armstrong 1775), Auchingrie (Ainslie 1821), a development of form that appears to parallel the instance here. There is another Auchengray in NMO, also probably from greigh.
Pronounced /əxən'gri/

AUCHINLECK  GLW, CAD S NS639691 1 90m
Achenlech 1755 Roy
Auchenleck 1816 Forrest
Auchenleck 1864 OS 1st edn.

G achadh + G na + G leac
‘Field of the stones’ (achadh na leac)
There are several places of this name in south-west Scotland. There are no obvious large stones in this area, although leac often refers to a flat slab or (horizontal) tombstone. Indeed the land was more renowned for a water feature: “The well on the farm of Auchenleck by the Robroyston burn is common to all the farmers round, and has supplied the wants of many churns.” (NSA, vol. 6, p. 399). Thus, Auchenleck Well in 1864; it is now however mapped ‘Wallace’s Well’, by association with the nearby monument allegedly marking the spot where William Wallace (d. 1305, model for Braveheart) was captured. The OS spelling changed to Auchinleck at the 3rd edition, perhaps by assimilation to the better-known Ayrshire instance.
Pronounced /əxən'lɛk/

AUCHINLOCH  CAD S NS661708 1 85m

\(^{247}\) Indicating another affixed form, perhaps Little Auchengree.
*G achadh + G an + G loch*

‘Field of the loch’ (*achadh an locha*)

This lies on a low hill at the south-east end of what is currently known as the Gadloch, and which was previously the north-east arm of a much bigger loch (see Lumloch below). Forrest’s 1816 map notes of this loch: “This loch is dry in summer and flooded in winter”; so the farm was named after this distinctive geographical feature. The NSA (vol. 6, p. 400) noted that it was “a considerable township, whence the water issued from [the Gadloch].” Pronounced /ˈɔxənˈlɑx/
Balmully 1721 CRHC p. 71  
Bemulie 1731 Lempriere  
Ballmulie 1755 Roy  
Bemulie 1793 Roy  
Balmulie 1795 Richardson  
Balmuld 1816 Forrest  
Balmuildy, Easter & Wester 1864 OS 1st edn. [OSNB says also Bemulie Ford]

G baile + ? G muileann  
? ‘Mill farm’ (baile muileann)  
The 17th- and 18th-century forms suggest muileann, a mill, and the farm does lie close to the Kelvin. Durkan (1986, 288) says it was one of the seven farms of Cadder, all thirled to the mill of Cadder, so it could not have been another (competing) mill in the post-Gaelic era, perhaps having then gone out of use, the river flow being very sluggish here. For comparison, Pitmilly FIF, discussed in PNF3, had early forms such as Petmulin (1165 x 1172) – in which G muileann is unmistakeable - which had lost the terminal n by the 15th century (e.g. Petmuly 1438); a similar process may have affected this name by the time of its first record.  
Pronounced /bal'muldɪ/, sometimes /bal'məldɪ/

BARRS  CAD S NS705717 85m  
Barrs 1755 Roy  
Bars, E. & W. 1816 Forrest  
Bars 1864 OS 1st edn. [Also Old Bars, ruin, NS702717]

G bàrr or Sc barr  
‘Top, hillock’  
This farm stands on an east-west ridge, 20m higher than its surrounds: the English plural form may stem from the existence of the two affixed farms, one of them becoming Barrs, the other Old Bars #, or it may stem from the Sc simplex toponym’s tendency to take on an s (discussed in Part One, section 7.4). It is also possible that the original name was *Bàrras, incorporating the G locational suffix –as / -es.

BEARHILL  CAD S NS637721 1 60m  
Burrh 1755 Roy  
Bearhill 1795 Richardson
Sc bere + Sc hill
‘Hill where bere [barley] grows’

Bere, often spelled in Sc bear, was a widely grown crop in Scotland, especially in poorer quality land, being a hardier but inferior form of barley; Whyte (1979, 62) says that bere was much commoner than barley in the 17th century. In a 1766 document (TE9/39, p. 153), a rental in Cadder is set at “the sum of six pounds sterling in Bear and silver at two terms”, an indication of the prevalence of the crop in the 18th century. 2km south-westwards lay Bearyards # (Richardson 1795, Beirzairds 1627 CRHC p.46), with the same element; while 2km in the opposite direction lies Barleybank KTL, and in CPS lay Bear Muirs # (Roy).

BEDLAY    CAD S NS697700 1 75m

BalaiN 1175 x 1178 Glas. Reg. i no. 39 [Document heading, written 16th century, has De badlayn]

Ballain 1179 Glas. Reg. i no. 43
Ballain 1186 Glas. Reg. i no. 62
Balain 1200 x 1202 Glas. Reg. i no. 90
Ballain 1201 x 1202 Glas. Reg. i no. 91 [Also RRS ii no. 430]
Ballayn 1242 Glas. Reg. i no. 180 [Also Balain]
Badley 1328 ER i p. 116
Badlay 1508 Glas. Rent. ii p. 254
Baydlay 1535 Glas. Rent. p. 107
Bedla 1546 RMS iv no. 31
Badlay 1560s BATB p. 497
Badlay 1574 RMS iv no. 2407
Badlay 1583 RSS viii no. 1147
Badley 1596 RMS vi no. 1596
Baidlaye 1600 Ret. LAN no. 21
Badlaymyln 1603 Ret. LAN no. 40
Badley 1629 Ret. LAN no. 162
Bedlæ 1655 Ret. LAN no. 255
Bedlay 1692 Ret. LAN no. 400
Badlay 1755 Roy
Bedlay 1816 Forrest
Badlay 1836 NSA vol. 6, p. 401 [‘the Bishop’s corn-mill at Bedlay’]
? G both + G linne

? ‘Hut (or church) by a pool’ (both na linne)

Bedlay Castle stands beside the Bothlin Burn (q.v.), a small but important watercourse draining the rolling landscape northwards to the Luggie. Durkan (1986, 286) states that the two names are related in that the burn took its name from the settlement. Other local burns draining to the Luggie Water have eponymous settlements, and the Bothlin Burn has in the past been named after other nearby settlements, as shown under Bothlin Burn (below, q.v.). If this Burn does however contain the original settlement name, perhaps from G both, ‘bothy, hut’ plus G linne, pool, then perhaps the first element of an early form of the settlement name *Bothlinne mutated to Ballain, in the manner that G both did in Balornock GLW, Balfron and Baldernock BDK (q.v.), while the original was preserved in the stream name.

The letter d appearing at the end of the first element, in the recorded forms from the 14th century on, may reflect the original th preserved in the hydronym. Subsequent generic element substitution took place to G bad, ‘copse’, perhaps from Bedcow KTL (Badcow in 1553) only 1.5km downstream; Badenheath KTL 3km away, also appears to contain the generic. The shift to a Bed- form, for both Bedlay and Bedcow, first took place respectively in the 17th and 18th century. The second element is consistent in form in the earliest records, but then drops the terminal n from the 14th century onwards. The importance of the settlement is indicated by not only the location here of Bedlay Castle, but also of Bedlay Mill, now gone but remembered in the name of Millbrae farm.

Pronounce /bɒdle/

**BISHOPBRIGGS** CAD S NS610702 1 65m

*The Bischoppis briggis* 1569 Glas. Prot. vi no. 1606

*The Bishopsbriggs* 1569 Glas. Chrs. app. 90 [‘the common passage to the Bishopsbriggs on the west’]

*Bischopisbrigg 1598 Glas. Prot. xi no. 3403 [Also Bischopbriggis, same year]

*Bishopbridges 1708 Glas. Chrs. p. 696 [‘making the shaffes to the Bishopbridges, a man three days, £2’]

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248 However later (293), discussing a settlement Mellindnor beside the Molendinar Burn, he writes: “... probably getting its name from the burn, as did Bedlay and Gamlachie, rather than the reverse.”

249 Taylor (2006b, 30) Buthbren.
Bishopbrigs 1755 Roy
Bishop Brigs 1816 Forrest
Bishop Bridge 1864 OS 1st edn.

The editor of The Glasgow Protocols appended the following footnote below the transcription of the 1569 record:

“In some local histories and gazetteers the village of Bishopbriggs in Cadder parish is said to have derived its name from certain rigs or ridges of land there which belonged to the bishops of Glasgow. The designation given in the text, however, indicates a different origin. It is probably that the name was applied to a bridge erected by one of the bishops facilitating communications with his rentallers . . .”

The forms certainly do appear to support the idea of bridges rather than rigs; and there is a stream, the Bishopbriggs Burn, to be crossed as the road to Falkirk and Stirling heads out of Glasgow. This was an important road to the Forth ports when Glasgow began to develop trade with the Baltic countries. On the other hand, for the crossing of a small stream, the plural form ‘bridges’ is curious – cf. Coatbridge, bridge on the Coats estate – which is perhaps why the OS initially spelt the name as singular: this might lend support the more plausibly plural concept of farm rigs. What evidence is there that the bishops had ‘rigs’ out here rather than at Lochwood, where their country seat was, or at Bishop Forest #, both east of the city, whilst Bishop Moss (NS612694) lies about 900m before reaching this ‘bridge’ from Glasgow? The OPS states:

“Between 1214-1227, Walter bishop of Glasgow, at the request of Alexander II, Robert the Brus and Walter the High Steward, granted a third part of the lands of Cader to Johan, the wife of David Olyford, for life. In consequence of a

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250 Groome's Gazetteer p. 157 says “originally called Bishops’ Riggs” because the bishops of Glasgow owned land round about.
252 Sometimes locally known as the Callie Burn, probably because it flowed under the Caledonian Railway line.
253 A place with two bridges, or even one significant one, would have been quite remarkable – but Richardson's 1795 map did not even name it.
254 http://db.poms.ac.uk/record/source/5045/#: David Olifard and Joanna his wife have accepted from the gift of Walter, bishop of Glasgow, for the good of the peace, the mill of Cadder (LAN) with its right pertinents, and with a toft next to the church of Cadder, on the west side as far as the burn (the River Kelvin), that is, a third part of the lordship of Cadder which the said bishop, at the instance and petition of their lord Alexander (II), king of Scotland, and R[obert] de Brus and W[alter (II)] steward of the king of Scotland and other worthy men, by his gift, gave and granted to him for his lifetime. After his death, the said mill with its pertinents and toft should go back freely and without any contradiction to the right and property of the patrimony of St
dispute between the bishop and his tenant this grant was, for the sake of peace, exchanged for the mill of Cader . . . The bishops of Glasgow had several vassals under them on this property. An ancient residence, belonging to one of these, or to the bishops themselves, stood at a short distance from the church.” [my emphases]

This would tend to suggest that the bishops did indeed have land, farmed as rigs, out here.

**BLACKHILL**  CAD S NS573708 1 60m

*Blackhill* 1755 Roy

*Blackhill* 1816 Forrest

This is one of many –hill names in the parish, aptly-named as the ground slopes quite steeply away to north and west. It is also one of over 25 settlements of this name in Scotland255. The colour could refer to darker vegetation (e.g. peat, heather); Cadder also contains a Blacklands (Roy), another of which is in OMO (q.v.). Other CAD hill-names include Westerhill, Whitehill (Roy), Parkhillhead (*Parkhill* Roy), Littlehill (two occurrences, Roy) and the counterpoint Meiklehill (*Micklehill* 1795 Richardson, from Sc *meikle*, ‘big’). Leckethill (*Leckarthill* in Roy) may contain an existing name from G *leac*, ‘stone or slab’, while Knockhill may be from G *cnoc* or its Sc borrowing *knock*, ‘hillock’.

**BOGTON**  CAD S NS621733 1 35m

*Bogtoun* 1560s *BATB* p. 497

*Boigton* 1590s Pont 34

*Whitefauld* 1816 Forrest

*Bogton* 1864 OS 1st edn.

Situated close to the floodplain of the Kelvin, this farm’s name fairly describes the land round about. It is one of a number of names in CAD referring to the poorly drained topography, including Boghead (Roy), Boghill, and Bogs (Forrest). Bogton may have been part of a three-*toun* group on Cadder estate with Kirkton and Hilton, which Durkan (1986, 288) says were part of ‘the seven farms of Cadder’.

**BOTHLIN BURN** ~ CAD W NS669733 1 75m

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255 Hooker’s Gazetteer lists 27.
Buthlane 1277 x ? Camb. Reg. xxxi-ii [“that oxgate, between Luggy and Buthlane, cultivated and uncultivated” – a translation.\textsuperscript{256}]

Buthland Burn Road 1776 EDC Archives SDAP 6/1/1 ['Plan of Kirkintilloch Newland mailings’, by Charles Ross, surveyor]

Buthland Burn 1839 NSA
Muckcroft Burn 1816 Forrest

Bathlin Burn 1864 OS 1\textsuperscript{st} edn. [OSNB says the ‘best authorities’ say Bathlin, but that it is Buthlan around Chryston, and Bothlin north of that, and in KTL]

Bothlin Burn 1904 OS 3\textsuperscript{rd} edn.

en Bothlin + Sc burn
Durkan (1986, 286) says that it was named after Ballain (now Bedlay, q.v.), although later (293) states the opposite. Most other small burns of this area (e.g. Garnkirk Burn, parallel and close by) are indeed named after settlements rather than from the watercourse’s nature (cf. Luggie NMO)\textsuperscript{257}, and indeed in 1816 this burn was named Muckcroft Burn, so the former of Durkan’s suggestions is more logical. G both, ‘bothy, hut’ plus G linne, ‘pool’, might indicate a naming settlement on its banks. The burn is the most important stream wholly within the parish, both in length and volume, and at Bedlay had both a castle and a mill on its banks, a bridge crossing (hence Bridgend), and upstream the name Holms (Roy), from Sc holm, ‘river meadow’, indicating alluvial deposition.

BUCHLEY CAD S NS590722 1 50m

Buchlay 1560s BATB p. 497
Buchley 1597 [Quoted Durkan 1986, 288]
Buchlie 1795 Richardson
Bughtlee 1816 Forrest

On Forrest’s map the name appears to have been re-interpreted as Sc bught lee, i.e. ‘sheep-fold meadow’, but earlier forms do not support this. Whilst the second element could be Sc lay or ley ‘arable land, left untilled and allowed to return to grass’ (DOST), this seems a little unlikely since the soil mapped here by the Geological Survey is good for arable. The first element is obscure to me.

\textsuperscript{256} http://db.poms.ac.uk/record/source/4861/#

\textsuperscript{257} However the small nearby Cult Burn – perhaps from cùilt, ‘corner’ – may or may not be derived from a lost eponymous farm.
Pronounced /bʌk'lɪ/\(^{258}\)

**BURNBRAE** CAD S NS680713 1 70m

*Burnbrae* 1755 Roy

*Burnbrae* 1766 TE9/39 p. 162 ['plough gangs in *Burnbrae*']

*Newhouse* 1795 Richardson

*Burnbrae* 1816 Forrest

As the name indicates, this sits on a brae on the true left bank of the Bothlin Burn, where a sharp bend means it lies in an elbow of the watercourse. The 1795 record suggests that a new – in the sense of replacement – farmhouse was built here in the late 18\(^{th}\) century, *new* being a temporary label. Less than 700m west lies Netherhouses from Sc *nether*, 'lower’, which was perhaps named at the same time as Newhouse, and maybe lay on the same lands – it was simple *Netherhouse* in 1865.

**CADDER** CAD P, S NS615724 1 45m

*Chaders* 1170 *Glas. Reg.* i no. 26

*Cathures* c.1175 [Quoted Watson 1926, 385, from Jocelin’s *Life* of St. Kentigern: ‘Cathures, which is now called Glasgu’]

*Cader* 1165 x 1174 *Glas. Reg.* i no. 29

*Kader* 1179 *Glas. Reg.* i no. 51

*Cader* 1186 *Glas. Reg.* i no. 62

*Cader* 1214 x 1232 *Glas. Reg.* i no.120 [Also *molendino de Cader*]

*Calder* 1275 Bagimond’s Roll [Vicaria de Calder et Mounkland]

*Cadare* 1408 *Keir Papers* p. 204

*Caddare* 1434 *Keir Papers* p. 213

*Cadder* 1488 x 1513 *Glas. Reg.* ii no. 489 ['Archiebald Calderwood vicar of Cadder’]

*Caddor* 1524 *Keir Papers* p. 320

*Cadder* 1547 *RSS* iii no. 2490

*Cadder, Eister* 1560s *BATB* p. 497

*Caddar* 1590s Pont 34 [Also *East Cadder*]

*Calder* 1590s Pont 32

*Calder, Kirk of* 1755 Roy [Also *Er. Calder*]

*Calder* 1766 TE9/39 p. 123 ['parish of *Calder* regality of Glasgow’]

\(^{258}\) From a retired neighbouring farmer.
The parish kirk lies almost on the line of the Antonine Wall, and amongst a complex of Roman forts, fortlets and camps, all attested on the RCAHMS website: it is possible therefore that the name derives either from OIr. *cathair*[^259]259, ‘stone enclosure, fortress, castle, dwelling, monastery’, or from Brit *cadeir*[^260]260 of similar meaning. In OG *cathair* can also mean a bishop’s chair or see, and since early forms seem to refer to Glasgow, seat of the bishops, this is another possibility. Alternatively, G *cathar*, ‘soft ground, moss, boggy ground’ is a very apt description of the topography: this element is found widely in the Highlands[^261]261, including a form Cadderlie (*càthar liath*) near Bonawe.

The early forms’ terminal *s* is curious, though it is not clear whether this refers to the place now called Cadder or to Glasgow[^262]262. Durkan (1998, 128) says: “It seems to be accepted that the plural form points to a district rather than merely pinpoints a village settlement on the wall of Antonine’s line.” Durkan also notes that Professor Kenneth Jackson suggested *cathair esa*, ‘city or monastery at the waterfall’, as a “diffidently put” explanation for the terminal *s*; however there is no feature on the sluggish Kelvin or its tributaries in this area that could be dignified with the toponym *eas*. More probable is that the simplex element, *cathair* or *càthar*, briefly carried the G locational -as / -es suffix.

From the late 17th to the mid-19th century, the name took on the form *Calder*, by false derivation from the common Brit river name; the *NSA* of 1836 suggested that of explanations for this name: “...the most probable is that which traces it to the ancient British word *Calder*, signifying ‘a place beautifully embellished with wood, and copiously supplied with water’” (vol. 6, 398) – an interpretation without much etymological foundation. Forty years earlier in the *OSA*, the Rev. William Barclay had essayed that Cadder: “... is derived from a Gaelic word, and said to signify the back of the oak wood ...

[^259]: The *th* of G was still pronounced /θ/ until the 13th century – discussed under Kirkintilloch, KTL.
[^261]: There are 15 relief features in Hooker with this element, principally in OS grid NR, e.g. Cathar Liath, Jura.
[^262]: Forbes (1874, p. xliii): “The body of Fergus was by divine disposition drawn to Cathures, afterwards Glaschu, to a cemetery formerly consecrated by S. Ninian (c. ix) as already mentioned”.

“(vol. 8, 474) – presumably he was alluding to G cùl darach – but the old forms give this suggestion no comfort. (See also Cawder Cuilt discussion below).

**CARDARROCH**  CAD S NS645693 1 75m

*Gardarrow* 1518 Glas. Rent. p. 76

*Gardarrowch* 1520 Glas. Rent. p. 77

*Gardarach* 1532 Glas. Rent. p. 101


*Gardarocht* 1569 Glas. Rent. p. 189

*Gardarocht* 1560s BATB p. 497

*Gardaroch* 1575 RMS iv no. 2416

*Kardarach?* 1590s Pont 34

*Cardaroach* 1755 Roy

*Cardaroch* 1816 Forrest

*Cardarrach Mains & Hillhead* 1864 OS 1st edn.

G gart + G darach

‘Oak-tree enclosure’ (gart daraich)

This is one of a number of place-names in the AOS where an initial letter g has shifted to a c, viz. Carbrain CND (earlier Garbrany and Gartraine) and Cordrounan # NMO (earlier Gardronan). The first element probably represents gart, its terminal t merging with the initial d of darach. As far as the form of the second element goes, Nicolaisen (1988, 27) has indicated that the G suffix -ach often reflexed as -och in ‘areas which remained Gaelic-speaking much longer and in which Scottish English rather than Scots tended to replace Gaelic’, and also that it could develop to a terminal –o (cf. the 1518 record). The issue has been more recently re-examined by Ó’Maolalaigh (1998, 38 et seq.), who argues that the development –ach > -o occurred not within Sc (as Nicolaisen had implied) but at the interface when G names entered the Sc lexicon, and he attaches no codicil implying a restricted geography for the occurrence of forms ending in –o; indeed, nearby Kirkintilloch had a form in Kirkintillo in 1287, a form also recorded in the 17th century. Cardyke close by probably represents a reduced form of *‘Cardaroch dyke-end’, Cardaroch Hillhead # being at another corner.

**CAWDER CUILT**  CAD S NS568706 1 40m

*Caddercuit* 1552 [Durkan 1998 p. 134, quoting J. Riddell Comments in Refutation of Statements in . . . the Stirlings of Keir p. 219]
G cuilt, ‘corner’ is often used in a simplex form, according to Taylor (PNF2, 119), the ‘corner’ in this instance perhaps referring to its position at the extreme western end of Cadder where the boundary peels away from the Kelvin to create a small panhandle, in which it lies. Later Sc speakers, for whom the simplex form would have little meaning, would have added the specific Cadder, later morphing into Calder (as did the parish name, q.v.) then Cawder (as did the ‘big house’ and the attached golf club which opened 1934, still called Cawder). Not apparently related, but possibly from the same G root, is the Cult Burn (NS662723), a tributary of the Bothlin Burn.

CHRYSTON       CAD S NS688701 1 100m

Cristinsone 1510 Glas. Rent. p. 43
Crestinsone 1510 Glas. Rent. p. 44
Cristinstone 1521 Glas. Rent. p. 43
Crystoun 1528 Glas. Rent. p. 89
Crysteis town 1545 Glas. Rent. p. 130
Chrystoun (also Christoun) 1560s BATB pp. 497-498
Crystoun 1575 RMS iv no. 2407
Cristoun 1575 RMS iv no. 2416
Christoun 1590s Pont 34
Crystoun 1600 Ret.LAN no. 21
Carystoune 1700 Ret.LAN no. 461
Christon 1755 Roy
Cryston 1795 Richardson
Chryston 1816 Forrest

pn Cristinus + toun
Johnston (1934) boldly claims this is ‘Christ’s village’, while Durkan (1986, 279) says that the “significantly-named” Chryston enshrines “an ancient dedication”. In fact there are no holy sites here, and the village church was not built until 1780. It is more likely to be the toun of Cristinus, which Black (1946) says was “a common personal name in the 13th
century and later”. He also states that the surname Christie (see the 1545 form) is a diminutive of Cristinus or Christian. PoMS database contains the following entry, dated 1211 x 1233: “William Comyn, earl of Buchan, for John, son of Geoffrey; has given in exchange for one half ploughgate of land and for a croft and toft that he had in villa of 'Dunbernyn’ that half of land of Gartshore (DNB) which belonged to Cristin Crummunketh.” Gartshore is just c.3km north of Chryston, so this may be the eponymous citizen.

**CLADDENS**

CAD S NS668715 1 65m

*Clyden* 1795 Richardson

*Cladden* 1816 Forrest

*Claddens* 1864 OS 1st edn.

G *cladhan*

‘At the ditch place’

The name Claddens (or Cleddans) recurs in NMO and KTL, as well as elsewhere in the central belt, and is more fully discussed under the KTL instance (q.v.). The early forms of this instance do not have the *s*, and another apparently lost Claddens # (Forrest), also CAD, may have influenced this (eastern) one’s late plural form; it is also possible that it may originally have represented Sc *clay dene*, ‘little valley with clay’, since Clayhouse is only 400m to the south. The farm (as mapped by Forrest and the OS) stood close to the Bothlin Burn, perhaps the eponymous ‘ditch’.

**CRAIGENBAY**

CAD S NS670716 1 55m

*Craigenbay* 1795 Richardson

*Craigenboy* 1816 Forrest

*Craigenbay* 1864 OS 1st edn.

G *creag + G an + G beith* or? G *creagan + G buidhe*

‘Crag of the birch tree, or little yellow crag’.

There is another Craigenboy at NX4959, a low hill near Creetown.

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263 [http://db.poms.ac.uk/record/source/2472/#](http://db.poms.ac.uk/record/source/2472/#)

264 Perhaps *Edenberman* (1182 *Lenn. Cart.* 12), now Edinbarnet

265 Apparently retained in Cleddans Court, Bishopbriggs.
CROFTFOOT  CAD S NS710687 1 80m

Croftfoot 1755 Roy
Croftfoot 1816 Forrest

Together with its twin Crofthead this is from Sc *croft*, ‘smallholding’. There’s a Magiscroft and Milncroft, both NMO, a few km east, and another Crofthead CAD further west.

CROWHILL  CAD S NS609695 2 85m

Crewhill 1698 Ret LAN no. 447
Crowhill, N. 1816 Forrest
Crowhill 1864 OS 1st edn.

Crow Hill is a common name for a relief feature, with 16 extant instances in Scotland listed in Hooker. As often when a relief feature’s name is taken on by a settlement, the specific and generic become compounded, as Crowhill, and there are four such listed. Hills or hillocks are often marginal land for farming, and hence support tree plantations, in which crows roost – and draw loud attention to themselves. The earliest form is probably a scribal error, because although it might hint at G *craobh*, ‘tree’, it is in a Sc formation and lacks any G generic.

DAVIDSTON  CAD S NS678710 1 60m

Dauiston 1518 Glas. Rent. p. 44
Daustoun 1521 Glas. Rent. p. 81
Davidston 1544 Glas. Rent. p. 124
Davidstoun 1560s BATB p. 497
Davidstoun 1575 RMS iv no. 2407
Dauiston 1590s Pont 34
Davidston 1766 TE9/39 p. 119 et seq.
Daviston 1755 Roy
Daviston 1795 Richardson
Davies Town 1816 Forrest
Davidston 1864 OS 1st edn.

pn David + Sc *toun*
‘David’s farm’
Durkan (1986, 287) says this is named after David, Earl of Huntingdon, who he says: “was intruded by [King] William into the ancient earldom of Lennox”, and who with William Cumin seized the disputed lands of Ballain (i.e. Bedlay) and returned them to the Bishop of Glasgow. However, this David was a major national rather than local figure, and it is difficult to envisage this small farm being his ‘reward’; so while it is clearly a David’s toun the case for the eponymous man remains not proven. In 1766 the farm appears to be still thirled to the Bedlay Mill; “. . . David Calder portioner of Davidston . . all and haill of the three penny land of Davidston with the pertinent for payment of the feu duty therein mentioned and also five bolls of meal of dry multure to the miln of Bedlay . . . “ (TE9/39 p. 129).

**DRUMBOTIE**

CAD S NS620693 1 90m

Drumbotie 1864 OS 1\(^{st}\) edn.

G druim + ?

With only one, late, record, it is impossible to be sure whether the specific derives from OG both, ‘cottage, hut’, or G bothach, ‘marsh’: it could also represent G druim bó-thaigh, ‘ridge of the cow-house or byre’, an old form of bàthaich (see Drumbathie NMO). The name may be retained by Drumbottie Road 1.5km south-east in Springburn GLW.

**DRUMCAVEL**

CAD S NS702696 1 90m

Drumcawyk 1540 Glas. Rent. p. 116

Drumkawill 1563 Glas. Rent. p. 180

Drumcawillhill 1560s BATB pp. 497-8 [Also Drumcavillhill]

Drumcaville 1667 Court. Book. p. 13

Drumcastle 1755 Roy

Drumgavel 1795 Richardson

Drumkavel 1816 Forrest

Drimcavil 1836 NSA p. 401 [Flax-mill at Drimcavil]

Drumcavel 1864 OS 1\(^{st}\) edn.

G druim + ? G cabhail or G gabhail

‘Basket, or landholding, ridge’ (druim cabhail or druim gabhail)

Watson (1926, 201) etymologises Dargavel AYR as “doire gabhail (now gobhail), ‘copse of the fork’”, but it is difficult to see from the topography what fork could be referred to here. G cabhail (also cabhail), ‘creel, basket’ is possible, perhaps from its shape.
Alternatively, a G toponym’s initial g can go to c in this area (cf. Cardaroch, Carbrain), so G *gabhail* is possible, with a primary meaning as ‘the portion of work done by cattle at one yoking’ (Dwelly), and it can also refer to the feu or tenure: W *gafael*, ‘landholding’, is a widely-used place-name element in Wales\(^\text{266}\), e.g. Gavell y Crwm. Sc *cavel*, ‘a division or share of property, originally determined by lot’, may derive from the G word\(^\text{267}\), which can also refer to a practice described thus in *SND*: ‘the first deviation from run-rig practice was by dividing the farms into *kavels* or kenches, by which every field of the same quality was split into as many lots, as there were tenants in the farm’ [my emphases]. This name appears to be a G formation, so it may contain G *gabhail*, this later being assimilated to the Sc *cavel*. The farm no longer exists but the name remains in a quarry.

Pronounced /drʌmˈkevəl/

**DRUMSACK**  
CAD S NS673700 1 75m

*Drum Soch* 1755 Roy  
*Drumsack* 1766 TE9/39 p. 131 [‘The Teinds parsonage and vicarage of the lands of Drumsack . . . belonging to John Calder of Davidston.’]  
*Drumsack* 1816 Forrest

G *druim* + ? G *seac*  
‘Dry, or withered, ridge’ (*druim seac*)

Taylor (*PNF3*) suggests that Drumsach # FIF has a similar meaning, related to OIr *secc*, ‘dry’.

**DRYFIELD**  
CAD S NS638737 1 35m

*Dryfield* 1755 Roy  
*Dryfield* 1816 Forrest

Sitting just above the flood-plain of the Kelvin, its name – together with that of Dryhill # just west of it, indicate precisely its situation compared to the water-meadows below.

**GADLOCH**  
CAD W NS647710 1 50m

*L. of Achinloch* 1590s Pont 34  
*Loch* 1755 Roy

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\(^{266}\) Rhian Parry, at SPNS conference Nov 2010.  
\(^{267}\) Alice Taylor (2011, 234) argues the Sc form may derive from ScG, as opposed to the Germanic root suggested by *SND*. 

Gaudloch 1795 Richardson [Referring to the farm on its north-east bank – he shows no loch]

Gads Loch 1816 Forrest ['This loch is Dry in Summer and Flooded in Winter']

East Gadloch 1864 OS 1st edn. [Farm only, no loch shown]

Gadloch appears to be a Sc formation; if the name had been *Loch Gad\(^{268}\), and thus a G formation, it would be a fit companion for nearby Lochgrog, (q.v.), apparently G-named: the specific could then perhaps be G gad, ‘switch, withe or twig’ (i.e. willow wands used for making baskets etc.), as appears to be the specific in Bargeddie OMO (Balgade q.v.), and in Garngad GLW. However, the earliest record of a name for this loch at 1795 is very late, and this date, and indeed its form, suggests Sc rather than G: the alternatives could be Sc gad, or gaud, ‘trick’ perhaps referring to its vanishing and returning acts. These interpretations seem unlikely, and one wonders if there was some confusion with the specific in the Gad Burn\(^{269}\), whose source is but 1km or so, in flat boggy country, from that of the Stand Burn (whose name perhaps suggests slow flow) that actually supplies the Gadloch. Another possibility is that there is an unattested Sc*gad*, from the G word of the same meaning, as in Gad Burn LEW or Gadgirth AYR; a shallow loch like this would be ideal for growing and harvesting withes.

This formerly transient loch – as Forrest indicated – used to be drained eastwards past Auchinloch towards the Cult Burn, and it seems to have been the north-eastern extension of a larger loch (see Lumloch below). However, according to the OSA, an underground drain or tunnel was dug c.1710 to drain its waters north by north-west to the Park Burn, in order to reclaim “. . . 120 acres of fine arable land. . . which annually produces rich crops, without any kind of manure.”\(^{270}\) Roy’s 1755 map shows the tunnel’s trajectory by a dotted line, running from the (small) loch towards Park Burn (loch and burn unnamed)\(^{271}\).

The OS 1st edition does not even map, let alone name, the loch qua loch\(^{272}\), the area being shown crossed by field boundaries – perhaps survey year 1858 was a very dry summer, or the drain was at that time very effective – and it was not shown on OS maps until the late

\(^{268}\) There is a lochan called Loch Bad nan Gad near Kylestrome, SUT.

\(^{269}\) Flowing past Gadsbridge to Garngad.

\(^{270}\) Vol. 8, p. 475 “About 80 years ago, a lake, nearly in the middle of the parish, was drained by a mine . . .”

\(^{271}\) Where the Park Burn entered the Kelvin, there was a Clattering Foird (1670 Wigt. Chart. Chest (Watson 1894, 151)).

\(^{272}\) A very small area of boggy ground is shown along part of the centre line of the ‘loch’.
20th century. Loch Farm (Roy) and Lochside (Forrest), South Loch # (OS 1st edn.), are points around this loch, as are Auchinloch, q.v. and lost Lockton and W. Lockton (Roy, i.e. loch toun). The ‘transience’ that was reflected by Forrest’s note, and the OS 1st edition’s lack of depiction, seems however to be a thing of the past. Local residents with over 60 years’ knowledge say it has never disappeared in their lifetime, whereas it often expands in winter across the 18th hole of Lenzie Golf Club on the east, and in especially wet years, also the 4th and 5th fairways. The transience may also be a factor in the existence of a local spoken name Alexander’s Loch, especially when referring to curling or ice-skating on its frozen surface: this was first mentioned in print in 1897273, and is believed to be derived from the then owner of Loch Farm, Peter Alexander; the name is still known today locally.

**GARNKIRK**

CAD S NS676695 1 90m

*Gartynkyrk* 1515 Glas. Rent. p. 74

*Garttinkyrk* 1531 Glas. Rent. p. 93

*Gardein kirk* 1560s BATB pp. 497-8 [Also Gartynkirk]

*Garneikirk* 1572 RSS vi no. 1769

*Gardinkirk* 1575 RMS iv no. 2407

*Gartinkirk* 1575 RMS iv no. 2416

*Gartinkirk* 1590s Pont 34

*Gartick* 1654 Blaeu

*Garnkirk* 1697 Ret. LAN no. 435

*Garnkirk* 1755 Roy

*Garnkirk* 1816 Forrest

G gart + G an + ? G cearc

‘Enclosure of the hen(s)’ (gart na circe, or gart nan cearc)

Durkan (1986, 279) has suggested for a name recorded in the early 12th century, in the Inquest of David, as *Lengartheyn*274, that: “Read as Llangartheyn, where the prefix *llan* means church, it can be equated with Garnkirk, the sixteenth century Garthinkirk275.” In the AOS however, there are several names with old forms representing G gart an with a following G word, rather than Sc kirk, and the Sc garth is attested for poetic use only

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273 *Kirkintilloch Herald*, 26th Feb 1897, in article ‘Rambles round Lenzie’.

274 He argues that 4 of the next 5 names listed are local to the Glasgow area (modern forms Barlanark, Kinclaith, [Carnwath], Carntyne and Carmyle), thus strengthening its case for being local.

275 I cannot find this reference Garthinkirk.
before 1700. There is no church here, CAD parish church being 7km north-west. More likely the final G element circe / cearc was re-interpreted as Sc kirk, just as nearby Kirkintilloch evolved from caer ceann tulach, and Ballenlkirk FIF derived from baile nan cearc or baile na circe (PFN2, 410). As with other local gart-names (e.g. Garnqueen below), the t was later elided to produce a gart-form. In the early 19th century Garnkirk became a landed property owned by the Sprot family, and it was probably they who coined the SSE form Glen Cottage.

**GARNQUEEN**  
CAD S NS717683 1 95m

\[Gartyntoyn\ 1444\ CSSR\ iv\ no.\ 1034\ [\textit{\ldots} Gartyntoyn [probably scribal error, with second t instead of c] with meadows, pastures, moors, marshes and all other rights. \textit{\ldots}]\]

\[Garthcon / Garthcwn\ 1513\ Glas. Rent. p. 48\]

\[Gartinwyne\ 1520\ Glas. Rent. p. 77\]

\[Gartkwyn\ 1528\ Glas. Rent. p. 91\]

\[Gartynkwyn\ 1529\ Glas. Rent. p. 92\]

\[Gartinquhen\ 1560s\ BATB pp. 497-8 [Also Garteynquhenmuire]\]

\[Gartinquene\ RSS\ vi\ no.\ 1769\]

\[Gartynquene\ 1575\ RMS\ iv\ no.\ 2407\]

\[Gardinquene\ 1575\ RMS\ iv\ no.\ 2416 [Also Gardinquenemuir]\]

\[Garnquene\ 1583\ RMS\ v\ no.\ 623\]

\[Gartinquene\ 1587\ RMS\ v\ no.\ 1406\]

\[Gartinquin\ 1590s\ Pont 34\]

\[Gartintoun\ 1654\ Blaeu\]

\[Garnquein\ 1698\ Ret. LAN\ no.\ 446\]

\[Garnqueen\ 1755\ Roy\]

\[Gartenqueen\ 1816\ Forrest\]

\[Garnqueen\ 1829\ NLC Archives U3/2/01\]

\textbf{G gart} + \textbf{G an} + \textbf{G cú} or ? \textbf{G caoin}

‘Enclosure of the dog(s) or green sward’ (gart a’ choin / gart nan con or gart na caoine)

The two earliest forms suggest \textbf{G cú}, ‘dog’, in genitive (coin) or plural (con) form. The later forms might suggest caoin, which as a noun can mean ‘sward’ (caoin uaine), and as an adjective means ‘pleasant, dry, delightful’ – which is appropriate for this little hillock in very boggy country (it lies close to Glenboig, gleann + bog); however, the apparent definite article \textit{an} indicates a noun rather than an adjectival form. Bannerman (1996) suggests cuithe, a pit, which seems topographically unsound. The specific has been re-
interpreted as Sc quene, ‘young woman’ (DOST), or SSE queen; Queensbank # (Forrest) was a derivative name.

**GARTCOSH**

CAD S NS696680 1 90m

- **Gartgois** 1520 *Glas. Rent.* p. 78
- **Gartchosse** 1540 *Glas. Rent.* p. 116
- **Garcoche** 1556 *Glas. Rent.* p. 163
- **Gartynquhosche** 1560s *BATB* p. 498
- **Garincoche** 1581 *RMS* viii no. 282 [Probable scribal error for Gartincoche]
- **Garcosch** 1587 *RMS* v no. 1406
- **Gartcaish** 1590s *Pont* 34
- **Gartsoche** 1591 *RMS* vi 973
- **Gartcash** 1755 *Roy*
- **Gartcosh** 1772 *CRHC* p. 41
- **Gartcash** 1816 Forrest
- **Gartgoish** 1829 *NLC Archives* U3/2/01
- **Gartcosh** 1864 *OS 1st edn.*

G *gart + ? G cas* (OG *cos*)

‘Enclosure of the foot / leg’ (*gart na coise*)

There is another Gartcosh DPC which Reid (2009, 58) interprets as from G *cas*, genitive *coise*, ‘foot, leg’, which he attributes to the enclosure’s shape[^276]. In that sense it equates to Sc *shank*, ‘shin, leg’ (*SND*), often an element in place-names, e.g. *Shank* NMO. The persistence of a vowel *a* in the second element of Pont, Roy and Forrest’s mapped forms, presumably reflecting what the map-makers heard the locals say, could perhaps point at G *cas* ‘steep’ (genitive *caise*), or could suggest G *càis*, cheese, making this the Keswick of Lanarkshire. Taylor discusses Cash FIF (*PNF*4, 673-5) examining those two possible meanings for that place: as with Fife, ‘steep’ might fit the topography better, although on a comparative basis, its drumlin is undistinguished among several similar.

**GARTFERRY**

CAD S NS692703 1 75m

- **Gartflowry** 1444 *CSSR* iv no. 1034
- **Gartforwy** 1528 *Glas. Rent.* p. 91
- **Gartforewy** 1529 *Glas. Rent.* p. 94

[^276]: *PNF*5 *Glossary*, says of the element “... in the one Fife instance, where it functions as a specific, it refers to a leg-shaped feature of the landscape”.
Gartferrie 1560s BATB p. 497
Gartforrie 1560s BATB p. 498
Gartforwe 1563 Prot. Bk. Glas no. 713 [‘sex penny lands of Gartforwe’]
Gartforrie 1572 RSS vi no. 1769
Gartforrowie 1575 RMS iv no. 2407
Gartforwe 1575 RMS iv no. 2416
Gartferrie 1766 TE9/39 p.169 [‘lands of Muckcroft and Gartferrie’; also ‘march ditches between Auchingeich and Gartfor(ius?)']
Gartferry 1816 Forrest
Gartferry House 1866 OS 1st edn. [Also Gartferry Mains at NS697713]

G gart + ? G fuar + G locational suffix
‘Cold enclosure’ (gart fuaraidh)
Bannerman (1996) proposes OG férach, ‘grass’ – the modern G is feur - but if so it is difficult to see where the persistent o sound over the centuries would come from. G fuar, ‘cold’, is not uncommon in place-names, and fuaraidh is ‘coldish, chill or damp’. The form –ferry, although it appears as an alternative in BATB, only seems to have developed from the late 18th century (note the alternate forms in the 1766 document), perhaps by re-interpretation with the SSE ferry. The farm called Gartferry Mains in 1864 appeared on Forrest’s 1816 map as Hoddlyhow from Sc howe, ‘hollow’, perhaps with Sc hoddle, ‘a loosely-built hayrick’, or a corruption of Eng huddle, ‘crouch down’?

GARTLOCH  CAD S NS690672 1 80m

Gartloch 1590s Pont 34
Gartloch 1755 Roy
Gartloch 1795 Richardson
Gartloch 1816 Forrest
Gartloch Ho[use] 1864 OS 1st edn.

G gart + G loch
‘Loch enclosure’ (gart locha)
Gartloch is situated on the north shore of the substantial Bishop Loch, in an area with several gart-names, including Gartnod #277 within 200m. A large psychiatric hospital was built in Victorian times – when society believed that fresh air would ameliorate mental

277 Gartnod GLW 1599 RMS vi no. 973, perhaps from OG nod, ‘dwelling, shelter’; in later records often appearing as Gartwod or Gartwood, an apparent re-interpretation of the specific.
conditions – and took on the name Gartloch, and although Gartnod was still shown on the OS 1st edn., the name Gartloch now applies to the whole ridge of ground, now being turned into a housing development.

**GARTSAIL**  GLW, CAD NS643685 2 90m

*Gartsail* 1795 Richardson  
*Bogside* 1816 Forrest

G *gart* + ? OG *sail*  
‘Willow enclosure’

This is the only *gart* form I can find for this name, for a house subsequently called Bogside: willows thrive on moist ground. It could conceivably represent G *sàil*, ‘heel’ (in the topographic sense, although it is an oronym commonest in north-west Scotland (Drummond, 2007, 51).

**GARTSBERIE** #  CAD S NS658712 2 70m

*Gart*??*ery* 1590s Pont 34 [*Gartsery?, Gartsory?, Garsery?*]  
*Gartory* 1654 Blaeu  
*Gartsherrie* 1795 Richardson [Probably in confusion with *Gartsherrie* OMO]  
*Gartserie* 1816 Forrest

G *gart* + ? G  
The name only appears once in the headworded form, and the earlier records are insufficient for a secure etymology. No settlement was recorded at this spot either by Roy in 1755, nor by the OS in 1864.

**GLAUDHALL**  CAD S NS691694 1 105m

*Leadhall* 1755 Roy  
*Claudhall* 1795 Richardson  
*Glaudhall* 1816 Forrest

? Sc *gled* + Sc *hall*  
‘Hawk house’?

A *hall* is usually a substantial house, and Groome’s 1896 Ordnance Gazetteer describes this place as “an estate, with a mansion”. Sc *gled*, ’hawk, kite’ (also *glade* or *glaid*), might
be a re-interpretation of the earlier Leadhall, or an attempt to make it sound grander. Hough (2003, 2004) has demonstrated that the combination of a bird name, often in dialectal form (which this is), with hall is not uncommon in northern England and south-west Scotland, and among the examples she gives are Gledhall and Gleadhall YOW, from the same word gled. Another CAD instance was Lavertonhall # from Sc lavrock, ‘lark’.

**HILTON #**  CAD S NS603718 1 65m

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<thead>
<tr>
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<tr>
<td>Hiltoun</td>
<td>1560s</td>
<td>BATB p. 497</td>
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<tr>
<td>Hiltoun[n]</td>
<td>1590s</td>
<td>Pont 34</td>
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<td>Hiltoun de Cadder</td>
<td>1595</td>
<td>RMS vi no. 232</td>
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<td>Hillington</td>
<td>1795</td>
<td>Richardson</td>
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<tr>
<td>Hilton</td>
<td>1816</td>
<td>Forrest</td>
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Sc hill + Sc toun
‘Farm on a hill’

This was one of many CAD settlements including the element hill, reflecting the rolling topography: there was Hillockhead #, five distinct Hillhead # farms (all gone, usually under commuter estates), a Hill # (Forrest), and Hill of Chryston farm (The Hill Roy), the only one of this group still extant. Hilton seems to have had some significance, for it to be mapped by Pont and mentioned in RMS as being ‘of Cadder’. It lay just over 1km from Kirkton of Cadder, on the higher ground, and 2km from Bogton, so perhaps they played an important part in the estate’s provisioning, each working different types of ground.

**HORNSHILL**  CAD S NS662694 1 85m

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<td>Hornhill</td>
<td>1816</td>
<td>Forrest</td>
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pn Horn(e) + Sc hill

In a 1600 document dealing with land between Lumloich and Badlay Mylne, there is reference to a land transfer “... with houses, tofts, crofts, parts, pendicles and pertinents whatsoever formerly belonging to said William Horne.” (Glas. Prot. x no. 3434). The letter s in the name’s medial position suggesting ownership by a Horne: Black (1946) instances Hornes in the Glasgow area in 1487 and 1503, whilst Glas. Rent., March 27th 1553, states: “Archbald Horne is rentallit in tretteins iiiij pennyland of Lomlocht”; Lumloch is but 2km from Hornshill.
Sc inch
‘Small islands, water-meadows’
This name referred to its position on a low ridge of ground between the Bishopbriggs Burn and the marshy land to the north-east.

Grant (2009) has argued that this slope-name is probably from Sc jellie, ‘pleasant, agreeable, fine’: there is a surname Jellie, attested in Lanarkshire in Black (1946), but this place-name lacks the genitival s.

pn John +Sc toun
‘John’s farm’
The lands of Johnston were clearly substantial enough to have spawned a North affix in the 18th century, and to have given their name to the loch. Beside the loch is Lochend (Roy), discussed in Part One, section 7.2.a. Roy’s map also shows a settlement named Burrowsdyke where the loch outflow runs south-east to feed the Bothlin Burn, which suggests Sc dyke as ‘ditch, drain’ rather than as ‘wall’.

INCHES  #  CAD S NS6071 2

Inches 1590s Pont
Inches 1755 Roy
Inches 1795 Richardson

JELLYHILL  CAD S NS608716 1 40m

Jellyhill 1755 Roy
Jellyhill 1795 Richardson
Jellyhill 1816 Forrest

JOHNSTON  CAD S NS703686 1 80m

Jhonstoun 1541 Glas. Rent. p. 119
Johnstoun 1544 Glas. Rent. p. 124
Johnestoun 1575 RMS iv 2407
Johnstoun 1560s BATB p. 497
Johnston, & N. Johnston 1755 Roy [Also Johnston Loch]
Johnston 1816 Forrest
KNOCKMILLY  # CAD S NS677697 1 55m

Knockhill 1795 Richardson
Knockmilly 1864 OS 1st edn.

Taylor (PNF3) interprets Pitmilly as G. *pett* + *muileann*, ‘estate of the mill’; this suggests Knockmilly may be G *cnoc* + *muileann*, and indeed it did stand on the banks of the Garnkirk Burn which would have been the power source. The OS form is more likely to be correct than Richardson, by reason of the OS’s systematic name-gathering.

LANGDALE  CAD S NS702706 2 75m

Langdales 1755 Roy
Longdales 1816 Forrest
Langdale 1864 OS 1st edn.

Sc *lang* + Sc *dale*
‘Long portion, or dyke’
Sc *dale* refers in southern Scotland to ‘a share, portion, or piece of land’ (DOST), or sometimes to the dykes marking these portions out\(^\text{278}\). There is another place of this name in NMO. A similar name is Lanrig Holdings (Longrig Forrest), referring to the farm rigs; under Langlands CND (q.v.) is a brief discussion of the name’s possible connection to runrig farming.

LINDSAYBEG  CAD S NS681703 1 60m

Lingybeg 1816 Forrest
Lindsaybeg 1864 OS 1st edn.

Durkan (1986, 287) argues that it was ‘Little Lenzie’ [from G *Lenzie beag*], but adduces no onomastic or historical evidence for the assertion: it is 1500m from KTL (i.e. former Lenzie parish) boundary, and is not within the Muckcroft area that may well have been Given that the second element looks like G *beag*, ‘small’, the first could be G *lèana* or *lianag* or similar, as in Lenzie (q.v), suggesting this was a smaller patch of similar terrain.

LOCHFAULD  CAD S NS587706 1 60m

\(^{278}\) DOST, *dale*, definition 2.
This relates to Possil Loch, c.250m to the south, and incorporates Sc *fauld*, ‘animal pen or fold’.

**LOCHGROG** # CAD W(S) NS631716 2 55m

*L. Grūg* 1590s Pont 34 [Or possibly *L. Grug*]

*L. Grug* 1654 Blaeu

*Lochgrog* Richardson 1795 [Farm and loch]

*Lochgrog* 1816 Forrest [Farm]

*Lochrig* 1821 Ainslie

*Lochgrog* [Farm] 1864 OS 1st edn. [OSNB ‘The name is derived from a large loch which once stood here’]

This looks like a G formation, but the specific is difficult: one possibility is *Gruag*, ‘hair’\(^\text{279}\) perhaps describing the rushy and hence shaggy edge of the infilling shallow loch. The *NSA* of 1836 states that Loch Grog was drained in 1808, “although the ground is not so firm to be all yet arable.” (vol. 6, p. 400): its shallowness can be judged from the fact that the proprietors of nearby Lumloch had “a servitude for watering their cattle and steeping their lint”, which is why Roy’s map shows the nearly-drained loch as ‘Lumloch Moss’.

**LUMLOCH** CAD S NS633698 1 85m

*Lumloch* 1521 Glas. Rent. p. 80

*Lumloche* 1532 Glas. Rent. p. 100

*Lunnoch* 1546 Glas. Rent. p. 133

*Lomlocht* 1553 Glas. Rent. p. 142

*Lunlocht* 1560s BATB pp. 497

*Lumocht* 1560s BATB pp. 498

*Lumloych* 1569 Glas. Rent. p. 188

*Lumloch* 1575 RMS iv no. 2416

*LҞloch* 1590s Pont 34

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\(^{279}\) Dwelly lists, as obsolete, *grog*, with this same meaning.
G lom ‘bare, bleak, smooth’, may be the specific here. It can precede the generic, as in Lumquhat and Lumbennie, both FIF: Taylor (PNF5 Glossary) says it can mean ‘bare of vegetation or trees’. The OG form lomm can mean - of a liquid - ‘pure, unadulterated’ (DIL), which could apply to the loch. Of course, since loch is the second element, possibly suggesting a Sc formation, the specific may be, by analogy, from Sc lum(e) ‘any open vessel used as a receptacle for liquids or loose solids, as a measuring vessel, bucket or basin’ (DOST). The eponymous loch, now filled in or drained\(^{280}\), lay in the large flat area immediately north-east, at NS6470, connected to Gadloch (q.v.). In the NSA, 1836, (vol. 6, 400), the writer stated: “There was an extensive loch in the very centre of the parish, which gave the name to a property now coverted to two farms . . . It partly gave name to two other properties called the Easter and Wester Lumloch; and besides other places, to a considerable township called Auchinloch, whence the water issued from it.”

Pronounced /ˈʌmləx/

**MARNOCK**  
CAD S NS714689 1 105m

This name has no record, even on the OS, until very recently – it was first mapped in 1961 by the name Marnock: it was built after the second world war as a social housing estate, on a hill with Crofthead farm on its crest. One wonders if it was a name given by town planners, perhaps from slum clearance and overspill from Dalmarnock on the Clyde? Or, it could have been derived from the early 19th-century owner of Mount Ellen house (q.v.), only 1km west, a Mr Manoch on Forrest’s map, Marnoch being a recognised surname. Locals however use the name ‘Glenboig’ for the area, not Marnock.

**MILLERSNEUK**  
CAD S NS662720 1 60m

Millarsnook 1755 Roy

Millersneuk 1766 TE9/39 p. 131

Millers-neuk 1795 CRHC p. 51 (‘William Miller, farmer at Millers-neuk’)

Millarsneuk 1816 Forrest

Millersneuck 1836 NSA vol. 6, p. 406

Millarsnook 1864 OS 1st edn. [OSNB ‘The property of the heirs of Millar’]

\(^{280}\) The OSA said that this loch “nearly in the middle of the parish” was drained 80 years ago [i.e. c.1710] by a mine driven beneath it. (vol. 8, p. 475)
Glas. Rent. recorded Myllars renting out lands in Auchinairn and Chryston in the early 16th century\(^{281}\), so perhaps the Miller whose testament is dated 1795 descended from them; and that he, in turn, was ancestor to ‘James Millar of Millersneuck’ mentioned in the NSA of 1836 among contemporaneous proprietors. Roy’s map, and the OS 1st edn, show Millarsneuk at NS658717, but the name has relocated to a housing estate at the NGR above. Another family name was locally contained in Huntershill (Forrest, now preserved in a street-name), also from a common family name.

**Mollinsburn**  
CAD S NS717717 1 65m

*Molens* 1535 *Glas. Rent.* p. 107

*Molens* 1546 *RMS* iv no. 31

*Molinis* (also *Molnys*) 1560s *BATB* pp. 497-8

*Mollanys* 1574 *Glas. Prot.* no. 2090

*Mollence* 1575 *RMS* iv no. 2407

*Mollenis* 1575 *RMS* iv no. 2416

*Mollanis* 1596 *RMS* vi no. 417

*Mollens* 1629 *Ret. LAN* no. 162

*Molence* 1655 *Ret. LAN* no. 255 [‘10 merkland of Bedlae and Molence’]

*Millanelhill* 1755 Roy

*Mollinburn* 1816 Forrest [Also *W. Mollin*, *Mollinhillhead* and *Mollinhill*]

*Mollinburn* 1864 OS 1st edn. [Also *Mollins*, *Mollinhillhead*, *Mollin Craigs* and *Mollin Burn*]

*Mollinsburn* 1926 OS 4th edn.

\(^{281}\) E.g. 1510 Margaret Millar in Auchinairn, and 1529 William and Robert Millar in Chryston.
McNiven (2011, 261, 397) records Mollands and Mollan in Menteith, both late names, but the latter near a mill-site. If there is an unattested Sc mollan, ‘mill’, the plural form Mollans could result from the tendency of Scots simplex forms to add s. (See Part One, section 7.4). There is a Sc mollan, ‘long pole, as used by fishermen’ (SND), which seems an unlikely candidate.

The Mollin Burn, lying 500m to the east of the farm, probably took its name from its passage across the Mollin lands, and when that burn was bridged, the later settlement, originally Mollinburn, grew up. Its proximity to Moodiesburn then influenced the insertion of a medial s, creating Mollinsburn. The Mollin Burn being a slow rivulet, the only viable source of mill power locally is the Luggie Water. Forrest’s and OS maps show Mollins farm standing c.150m back from the Luggie, so the mapped farm perhaps replaces an earlier inundation-prone mill on the wide flood-plain.

**MOODIESBURN** CAD S NS699704 1 70m

*Mudeisburne* 1628 CRHC p. 83
*Moodie* 1755 Roy
*Mudiesburn* 1795 Richardson
*Moodies burn* 1816 Forrest

This is probably from the surname, Moody, as the singular form and the genitival s indicate. Black (1946) lists numerous Moodie or Mudie names from the 13th century on.

**MOUNT ELLEN** CAD S NS693692 1 95m

*Mount Helen* 1816 Forrest
*Auldyards* 1864 OS 1st edn.

On Forrest’s map the name is shown for a mansion house owned by a Mr. Manoch, and it would be reasonable to suppose he named it after his wife or daughter, as gentlemen did. As Auldyards it was taken over in 1903 by a golf club, which took on the earlier - and perhaps more euphonious - name, in the form Ellen, When a council estate was built nearby mid-20th century, it took on this name. 3km to the west is Mount Harriet, in similar vein.

282 There is a Molland Hill near Wigtown NX3859.
283 There is a striking peak in Utah called Mount Ellen, knowledge of which may have influenced someone on the golf club committee.
MUCKCROFT  CAD S NS686717 I 75m

Mucrath 1200 x 1202 Glas. Reg. i no. 90
Mucraht 1200 x 1202 Glas. Reg. i no. 91
Mwkraw, Wester 1512 Glas. Rent. p. 46
Mwcrw 1514 Glas. Rent. p. 49
Mowkraw, Estyr 1538 Glas. Rent. p. 77
Mukray Wastir & Mukray Eistir 1560s BATB p. 497
Mukrawis 1575 RMS iv no. 2407 [Also Mukraws RMS iv no. 2416]
Mukra 1590s Pont 34
Mukraeg [of Achinloch] 1654 Blaeu
Muckraw, Er. & Wr. 1755 Roy
Muckcroft 1766 TE9/39 ['James Baird of Muckcroft']
Muckcroft, E. & W. 1816 Forrest
Muckcroft, East & West 1864 OS 1st edn.

G mucrach
‘Place of pigs’

There is another Muckcroft CPS 7km north-west of here, which appears to have evolved to the same modern form from slightly different early forms. Watson (1926, 138) in relation to Muckraw in Lothian, says that G mucrach is ‘place of swine’; this was a vital medieval farm practice. The original G second syllable seems to have been re-interpreted firstly as Sc raw, ‘row’, from the 16th to 18th centuries, then two centuries later as Sc croft ‘smallholding’; the latter re-interpretation may have been influenced by the CPS Muckcroft, which took that form from the early 16th century.

MYRIEMAILING #  CAD S NS616705 I 65m

Myrymealan 1755 Roy
Myremailing 1795 Richardson
Miry Mailen 1816 Forrest
Myriemailing, & South Myriemailing 1864 OS 1st edn.

Sc mire / mirie + Sc mailing
‘Rented farm in boggy country’
The name is partly remembered by Myrie Gardens in Bishopbriggs; perhaps the element *mailing* is now too obscure to be included. *Mailing* is discussed under Mailings KSY whilst Binniemyre KSY discusses *mire*.

**POTASSELS**  
CADD S NS6869 2

B[a?r]tassles 1755 Roy

Partassels 1795 Richardson

Petassels 1816 Forrest

Potassels 1864 OS 1st edn.

With the forms available, it is very difficult to say what this name might mean, since the first element is completely inconsistent over time\(^{284}\): if it is G, the second element - *tassels* or similar - the possibilities might include G *tais*, ‘damp, moist’, and derivatives *taise*, ‘wetness or softness’, and *taiseil*, ‘dampish’. Taylor (*PNF* 2 and *PNF* 1 respectively) suggests that Teasses (CER), and possibly Phantassie (WMS), may stem from this. There are few spots in this corner of CAD that could not be described as damp, and indeed Forrest’s map shows extensive mosses nearby. The name is retained by Potassels Road.

**ROBROYSTON**  
GLW, CADD S NS633694 1 75m

Rob Raystone 1522 Glas. Rent. p. 84

Robraistoun 1538 Glas. Rent. p. 112

Robrestoun 1560s BATB p. 497

Robrestoun 1575 RMS iv no. 2416

Robracetoun 1666 Court. Book. p. 11

Rabrestoun 1695 Ret. LAN no. 421

Robroyston, Upper 1755 Roy

Robroyston 1816 Forrest

It is clearly a *toun* name: the early forms suggest a surname Rae (or Raa); Black (1946) records Thomas Ra, a witness in Glasgow c.1290, and William Raa, bishop of Glasgow, d. 1367, and another of that name, presbyter of Glasgow 1440. Wikipedia’s page proclaims its ‘Gaelic’ name as *Bhaile na Raibert Ruadh*\(^{285}\), suggesting a folk etymology linking it to  

\(^{284}\) G *poll*, ‘pool’, or Sc *poll* or *pow*, ‘pool, burn’ are possibilities, but the older forms do not support this.

\(^{285}\) Properly *baile an Raibert ruaidhe*. 
Rob Roy MacGregor – whose life took place two centuries later than and many km away from the first recording.

**SHANKRAMUIR**

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*Schankrum-mure* 1600 *Glas. Prot.* no. 3435

*Shankramuir* 1669 *CRHC* p. 22

*Shancredumuir* 1755 *Roy*

*Shankrymuir* 1816 *Forrest*

*Shankramuir* 1864 *OS 1st edn.* [Also *S. Shankramuir*]

en Shankrum + Se *muir*

‘Shankrum moor’

Forrest’s map shows the farm close to the Bothlin Burn, where it bends from flowing north-east to north-west, which might suggest an origin for Shankrum in G *sean crom*, ‘old bend’.

**STEPPS**

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*Coshenochill* 1598 *Glas. Prot.* no. 3398 [The old name for Stepps, according to Durkan (1998, 139)]

*Coshnchstepps* 1628 *CRHC* p. 71

*Coshnocksteps* 1795 *Richardson*

*Stepend* 1816 *Forrest*

*Steps* 1864 *OS 1st edn.* [At two separate locations, and a *Steps Cottage* on hilltop]

*Steps* 1895 *OS 2nd edn.* [Also *Steps Road* station]

*Stepps* 1925 *OS Popular edn.*

Richardson maps the road eastwards from Glasgow passing *Coshnoch* just north of Hogganfield Loch, then *Coshnochmoor*, then *Coshnocksteps* [my emphasis], just north of Frankfield Loch, on what must have been very swampy ground, perhaps requiring stepping stones: for comparison there is Stepends SHO, just over the NMO boundary where the old road fords the North Calder; and *SND* records two 18th-century instances in Galloway where the word *steps* refers clearly to stepping stones on rivers. There was also a *Steppis* recorded 1576 in Lesmahagow parish, which Taylor (2009c, 99) says may have referred to stepping stones on the Nethan.

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286 The name is preserved in Coshneuk Road. Perhaps G *cos + cnoc*, ‘near the hillock’: see *PNF5 Glossary*, for *cas* as a “prepositional generic meaning ‘beside’ or ‘near to’”.

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STONEYETTS # CAD S NS691718 I 60m

Stanezett 1665 CRHC, 5 [Stanezett of Eister Muckrofi]
Stonyett 1755 Roy
Stoneyeatt 1766 TE9/39 p. 170
Stoneyet 1795 Richardson
Stoneyate 1816 Forrest

Sc stane + Sc yett (also yate)
‘Stone gate’
This possibly referred to a gatepost comprising an upright stone with slots or holes made in it to allow bars or full gates to hang on it, a common style in rural Scotland.
| Place-name         | NGR: | ‘Introduction’ refers to this parish. Numbers (e.g. 7,1) refer to Part One sections. | Kirkg
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Campsie parish (CPS)

Introduction

Campsie is in STL, formerly the sheriffdom of Stirling, and in the medieval diocese of Glasgow, deanery of Lennox. A church within it, formerly known as Altermunin (modern Antermony), was granted to Kelso Abbey by David, Earl of Huntingdon in the late 12th century, the grant to come into effect on the death of the son of Robert de Camera [Chambers] 287. This was confirmed by William the Lion and Bishop Jocelin of Glasgow, but then challenged by Alwyn, Earl of Lennox, who in 1208 x 1214 granted the church of Campsie – which had by then incorporated Altermunin as a dependent chapel - to the bishopric of Glasgow. In 1221 the Abbot of Kelso quitclaimed his rights to the church, which 5 years earlier had been confirmed to the Glasgow Bishopric by Pope Honorius III 288. The parish church at Campsie Glen was dedicated to Saint Machanus 289, who is buried there 290; and until the 13th century there was also the church at Altermunin, after which time there was neither church nor parish at that site. 291

287 Kel. Lib. no. 226.
288 Kel. Lib. no. 230.
290 According to the Martyrol. Aberdon., quoted in Forbes (1872, 135).
At the time of William’s confirmation, CPS’s boundaries were delineated as follows:

“Beginning on the west, the rivulet along the lands of Blarescavy [Blairskaithe] which rivulet divides the parish of Campsy from Buthernok [Baldernock], and following that rivulet as it runs and falls into the water of Kelvyn towards the south; and thus following the Kelvyn water and its ancient course until ascending eastward you reach the rivulet which runs along the land of Kelnesyth [Kilsyth], and divides the parish of Moniabroc [east Kilsyth] from the parish of Campsy; and thus ascending by that rivulet, viz. the Garcalt [Garrell Burn] to the boundaries of the land of Blarneblentshy [Blairblinchy], which belongs to the parish of Moniabroc, and so following the old boundaries between the lands of Blarneblentshy [Blairblinchy] and the land of Glaskell (which is in Campsy) all the way to the water of Carroun [Carron] . . . and so following the water of Carroun westward as far as the rivulet which is called Fennauch which there divides the parish of Campsy from the parish of Fyntre [Fintry], including the land of Glaskell, and so following the boundaries of the lands of Glaskell and Balneglerauch [now Clachan of Campsie] as far as the march between the parishes of Strathblachan [Strathblane] and Campsy and thus descending by the march as far as the march between Campsy and Buthirnok, and so descending by that march all the way to the water of Kelvyn where the bounding began.”

Subsequently, after the Reformation, in 1649 the parish was trimmed in size; the Lords Commissioners disjoined the eastern portion lying between the Wood and Garrell Burns to KSY, and allocated the south-western portion between the Branziet and Shaw Burns to BDK. It is also clear from the march boundaries listed above that at one point the lands

291 *OPS* p. 45. Also Cowan (1967, 6) says that after 1189, “the church [Altermunin] ceased to be a parish, becoming but a chapel of Campsie, passing with that church.”

292 This is the translation given in *OPS*, from the Latin document appearing in *Glas. Reg.* i no.103 [not in *RRS*]. Italicised names as in original (1208 x 1214).

293 A visit was made to the Scottish Catholic Archives [then in Edinburgh], by myself and Dr Simon Taylor, on 16 March 2012 to look at the original written copy of the *Registrum Episcopatus Glasguensis*, also known as *Registrum Vetus Ecclesie Cathedralis Glasguensis* (RV), and existing as JB/1/3 in their archives. The relevant piece was entered in the form of a footnote across three pages (f. 24b, 25r and 25b) of the book, beneath pre-existing writing, in a different hand. Comparison of this written version and the printed version in the Maitland Club 1843 volume, revealed a high degree of accuracy in the transcription. Sometimes, words were capitalised in the printed version that were not so in the written version (e.g. the second mention of Glaskell). The first letter of Buthernock was transcribed as an E on its first mention, but as a B on its second: the shape of the first letter in the first mention is indeed difficult to decipher, probably is B. The printed name Kelvesyth appears in fact to be written as Keluesyth or Kelnasyth. The first mention of Moniabroc is followed in the written version as Monybroc’. The first mention of (uncapitalised) Blarenebleschy, and the second mention is blarnebencych or blarneblenchy. The printed version’s Strathblachan appears in the written version to be Strathblathan’.

294 On the moor between the head of this burn and the Bin Burn (from the Meikle Bin) stands the Cockle Cairn, which OSNB says stood on the new boundary: its name may come from Sc cockle, ‘totter’ suggesting unsteadiness in construction.
now in FTY, south of the Carron but north of its southern watershed, were in CPS, but it is not recorded when this north-eastern portion was removed from Campsie. However, the following record may indicate a land transfer mid-16th century, since the Glaskell lands were in this area: “adding half the lands of Glaskell etc, and the new lands . . . to be called the barony of Wester Kilsyth” (1540 RH6/1222). There is a feature mapped at NS622810 as Hare Stanes, literally ‘grey, hoary stones’, a term often used to denote a boundary. This is well short of the existing parish boundary, but if an old boundary followed the Alnwick Burn (which flows in directly opposite the stones), then it could be indicative. There is also a Gray Stone at NS652828, close to the northern tip of the parish.

Topographically, Campsie is dominated by the hill-ground known (since the mid-18th century) as the Campsie Fells, which form a plateau rising to over 500m: this occupies the northern half of the parish, and the steep and often precipitous gully-seamed slopes falling to the low ground, are the backdrop to the main settled area below. The south-west of the parish has an area of muir (known variously as Craigmaddie, Blairskaithe and Craigend Muirs) rising to over 200m, that has never been agriculturally productive; farming therefore has been confined largely to the south-east of the parish, where the Glazert Water flows to meet the Kelvin. The many torrents that fall down the scarp slope to the Glazert, and the tendency of the slow-moving Kelvin to flood in winter, mean that the lowest ground is largely water-meadow, with the resultant inch-names found there – some directly from G innis ‘stretch of low-lying land near a river’ (DOST), others from its Sc reflex. The hill-ground is also where G toponyms are found, both those denoting solid landscape features, such as G sloe ‘hollow’, and especially those containing allt, ‘stream’, both discussed more fully in Part One, sections 3 and 4, respectively Hydronyms and Oronyms chapters.

OPS p. 45 says: “The ancient parish of Campsie would appear to have embraced that part of the present FTY which lies south of the Carron.” The name Campsie Muir (The Muir of Campsie Pont), also now FTY, but north of the Carron headwaters, presumably also lay in CPS at one point.

The first record of this form is Roy 1755.
ALTON  CPS S NS661762 1 50m

Aldton 1755 Roy
Alton 1817 Grassom

Sc auld + Sc toun

Alton Farm and Alton Smallholdings, about 1km apart, sit on low rises above the Glazert / Kelvin floodplain. Cameron (1892, 193) refers to it as ‘Auldtown of Antermony’; it has echoes in Auldtown # CAD and Old Town # KTL.

ANTERMONY  CPS S, P NS668767 1 55m

Altermunin 1165 x 1174 RRS ii no. 120 [‘ecclesia de Altermunin’]
Atremonythe 1315 x 1321 RMS i no. 83
Altremoeythe 1376 RMS i no. 581
Altyrmony 1382 RMS i no. 699 [‘terras de Altyrmony et de Dalrevache’]
Auchtyrnone 1451 Glas. reg. i no. 365
Auchtermony 1502 Wigt. Chart. Chest no. 57
Auchirmoney 1547 Spald. Misc. v p. 309
Antermynny 1590s Pont 32
Atermynnny 1654 Blaeu STL
Auermynnys 1654 Blaeu Lennox [Standing on the Mony b.]
Anterminie 1755 Roy [Also Anterminie Loch]
Antermony 1822 Thomson [Also Antermony Loch]
Antermony House, & Loch 1865 OS 1st edn.

The NGR given is that of Antermony Loch, since the House is now gone: the name once referred to a parish, latterly absorbed into CPS (see Introduction). The persistence of the letter l in the early forms might suggest G allt, ‘burn, torrent’, and the house indeed stood close to where the powerful Spouthead Burn neared the plain. The name could derive from G allt + G mòine, ‘the stream at the moss’ (Blaeu recorded Mony b., apparently designating the stream that flows from the plateau down past Antermony) or G allt + monadh, ‘stream at the mountain massif’; or if Brit, alt + mòniô, ‘the steep height of the mountain’. However for both possibilities the name’s intrusive r is problematic: Johnston (1904) dealt with this by positing a G form allt tire moine, ‘stream of the land of moss’, but dropped this suggestion from the 1934 edition of his book. There is an Altyre near Beauly, with 14th-century forms Altre and Altyr (i.e. similar to Antermony’s 1376 and 1382 forms’ first element), which Taylor (2009b, 12) interprets as ‘high land’, from either Pictish or G
alt / allt + tir / tir, which he says is appropriate to the ‘plateau-like feature’ there. A possible interpretation then is G allt tir monadh, or Brit alt tīr mōnīō, ‘high land by the hill’ – which is appropriate for the ‘raised shelf’ it sits on, between the steep hill slopes and floodplain. On the outflow from Antermony Loch stands Lochmill, and nearby stood Lochhead # (1839, RHP40205).

Pronounced /antərmən/
ad magnum altare in ecclesia parochiali beati Niniani de Kirknytullok per ipsum fundatum vulgariter nuncupatum capellaniam de Achinrewoch’]

_Achinrewoch, Ovir_ 1511 _Glas. Rent._ ii p. 421
_Auchenreoch_ 1547 _Spald. Misc._ V p. 308
_Achinriuoch_ 1590s Pont 32 [Also _O. Achinriouch_
_Achinreoch, Over (in Auchtermony) _1602 Ret. STL_ no. 35
_Achinriouch, O. & E. _1654 Blaeu Lennox
_Achin Rivoch_ 1755 _Roy
_Auchenreoch_ 1817 _Grassom_
_Auchenreoch House_ 1865 OS 1st edn.

Originally G _dail_, then G _achadh_, + G _riabhach_
‘Speckled or greyish meadow’, then ‘speckled or greyish field’
The occurrence of a form _Dalrevach_ in the first record, the location confirmed by grouping it with _Altirmony_ (c.500m west), suggests that this _achadh_-name began life as a _dail_-name. This possibility is strengthened by the 1451 _Glas. Reg._ record which indicates that it was granted to the church of St. Ninians (the parish church of KTL), a circumstance that perhaps led to the generic being changed, since KTL (unlike CPS) has several _achadh_-names (e.g. Auchendavie). Whilst almost every other _achadh_-name in the AOS has a noun as the specific, this and the similar Auchenrivoch KSY 7km to the east, appear to be generics qualified by the adjective _riabhach_, ‘brindled, greyish’, one commonly found in G place-names; however, the original form _dail riabhach_, ‘brindled meadow’, showed no sign of the _an_ or _na_ which would have been necessary for the second element to be a noun299; and Nicolaisen (2001, 161) observes that in southern Scotland, _achadh_ normally took on the form _auchen / auchin_.

Pronounced /ˈəxən'riəx/.

**BALCORRACH** CPS S NS613789 1 75m
_Balecorrach_ 1333 x 1364 _Lenn. Cart._ p.52
_Ballyncorrauch_ 1421 _OPS_ p.46 [“On the 22nd July 1421, Duncan Earl of Lennox gave to his ‘weil belufit son laffwell Donald of the Levenax, all and singular the landis _Ballyncorrauch_ witht the pertinens, all the landis of _Ballyncloicht_ and _Thombry_ with their pertinens lyand within the perishing of _Camsy’”]
_Balcoruoch_ 1545 _RMS_ iii no. 3140

299 There is a masculine _riabhach_, ‘greyish person’, and a feminine one _riabhach_, ‘lousewort’.
G baile + G corrach
‘Farm of the marsh’ (baile na corrach)
Watson (1926, 202) indicates that G corrach, ‘marsh, bog’, in place-names is ‘marshy plain’, whilst DIL gives corrach as ‘rough or uneven place’. The earliest record Balecorrach, with the retention of the final unstressed e of baile, might suggest that Gaelic was still spoken and understood here in the mid-14th century, as do similar occurrences for Baldow, Ballenaclerach and Balquarrage (q.v. below): Taylor (2004, 16) argues that a form Balecharne (1315 x 1321 RMS FIF) suggests that Gaelic was either still spoken or had only recently died out, by implication making its meaning still transparent locally. G corrach can also mean steep, but this farm is on very flat land beside the Glazert: this stream now flows straight, between man-made levees, but Roy’s map of 1755 (which does not identify this particular farm) shows the river had a more sinuous course here, suggesting it was liable to flood at times, contributing to the marshy effect. Somewhere close by lay the lost names Boghouse (Boighous 1613 RMS vii no. 870, Boigho. 1654 Blaeu), and Over and Nether Colsay (quoted Cameron 1892, 136) probably from Sc calsay, ‘causeway’, both further evidence for the damp terrain. The farm’s relative importance is perhaps conveyed by the title of John Lennox, who in 1572 built the substantial Woodhead House, and was styled ‘6th Laird of Balcorrach’.

Pronounced / balˈkærəx/

In the same document appears Balletyduf [Baldow] which appears to contain the same e.

Lennox Castle History Project website.
G baile + ? G dòbhran
‘Farm of the little streams, or wet place’ (baile an dòbhran)
Now swallowed up by the commuter settlement of Milton of Campsie - one street retains
Baldoran Drive - this farm (later three affixes) was situated at a point where two
substantial streams converge on the floodplain. Watson (2002, 116) discusses Dobhran and
Creag Dhobhrain above Strathpeffer, “where dòbhran means ‘a wet place’, i.e. a place
where the water from a hillside is apt to collect.” 5km north in the heart of the hills, lies
Baldorran Knowe (NS655818), which suggests that Baldorran’s beasts were pastured there
in summer.
Pronounced / bal'dawran/

Baldorane 1466 RMS ii no. 858
Baldoran, Wester 1511 Glas. Rent. ii p.469
Baldorane, Westir 1526 RSS i no. 1828
Baldorane, Wester 1526 RSS i no. 3497
Ballindorane 1526 RSS i no. 3501
Baldorane 1553 RSS iv no. 2271
Ballindorane 1557 RSS v no. 3517
Baldorran, Eister 1604 Ret. STL no. 44
Baldoranes, Eister, Wester, et Middill 1613 RMS vii no. 870
Bandoranes, Eister, Wester, et Middill 1627 Ret. STL no. 122
Baldorrens, L[och] 1654 Blaeu DNB [Probably Antermony Loch, 1.5km east]
Balldarran 1755 Roy [Also Wr. & Er. Balldar(r)an]
Baldoran 1820 Thomson
Baldorran E, W, Mid 1865 OS 1st edn.

G baile + ? G dòbhran
‘Farm of the little streams, or wet place’ (baile an dòbhran)
Now swallowed up by the commuter settlement of Milton of Campsie - one street retains
Baldoran Drive - this farm (later three affixes) was situated at a point where two
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where the water from a hillside is apt to collect.” 5km north in the heart of the hills, lies
Baldorran Knowe (NS655818), which suggests that Baldorran’s beasts were pastured there
in summer.
Pronounced / bal'dawran/
G baile + (?) G taigh + G dubh
‘Dark farm, or farm at the dark house’ (baile dubh or baile an taighe dubh)
Appropriately named, for the farm sits below a north-facing slope, casting shade across it for much of the winter. If the earliest form is taken, it may represent baile + taigh dubh, farm of the dark house\(^{302}\): perhaps the taigh element was dropped for simplicity, leaving baile + dubh. (Both duff and dow are common Scotticisations of G dubh.\(^{303}\))
Pronounced / bal'dʌu/

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<tr>
<td>Ballglass</td>
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G baile + ? G glas or ? OG glais
‘Green farm, or farm by a burn’ (baile glas, or baile glaise)
Situated by a large water meadow by the Glazert Water, this is likely to be ‘green farm’; Taylor (PNF5 Glossary) says of the adjective glas, “used in place-names it probably indicates good grass-lands or grass-covered features.” From its riparian situation, of course, it could be from OG glais, ‘stream’; Watson (1926, 320) interprets Kinglassie FIF as cill glaise, ‘church of the brook’, although Taylor (PNF1, 447) argues that while this may be the etymology, it could represent a saint’s name after cill. Certainly there are few instances of glais appearing as the specific in a name; and the colour adjective ‘green’ is more likely since it is very close to the contrastive Baldow, ‘black’ or ‘dark’ farm.
Pronounced /bal'glas/

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<td>no. 1653 [‘. . . Cragbernard, Balgrochqueris, Corsatrik’]</td>
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<td>Balgrochanes</td>
<td>1627 Ret. STL</td>
<td>no. 122</td>
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\(^{302}\) A taigh-dubh was a traditional cottage of drystone walls and thatched roof.

\(^{303}\) Cf. Cairndow ARG, and Torduff MLO
G baile or G bàrr + ? G crochan
? ‘Farm of the little crosses’ (baile na nCrochan)
It is likely that the e of crochan was voiced as g by ellipsis, in a similar manner that the e of cléireach in Balnaglerach was voiced in the earliest form of Ballencleroch (q.v.). The ‘crosses’ may refer to the original church of Saint Machan, which it lay close to.

There are two farms of this name in the parish, about 4km apart, and the RMS references make it hard to distinguish them: whilst the 1486 record is in the area of the northern instance, the 1430 record, and the 1458 one listed under the southern Balgrochan head-name (below), cover many of the same places, and may refer to the northern Balgrochan.

If the 1430 record is accurate in recording a Bar- name (and conceivably the 1539 record below referred also to a *bàrr an crochan), then it is possible that there was both a Balgrochan and a *Bargrochan at either extremity of the lands, the latter being subsequently assimilated to a Bal- form due to the numerous Bal- names in CPS. The northern Balgrochan, grid referenced here, lay on the lower slopes of the Campsie Fells; the southern Balgrochans lay just above the Kelvin floodplain. Both lay where burns run down from the higher ground. This northern Balgrochan is now a golf clubhouse; the southern ones still stand, but with Torrance’s housing steadily swallowing them.

**BALGROCHAN [S]** CPS S NS617745 1 60m

Ballgrochane 1458 RMS ii no. 634 [*Ballgrochane, Caristoun* [Carlston], Dougalstoune . . .’]

? Bryingroughan 1539 Cowan (1983, 21) [See Temple CPS]

Balgrochtan, Estir 1543 RSS iii no. 564

Balgrochanes 1627 Ret. STL no. 122

Balgrochan 1654 Blaeu Lennox

Balgrochane 1644 RMS ix no. 1529 [Mill of]

Bagrochane, Eister & Wester 1647 RMS ix no. 1849

Ballgrachan, & Er. Ballgrachan 1755 Roy (with nearby Mills)

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304 Cameron (1892, 31) refers to a “Robert Ferrie, North Balgrochan”, in 1825, returning to the congregation.
Balgrochan, East & West 1865 OS 1st edn.

[See note to Balgrochan [N] (above).] According to Cameron (1892, 205-207) a number of farms sold off in 1634 together formed ‘the eleven ploughs’\(^{305}\) of Balgrochan’, including Easter and Wester Balgrochan, and Carlston. They stretched from “the march across Clochore Moor to the River Kelvin”: Roy’s map shows Muirhead of Ballgrachan (now Muirhead NS619767) within this sizeable area.

Pronounced / bal'grǝxǝn/

**BALLENCleroCH**  CPR S NS609794 1 90m

*Balneglerauch* 1208 x 1214 Glas. Reg. i 103
*Balleaclerach* 1423 Quoted Fraser 1874 vol. ii p. 411
*Ballecleracht* 1439 RMS ii no. 165
*Banecleroch* 1584 RSS vii no. 1940
*Banecleroche* 1599 RMS vi no.894
*Bancleyrach* 1654 Blaeu Lennox

**Ballencleroach** 1865 OS 1st edn. [Print style as an antiquity, alongside contemporaneous name Kirkton House]

Ballencleroch House 1995 [Re-opened by Schoenstatt Scotland, a Catholic organisation, as a retreat]

\(G \text{ baile } + G \text{ nan } + G \text{ clèireach}\)

‘Farm of the clergymen’ (baile nan clèireach)

This is close to the original church settlement at Campsie, and the name was subsequently transmuted to the Kirkton (of Campsie), i.e. ‘church farm’: in the 1640s, according to local historian Cameron (1892, 173), the Macfarlanes who owned it were using both names, G and Sc, and that it was also referred to as Keithtown (from the surname of a woman whom a Macfarlane married\(^{306}\)). On modern maps the name Clachan of Campsie appears for the settlement, Sc clachan, ‘hamlet with a church’ (DOST), being a loan-word from G\(^{307}\). Upstream on the Kirk Burn is a tributary named Priest Burn (NS626813), which may have an onomastic connection with the clerics of old.

\(^{305}\) A ploughgate was said to be 8 oxgangs, or 100 Scottish acres, or c.550 square m.

\(^{306}\) Cameron (1892, 98 and 194-5): the name appears to have been recorded in 1642, 1665 and 1687

\(^{307}\) MacDonald (1987, 93) says it was a G term to render the SSE ‘kirkton’ and what it denoted, and that it was “a creative name-forming element, both in G and G-influenced Eng, well into post-medieval times”.

BALQUHARRAGE CPS S NS639751 1 50m

Ballecarrage late 13th c. Lenn. Cart. p.32
Barcharage 1504 RMS ii no. 2816
Bawcharrage 1526 RMS iii no. 394
Bacharrage 1531 RMS iii no. 983
Buchquharrage 1532 RMS iii no. 1212
Boquharrage 1579
Baquharrage 1611 RMS vii no. 510
Boquhaarage 1630 Ret. STL no. 139
Balwharrage 1654 Blaeu
Ballquharridge 1755 Roy [Also Mains of Ballquharridge]
Balquarrage 1865 OS 1st edn.

G baile + G carragh or G carraig
‘Rock farm’ (baile carraighe / carraige)
The early form suggests that it may have been recorded in the Gaelic-speaking era, since it
retains the final unstressed vowel of baile. The disappearance from the written records of
the bal- form between the 13th and 17th centuries (a development also found locally in
Balgrochan, Balglass, Balcorrach, all q.v.), is an example of what Nicolaisen (2011, 276 -
7) refers to as “... the regular loss of the post-vocalic l ...” in Scots; he instances
several baile names in ABD which had old forms as Ba- or Baw-, comparable to forms
here. Similar to the 1654 form, there is a lost name Balwharrage in Denny parish, which
Reid (2009, 54) argues is “baile + carraig, with lenited c”; this lenition would produce a
sound in speech which, in Scots orthography, could be written as the quhu or wh, evident
in the forms from the mid-16th century to the present.
Pronounced / bal'hwarəge/ or / bal'hwarəʃ/  

BARFLOORS CPS S NS632757 1 75m

? Florurs 1755 Roy
Barfloors 1784 TE9/69
Barfloors 1865 OS 1st edn.

308 After back vowels a, o, u.
The OSNB said of this name that it was “sometimes improperly called Balflours by the country people”. That could suggest assimilation to the many bal-names around (e.g. Balquharrage, Baldoran). It could be the bàrr, ridge, above the farm mapped by Roy, whose name might be from Gaelic flùr, flour or flower.

**BARRHILL**  CPS S NS630764 1 90m  

*Barhill* 1768 Kilsyth Rentals  
*Barhill* 1817 Grassom  
*Barhill* 1864 OS 1st edn.

G bàrr, ‘summit, top, hillock’ is a common place-name element in south-western Scotland, and is discussed in Part One, 6.2.c. This farm is indeed situated on a flat-topped ridge of higher ground: although the lateness of the record and its formation indicate it is a Sc name, its relative scarcity as a Sc element perhaps required the epexegetic hill. 1km south is Whitehill, one of the few other farms in the parish with hill as the generic, first recorded 1775 by Roy, now ruinous.

**BENCLOICH**  CPS S NS633781 1 85m  

*Ballyncloich* 1421 *OPS* p. 46 [See under Balcorrach]  
*Ballyncloich* 1545 *RMS* iii 3140  
*Banchloch-West & Eister* 1549 *RMS* iv no. 346  
*Ballincloych* 1553 Prot. Bk. Glas. ii no. 275  
*Bancloch* 1590s Pont 32  
*Bancloch* 1613 *RMS* vii no. 870 [. . . ‘Burbenstounis (vel Birbenstounis) Eister et Wester alias Blan cloch (vel Bancloch) . . .’]  
*Ballincloich* 1613 *RMS* vii no. 870 [. . . ordinando fortalicio de Ballincloich . . .’]  
*Bancloch Wester* 1627 Ret. STL no. 122 [‘An alias of Burbenstounis’]  
*Bandoich* 1654 Blaeu Lennox [The d probably a typesetter’s error for eI]  
*Bankcloich Mill* 1747 Kilsyth Rentals  
*Boncloch Mills* 1755 Roy [Also Tower of Bonclach]  
*Bankcloich* 1769 Kilsyth Rentals [‘Accounts of the Barony of Bankcloich lying within Campsie parish’]  
*Bancloch* 1820 Thomson  
*Bencloich Mill* 1865 OS 1st edn.

G baile + G na + G clach
'Farm of the stone or rock' (*baile na cloiche*)
This farm is situated on the lower slopes of the Campsie Fells, well up from the Glazert Water floodplain, and Bencloich Mains (NS636785) is a further 25m higher where the ground gets steeper. The eponymous rock would possibly be the result of erosion of the steep face of the hill; the ground is studded with huge fallen boulders above this point. The loss of the post-vocalic *l* from the forms has been discussed under Balquharrage above, allowing the unstressed first element *Ban*- to become *Bon*-, and latterly *Ben*-*, the late form possibly by confusion with *G beinn*, ‘hill’, because of its situation. The *OSA* (vol. 15, p. 379) states Gallow Hill (NS638768) is where the Marquis of Kilsyth hanged a servant for theft of silver plate from Bencloich in 1793.

Pronounced /ben'kloix/

**BIRBISTON #** CPS S NS6378 2 85m

*Burbenstounis (vel Birbenstounis) Eister et Wester* 1613 RMS vii no. 870 [Entry continues: ‘alias Blancloich (vel Bancloich)’]

*Bancloch Wester* 1627 Ret. STL no. 122 [alias of Burbenstounis]

*Birshenstoun* 1654 Blaeu Lennox

*Berbistoun* 1755 Roy

*Birbiston, New* 1790s *OSA* vol.15, p.365

*South Birbiston* 1817 Grassom

*South Birbiston* 1865 OS 1st edn.

This would appear to be the *toun* of a person with a surname like Burben, or perhaps the rare Burbone: Black (1946) instances three 17th-century records of Burbone and Burbon, two in Edinburgh, one in Thridpart [county unspecified]. The early 17th-century records seem to indicate that it was a dependant farm of *Bancloich*.

**BIRDSTON** CPS S NS653752 1 44m

*Birdstoun* 1505 RMS ii no. 2816

*Birdistoun* 1526 RMS iii no. 394

*Birdistoun* 1532 RMS iii no. 1212

*Birdstoun* 1654 Blaeu

*Birrstown* 1755 Roy

*Birdston* 1820 Thomson

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309 There is a surname Burben in the USA, which appears to be of Turkish origin.
pn Bird + Sc toun
Black (1846) records the surname in Scotland from the 14th century onwards. Cameron (1892, 213) suggests that it was known locally also as Burston, which accords with Roy’s spelling. During the 20th century, a new farm called Birdstonbank emerged 200m north-west of the original farm. The ground is near the Kelvin and the Glazert and liable to flood, as nearby names Wetshod, Springfield and Springbank, and Puddlehouse # (1865 OS) suggest.

**BLAIRTUMMOCK** CPS S NS587791 1 90m

*Blairtomok* 1613 RMS vii no. 870

*Blairtarnok, Scheels of* 1654 Blaeu [Probably the *rn* is a type-setter’s error for *m*]

*Blairlonnock* 1664 RMS x no. 648 [Probably scribal error *l* for *t*]

*Blair Tumoch* 1755 Roy

*Blairtamnock* 1763 TE9/68 p. 1153

*Blairtumock* 1817 Grassom

G *blàr + G tomach*

‘Bushy or hummocky plain’ (*blàr tomach*)

This is one of three occurrences of this place-name in the AOS, the others being in CND and OMO. It lies beside the level valley running from Strathblane to Clachan of Campsie, at a point where a low rocky hillock protrudes from the flatness.

**BURNFOOT** CPS S NS673761 1 40m

*Burnfoot* 1820 Thomson

In spite of the many burns draining the steep slopes of the Fells, the element *burn* only appears in 4 settlement-names: Woodburn (1820 Thomson), Burnhouse (Roy) - which had its eponymous stream diverted in the early 19th century to provide water for mills - and the pair of Burnfoot and Burnside, which do not appear to be beside proper burns at all. The lie of the land, and in particular the line of the boundary with KSY, might suggest that the Wood Burn (which the boundary follows), before ditching works, originally swung south-west on reaching the floodplain, round the low rise of Inchterf, before entering the Kelvin at NS675754, where the parish boundary still does; and in so doing, came within 250 yards of these two Burn-names. There was another *Burnside* mapped by Roy, near Torrance.
Campsie

**Campsie, Clachan of**

*Campsie* 1165 x 1189 Kel. Lib. 386

*Chamsy* 1165 x 1174 RRS ii p. 202

*Kamsy* 1165 x 1214 Kel. Lib. 13

*Camsy* 1180 Kel. Lib. 413

*Chamsi* 1189 x 1195 RRS ii p. 363

*Camsy* 1195 x 1199 Kel. Lib. 409

*Camsy* c.1200 Kel. Lib. 226

*Campsy* c.1200 Glas. Reg. i no. 103

*Camsy* 1221 Kel. Lib. 230

*Kamsy* 1235 Kel. Lib. 231

*Chamsy* 1243 Kel. Lib. 1243 x 1254

*Campsie* 1590s Pont 32 [Also Muir of Campsie]

*Campsie* 1755 Roy [Also Campsie Kirk]

*Campsie* 1820 Thomson [Also Kirkton]

*Clachan of Campsie* 1865 OS 1st edn.

G *camas* + G locational suffix

‘At the river bend place’ (*camasaidh*)

The original parish church of Campsie lay at the NGR above; the name Clachan of Campsie is now applied to the hamlet, and Campsie Glen to the gorge behind it. It is situated where the Kirk Burn emerges from a deep gorge onto gently sloping terrain, and then bears south-east. Another larger torrent, the Finglen Burn, emerges 200m west, then also turns south-east to parallel the Kirk Burn for c.700m until they join together to form the Glazert Water. Thus the site has flowing water on the west, south and east sides.

The existence of other occurrences of the same name may be helpful in analysing the name. Campsie CRL (near Stanley PER) is situated within a huge bend in the lower Tay, and it was mapped as *Kampsy* by Pont (fragment 25, front). Another Campsie MEV is situated on a wide bend of the River Almond, not far from the CRL instance; whilst East and West Campsie farms LIN (*Campsy* in 1540) stand between the Isla and the Melgam Water at a point where the rivers come twisting together like mating snakes. Further, there are two occurrences of the name in Northern Ireland, Campsie in Derry, and Campsey in Tyrone, which McKay (1999) says are both derived from Irish *camsán*, ‘river bends’. Paul Tempan (pers. comm.) has suggested that the terminal –*ie* and –*ey* indicates a Sc influence (probably from Campsie STL) on the Anglicised ending since Irish –*án* would not
normally produce this. A comparison of the STL Campsie settlement’s position with that of the other Campsies indicates that 3 of the 4 Scottish instances (i.e. CPS, CRL, and LIN), and both Irish examples, are associated with flowing water on three sides, either within a huge bend or between two substantial streams. It is also feasible that, from *cam*, ‘crooked’, derives from an adjectival form *camsach* or *camsaich*, ‘place of [river] bends’: Watson (1926, 439), in a chapter on river-names, wrote: “In numerous compounds the dative is now –isi (written –isidh) in unstressed position at the end of names, e.g. Caolaisidh, ‘at narrow haugh’, Camaisidh, ‘at bent haugh’ . . .”. He did not identify this latter place, but perhaps he took it to be the original G form of Campsie. The later Sc coining310 Haughhead close by is on the same haugh-land, and there was a Ha’-end (perhaps *Haughend) recorded by Cameron (1892, 81).

Pronounced /ˈkamsɪ/  

**CANNERTON** CPS S NS653762 1 50m

Cannerton 1755 Roy  
Cannertyne 1817 Grassom  
Canderton 1839 RHP40205  
Cannerton 1865 OS 1st edn.

Sc *channer* + Sc *toun*  
‘Gravel farm’

This was situated close to the Glazert, where a large spread of glacio-lacustrine sands and gravels is located abutting the river’s alluvial deposits311.

**CAPIESTON** CPS S NS623787 1 80m

? Campnistoun 1584 RSS viii no. 1940 [*Balcarroch* on the east, Innertethie on the south, Campnistoun on the south towards the east, Bancleroch on the west]  
? Tamplistoun 1599 RMS vi no. 894 [*Camps* (inter terras de Balcorrache ex orient, Inverteithe ex australi, Tamplistoun ex australi versus orientem, Bancleroche ex occiden.’)]

Calpistounis, Thre (vel Calpmestounis) 1613 RMS vii no. 870  
Calpistounis, Thrie 1627 Ret. STL no. 122  
Chapestoun 1654 Blaeu  
Calpstounes 1664 RMS xi no. 648 [*... The Three Calpstounes...*]

310 Cameron (1892, 94) said that the hamlet was not very old, and its feus were first charged in 1735. First mapped 1865.

311 Information from OS Drift Geology map Sheet 31W.
The variability of forms makes any interpretation problematic. The presence of s before toun could suggest a personal name, perhaps Camp or indeed Campsie, both attested in Black (1946). To add to the confusion created by the varying forms listed here, Blaeu’s map also records a Champrestoun (perhaps 1km away), which also appears in the 1613 RMS record as Champmestoun, and which may be the same as the 1584 record, a possible metathetical form of Campsie’s toun.

CARLSTON CPS S NS630747 1 55m

Caristoun 1458 RMS ii no. 634
Carlstoun 1543 RSS iii no. 564
Carlstoun 1654 Blaeu
Carlston 1817 Grassom
Carlston, East & West & Upper 1865 OS 1st edn.

This is probably the toun of one Charles, particularly as it has the genitival s; although Black (1946) says that the surname was rarely used prior to the reign of Charles I, which began over 80 years after the first record here. Conceivably it is from Sc carl, ‘a man of the common (esp. peasant) class; a husbandman or rustic’ (DOST). In this context there may be a relevance in the lines of an old doggerel noted by Cameron (1892, 205): “The eleven ploughs o’ Bo’grochan were acquired at that time / By eleven sturdy carles, as they ca’ed them lang syne”\(^{312}\). In England, the common place-name Charlton or Carlton comes from the related OE ceorl, ‘churl, freeman, peasant’ (EPNE). However the medial s indicates a personal name, as discussed in Part One, section 7.1.a.

CLOCHCORE CPS V(S) NS602777 1 185m

Clochor 1613 RMS vii no. 870
Clochter (vel Clocher) 1627 Ret. STL no. 122
Clochtour 1647 Ret. STL no. 187

\(^{312}\) This refers to the sale of the eleven ploughgates of Balgrochan in the 1630s (see under Balgrochan [N], above): the doggerel was recited to Cameron many years previously by the ‘late laird Maitland’.
Campsie

Clochcar 1654 Blaeu
Cloichtor 1664 RMS xi no. 648
Clochcore 1865 OS 1st edn.

The earliest record suggests G clach, ‘stone, rock’, perhaps with odhar, ‘dun-coloured’. It is situated high on poor muirland, which could indicate G clacharie, which Watson (1926, 135) says is ‘stony place’, and probably the root of Clacharie Burn KSY. Blaeu mapped a hill in the Campsie Fells as Monclochar [ill], perhaps containing the same element: it may indeed have been the transhumance moor (G moine, ‘moss’) for Clochor farm. The first two records would seem to indicate that the t and the second c were later intrusions\(^{313}\).

CRAIGBARNET  CPS S NS593790 1 85m

Cragbernard 1486 RMS ii no.1653
Cragbernard 1502 ER xii, p.1 [‘. . . Johannem Striveling de Cragbernard. . .’]
Cragbernard 1508 RMS ii no. 3237
Cragbarnet 1545 RSS iii no. 1464
Cragbarnet 1549 RMS iv no. 346
Cragbarnat 1565 RMS iv no. 1623
Cragbarnard 1580 RMS v no. 76
Craig Bernard 1590s Pont 32
Kraigbarett 1654 Blaeu
Craig Barnett 1755 Roy
Craigbaronet 1783 TE9/68 p. 1153
Craigbarnet 1817 Grassom

G creag +? pn Bernard or ? G beàrn
There is no obvious crag at or above the farm, although there is a distinctive one on the hill-face about 1km north-west: the estate, which was extensive, included this crag (it still does\(^{314}\), and probably took its name from it. The earlier forms might suggest that the specific is from the name Bernard, which Black (1946) states was current from late 12th century, and must have been a prestigious name since the Abbot of Arbroath who proclaimed Scotland’s independence to the Pope in 1320 was one. Cameron (1892, 174-176) claims that one Elena, great-grand-daughter of the Alwyn the 2nd Earl of Lennox, and

\(^{313}\)Letters c and t looked similar in scribal records.
\(^{314}\)Information from the farmer 22/06/11.
daughter of his grandson Finlay of Campsie, married a Bernard de Erth\textsuperscript{315} in 1271, and that her one-third portion of the Campsie estate was named after him\textsuperscript{316}. However the PoMS database\textsuperscript{317}, while confirming Bernard’s existence and marriage to Elena, does not substantiate the link to this parish: relevant documents in its database concern lands further west in DNB, around Edinbarnet, Cochno, Faifley, Bachan # and Drumcreve #, c.NS5074. There is another possibility, comparing the name Edinbarnet DNB (\textit{Edenbernan} 1182 x 1199 \textit{Lenn. Cart.} 12), which Taylor (2006b, 34) derives from \textit{G aodann} + \textit{beàrnan}, the hill-face at the little gap: if this was \textit{G creag} + \textit{beàrn}, the specific would refer to the obvious east-west gap here between the northern hills and southern moorlands. Perhaps it originated as \textit{creag na beirn}, but by association with Bernard de Erth, took on the later form ending in \textit{d} or \textit{t}.

**CRAIGEND** CPS S NS591786 1 85m

\textit{Craigend, E. & W.} 1613 RMS vii no.870

\textit{Craigend, & Wester Craigend} 1755 Roy

This farm stands on the flat valley floor of the Pow Burn, and the name may come from the small outcrop running along the high ground just south of it.

**CRAIGENGLEN #** CPS S NS622755 1 105m

\textit{Craigenglen} 1865 OS 1\textsuperscript{st} edn.

\textit{G creag} + \textit{G an} + \textit{G gleann}

‘Crag at the glen’ (\textit{creag a’ ghlinne})

This farm stood above a steep stream bank, at the southern end of a small glen, the upper reaches of which are named Glenwhapple (possibly \textit{gleann a’ chapuill}, ‘horse glen’). Also nearby lay Glenwynd #, perhaps \textit{gleann uaine}, ‘green glen’.

**CROSSHOUSE** CPS S NS616793 1 80m

? \textit{Corsatrik} 1486 RMS ii no. 1653 [“... terras de Cragbernard, Balgrochqueris, Corsatrik ... ”]

\textsuperscript{315} Also known as Bernard of Airth, born c.1238.

\textsuperscript{316} The current farmer, who says he is 6\textsuperscript{th} or 7\textsuperscript{th} generation here, had heard from family history that the name had come from a Norman knight (possibly a reference to Bernard’s French-style surname), and certainly knew of the old ‘Bernard’ form of the name.

\textsuperscript{317} \url{http://db.poms.ac.uk/record/factoid/64105/#} and \url{http://db.poms.ac.uk/record/factoid/48156/#}
The farm is situated near the line of the Crow Road, and the name may refer to the crossing of the hills it makes. The 1486 form may refer to the same place – it is located between other identifiable places – and may represent a metathesized cross with rig. The farm shown as W. Crosshouse on Roy is now this Crosshouse farm: the farm shown as Crosshouse on Roy has gone: there is another Crosshouse less than 2km west at NS598790, still within CPS.

**CROW ROAD**  CPS O NS6279

*Crow road* 1795 OSA vol. 15 p. 352
*Craw Road* 1865 OS 1st edn.

This is now the B822 from Lennoxtown to Fintry, slicing diagonally up the face of the Campsies then over the hill massif, cresting at 337m. It may derive from *G crodh*, ‘cattle’, perhaps from their transhumant passage to summer pastures on the moors\(^{318}\). There is a Drove Hill near its highest point at NS651826, and the OS 1st edition shows two Drove Gates, one on or by the road itself, the other on the Bin Burn 1km east: the OSNB says of this name that it is “in connection with this ancient road for cattle from the north of Scotland to England.”\(^{319}\).

**DRUMAIRN**  CPS S NS671778 1 135m

*Druearn* 1817 Grassom
*Dunearn* 1822 Thomson
*Drumairn* 1865 OS 1st edn.

\(G druim + G feàrna\)

? ‘Alder ridge’ (*druim fheàrna*)

This is now a ruin, not surprising considering its agricultural marginality on the higher slopes of the hills.

Pronounced /dram'ern/

\(^{318}\) That transhumance was practised is discussed under Baldorran above.

\(^{319}\) Haldane’s *Drove Roads of Scotland* does NOT show a drove road here, although one is mapped running west-east along the Endrick – Carron valleys just north.
DRUMBAIN  CPS S NS614749 1 90m

_Drumhill_ 1817 Grassom
_Drumbain_ 1864 OS 1st edn.

? G _druim_ + G _bàn_

‘White ridge’
Ostensibly a G name – ‘white’ would perhaps refer to the paler grasses on the ridge – the earlier recording as Drumhill, and the existence 600m away of a farm Drumfarm # (1864 OS 1st edn.), of which it may have been the higher ‘hill’ farm, indicates at least the possibility of a Sc form _drum_, in which case _Drumhill_ was changed to Drumbain perhaps by an antiquarian.

DRUMMAILING  #  CPS S NS633779 1 75m

_Drum Ellin_ 1755 Roy
_Drum Millan_ 1767 Kilsyth Rentals
_Drummailling_ 1822 Thomson
_Drummilian Park_ 1840s NSA vol. 8, p. 241
_Drummailling_ 1865 OS 1st edn.

G _druim_ + ? G _muileann_

‘Mill ridge’ (_druim muilinn_)  
Although this is on a low ridge, it stands directly above what Roy’s map identifies as the Bancloch Mills. The Sc term _mailing_, ‘rented farm’ was used quite a bit in the KSY a few km east (discussed under Mailings KSY), and it is possible that there was late assimilation to this from the earlier G specific.

DYKE FARM  CPS S NS673771 1 80m

_Dyke_ 1755 Roy
_Dyke_ 1820 Thomson
_Dyke Farm_ 1865 OS 1st edn.

Sc _dyke_

‘Ditch’
The OSNB says that the previous two leases contained reference to a Dyke Hill, but that this name is no longer known; it may refer to the low rise immediately west of the
farmhouse. Running to the north side of this particular rise is a 150m long dike or ditch, straight and apparently man-made, which takes in a stream running eastwards but dispatches it running westwards to Antermony Loch – perhaps this is the eponymous dyke. Sc dyke in place-names often refers to a wall (e.g. in the common name Dykehead), but this farm is nowhere near the head-dyke enclosing farmland: the lost Dykefoot was however at the downslope end. Roy’s map shows High Dykes # (c.NS6478), where the kirk session met in 1701.

EARL’S SEAT
CPS/SBL/FTY R NS569838 1 578m

Erlsfell 1654 Blaeu Stirlingshire
Earl’s Seat 1795 OSA vol. 18 p. 578 [Strathblane parish account]
Earl’s Seat 1817 Grassom

This is the highest point in the range of hills now known as the Campsie Fells, and lies on the boundary of CPS, SBL and KLN. It is reasonable to suppose the specific refers to the title of the Earldom of Lennox, the last holder of which was Esme Stewart who died in 1583, whose heirs were titled Dukes. The name might have been given locally at that time in that Earl’s memory. Blaeu’s map was based on Pont 32, which was considerably added to by Robert Gordon, particularly in this western part of the county, and he may have learned of the name, perhaps in wider use by the mid-17th century. Earl’s Burn (NS583833) and Little Earl hill (NS567828, 504m) are derivative.

Blaeu’s generic fell is interesting: although the hills are now known as the Campsie Fells (first recorded as such in Roy), fell is a toponym largely confined to western and south-western Scotland, a loan-word from ON fjall. The nearest individual summits bearing the generic are Goat Fell on Arran, and Culter Fell LAN, both c.70km distant: the former is ON (Cox, 2009), the latter a transferred name from the Pennines (Drummond, 2007, 177). The apparent switch from fell to seat may reflect the fact that the latter was a toponym often used in Scotland to denote an important person – thus Arthur’s Seat, and the twenty hills called King’s Seat; while conversely, perhaps the plural generic Fells was applied to this range from this singular example. The concept of a hill ‘range’ with a plural form of name (The Xs) seems to date from the 17th century on: in 1644, the area now called the

320 Cameron 1892.
321 There is another Earl’s Seat, also within Lennox, in the Kilpatricks at NS4779.
322 Blaeu’s map has The Ochels and Penthland Hills: the latter group was first recorded in a plural form in 1642 (RMS ix no. 1069)
Fells, was described thus: “... a great moor [my emphasis] beginning at Graymscastell [Sir John de Graham’s Castle NS6885] then to the Cory of Balglash [Corrie of Balglass NS5985] then to Drawguyin [Dumgoyne NS5482] then to Kilsyth then to Terduff [Dundaff Hill NS7384] which is 3 mile down upon Carroun [Carron] then to Meckle Binn [Meikle Bin NS6682] upon head of Carroun, it is cald in the west part the moor of Blayne [Strathblane Hills] and at the east end the Moor of Campsie from the kirk of Campsie which is upon the head of the Glasdur [Glazert] Water” (Macfarlane’s Geographical Collections, vol. 2, p. 581). Thus, it was perceived not so much as a range of hills as two stretches of moorland.

**FINGLEN**  
CPS R NS5881 1 300m

*Fynglenane 1333 x 1364 Lenn. Cart. p. 52*
*Fynglenane 1423 Quoted in Fraser (1874, ii p. 412) [*’... omnes terras circa rivulum de Fynglenane ex parte orientali’*]
*Finglen 1654 Blaeu*
*Finglen Burn 1817 Grassom*

**G fionn + G gleann or G gleannan**

‘Fair, white [little] glen’ (*fionn ghleann [an]*)

In G toponyms, *gleann* as generic is normally in initial position (e.g. Glencoe), but *fionn* frequently precedes a generic (e.g. Fionn Allt, Fionn Bheinn). This a very distinctive feature, cleaving the hill mass for 6km, with steep sides in places dropping over 200m into the glen: the Finglen Burn drains an area of c.10km$^2$ of hill ground. The powerful stream has several waterfalls in its lower reaches where it drops over 130m in 2km, the two largest falls being White Spout and Black Spout. Just below these a mill was established at Glenmill (q.v.), using the stream’s plentiful power. Perhaps the colour white referred to the foaming torrent as it spilled over these falls. Alternatively, Watson (1926, 448) suggests in that *fion* can have an old meaning of ‘holy, blessed’, e.g. the river *Fionntág* [Fintag] flowing from Loch Moy. Given the religious importance of the Campsie church near its mouth, this is not improbable as a meaning. A house beside the stream at NS6079 called *Finglenbank* (1817 Grassom) was Finglen Cottage in 1865 (OS).

**GARMORE**  
CPS S NS647784 1 180m

*Garmore 1755 Roy*
*Garmore 1820 Thomson*
*Garmore 1864 OS 1st edn.*
The lack of forms makes the etymology difficult, although the second element looks like G mòr, ‘big’, common in place-names: it is conceivably a gart name, but the forms do not support it, and it is a long way from most instances of gart. It is close to an antiquity mapped as Maiden Castle, a common name throughout Britain applied to forts or earthworks - RCAHMS list 15 in Scotland, and it says of this one (ID 45177) that it was a motte and bailey structure323, so perhaps the first element is caer, ‘fort’.

GLASKELL

Glaskell 1208 x 1214 Reg. Glas. p. 88 ['... the land of Glaskell (which is in Campsy)...']

Glaskell 1217 Quoted Fraser 1874 p. 401; Chrtr. 202 [Grant by Maldoune, 3rd Earl of Lennox, to Malcolm son of Duncan, and his sister Eve: ‘... Glaskell, Brengoene, et caracatum et dimidiam de Kelnasydhe ...’]

Glaskel 1251 Quoted Fraser 1874 p. 405; Chrtr. 208 ['... de terris de Glaskhel, Brengoenis et de una carucata terre et dimidia de Kelnasydhe ...']

Gleswellis 1539 RMS iii no. 2095 [half of the lands of Gleswellis then known as Fannochhauch [Finnich Haugh # FTY 1865 OS] and Myddilthrid ... and which the king has incorporated in the free barony of Wester-Kilsyth ...]

Gleswallis 1647 RS58/8 f.258, ['... the lands of Gleswallis with the pertinents called Finnoche Hauch and Midilthrid ...'].

? glas coille

? ‘Green wood’

The whereabouts of Glaskell are suggested by the 1208 x 1214 charter detailed in the Introduction, and would appear to be land between the Carron and the Meikle Bin324, (i.e. that part of CPS disjoined to FTY either before or during the 1649 transfer of other parts), viz. “... the land of Glaskell (which is in Campsy) all the way to the water of Carroun ...” Another clue to the location appears to lie in Blaeu’s map of Lennox, where a left bank tributary of the upper Carron is named as Damchel b[urn], which may contain the same second element. The place named Gleswells or Gleswalls appears to have lain in this area.

323 Coates (2006, 5-60), contains a full discussion of the provenance of the name, and a list of instances in the UK. There are at least 9 instances in Scotland: it is possible the name was applied here by an antiquarian with some awareness of onomastic traditions relating to Edinburgh, the castle rock having once been labelled thus.

324 Its summit is now in FTY, and the Bin Burn on its west, running north to the Endrick, now marks the CPS boundary.
referred to in the 1539 and 1647 records; the lost *Finnich-haugh* is named *Fennauch* in the 1208 x 1214 charter, and still stood at the time of the 1865 OS 1st edn., at NS677846. Perhaps *Gleswalls* or *Gleswells* be a mis-transcription of *Glaskell*.

**GLENMILL**  CPS S NS604793 1 105m  
*Glenmylne* 1613 *RMS* vii no. 870 ['... cum molendino lie Greinmill (vel Glenmylne) de Craigbarnett ... ']

*Glen-mylne de Craigbarnet* 1627 *Ret. STL* no. 122  
*Glenmil* 1654 *Blaeu*  
*Glenmill* 1817 *Grassom*

*Sc glen* + *Sc miln*  
The *Sc glen* is used here as an adjectival noun to designate the mill. This stood on the banks of the steep-sided Finglen (q.v.), below two large waterfalls, and using the water’s considerable power to run the mill. By the time of the OS 1st edition it had become a bleach works, and it still functions today as a furniture manufactory.

**GLORAT**  CPS S NS641778 1 80m  
*Glorethe* c.1358 *RMS* i App. ii no. 1137, Index A  
*Gloreth* c.1358 *RMS* i App. ii no.1139, Index A ['Carta Gilberti de Insula de Gloret': Index B has ‘to Gilbert of Insula, of the other half of the lands of Gloret’]

*Glorate* 1450 *RMS* ii no. 323  
*Glorate* 1508 *RMS* ii no. 3237  
*Glorat* 1526 *RSS* i no. 3497  
*Glorettis, Eister & Wester* 1580 *RMS* v no. 76  
*Gloret* 1590s Pont 32  
*Glorattis* 1613 *RMS* vii no. 870 ['... terrarum de Eister et Wester Glorattis cum lie Maynis de Gloratt ... ']

*Gloratt* 1755 *Roy*  
*Gloart* 1820 *Thomson*  
*Glorat House* 1865 OS 1st edn. [Also *Glorat Mill*]

Watson (1926, 444-5) wrote: “The ending –*ad*, -*aid*, representing an early –*ant*- is not uncommon in Irish names of places and streams . . . The reduction of –*nt*- began before the Ogham period and has gone on ever since . . . it is therefore certain that any ancient name in -*nt*- will suffer reduction of *n* when taken over into Gaelic.” He goes on to say: “In
stream-names this not uncommon . . . Glorat, near Lennoxtown in Stirlingshire, is for Glóraid, ‘babbling stream’, from glór, voice, speech.” Glorat House is situated near a shelf of ground where the Langy Burn emerges from its torrent stage, to flow more gently – ‘babbling’ implies a gentle sound - before dropping to the Glazert. Nicolaisen (2011, 25) has established that over 50 Scottish hydronyms (of which 20 are G) derive from the noise they make. Coincidentally, and appropriate to its etymology, the Glorat estate now supplies Marks and Spencer with its ‘Scottish’ brand of bottled water. One low hill on the estate was known in the 19th century as Mount of Glorat, and this is the root of the reservoir name Mount Dam (NS646769).

Pronounced /glor′ət/

GOYLE BRIDGE CPS O, S NS653745 1 45m

Inchgogyl 1590s Pont 32

Lands of Goyle 1649 quoted in Cameron (1892, 215) [‘. . . the lands of Ellishaugh #, which in 1649 were bounded . . . on the east by the lands of Goyle, hence the name of the bridge over the Kelvin . . .’]

en Goyle + SSE bridge

The Goyle Bridge crosses the Kelvin c.100m upstream from its junction with the Luggie, and c.150m downstream of its junction with the Glazert. The bridge’s name derives from the lands of that name, which would have been the specific in Pont’s Inchgogyl, from G innis a’ ghobhail, ‘water-meadow of the fork’, referring to the confluence, one of several local inch-names.

HAYSTON CPS S NS641744 45m

Hawiston 1505 RMS ii no. 2816
Hawstoun 1526 RMS iii no. 594
Hawystoun 1579 RMS iv no. 2902
Havystoun 1611 RMS vii no. 510
Hawystoun 1630 Ret. STL no. 139
Hayston 1654 Blaeu
Haystoun 1755 Roy
Haystonn 1817 Grassom

pn Haw + Sc toun
Although the later forms look like the (common) surname Hay + Sc toun, the early forms point to the surname Haw – Black (1946) lists a John Haw who held land in Glasgow before 1494 – or Hawie, which Black says is a form of Howie; this latter would better account for the ie or y that occurs in most forms. This name is one of a sizeable number of toun-names in CPS, many also first recorded in the 16th century, and possibly influenced by the proximity to the market at Kirkintilloch (discussed more fully in Part One, sections 1c and 7.1.a). Apart from those 9 head-worded in this parish analysis there were another 6: Hunterston # (Huterstoun 1654, Hunterston 1865 OS), Kithtoun and Kirkton (both see under Ballencleroch), Lukeston (Lookston 1755 Roy), Netherton #, and Westerton.

**HOLE**

CPS S NS618788 1 80m

*Hoill, E & W 1627 Ret. STL no. 122

*The Hole 1755 Roy

*Hole 1820 Thomson*

Sc hole (also holl), ‘hollow’ is a common toponym throughout Scotland, and in the AOS was also found in this simplex form in BDK and OMO (both now lost), and in CND (Holehead, Hole 1553); there are 10 other AOS names with the element as a generic (e.g. Holehills NMO, Bogleshole OMO). The CPS hill Holehead (NS617826) is probably named from the hollow or shallow corrie it stands above, as the upper part of the eastern corrie is Holeface. In CPS there also lay the lost names Goolyhole (Grassom, c.NS6079), and Sandyhole (c.1630 Cameron 1892, 207).

**INCHBELLE**

CPS S NS664754 1 45m

*Inchbellie 1577 Wigton Chart. Chest no. 119

*Inchbelly 1590s Pont 32

*Inchbellies 1606 Ret. STL no.53

*Inchbelly 1755 Roy

*Inchbelly 1817 Grassom

*Inchbelly 1822 Thomson

*Inchbelly 1865 OS 1st edn.

*Inchbelle 2007 OS Explorer*

G innis + ? G bealaidh or ? G baile

‘Broomy water-meadow’ or ‘farm water-meadow’ (innis bealaidh or innis baile)
Broom (*Cytisus scoparius*) grows unchecked on uncultivated ground, and with a practical use for making the implement of the same name in English. The suffix *bellie* / *y* appears in Galloway names like Corbelly and Edinbellie325, probably respectively from G *corr*, ‘snout, horn, end’ and G *aodann*, ‘face’: in these, and perhaps in this instance, G *baile*, ‘farm’, acts as a qualifying specific. The change in the final letter from *y* to *e* on OS maps took place sometime between the 4th edition (1928) and the Landranger series in the 1980s. Pronounced /ɪntʃˈbɛli/ or /ɪntʃˈbɛl/

**INCHBRECK**

CPS S NS661752 1 40m


*Inchbreak* 1590s Pont 32

*Inchbrew* 1606 *Ret. STL* no.53

*Inchbrack* 1755 Roy

*Inchbrack* 1817 Grassom

*Inchbrack* 1822 Thomson

G *innis* + G *breac*

‘Speckled water-meadow’ (*innis bhreac*)

Although Sc *inch* is a loan-word from G *innis*, several of the *inch* names here near the Kelvin – Glazert confluence have G specifics326 and are thus names where the G generic has been assimilated to a Sc form. Standing close to the (modern course of the) Kelvin, this is one of a number of places whose names denote that they were ‘islands’ of slightly higher ground above the flood plain. Watson (2002, 76-77) discussed how the original meaning of an island became, on the mainland, almost exclusively to mean ‘haugh’, or waterside meadow. G *breac* is an adjective commonly used in place-names for speckled, pie-bald, or patchy vegetated ground – there are for example over fifty hills called Beinn *Bhreach*327.

**INNERTEDIE** #

CPS S NS6178 3

*Lanortayday* 1333 x 1364 *Lenn. Cart.* p. 52 [Perhaps a scribal error for *Inartayday*]

*Invertady* 1545 *RMS* iii no. 3140 [“... *Balcoruoch* et *Invertady* (John Lennox of Wodheid). . .”]

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325 Respectively NX9862 and NX5789.

326 Inchbreck, Inchterf, Inchbelle. Another three, in KSY (former CPS) appear to be Sc formations – Inchwood, Inchlees, and Netherinch.

327 Drummond (2007, 114).
From the 1613 record, this probably lay south of the Glazert, near the confluence of the Finglen and Kirk Burns. It contains *G inbhir*, ‘mouth of’ [a river], often appearing in place-names as *inver-* or *inner-* (e.g. Inveroran, Innerleithen). Beveridge (1923, 112) suggests a confluence with another stream: “We have excellent authority for stating that Lennox Castle stands upon the ‘Garden of Woodhead’, which is described in old documents as the ‘Mains of Invertady’ in distinction from the farm which was the ‘Netherton of Invertady’[^328^], and further that there are indications of a former burn through the parks of Woodhead, apparently falling into the Glazert rivulet[^329^]. The “Tady” or “Tethie” Burn is not now locally known[^330^].” Some of the later forms resemble the name of the river Teith, over the north side of the Campsie Fells; Watson (1926, 113) states that the Menteith region is in *G Tèadhaich*, but says “the meaning of Teith is obscure to me.” The name Cumroch Brae, well-known locally and still a street-name, ran from the Clachan towards Lennoxtown; it is probably from *G comrach*, ‘confluence’.

[^328^] Netherton survived until recently at NS612780.

[^329^] Streams cannot easily disappear: it seems to me that the Finglen Burn is the prime candidate for the ‘lost’ stream name; I discuss it in Part One, section 3.

[^330^] Beveridge (1923, xiv) says there are 7 other occurrences of *inver* in STL.
seems to have conflated Pont’s two forms *Inschah* and *Inchgogyl* to produce *Inchgeanshachy*.

**KEIRHILL** CPS S NS677777 1 105m

*Keerhill* 1755 Roy

*Keirhill* 1820 Thomson

*Keirhill* 1865 OS 1st edn

Sc *keir*, ‘the name given, in some parts of Scotland, to an ancient fortification’ (*SND*) - a reflex from Brit *caer*\(^{331}\) - is a possible source here: there is another Keir Hill (NS601789) in the parish, on a low hillock with an apparent earthwork to the west and a standing stone beside it\(^{332}\). There is no archaeological evidence to justify the term here, but there is a prehistoric fort further along the face of the fells, at Meikle Reive (NS641788)\(^{333}\): *SND* says Sc *reeve*, ‘circular sheep pen . . . applied by extension to a prehistoric hill-fort’. Nearby is mapped Maiden Castle, discussed under Garmore above.

**KILWINNET** CPS S NS607790 1 80m

*Kylkynnet* n.d. *RMS* i App ii no. 1217 [Index A ‘Jacobi Blair de terris de *Kylkynnet*’; Index B ‘To James Blair of the lands of *Kilkennet* in comitatu de Lennox vic Dumbarton’]

*Kylwynnet* 1430 *RMS* ii no. 159

*Kilwynnet* 1489 *RMS* ii no. 1840

*Kilwinnet* 1503 *RMS* ii no. 2711


*Kilwynnet* 1565 *RMS* iv no. 1623

*Kilwynneis* 1580 *RMS* v no. 76

*Kilvynnetis, E, W & M 1627 Ret. STL* no. 122

*Kilwinnets* 1654 Blaeu

*Kiluongett* 1755 Roy

*Kilwinnit* 1817 Grassom

*Kilwinnet, Lower & Upper* 1865 OS 1st edn.

\(^{331}\) See *PNF5* Glossary, under *keir*

\(^{332}\) Canmore ID 205385. Nothing is recorded bar the stone.

\(^{333}\) Canmore ID 45194.
G cill, ‘church, chapel’ is often anglicised to *kil-, but usually with name of a saint (e.g. Kilmarnock), whilst G coille, ‘wood’ can produce the same form, as in Kilsyth KSY (q.v.). There is no evidence of any saint bearing a name that would fit this place. If the earliest forms are authentic, the specific resembles Kennet CLA, whose etymology is unknown.

Pronounced /kɪl'wɪnət/

**KINCAID**

CPS S NS652757 1 40m

*Kyncaith* 1238 Lenn. Cart. p. 30
*Kincaid* 1487 RMS ii no. 1686
*Kincaid* 1530 RMS iii no. 983
*Kenked* 1590s Pont 32
*Kincaidis Mekill and Litill* 1606 Ret. STL no. 53
*Kincaid* 1755 Roy

G ceann + ? Brit *cēt*

‘Head of the wood’

Black (1946) says of the surname Kincaid that it was “of territorial origin from the lands of Kincaid in the parish of Campsie.” The name is clearly of some antiquity, and the second element may represent Brit *cēt*, ‘wood’, as appears in Dalkeith, Bathgate, Pencaitland, etc:

BLITON under cēt states that: “The possibility that apparently Gaelic place-names with -cha[i]dh disguise an earlier Brittonic form with -cę:d should not be overlooked.” As with nearby Kirkintilloch (at one stage *caer-pen-tulach*), its name may represent a Brit name (*pen cēt*) part-evolved to G *ceann cēt*: the name Kinkell, less than 2km west and probably situated on the Kincaid estate, may represent a fuller evolution to G ceann coille, while Woodhead (q.v.) is the full translation to SSE.

Pronounced /kɪn'ked/
either partially adapting an earlier Pictish *Pencell(i), or treating the second element as an existing name, thus ‘end or head of (a place, area or territory called *Cell(i), which itself may derive from a Pictish word for woodland.” Of course this refers to the east of Scotland, whilst here Brittonic not Pictish would be the source language. While the forms here recorded are late, the geographic position on the edge of the higher poorer ground, which would have been a place for tree cover (see Kincaid above) rather than farming, strengthens this possibility.

Pronounced /kin'kɛl

**LENNOXTOWN**  CPS S NS630776 1 70m

*Lennoxmylne* 1613 RMS vii no. 870 [‘... cum molendino nuncupato *Lennoxmylne.’]

*Lennoch* 1654 Blaeu

*Lenox Milne* 1664 RMS x no. 648

*Lennox Mills* 1755 Roy

*Lennox Town* 1817 Grassom

*Lennoxtown* 1840s NSA

CPS lay wholly within the ancient earldom of Lennox, which comprised DNB and much of STL. The earldom was replaced by a dukedom in 1581 – a farm *Dukedoms* # appears on Roy’s map, perhaps referring humorously to this change. However, the name Lennox persisted, and this mill – and later the town – was named after it. Cameron (1896, 103) says that the settlement was originally known as Newtown of Campsie, though he gives no dates, and certainly the modern form is late. The nearby Lennox Castle, built in 1837-1841 for John Kincaid-Lennox, whose claim to the earldom of Lennox was rejected, was clearly named in consequence of his claim: it subsequently became a psychiatric hospital, but is now demolished, while the less grand but more practical Lennoxtown thrives.

**MILTON OF CAMPSIE**  CPS S NS652768 1 55m

*Milton* 1865 OS 1st edn.

This is a very late name, not even appearing in the mid-1840s *NSA*: even as late as the OS 4th edn., 1924, it was still simply Milton, the addition ‘of Campsie’ presumably done nationally to avoid postal confusion with other Miltons. The name had a certain logic, in

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334 Groome’s Gazetteer, published 1890s, states of Lennoxtown that it “was founded a century since”.

335 Keay (1994, 616).
that there was a mill (unnamed) on the Glazert, and Grassom’s 1817 map indicates two
mills less than 1km upstream, Newmill (Roy) and Glorat Mill. Roy’s map also shows –
where Milton now stands – French Mills (Frechmill 1654 Blaeu\textsuperscript{336}): local historian
Cameron (1892, appendix, 5-6) states that calico printing (i.e. the work done in these
mills), was introduced to Britain by French Protestants after the Edict of Nantes 1685 – but
this post-dates Blaeu’s recording of the name. The OSA stated that the mill was set up in
1785, but this post-dates both Blaeu and Roy’s mapping of it.

**MUCKCROFT**

CPS S NS637766 1 60m

*Mukarycht* 1423 x 1430 *RMS* ii no. 165

*Mukrath* 1458 *RMS* ii no. 634

*Mwkcroft, Eister & Westir & Litill* 1553 *Prot. Bk. Glasgow* p. 166

*Mukcroft, Eister, Wester et Midil* 1627 *Ret. STL* no. 122

*Muckrachs* 1654 Blaeu [Also Mukrachs]

*Muckritt* 1755 Roy [Also *Er. & Wr Muckritt*, and *Muirhead of Muckritt*]

*Muckcroft, Wester & Easter & Middle* 1769 Kilsyth Rentals [*‘Accounts of the Barony
of Bankcloich lying within Campsie parish’*]

*Muckcroft* 1817 Grassom

**G mucrach**

‘Place of pigs’

There is another Muckcroft 7km south-east of this occurrence, in CAD; they share at least
did however develop differently, for whilst the CAD instance has forms ending in –raw or
–ray until the first appearance of –croft in the early 18\textsuperscript{th} century, the CPS instance has –
croft from the 16\textsuperscript{th} century, albeit not consistently thereafter; possibly this CPS form
influenced the later CAD form. Watson (1926, 138) defines G *mucrach*, as ‘place of
swine’, a meaning he etymologises *Muckraw* Lothian from (147), a form which
corresponds to some of the CAD forms. The element *croft*, ‘small-holding’ (*DOST*), a
loan-word into Sc from OE, probably came to replace the second syllable in an attempt to
make it intelligible to Sc speakers. The rearing of pigs would be an important function in
the medieval rural economy, worthy of a place-name celebrating it. Unfortunately the word
*muck* has a negative connotation for modern property owners, and Easter Muckcroft is now
called Lennox Lea, while Wester Muckcroft is Cherry Tree Cottage.

\textsuperscript{336} Pont 32 does not have this: but Gordon was involved in preparing this map for Blaeu, so he may
have added it c.1630.
NEWLANDS  CPS S NS607765 1 205m

Newlands 1865 OS 1st edn.

This high, isolated farm, now surrounded by conifer plantings, has a name reflecting the fact of its late establishment: it was originally known as Cock-my-Lane, a form discussed under Cockmylane NMO.

PARKSTONE  CPS S NS628787 2 80m

Parkistoun 1627 Ret. STL no. 122
Parkstoun 1654 Blaeu
Parkstone 1755 Roy
Parkston 1820 Thomson
Parkston 1865 OS 1st edn.

pn Park + Sc toun

Park, according to Black (1946) was a surname quite common in the west of Scotland, including one who was a presbyter of Glasgow diocese in the 15th century. Parkhouse (Roy) lay near Torrance, some distance away, now Meadowbank; it probably contained Sc pak, ‘a tract of land in which beasts of chase were kept; a piece of enclosed woodland or forest. Land set aside for recreation; gardens. A meadow or pasturage.’ (DOST). Roy’s map showed it enclosed with hedges or trees.

SHIELDS  CPS S NS657781 1 150m

Shelso 1654 Blaeu
Shiels 1654 Roy
Shiels 1820 Thomson
Shields 1865 OS 1st edn.

Sc shiel, ‘sheepcot, a rough shelter for sheep or cattle and their herds in a remote place, specif. one used in the summer when sheep and cattle were removed to higher and more distant pastures’ (SND), is a definition that might apply to the origin of this farm, high up the scarp slope of the Fells, but clearly it was built into a more permanent dwelling, after the age of transhumance. Within the AOS, the element also occurs on the high ground of

337 Cameron (1892, 204)
NMO (three instances), whose forms – like this one – show variation between *shiel(s)* and *shield(s)*. The importance of sheep rearing is illustrated further by the names of Baught Glen (NS643785) and Pattie’s Bughts (NS585778) both from Sc *bucht* (also *boucht*, *bought*), ‘sheep-fold, a milking fold for ewes’ (*DOST*), both on high ground, and Sheep Linn (NS612802) in the Kirkton Glen. Also, the story behind Maggie Lapslie’s Knowe (NS608801), according to Cameron (1892, 81) is that she was a sheep stealer who died *in flagrante* trapped beneath a beast she’d stolen as she crossed a fence nearby!

**SPOUTHEAD**

CPS S NS652782 1 160m

_Spouthead_ 1755 Roy

_Spouthead_ 1820 Thomson

Sc *spout*, ‘spring, well, waterfall’ occurs several times in CPS and KSY. The last of these meanings is most probable here, as the farm sits well up the scarp slope of the Fells beside the eponymous torrent plunging down a ravine: above the farm, the torrent bears the name Forking Burn, from its being the product of three or four tributaries starting at nearly 500m. Other waterfalls in CPS bearing the same element are the Spout o’ Craiglie (NS608802), and the Black and White Spout on the Finglen Burn (q.v). In Cameron (1892) the farm was sometimes referred to as Spithead.

**TARFIN #**

CPS S NS623769 1 115m

_Tomfyne_ 1333 x 1364 _Lenn. Cart._ p. 52

_Thomefyn_ 1556 _Prot. Bk. Glasgow_ no. 275

_Comfyn (vel Tomfyn)_ 1627 _Ret. STL_ no. 122

_Tomphin_ 1664 _RMS x no. 648

_Carfinn_ 1755 Roy

_Tirfin_ 1820 Thomson

_Tarfin Mine_ 1865 OS 1st edn.

G *tom* + G *fionn* 

‘White, fair knoll’ (*tom fionn*)

It is clear from the early forms that this is a *tom* rather than a *törr*, and it is curious that it changed its form late, although it is possible that the two names refer to two features. Under _Tombuie_ below is discussed the colour contrast with neighbouring farms.

**TEMPLE**

CPS S NS591742 1 60m
Campsie 214

Temple of Balgrochan 1632 Quoted in Cameron (1892, 207); ['tenants Richard Turner and Janet Provan']

Temple 1755 Roy

Temple 1817 Grassom

OSNB says one authority claimed that the name is “said to be derived from lands belonging to the Templars”. This claim appears to have historical foundation: Cowan (1983, 210) lists Bryingroughan DNB as one of the properties of the Knights Templar in 1593-4, and in the index equates it with Balgrochan DNB. (The list of Templar properties also included one in Baldernock, under the name Bothornockis.)

TOMBUIE # CPS S 6276 4

Thombr 1421 OPS p. 46 [See under Balcorrach above]

Tombow 1556 Prot. Bk. Glasgow no. 275

Tombuy 1613 RMS vii no. 870 [‘... Tombuy cum molendino de Bancloich’]

Tombuy 1627 Ret. STL no. 122

Tombouie 1664 RMS x no. 648 [‘... [the] Muckcrofts, Tomphin, Baldow, Torrour, Tombouie. .’]

G tom + G buidhe

‘Yellow knoll’ (tom buidhe)

This appears to have lain south of the Glazert, and the adjacent farms (in the 1664 record) also have colour names, to afford contrast: Tomphin (tom fionn, ‘white knoll’), Torrour (tòrr odhar, ‘dun knoll’), and Baldow (baile dubh, black farm). The colour buidhe often signified pale bent grasses, in contrast to peat or heather.

TORRANCE CPS S NS620740 1 50m

? Torrence 1512 RSS i no. 2435 [‘... super hospitale eglisie de Torrence. .’]

? Torrens 1531 RSS ii no. 977 [‘... super rectoria, capellania et hospitali de Torrens, infra diocisem Glasguensem .’]

Torrans 1820 Thomson

Torrance 1865 OS 1st edn.

338 Rental 56.
There are 5 places of this name in Scotland, and 3 of them lay in the medieval diocese of Glasgow\textsuperscript{339}, hence the query before the 1512 and 1531 records\textsuperscript{340}. It might appear to be G \textit{tòrran}, ‘little hillocks’ with an English plural \textit{s}, or more probably is an example of the G locational suffix \textit{–as / -es}, and then represented in English orthography as \textit{–ce}\textsuperscript{341}: there are two places in the Highlands called Torrans\textsuperscript{342}. This could refer to the substantial pieces of ground rising 15m above the Kelvin floodplain just west of the modern bridge at NS615736. There was a lost \textit{Torrence} in KSY.

**WATERHEAD** CPS S NS650836 1 255m 

\textit{? Headoff} 1654 Blaeu Stirling [Presumably for ‘head of Carron’]

\textit{Waterhead} 1755 Roy

\textit{Waterhead} 1817 Grassom

There are 15 places of this name in Scotland, and map study shows that they are not at the actual head of a watercourse, but isolated farms well up a river in hill country, often the last farm before the headwaters, so probably the lands including them. This stands on the Carron, about 2.5km below its source, but the farm is the highest settlement in the river’s valley. There is another instance in CND, on the upper reaches of the Luggie Water.

**WOODHEAD** CPS S NS606783 1 125m

\textit{Wodheid} 1545 RSS iii no. 1464

\textit{Wodheid} 1599 RMS vi no. 968

\textit{Woodhead} 1636 Gordon

\textit{Woodhead} 1755 Roy

\textit{Sc wuid + Sc heid}

Woodhead House stood at the crest of a steep north-facing slope that drops 50m to the valley of the Pow Burn. Such land would be poor for any kind of farming, and is productive mainly of timber: on Roy’s map, this wood is clearly mapped, whilst today the wood carries the name Bank Wood. The precipitousness of the slope is indicated by the name Lovers’ Leap for a small outcrop at the head of it. The lands of Woodhead were

\textsuperscript{339} This one, and those by East Kilbride (NS6552), and by Kilmarnock (NS4436): the other two are near Dunblane (NN7502) and Blackridge WLO (NS9066).

\textsuperscript{340} The ‘hospital’ referred to could be the place indicated under Temple (q.v.)

\textsuperscript{341} Note the spelling variation between the two RSS entries.

\textsuperscript{342} NJ1419 and NM4825.
politically important, since Lennox Castle stood there: Cameron (1892, 166 and 169) quotes documents [unsourced] of 1660 and 1716 to the effect that they included ‘The lands of Bin’, (also Bin 1672 CRHC p. 13), perhaps from G beinn, ‘hill’. The 1716 document dealt with ‘oversouming’, a reference to over-stocking by beasts, and ordaining: “to be hirded upon the lands of Bin, 6 score soumes of nolt, 24 heads of sheep, 12 heads of horses and 9 score lambs”.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Place-name</th>
<th>NGR: NS</th>
<th>‘Introduction’ refers to this parish. Numbers (p.g. 7.1) refer to Part One sections.</th>
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<tr>
<td>Acre Valley</td>
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<td>Acredye BDK Mounthullin 6077 Mounthuly NMO</td>
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Cumbernaulde parish (CND)

Introduction

Cumbernauld is in Dunbartonshire, formerly the sheriffdom of Dumbarton (previously the sheriffdom of Stirlingshire, discussed KTL Introduction), and in the medieval diocese of Glasgow, deanery of Lennox. It was previously part of Lenzie parish, being disjoined from it in 1649 to create an Easter Lenzie parish, more convenient for those who lived at the east end of the former parish, its church being at Kirkintilloch in what now became Wester Lenzie. Both new parishes subsequently took on the name of the main settlement within them, viz. Cumbernauld and Kirkintilloch: Martin (1987, 21) says this name change - from what he calls the “cumbersome” new names - took place “within decades”; while Millar (1980, 27) says that “the [new] names were disliked and were soon reverted to Kirkintilloch and Cumbernauld”. This appears to be confirmed by the Statistical Accounts for the parishes: in the NSA (vol. 8, p. 143) for Cumbernauld, the writer records: “As far down as 1721, the meetings of the session are dated ‘Easter Leinzie’. The next entry in the record being the commencement of Mr Oughterson’s incumbency, is dated ‘Cumbernauld’, 7th May 1727, which is the name the parish now bears”. Half a century earlier, the OSA correspondent, a man of fewer words, had simply stated: “This parish and that of Kirkintilloch were formerly constituted one parish, called Lenzie.” (vol. 6, p. 463). The change from the affixed parish names to ones based on the main settlement are an interesting contrast with the parish to the south, Monklands, which in the same decade of

[^343]: APS c.34, VI, ii, 390
the 17th century was divided into Old and New Monkland, but which remained so-named. Thus the *NSA* (vol. 6, p. 635) for OMO accepts that the two parishes are known as Old or West, and New or East Monkland, but “are now popularly known by the names Old and New Monklands.” These two parishes were latterly dominated by the towns of Coatbridge and Airdrie respectively, but perhaps because Coatbridge only grew to become even a village in the late 19th century, it was too late to influence the name.  

The disjuncture came after two separate petitions by the Cumbernauld-based Earl of Wigton, the first in 1621, unsuccessfully. The Cumbernauldians would have been further annoyed when the ancient chapel of the parish in Kirkintilloch, in ruinous condition, was replaced in 1642–44 by a new building – in that town’s centre, a further 1km distant from them! There appears to have once been a chapel of ease nearer Cumbernauld (see Auchenkilns, below), but it must have fallen into desuetude; the Earl of Wigton allegedly responded to the initial reluctance to build a new church by holding services in the hall of Cumbernauld House, which action may have been a minor factor in the 1649 decision by the Lords of Erection. Population statistics from the Statistical Accounts reveal a greater pressure to bring about the disjuncture: the *OSA* (vol. 2, p. 281) for KTL states that in 1751 that parish contained 1400 ‘examinable’ souls (i.e. over age 8), of whom c.575 (i.e. c.40%) lived ‘in town’; while the *NSA* (vol. 8, p. 142) for Cumbernauld states that in 1755 its population was 2303, of whom 1400 (i.e. 61%) lived in Cumbernauld village. Not only do these figures show the weight of the two ‘urban’ areas within the parishes, but also that the eastern end, Cumbernauld, had more ‘souls’ to minister to.

The substantial size of Cumbernauld village, or Town as it was known, in the mid-19th century was a reflection of its position on the main east-west transport routes across central Scotland: a turnpike road linking Glasgow to ports like Bo’ness ran just outside the village boundary, and accounts for at least two place-names; Tollpark (from the method of financing the turnpike, preserved in two roads in an industrial estate), and the Old Inns Roundabout and petrol station on the M80, where travellers 150 years ago were fuelled in a contemporary way.

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344 Thomson (1971, 5) states that in 1650, just after the new parish was created, Airdrie (town) and its two immediate villages had 70 communicants, while the countryside to the north had 748 – the reason why, of course, the kirk was built not in Airdrie but in its rural hinterland.

345 Discussed more fully in KTL Introduction, first paragraph.

346 As the name implies, Tollpark was not on the main road itself, but up nearer the Roman Wall, with a field or park running down to where the toll stood on the road’s high point – the Toll House is marked there on the 1825 map of Cumbernauld Estate [NLC Archives U7/02/1]; the
Topographically CND has considerably more upland than KTL, just as its southern neighbour NMO was higher than OMO. Much of CND is above 100m, and in the south-eastern portion the land rises steadily up to c.170m, becoming bleak and windswept moorland. Pont map 32 records a lost name *Drumconny moore* roughly south of the castle, possibly from *G druim connaidh*, ‘ridge of fuel, or firewood’, referring possibly to the moorland peat, or to the timber from Cumbernauld Forest. North-western CND sits across a broad gap between the Forth and Clyde basins, with four distinctive transport routes – each following a natural breach within the overall gap - dividing it up into three zones of raised relief, all running south-west to north-east: the Forth and Clyde Canal, two railway lines (black on the map above) and the A80 dual carriageway (red-lined on map above): between these routes, the land rises up to c.150m. The infant Kelvin forms the boundary with KSY to the north, the Luggie with NMO to the south, the Moss Water with KTL to the west, and the Walton Burn with FAK to the east. Graystone Knowe (NS817757) may represent a variety of Sc *hairstane*, literally ‘grey, hoary stone’, which frequently indicate boundary markers: just at this point, the FAK / CND boundary follows a 2km straight line across rough moor, where determining a natural boundary would be difficult.

The main change that has affected this parish has been the post-war decision to make Cumbernauld a new town, formally from 1956 onwards, with the accompanying huge increase in population and industry. It took overspill population from Glasgow, and advertised heavily to attract new industries to the area, with its well-known slogan “What’s it called? Cumbernauld!”: below I attempt to answer the question ‘Why’s it called?’ In consequence of this growth almost the entire north-western portion of the parish is now under tarmac, bricks and mortar, from new housing estates to huge industrial estates, still expanding westwards, spilling into KTL (see Figure 1.5). Many of the farms in that area have consequently vanished, but it must be said that the New Town Corporation was good at retaining the old names for the districts (e.g. Balloch, Kildrum), schools (e.g. Greenfaulds, Glencryan), streets (e.g. Redburn Court, Broomlands Road), and even the road interchanges (e.g. Greenyards and Jane’s Braes).

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*same map shows Inn Farm on the main road, and a ‘new’ Inn near Castlecary – hence the designation Old Inns.*

347 *Cf. Drumconna NX0979*
ABRONHILL  

ABRONHILL  CND S NS782759 1 100m

Abrunshill 1755 Roy
Abramhills Horse Tax Records 1797-1798 vol. 2
Heberon, Low & High 1825 NLC Archives U7/02/1 [Also has the form High Hebron.]
Abronhill, & Low Abronhill 1864 OS 1st edn.

pn Abrams + SSE hill
Abram is a variant spelling of the surname Abraham (Black, 1946); the genitival s appears to have been lost over time. There is a folk etymology that the hill was used for conventicles because it afforded a lookout for soldiers, and that it contains a Biblical reference to Hebron near Jerusalem; this belief may account for the 1825 record. Pronounced /ˈebrənhol/.

ACRECROFT  

ACRECROFT  CND S NS786725 1 150m

Torbreaks 1755 Roy
Tarbrax 1820 Thomson
Torbrex 1864 OS 1st edn.
Torbrex 1961 OS 7th edn.
Acrecroft 2001 OS

The original name was clearly a rendition of G tòrr breac, ‘speckled hillock’ for most of its onomastic life, changing to the modern form sometime in the last half of the 20th century: the name now applies to a farmstead c.700m away just across the NMO border, at NS791719, which was previously Shiels. Presumably a landowner who by then owned land on both sides of the Luggie Water decided to re-locate the name, perhaps because the lands on the south bank are those of Glentore, a name containing the same element tòrr. There is an Acarscrofft recorded in the Glas. Rent. in 1521 (p. 81) but it is not at all clear where that farm lay348, and there is no earlier record of the modern name in CND.

AIRDRIE  

AIRDRIE  CND S NS750760 2 150m

Ardory 1365 RRS vi no. 335
Airdrie 1369 Wigt. Chart. Chest no. 245
Aldre 1374 RMS i no. 491 [“terram de Ardre”]
Ardries 1597 Wigt. Chart. Chest no. 292

348 No other CND names appear to be recorded in Glas. Rent.
Airdries, E, W & Midle 1634 RMS ix no. 22
Ardry, E & Mid 1755 Roy [Also Ardyhead]
Ardry 1777 Ross
Airdriehead 1864 OS 1st edn.

G àrd + or G Reidh or G Ruighe
‘High shelf or shieling’ (àrd reidh or àrd ruighe)
This lies 10km north of what is nowadays the better-known Airdrie NMO, a town of some 40,000 people; and although they both grew from the obscurity of a single farm, this one only survived until the 20th century as the farm Airdriehead, a name now only a street-name. I analyse Airdrie NMO (q.v.) as possibly meaning ‘level shelf’, and the topography here is of a small plateau, higher than either of the neighbouring parallel hills by fully 20m.

ARNS       CND S NS808755 1 160m
Arns 1755 Roy
Arns 1777 Ross

This might appear to contain G earrann, ‘portion or share of land’, and if so, the holder must have drawn the short straw, because this is high on bleak moorland: in reality that term applies to arable areas, and is anyway unlikely to exist in a simplex form. More likely it is from Sc arn, ‘alder tree’ – in Scots simplex plural form - this being a plant which loves wet or boggy environment: it lies on a north slope in an area with several wells, springs and streams. This would also account for Arniebog # (1825, NLC Archives U7/02/1).

AUCHENKILNS   CND S NS746727 1 85m
Auchenkil 1553 RMS iv no. 877
Auchenkilt 1684 Ret. DNB no. 74
Auchenkill 1708 NLC Archives UT/164/2/1
Aichenhill 1755 Roy [twice]
Auchinkill 1777 Ross
Auchenfaulds 1822 Thomson [Probably in confusion with nearby Greenfaulds]
Auchinkilns 1864 OS 1st edn.

G achadh + G an + G cill or ? G coille
‘Field at the church (or burial ground) or wood’ (achadh na cille or ? achadh na coille)
While the modern form, notorious until the early 21st century in radio reports of traffic congestion at the Auchenkilns A80 roundabout, might seem to imply pottery works, the older forms clearly rule this out, and point to G *cill*, ‘church’ or *coille*, ‘wood’. The parish church for the medieval Lenzie parish was situated at Kirkintilloch until 1649, when a new parish church was built in Cumbernauld village, 4km to the east of *Auchenkil*. A ‘chapel of ease’ may however have existed at this eastern end of the medieval parish for those unable to make the arduous Sabbath trek to Kirkintilloch. In the *NSA*, the Rev. John Watson noted: “At the Chapelton, in the farm of Achinkill, it is supposed there had been a religious house and burial ground, for upon the removal of the houses, some human bones had been turned up by spade and plough.” (vol. 8, p. 143). The RCAHMS website\(^{349}\) indicates that a desk-based assessment in 2006 failed to establish any cartographic evidence for a religious building: but by the investigation’s non-archaeological nature, this does not rule out at least a burial ground – Dwelly indicates that burial ground is a secondary meaning of G *cill*. *Chapeltoun* settlement no longer exists, but its onomastic tombstone Chapelton Road runs alongside Auchenkilns Holdings, and *Chapeltoun* was listed in the same 1553 *RMS* document as *Auchenkil*: its name suggests there must have been a chapel, if not a church, in addition to a burial ground. Although there is little historic evidence of a wood here, there are two names on Roy’s map within 1km, Woodmill (on the Luggie) and Woodhead (north of Condorrat), but neither has any G form; and given the name Chapelton, which the *OPS* author considered significant too, perhaps *cill* is the more likely derivation.

A possible reason for the change of the name’s form to –*kiln* lies in a 1785 document in NLC Archives\(^{350}\), which refers to: “. . . the said Robert Stirling of Langlands, his Kiln of Langlands . . .” Langlands is only 200m from *Auchenkil*, and so the nearby kiln (for lime-burning) would have been, for local Scots-speakers, a useful handle on the opaque G element. As an example of how easily the *n* slips into a name, consider a 1798 Plan of Blairlinn NMO\(^{351}\) which refers to “Kilbowie the property of John Aitken” on its boundary, thus adding the letter *n* to Kilbowie. The Roy map shows two places of the name, and this may be the source of the apparent plural, i.e. ‘the Auchenkills’ becoming Auchenkilns.

Pronounced /ˈɑːxənˈkilns/
AUCHINBEE  CND S NS736757 1 105m
Auchinbrae 1597 Wigt. Chart. Chest no. 292
Auchinbee 1598 Prot. Bk. Glas. no. 3387
Achinbee 1777 Ross
Auchenbess 1822 Thomson
Auchenbees lands 1821 NLC Archives U107/2/3/1

G achadh + G an + G beith or G bràighe
‘Field of the birch or slope’ (achadh na beithe or achadh a’ bràighe)
Place-names incorporating trees are not unusual in this area, as Barbeth KTL, Bedcow KTL, Craigenbay CAD and Drumgrew KTL (all q.v.), appear to show. Taylor (PNF3) tentatively\(^\text{352}\) interprets Carnbee FIF as càrn beith(e) + suffix –in. If it is ‘farm at the brae’, as the 1597 record might suggest, this could refer to the slope that rises steadily eastwards up to Auchinbee. Bràighe, weakly supported only by the first record, can also mean ‘throat’, and there is a narrow ‘throat’ between the Auchinbee high ground and Croy Hill, a gap used since the mid-19\(^\text{th}\) century for the main Glasgow - Edinburgh rail line; however, the disappearance of the letter \(r\) from bràighe would be unusual.

Pronounced /əxən'bi/

AUCHINSTARRY  CND S NS719767 1 50m
Auchinstarie 1400 Wigt. Chart. Chest no. 15
Auchinstarry 1547 Spald. Misc. V p. 309 [Probably scribal error, stanry for starry]
Auchinstarri 1553 RMS iv no. 877
Auchinstarie 1585 Prot. Bk. Glas. no. 2790
Auchinstarrie 1668 NLC Archives UT 151/1/1
Auchinsterie 1777 Ross
Auchinsterry 1822 Thomson
Auchinstarry 1864 OS 1\(^\text{st}\) edn.

G achadh + G an + G stair
‘Field at the bog-path or causeway’ (achadh na staire)

\(^{352}\) He observes that other FIF place-names with beith often retained the final \(th\), but that the local G may have begun to lose that by the time Sc became dominant here. The same could be true in AOS, cf. Barbeth.
Auchinstarry farm lies on the south bank of the Kelvin, a river with a wide marshy floodplain for a considerable distance both up- and down-stream. 1km upstream lies Island Wood (NS746776) whose name indicates that at flood times, it is cut off from the banks; whilst a further 2km upstream lies Hirst (q.v.), the nearest possible crossing of the infant Kelvin. Auchinstarry is an ancient river crossing point because wedges of volcanic rock push in from both banks, especially the north, to narrow the floodplain to a manageable width, hence the old bridge here dating back to the 18th century. The northern rock mass looms over the bridge: it was quarried in the past, and its residual rock faces, c.50m high, are now a favourite spot for rock climbers. This could point to G *starr* (‘a fixed block, as of rock’): in modern Irish *starr* means ‘projection, or peak’. Of course the pinching effect of the two wedges would also allow an easier fording point, and G *stair* can mean ‘stepping stones’, as well as a ‘path through a bog or a causeway’\(^{353}\), which latter is more likely. This meaning is all but confirmed by the Rev. Robert Rennie in the 1790s *OSA*: “In cutting the course of the Kelvin [straightening works late 18th century], not 20 yards below it [Auchinstarrie Bridge], there was found the remains of a paved causeway, built together with wood, which was still entire . . .” (vol. 18, p. 226). According to Watson (1926, 120), Stormont PER is from this word, and he suggests that *stair* can also be a rude bridge.

Pronounced /ɑxən'stəri/
The common G toponym bealach means ‘defile, pass gap’, and there are several settlements in Scotland bearing the Scotticised name Balloch, the best-known being at the south end of Loch Lomond. This farm stood at the south-western end of the gap – nowadays taken by the M80 - that funnels up to the ‘confluence’ (see under Cumbernauld) and thence through to the east. Millar (1980, 54) however believes it to be G baile-loch, ‘farm at the loch’: Watson (1926, 482) wrote: “When Balloch stands for baile-loch, ‘lochstead’, as it does for instance near Inverness, the stress is on the second syllable.” The local pronunciation here does not support this; and, whilst the ground nearby may have been marshy – there is a reference in NSA (vol. 8, p. 142) to ‘Balloch Bog’ - there is no evidence on maps (e.g. Roy’s), or in documents, to any loch. There is currently a man-made loch (called Broadwood Loch, after the nearby football stadium), but this is over 1km away from where the farm was: whilst a farm shown as Island # (OS 1st edn.) was even further away. Baile-names in the AOS usually had earlier forms in ballen- (i.e. baile an or baile na), and this does not, even though the first record is quite early: further, it would be unusual in being the only baile-name in the medieval parish, as discussed in Part One, 6.1.a.

Pronounced /balləx/

**BARBEGS**  CND S NS727756 1 90m

*Barbeg 1777 Ross*

*Barbegs 1864 OS 1st edn.*

G bàrr + G beag

‘Little ridge’

The adjective presumably applies because compared to Croy Hill to its immediate north (which rises to over 140m) it only rises some 15-20m above the hollow on the south (where Croy Station now stands). The terminal s may represent the remains of an affixed pair.

**BLAIRTUMMOCH #**  CND S NS7276 2 60m

*Blairtummoch 1755 Roy*

G blàr + G tomach

‘Bushy or hummocky plain’ (*blàr tomach*)

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354 Broadwood is one of the few genuinely English name coinings in the area, and dates from its construction in the late 20th century.
This is quite a common toponym, there being other occurrences in the same modern form in CPS and OMO.

**CARBRAIN**  CND S NS7647641 1 105m

*Garbrany* 1553 RMS iv no. 877
*Garteraine* 1668 Argyll Sasines ii no. 1424 [Presumably a misreading of *Gartbraine*]
*Gartbraine* 1673 Argyll Sasines i no. 502
*Carbran* 1755 Roy
*Carbrain* Thomson 1820
*Carbrine* 1820 NLC Archives U107/6/1 [‘Plan of the parish of Cumbernauld’]

G *gart* + ? G *bra* or ? G *brainn*

‘Quern, or bulge, enclosure’ (*gart bràthan* or *gart branna*)

The shift from G *g* to Sc *c* is noted under Cardarroch CAD and Cordrounan # NMO (q.v.), and seems to have occurred here too. Bannerman (1996) has suggested an etymology for the specific, G *bra*, ‘quern’ (a hand-turned milling stone), genitive *bràthan*; Auchenbrain AYR 355 derives from this meaning. MacLennan’s Dictionary has G *brainn*, ‘belly, a bulging’, which could refer to the shape of the ridge it sits on; whilst Dwelly has G *brain*, ‘big, bulky, extensive’. OG *bran*, ‘raven’ may also be appropriate; 1km away over the ridge stood the farm known as Ravenswood or Bogedge (1864, OS 1st edn.), but the OSNB says the latter name is the one used locally, and the proprietor altered it to the more felicitous Ravenswood “a year ago”.

Pronounced /kərˈbren/

**CARRICKSTONE**  CND S NS758759 1 130m

*Carrickstane* 1755 Roy
*Carikston* 1777 Ross
*Carrikstone or Carrigstone* 1839 NSA vol. 8, p. 141

pn Carrick + Sc *stane*

The name appears to derive from a large standing stone, still visible 356. The NSA described it as follows: “Though it bears no inscription, it has the appearance of a Roman altar. It has a hole in it, where, tradition says, Robert the Bruce planted his standard before the battle of

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355 Personal communication, Thomas Clancy.
356 Canmore ID 45818.
Bannockburn.” (vol. 8, p. 141-2). Bruce was the Earl of Carrick, and there is a local belief that he assembled his army here before Bannockburn; or alternatively that his coffin rested here en route from Cardross where he died to his burial in Dunfermline (beliefs outlined in Millar, 1980, 55). After the defeat of the Comyns, the Flemings were given the Castle and Kirkintilloch barony by Bruce, as a reward for their support. The title Earl of Carrick was later held by the Stewart kings until the 17th century; it is possible that the Carrick name was given in honour of one of the Stewarts, and that myth replaced history as to which Earl. It is an interesting coincidence that the second 1839 record contains a form similar to G carraig, ‘rock’, presumably the root of Carrick AYR. It is not impossible that the lateness of the records conceals an origin from the personal name Carrick (derived from the AYR place) + toun, i.e. *Carrick’s toun, later re-interpreted to relate to the stone and its legends.

CASTLECARY    CND S NS785780 1 65m

Chastel Kary 1304 CDS v 353
Castilcarry 1369 ER ii p. 335
Castelcarry 1450 RMS ii no. 353
Castlecary 1509 RMS ii no. 3386
Castelcary 1588 RMS v no. 1595
Castelcary 1590s Pont 32
Castle Cary 1755 Roy
Castle Carie 1777 Ross

This is really a FAK name, whose spilling over the parish (and county) border into Cumbernauld and DNB is testimony to the onomastic drawing power of railway stations (cf. Bearsden, Lenzie KTL q.v.). The name derives from a fort on the Roman Wall, known to Brit speakers as caer, ‘fort’, a medieval castle then taking its name from the fort: the remains of the fort and the medieval castle are located in FAK. The building of the NBR railway mid-19th century threw a fine viaduct over the Red Burn here, and the nearest station to Castlecary was built on the west side (in CND), which led to the station name and that of Castlecary House near it, being located within CND.

CHAPELTON    CND S NS746726 2 70m

Chapeltoun 1553 RMS iv no. 877

357 Canmore ID 45827.
Sc chapel + Sc toun

The only remainder of the settlement name is Chapelton Road: the name is discussed under Auchenkilns above. Nearby it, on Roy’s map, lay a farm called Shott, from Sc shot, ‘piece of ground, especially one cropped rotationally’ (SND): the term is also found in the AOS at Langshot CPS, with Sc lang, long’.

CONDORRAT        CND S NS734733 1 100m

Cundurat 1526 RMS iii no. 409
Cundurat 1553 RMS iv no. 877
Conderet 1755 Roy
Condorit 1816 Forrest
Condorrat 1864 OS 1st edn.

Watson (1904, 91) suggests that the prefix con means ‘together’\(^{358}\), whilst Taylor (PNF1, referencing Watson) analyses Contle # FIF from G con-tuil, ‘flood together, gathering of flood’. Johnston (1934) etymologises Condorrat as “G con, conh-dobhar-ait, ‘joint river place’”. If it is a ‘joint stream place’ it is effectively the same thing as Cumbernauld (i.e. ‘confluence of streams’); however, although it stands beside the Luggie Water, the original farm\(^{359}\) lay between two very minor confluences, the Gain Burn 500m upstream, and the Moss Water 500m downstream. Watson (1926, 454) in a discussion of dobhar, notes firstly that; “In Scotland, as in Wales, it is common in stream-names, often in more or less disguised forms . . . When qualified by a prefixed adjective or noun used as an adjective, it is unstressed and sinks to –dar, -dur, or if aspirated, to -ar, -ur, represented in anglicised forms by –der, -er, etc.” These morphological changes would presumably account for the shortened central element in such a construction. The final element in the name, -at, could represent an example of what Watson (444) describes as a feature of stream- and place-names in Ireland, an ending in –ad or –aid; the Scottish examples he cites often see the –d become –t, as in Tressat, or indeed nearby Glorat CPS (q.v.).

Pronounced /kʌnˈdərət/

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\(^{358}\) He instances Coneas (a double waterfall), the [common] hill-name Conval, and Contin, Conachreag, etc.

\(^{359}\) Mapped by Roy and Forrest, at c.NS7372.
CORBISTON  #  CND S NS750743 2 80m
*Cuthbartston* 1553 RMS iv no. 877
*Cuthbertston* 1708 NLC Archives UT/164/2/1
*Culbertston* 1755 Roy
*Corbiestoun* Horse Tax Records 1797-1798 vol. 2
*Corbiston* 1864 OS 1st edn.

**pn Cuthbert + Sc toun**

This will be the *toun* of one named either Cuthbert or Culbert: the latter, according to Black (1946) is a Fife name, a variant of Colbert; the former being popular in northern England (where it is often pronounced Cudbert) and southern Scotland. Cuthbert is the more likely source, taking into account Black’s points, and the earlier forms; a record of a heritable bond transfer\(^{360}\) in 1772 in Cumbernauld Town, from a William Gilmore to a William Culbertson, might suggest that the place-name was re-analysed in the 18th century as being connected with that surname. The first element seems to have been later re-interpreted as Sc *corbie*, ‘crow’.

CRAIGHALBERT  CND S NS743755 1 140m
*Craigalbert* 1772 NLC Archives UT153/3/1
*Craigalbert* 1821 NLC Archives U107/2/3/1 [Shows a whinstone quarry at farm’s south-west edge, where the crag would have been.]
*Craigalbert* 1864 OS 1st edn.

Prior to urban sprawl, there was a small cliff or break of slope immediately west of the farm. Sc *halbert* is from the Eng *halberd*, a medieval weapon combining an axe-head with a pike, and it is a loan-word into Irish as *(h)alabard* (*DIL*), so perhaps the crag had this shape. If Sc, it would mean a formation of unusual word order (compared with e.g. Black Craig # Roy\(^{361}\), and Cat Craig): or it could be a Sc re-interpretation of an older G word, now lost, perhaps G *creag* + OG *allabair*, ‘echo’.

CRAIGMARLOCH  CND S NS737773 1 45m
*Craigmarloch* 1864 OS 1st edn.

\(^{360}\) NLC Archives UT/135/1/2.

\(^{361}\) *Blackcraik* 1706 NLC Archives U7/01/01.
G creag + ? G mèirleach
‘Thief’s crag’ (creag mèirlich)
This is one of 8 CND names, extant or lost, beginning with Craig-, although unfortunately they all have a paucity of old forms. 3 seem to be Sc formations, viz. Craigend, Craighead (Roy) and Craighouse (Craig in Roy); the remainder G, viz. Craige # (Roy), perhaps creagaidh, ‘at the cliff place’; Craiglinn (Craigleen and Craighleenfoord in 1706\textsuperscript{362}), perhaps creag + linn, ‘cliff at the pool’; and Craigmore (a relief feature), creag + mòr, ‘big cliff’. Craigmarloch, also G, is the stretch of high ground with outcrops overlooking the south bank of the Kelvin opposite Craigmarloch Cottages and Drawbridge. It may derive from G mèirleach, ‘thief or robber’, perhaps referring to the hiding place (amidst the steep and wooded ground) of one of that profession, preying on travellers crossing the Kelvin at nearby Auchinstarry (q.v.). Elsewhere in Scotland there is Preas nam Mèirleach in Glen Luibeg, Cairngorms, ‘thicket of the robbers’\textsuperscript{363}. The OSNB says that on top of the bank is ‘a prominent whinstone rock, known for miles around as the Kings Seat’ (NS736773). Less than 2km east is a projecting steep rock known as the Deil’s Scat, perhaps its contrastive negative.

**CROWBANK**

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<td>NS801757</td>
<td>150m</td>
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*Crowbanks* 1755 Roy
*Crobank* 1777 Ross
*Crowbank* 1822 Thomson
*Crowbank* 1864 OS 1\textsuperscript{st} edn.

Many Scottish place-names have Sc craw, ‘crow’, as their specific, usually for relief or vegetation features: there are Crow Hills in NMO and CAD, and Crow Wood in CND; and some such gave their name to nearby settlements such as this. It is part of the extensive Cumbernauld Forest area, above a slope down into the Walton Burn, where the tall trees that crows favour would grow. Ross’ map of 1777 also maps, a little downstream, Sparrowbrae #.

**CROY**

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<td>Croy, Easter &amp; Wester</td>
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*Croy, Easter & Wester* 1364 Wigt. Chart. Chest no. 10
*Croy* 1374 RMS i no. 491 [‘Croy occidentali et. . . Croy orientali’]

\textsuperscript{362} NLC Archives U7/01/01. Feu disposition between Earl of Wigton and George Russell.

\textsuperscript{363} Watson and Allan (1984) translates preas as ‘copse’, but Dwelly has ‘bush’ or ‘thicket’.
Croy 1634 RMS ix no. 22 ['Over Croy . . . molendino de Croy']

Croy, O. & N. 1636 x 1652 Gordon

Nether Croy 1755 Roy [Also Croymill & Croy Hill]

Croymilln 1777 Ross

Croy, Over & Croymill 1864 OS 1st edn.

G cruaidh

There are at least 8 extant places in Scotland called Croy: 2 of the 8 are not G, viz. Croy Point FIF, from Sc cruive, ‘fish trap’\(^{364}\), and Croy Hill, Orkney\(^{365}\). The others are all in G toponymic areas\(^{366}\) - near Culloden INV, Elgin MOR, Rhu ARG, Killearn STL (as Croy Cunningham), Maybole AYR, Castle Douglas KCB (as Croys), and this CND instance. It is striking how all the old forms, of all the instances, are invariable in spelling\(^{367}\). It may represent G cruaidh, ‘hard, firm, difficult’, perhaps as in an awkward place to farm, although an adjectival simplex form is curious\(^{368}\). Dwelly also has a noun, cruaidh, usually meaning steel, but he also lists a meaning (in 5\(^{th}\) position) ‘Declivity of a hill, hill-side’, which could better explain why the word appears in simplex form. Certainly, most places named Croy do appear to be on slopes, albeit sometimes gentle, but then very few places in the Scottish countryside do not slope to a degree, so the significance of this is limited. G cruach ‘heap’, is unlikely, because the distribution of Scottish hills with this element is confined to the south-west Highlands\(^{369}\).

Croy is sometimes locally known as ‘the Holy City’, on account of the heavy preponderance among the 20\(^{th}\)-century villagers of quarrymen and their families of the Catholic faith. The website of its church, Holy Cross, opens with the assertion that the village name; “. . . in Gaelic, is Cruaidh meaning rocky or barren”, which could be another interpretation of the adjectival form above. Certainly the hard volcanic rock underlying the area, whilst the raw material for its quarries, would make for poor farmland.

\(^{364}\) PNF4, 631.

\(^{365}\) G was never spoken in the northern isles. It is a personal name there: e.g. ‘Johnny Croy of Volyar’ succumbed to a mermaid’s charms, always a risky course of action.

\(^{366}\) Johnston 1934 stated there were three in Ireland, but I can only find two in the form Ballycroy, one of which has an Irish form Baile Chruaich, i.e. from cruach ‘heap’ – personal communication from Paul Tempan.

\(^{367}\) E.g. - INV instance Croy 1473 (Johnston 1934, unsourced), STL instance Croy 1618 (RMS vii no. 1834), MOR instance Croy in 1577 (RMS iv no. 2681).

\(^{368}\) Cruaidh usually appears in place-names qualifying a noun, e.g. Cruaidh Allt, Cruaidh Ghleann, as does G garbh, ‘rough’, e.g. Garbh Allt, though there is one instance of simplex Garve.

\(^{369}\) Drummond (2007, 32).
Cumbernauld

Pronounced /kroi/

**CUMBERNAULD**  CND P, S NS733758 1 70m

*Cumbernolde* 1319 *CDS* no. 655

*Cumbirnald* 1374 *RMS* i no. 477

*Cumbyrnald* 1375 *Crossraguel Charters* i no. 20

*Cummernald* 1417 *Arb. Lib.* ii no 53

*Cummernald* 1440 *RMS* ii no. 244

*Cumynrnald* 1480 *RMS* ii no. 1453

*Cumernauld Castle* 1480 *Wigt. Chart. Chest* no. 51

*Cumernauld* 1538 *RMS* iii no. 1774

*Cummarnald* 1547 *RSS* iii no. 2501

*Cummirnaid* 1588 *RMS* v no. 1595

*Cu[o?]lmernade Castle* 1590s Pont 32 [Also *Cummernod Wood*]

*Cumernauld* 1617 *RMS* vii no. 1634

*Cumbernad Castle* 1654 *Blaeu* [Also *Cummernad Wood*]

*Cumbernauld* 1755 *Roy*

*Cumbernauld* 1777 *Ross* [Also *Cumernauld Forest*]

*Cumbernauld* 1832 *Thomson*

? Brit *cömber* + *in* + *-alt* or ? G *comar* + G *an* + G *allt*

‘Confluence of stream(s) / steep slope(s)’

Watson (1926, 243) derives the name from G *comar*[^370] (O.Ir. *combor*)[^371] *nallt*, “... where the meaning may be ‘confluence of brooks’”. BLITON mentions, without discussion, the possibility that the 1417 form could “hint at a Cumbric [i.e. Brit] predecessor” in *cömber*, ‘confluence’ (+ *-in* + *-alt* ‘steep slope’), although it notes that the name is generally taken to be Gaelic and the persistent local pronunciation - i.e. without the *b* - might support this. The medial consonant cluster *mb* in both G and Brit tended to run to *mm*, so the 1417 (and later) forms are not conclusive evidence either way. Ó Maolalaigh (1998, 19) includes Cumbernauld in a list of place-names which he says may represent the fossilized remnants of eclipsis, following a neuter OI noun, by prefixing *n* to

[^370]: There is, e.g., a Comar in Strathglass at the junction of the Cannich and the Glass, NH3331.

[^371]: *DIL* gives *combar* and *cumar* as alternate forms of *commar*, ‘confluence of rivers’.

[^372]: Although Watson does not specify, this is presumably an nasalised form, which may later have been re-interpreted as the plural genitive article *nan*. I am indebted to Peadar Morgan (pers. comm.) for this observation.
a noun with an initial vowel, hence *Combor nAllt*; although he does caution (47) that the *n* of Cumbernauld could represent the [G] genitive form *an* or *nan*.

It is helpful to look at where the original settlement probably was: Cumbernauld today is an extensive new town, but the old medieval village centred round its church at NS765760, a location occupied mid-18th century (Roy map). This village was where the ordinary people lived, the original Cumbernauld Castle which they served being up on the ridge to the south-east, where Cumbernauld House now stands. The RCAHMS website (ID 45819) states: “Cumbernauld Castle was probably built in the late 14th century and its site is now occupied by Cumbernauld House. Excavation 65m NE of the house located 'a 15th century rubbish chute, an adjoining prison and cellar, and nearby, a well-house' (probably of 17th-century date), and recovered 'coins and pottery sherds dating from the 14th century'.” The castle’s site was protected for much of its circumference by deep, steep-sided glens: to the east the Red Burn runs in Vault Glen, whose base is c.25-30m below the brow of the hill; while to the north and west, the Bog Stank[373] burn flows along some c.20-25m below the hill-brow. The OS Geological Survey[374] states that the Red Burn was probably a meltwater channel, draining the glaciers to the south; hence its depth, scoured out by sub-glacial torrents[375]. These two streams come together at NS777761, then flow north to the Bonny Water. So the late 14th-century Cumbernauld Castle, built by the Flemings of Biggar[376], was positioned overlooking the confluence of two streams, but more precisely – for security - the confluence of their deep glens. Of course *allt or alt* in early G could mean ‘steep slopes’, and these glens certainly provided that by their topography. The G toponym probably preceded the castle construction.

In the *OSA*, the Rev. William Stuart wrote: “Cumbernauld is of Celtic derivation *cumar an allt*, in that language signifying a meeting of streams: and there is a remarkable collection

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[373] Recorded 1824, Minute Book of Heritors of Cumbernauld [NLC Archives U89/1], when money was allocated for “the bridge to be built over the Bogstank”. Sc *stank*, ‘stretch of slow-moving water, a ditch’ (*DOST*), although this burn descends the last 1km to its confluence quite merrily.

[374] Legend to OS Drift Geology Sheet 31W; “... the Red Burn at Cumbernauld, a major misfit valley which could have linked the sub-glacial drainage of the Airdrie and Coatbridge areas to that of the Forth.”

[375] The burn’s ‘red’colour name may derive from iron in the bedrock. In *NSA*, the Rev. John Watson wrote: “... on the farm of Westerwood ... is a mine of ironstone ... this mineral is found in various other places of the parish.” (vol. 8, p. 136). There is another Red Burn in CPS: and 12 in OS grid area NS alone.

[376] They were rewarded for their support of Robert the Bruce with the barony of Kirkintilloch, replacing the Comyns: they may have built the motte that stands just north-east of the castle, though the RCAHMS website does not confirm this. The OSNB claims it was built “30 or 40 years ago” (i.e. c.1820) in honour of Lord Elphinstone going to be a governor in India.
of springs and streams, flowing in all directions, part running into the Forth, and part into
the Clyde” (vol. 6, p. 462). This is a different take on the meaning of ‘meeting’ of
watercourses, and certainly, Cumbernauld town was unusual in sitting on a major
watershed.
Locally often pronounced /kʌmər’nəd/

**DRUMCAP**

CND V, S? NS762768 1 150m

*Drumcape* 1830 NLC Archives UT 149/2/10 [A feu disposition: “... All and Whole of
that part of the land of Mainhead called Drumcape ...”].

*Drumcap Plantation* 1864 OS 1st edn.

G *druim* + ? G *ceap* or Sc *drum* + Sc *cape*

‘Ridge (of the) top’ (*druim cip*)

The plantation lies over the highest part of a ridge along the north edge of which ran the
Antonine Wall, and it abuts Mainhead Plantation: the latter takes its name from a farm
(now a garden centre) on its south side, so possibly Drumcap was also a farm now lost.
The forms are too recent to allow surety of analysis, but *ceap* is likely as the specific,
Dwelly giving it the meaning ‘top, as of a hill’. Also possible is a Sc formation, *drum*, with
*cape*, ‘highest part of anything’ (*SND*), as in a coping stone.

**DRUMGIBBOCK**

# CND S NS7674 3

*Drumgibbin* 1553 RMS iv no. 877

? *Drumytoun* 1755 Roy [Possibly a map-maker’s transcription error: but see Kildrum]

*Drumgibbon* 1785 NLC Archives UT/164/2/2 [‘James Shaw farmer in *Drumgibbon*
park’]

*Drumgibbon* 1797 Horse Tax Records 1797-1798 vol. 2

*Drumgibbock* 1821 Ainslie

G *druim* + G *gibein*

‘Hump ridge (*druim gibein*)

This could be from G *gibein*, ‘a hunch on the back’, from the topography. There is also a
and 417-418) discusses Balgibbon and Arngibbon STL, and indicates that the specific

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377 Mainhead in 1864, OS 1st edn, but apparently *Maiden head* on Roy.
could derive either from the personal name\textsuperscript{378}, or from the toponym. The 1821 form, on a map not notable for accuracy, could be in confusion with Garngibbock NMO, not far away.

**DRUMGLASS**  
CND S NS724755 1 70m

- *Dunglas* 1755 Roy
- *Dunglass* 1777 Ross
- *Drumglass* 1797 Horse Tax records 1797-1798 vol. 2
- *Drumglass* 1864 OS 1\textsuperscript{st} edn.

\textit{G dùn + G glas}

‘Grey hill-fort’

The older forms suggest \textit{G dùn}; the number of druim-names in CND and KTL would make generic element substitution simple. The farm itself sits on a steep little hill, only 400m from a presumed (but as yet unconfirmed\textsuperscript{379}) Roman fortlet beside the Antonine Wall.

**DULLATUR**  
CND S NS744768 1 55m

- *Dillator* 1401 Wigt. Chart. Chest no. 15 ['...the lands of Direltry\textsuperscript{380} or Dillator...']
- *Dullattur* 1553 RMS iv no. 877
- *Dulettyr* 1590s Pont 32
- *Doweltyr* 1636 x 1652 Gordon
- *Dullator, Wr & Er* 1755 Roy
- *Dolater* 1777 Ross
- *Dullatur* 1864 OS 1\textsuperscript{st} edn.

\textit{G dubh + G leitir}

‘Dark slope’ (\textit{dubh-leitir})

Both Easter and Wester Dullatur farms sit just above the floodplain of the Kelvin at the foot of a north-facing slope. The slope itself drops 100m over 1km from the top of the Airdrie ridge, and hence it spends a lot of the winter, and many hours in the summer, in

\textsuperscript{378} Black says the surname was especially a favourite in PER, and McNiven’s parishes are much closer to PER.

\textsuperscript{379} Canmore ID 45902, says that a geophysical survey cannot confirm the long-held view that there was a fortlet here on Girnal Hill.

\textsuperscript{380} An apparent instance of metathesis.
shade, hence the specific *dubh*. Fraser (2008, 185-186) discussed the element *leitir*, indicating that its presence indicates steep slopes “always slop[ing] towards water”\(^{381}\) (hence *leth-tir*, ‘half-land’ – ‘half-water’ being thus implicit) and this location near the marshy Kelvin valley is appropriate. Unsurprisingly there are other extant instances of the name elsewhere, thus Dubh Leitir (NC1734, Assynt), Dullator and Dulater (NN9328 and NO0948, both PER). Much of the slope now plays host to a golf course, an indication of how the topography makes it less desirable for agriculture: and in recent years upmarket housing estates have pushed out from Cumbernauld. The OS 1\(^{st}\) edition map shows that the Dullatur estate had three farms further up the slope, connectedly ‘head’-named – Dykehead (*Dykeheads*, Roy), Glenhead and Muirhead - and all now gone, although the first and last are ‘remembered’ in street-names.

Pronounced /ˈdʌlətər/

**DUMBACK**

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<th>CND S NS727757 1 80m</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td><strong>Drumback</strong> 1755 Roy</td>
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<td><strong>Dumback</strong> 1864 OS 1(^{st}) edn.</td>
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</tbody>
</table>

*G druim + G bac, or Sc drum + Sc back*

With only two records this is difficult to assess: if the Roy record represents G, then it could be ‘ridge of the hollow, dip’ (*druim baic*) or from OG *bac*, ‘nook, corner, angle’.

The element *bac* in place-names is commonly a generic (e.g. Bac Odhar, Bac na Lice), but Taylor (*PNF2*) analyses Kemback FIF as having *bac* as the second element. If it is Sc, then it could mean ‘the back of the drum [ridge]’, i.e. ‘the drum back’, but the only occurrences of the Sc element *back* in the AOS are in the form ‘Back o’’ (e.g. Back o’ Loch KTL), or as an adjective in the initial position, e.g. Backmuir CND.

**FANNYSIDE LOCH**

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<tr>
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<th>CND W, S NS804734 1 165m</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td><strong>Finloch</strong> 1636 x 1652 Gordon</td>
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<tr>
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<td><strong>L[och] of Finlochs</strong> 1654 Blaeu</td>
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<td></td>
<td><strong>Faunieside</strong> 1655 Wigt. Chart. Chest no. 873 ['James Ross in Glentor of the room of Faunieside’]</td>
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<td><strong>Fannyside Loch</strong> 1755 Roy [Also <strong>Fannyside Mill</strong>]</td>
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<td>? <em>Finny-side muir</em> 1790s <em>OSA</em> vol. 6, p. 462 [Possibly a poorly-printed <em>Fanny-side</em>]</td>
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<tr>
<td></td>
<td><strong>Fanyside loch</strong> 1777 Ross</td>
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</tbody>
</table>

\(^{381}\) Fraser quotes this from Watson (2002, 185).
G \textit{fionn}, ‘white, fair’ or sometimes ‘cold’ (Dwelly) is the probable original specific for the loch, as the earliest records indicate, the colour perhaps chosen as one of a contrastive pair with Black Loch 6km south-east on the same plateau. It is probable that this specific of the loch’s original name *\textit{Fionn Loch}, was later re-interpreted as that of the nearby settlement \textit{Faunieside}: the 1655 record contains reference to Sc \textit{room}, ‘piece of land for which a certain rent was paid to the landowner, a farm, a tack, an arable holding, a croft, the exact meaning varying according to the type of farming practised’ (SND), suggesting the name referred to a plot of land. Perhaps the lands name derived from Sc \textit{faune}, ‘young deer’, in adjectival form, with \textit{side}, ‘slope’. Watson (1995, 66) discussing the Ochils name Fanny Hill, whose earliest 16th-century forms were \textit{Fawnehill} and \textit{Fawnyhill}, argues that the shift to \textit{Fanny} may have occurred as re-interpretation due to the popularity of the name Fanny in the 18th century, if not earlier, a process that may have taken place here too.

\textbf{GARBET} \quad \text{CND S NS808749 1 170m}

\textit{Garbethill} 1577 RSS vii no. 932
\textit{Gerbadd} 1590s Pont 32
\textit{Gaerpad} 1632 x 56 Gordon
\textit{Gerbade} 1654 Blaeu
\textit{Gaubethill} 1660s NSA vol. 8, p. 147 [‘George Russell in \textit{Gaubethill}’ threatened with punishment for Covenanting activities]
\textit{Garbethill} 1665 NLC Archives U107/2/1/1
\textit{Garblet} 1755 Roy
\textit{Garbathill} 1830 NLC Archives UT/149/2/10 [Disposition of feu]

\textit{G garbh} + \textit{G bad}

‘Rough copse’ (\textit{garbh} \textit{bad})

The name Garbet itself, with Garbethill, and Garbethill Muir and Burn, which latter forms the boundary with SLM, stake out perhaps 5km² of some of the bleakest boggy moor in central Scotland, most of it above 170m. Watson (1904) identifies two places in ROS called Garbat, both of which he interprets as \textit{G garbh bad}, ‘rough clump’: and there are two instances of Garbet in ABD, both in remote hilly locations, probably with poor vegetation, so it may well be this \textit{G} formation.
GARNHALL  CND S NS782780 1 85m

Garnhall 1755 Roy

Garnhall 1822 Thomson

The lack of old forms of this name, and the apparently SSE and Sc specific hall, might suggest that this is not a gart-name but a hall or mansion house whose builder or owner graced it with the Gaelic-sounding name. It is noticeable that other AOS forms with garn- (Garngad GLW, Garngibboch NMO, and CAD names Garngabber, Garnkirk, Garnqueen) all have older forms containing gart an, whereas this name does not. Bannerman (1996) suggests G all, ‘cliff’ (presumably gart na h-aill), which lacks topographic authenticity here.

GLENCRYAN  CND S NS774736 1 145m

Glen Crying 1825 NLC Archives U7/02/1

Glen Crying 1846 NLC Archives UT/145/1/3

Glencryan 1864 OS 1st edn.

G gleann + ? G crìan
‘Small, or dry, valley’

Although the only records of this name are late, it appears to be a G toponym, and refers to a small, deep-cut glen of the Red Burn. The specific is probably G crion or crìan, as in Crianlarich PER, ‘small, diminutive’ or ‘withered, dry’, the former being more appropriate to its size compared to nearby downstream Vault Glen. Millar (1980, 56) however states; “Glencryan . . . is, in Gaelic, the “Little Clayey Glen” \(^{382}\), from whence clay was extracted for brick and tile making . . . ‘: and the on-site NLC information boards (probably based on Millar) derive it from G crè or criadh, ‘clay’, and state that there was brick-making [using clay] from the 1800s. The NSA of 1839, a detailed description occupying 20 pages, with much detail on the economy, does not mention brick or tile making; and there cannot have been the necessary technology available when the G name was given, which must raise doubts as to this etymology\(^{383}\).

GREENFAULDS  CND S NS753731 1 100m

Greenfaulds 1709 NLC Archives UT/136/1/1 [Feu disposition]

\(^{382}\) Presumably he takes the terminal –an to indicate the G diminutive, but this should apply to the gleann rather than its specific.

\(^{383}\) 1km away across the Luggie in NMO is Clayslap (NS7672, sic 1798 ‘Plan of Middle Blairinn’, and Forrest, Clayslope OS 1st edn.), but they are both Sc formations.
**Greenfold 1755 Roy**

**Greenfaulds 1864 OS 1st edn.**

SSE green + Sc fauld

Sc fauld, ‘pen or fold for animals’, or – generally in the plural form – ‘the part of the outfield which was manured by folding cattle upon it’ (*SND*) is common in place-names, and in CND was also found in Faulds Cottage # (two instances), Longfaulds (*Langfauld*, Roy), and W. Faulds # (Roy). The name Greenfaulds is the only survivor, in the name of an estate and a large secondary school.

**GREENSIDE**

CND S NS766734 1 130m

**Greenside 1755 Roy**

**Greenside 1864 OS 1st edn.**

SSE green + Sc side

‘Green slope’

This lies c.600m south-west of a lost farm *Greenyards*, shown on the OS 1st edn. 1864, and first recorded as *Greinyard* in 1553 (*RMS* iv no. 877), and as *Greenyard* in 1777 (Ross). Greenyard # lay on flat land whilst Greenside is on a definite slope or *side*; it may have been the grazing lands of *Greenyard*.

**HIRST**

CND S NS764780 1 55m

**Hollinheartston 1755 Roy**

**Hollinhirst 1822 Thomson**

**Holland Hirst 1840s NSA vol. 8, p. 169 [Listed as a coal field]**

**Hollandhirst 1863 NLC Archives UT/149/2/28 [Feu disposition]**

**Hirst 1864 OS 1st edn.**

Sc hirst can be a ‘barren, unproductive piece of ground, usually a hillock, knoll or ridge’, or a ‘bank of sand or shingle in a river’, hence a ford or shallow (both *DOST*). This stands where a small stream descends into the large area of marshy ground forming the watershed of the Kelvin and the Bonny Water, and perhaps indicates a fording point here on the shingle bank. What is curious about this name is its evolution by losing elements, first the terminal element, Sc *toun*, recorded by Roy, then in the 19th century the initial Sc *hollin*, ‘holly bush’; there is another Hollandhirst OMO.
KILBOWIE  CND S NS763733 1 100m

*Kilbouy* 1553 RMS iv no. 877
*Kilbouy* 1755 Roy
*Kilby* 1777 Ross
*Kilbouie* 1822 Thomson
*Kilbouie* 1864 OS 1st edn.

? G cùil or ? G coille + G buidhe

‘Yellow corner, or wood’ (cùil or coille bhuidhe)

There can be little doubt that the specific is G buidhe, ‘yellow’, a common adjective in G toponyms, often referring to pale grasses or vegetation. Kil- in Scottish place-names can represent G cill, ‘church, chapel’ or G coille, ‘wood’ or G cùil, ‘nook, corner’. Evidence for any medieval chapel in this area points to Auchenkilns (q.v.) nearly 2km west, although Roy’s map had muddied the waters by showing two places Chapleton, one near Auchenkilns, the other near this spot. Ruling out cill, then cùil or coille buidhe, ‘yellow corner or wood’, is more likely: Taylor (2006, 34) interprets Kilbowie DNB (*Cuiltebut* 1182 x 1199 *Pais. Reg.* 157) as cuilt buidhe, ‘yellow nook, corner’, from vegetation such as gorse or iris; there’s another Kilbowie by Oban.

KILDRUM  CND S NS767753 1 125m

? Kyndromyn 1310 BL Cotton Titus A XIX fo87r [*Scriptis apud Kyndromyn in leuenax*’ transcribed by Professor Dauvit Broun]

*Kildrwme* 1553 RMS iv no. 877
*Kildrum* 1832 Thomson
*Kildrum* 1864 OS 1st edn.

G coille + G druim or G ceann + G druim + G -in

‘Wood ridge, or head (of the) ridge’ (coille droma or ceann droma)

Taylor (*PNF5 Glossary*) says that kil, while in some cases being an Anglicisation of G cill, ‘church, chapel’, can be derived – both in Ireland and Scotland – from G coille, ‘wood’.

The position of Kildrum is some 4km north-east of the only identifiable medieval chapel in the area (at Auchenkilns, q.v.), and so cannot be from cill; conversely, it is on the crest of the ridge near the former Cumbernauld Castle whose steep slopes and consequent dense woodland would make this etymology very appropriate. The 1310 record is in a letter

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384 See analysis of name Cumbernauld above.
385 See analysis under Mid Forest below.
written from Robert I to Edward II, and may refer to this spot if indeed the *motte* near Cumbernauld Castle (which lies within 1km of contemporary Kildrum) was the king’s temporary residence and the location of his letter writing^386^. There is a Kildrummie ABD which developed from an earlier *Kindrummie^387^, so the first element can change in this manner: it is possible that Drumytoun (Roy, see Drumgibbon above), lying c.1km south-east of Kildrum, may be a reduced form of *Kildrummietoun.*

**LANGLANDS** CND S NS748728 1 80m

*Langlandishill* 1553 RMS iv no. 877

*Langlands* 1711 NLC Archives UT/116/3/2

*Langlands* 1755 Roy

*Langlands* 1777 Ross

Sc *lang* + Sc *lands*

‘Long lands’

Given the early date of the first record, the adjective *lang* may refer to run-rigs that are particularly long from end to end. RMS v no. 2305, in 1593, relating to land in Pittenweem FIF, includes: “... in *lie Langlandis* per rinrig ...” which suggests that this ‘length’ adjective relates to runrig strips.

**LENZIEMILL** CND S NS755729 1 85m

*Linzie Mill* 1816 Forrest

*Linzey Mill* 1822 Thomson

*Lenziemill* 1864 OS 1st edn.

This may seem a curious name since (modern) Lenzie KTL lies 10km west, but it will refer to this land being part of medieval Lenzie parish, and from the mid-17th century the new disjoined parish, now CND, was known as Easter Lenzie. In that sense, the name may have been bestowed to distinguish it from mills on the south side of the Luggie in NMO, e.g. Pettie Castle Mill # (NS7572, Forrest) on the tributary Shanks Burn.

**LOCH BAR**

CND W NS767771 1 120m

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^386^ There is Kindrum at NS4995, within Lennox, but it is a very remote Highland spot with no archaeological artefacts recorded.

Loch Barr 1755 Roy
Lochbar 1777 Ross
Loch Bar 1864 OS 1st edn.

G loch + G bàrr
‘Loch of the top (ridge)’ (loch a’ bhàrr)
This shallow loch has now been drained; OSNB said that ‘in summer it was drained and produced rough and coarse hay’ and in winter ‘it is dammed and used for a curling pond’. It appears to have an authentic G name, the specific presumably from bàrr, ‘top’, for it does sit on the top surface of the broad ridge between the Kelvin and the modern M80. Close by is Hag Knowe; in Sc hagg can mean ‘notch’, ‘portion of wood set aside for felling’ (both DOST), or ‘soft, marshy hollow piece of ground in a moor’ (SND). It may be this latter meaning, connecting with the boggy ground round the loch.

MID FOREST CND S NS780747 1 130
Forest, East & West 1755 Roy
Forest 1777 Ross [Name shown in two locations]
Forest, Mid & Wr. 1822 Thomson
Forest, Mid & East & West 1864 OS 1st edn. [Also Forest Plantation]

McNeill and MacQueen (1996, 217) maps a royal forest at Cumbernauld in the late 15th century (first recorded between 1424 and 1513). Although in medieval times the word forest indicated a place for hunting, not necessarily with much tree cover (i.e. ‘deer-forest’), the south-eastern end of the parish has apparently been heavily forested (in the arboreal sense) for centuries: Blaeu’s 1654 map of Stirlingshire shows the area around Cumbernauld Castle and southwards as being extensively wooded, probably the largest area thus depicted in the map – this was maintained as hunting forest for the Castle owners388; Roy’s 1755 map shows heavily wooded glens (Vault Glen and Bog Stank Glen, see under Cumbernauld above); Ross’ 1777 map shows extensive woodland both round Cumbernauld House, and on the north-west-facing slope where the two Forest-named settlements stood; whilst the OS 1st edn. shows the Cumbernauld House / Vault Glen area as well-wooded, plus the sizeable Forest Plantation on the north-west-facing slopes. Even further back than the testimony of maps are references in the Wigt. Chart. Chest: “. . . the lands of Cumbernauld Castle and Forrest thereof” (1480, no. 51); while in 1524 (no. 66)

388 Gilbert (1979, 364) indicates the Cumbernauld was a hunting reserve, [i.e. a deer forest] after 1286.
there is mention of “. . . the office of forrestership of the whole Forrest of Cumbernauld.” In modern times, there is still plentiful deciduous woodland round Cumbernauld House, and conifer plantations clothe the slopes towards the Slamannan Plateau. In this arboreal context the simplex name Forest is a precise description of the long-standing land-use here.

**NETHERWOOD**  CND S NS775784 1 70m

*Nethirwood* 1577 RSS vii, p. 932
*Nather Woodis* 1634 RMS ix no. 22
*E. Wood* 1590s Pont 32
*E. Wood* 1632 x 1654 Gordon
*Netherwood* 1755 Roy
*Netherwood* 1777 Ross
*Netherwood* 1822 Thomson

This together with Westerwood (q.v.) completes a band of woodland that stretches across the northern part of CND. Sc *nether*, ‘lower, under’ accurately states the comparative position vis-à-vis Westerwood, which lies on a ridge c.30-35m above Netherwood. Netherwood is also the eastern of the two, so its brief Pont incarnation as *E. Wood* is positionally accurate too.

**OLD SHIELDS**  CND S NS812755 1 160m

*Old Shields* 1755 Roy
*Shiels* 1777 Ross
*Aldshiel* 1821 Ainslie
*Auldshields* 1822 Thomson
*Old Shields* 1864 OS 1st edn.

Sc *auld* + Sc *shiel*

On the high ground here, *shiel* is quite a common element, occurring three times in NMO (discussed under Auldshields, NMO). It indicates summer transhumance, taking beasts up to pasture to leave the lower ground for crops: the name Herd’s Hill (NS799727) is another indicator. The affix *Old* (which also occurs in one NMO instance) indicates the practice was dying out by the mid-18th century, but it was not until the 19th century that the lexical term ‘old’ became toponymical, i.e. part of the place-name. Close by was Hindlayers # (1822, Thomson; a ruin by OS 1st edn.), whose name – given that it was a building – might indicate a place where a *hind*, ‘a married skilled farm worker who occupies a cottage on
the farm and is granted certain perquisites in addition to wages’ (SND), had his dwelling or peat-allocation, from Sc layer, ‘the bottom or floor of a peat-bank’ (DOST), or ‘a trench from which turves have been dug’, although the word can also mean the resting-place for beasts

**PALACERIGG**  CND S NS784733 1 170m

*Palacerigg* 1755 Roy  
*Palicerig* 1777 Ross  
*Palacerig* 1864 OS 1st edn.

Sc palice, ‘place surrounded by a palisade, an enclosure: applied to a park or garden, or a fortified town’ (DOST) seems somewhat inappropriate to this location, even though there is a modern Country Park here – unless it refers to an enclosure for deer, this being part of a medieval deer forest (Mid Forest, q.v.). The element also occurs in Palacecraig OMO and Palace NMO (both q.v.), and it may function therefore as a mildly ironic term, as the neighbouring places here within 1km - Sandyknowes, Dibside # (Sc dib, ‘puddle, rainwater pool’), Blackmyreknoll # (Sc mire, ‘peat bog’), Burntrigg # (Roy) and Stonylee #, - topographically indicate. Another possibility, although unsupported by the paucity of early forms, derives from Sc peel (also pale, pail) which can mean ‘piece of common land enclosed by a fence and cultivated as arable ground, common in place-names in various counties of Scotland’ (SND). This however is certainly not good arable ground, at this height.

**POLLOCKSHOLE**  CND S NS745733 1 80m

*Pollokishole* 1553 RMS iv no. 877  
*Polloxsholl* 1708 NLC Archives UT/164/2/1  
*Pockhole* 1755 Roy  
*Foxhole* 1777 Ross  
*Pollockshill* 1821 Ainslie  
*Pokeshole* 1825 NLC Archives U7/02/1  
*Pollockshole* 1832 Thomson  
*Pollockshole, & High Pollockshole* 1864 OS 1st edn.

389 Sc hind can also mean ‘female deer’, but then Hindlayers would more likely apply to a natural feature. Up on this same high moor are Toddle Knowe (NS810728) and Toddle Well (NS793724), two natural features probably from Sc tod, ‘fox’, a word common in place-names.
pn Pollock + Sc hole
Black (1946) indicates that Pollock was a fairly common surname especially in the west of Scotland. Sc hole, ‘hollow’ is a common toponym, and certainly this spot is in the dip between the two main ridges that dominate the western part of the parish, as were Hole # (1553 RMS iv no. 877) and Holehead # (Roy) a short distance north-east. Black (1946) notes that in Pont’s Renfrewshire map (based on local pronunciation), the place-name is spelt Pook, and “that is the pronunciation in common speech”; in that context it is interesting to note what the 1755 and 1825 records above show.

SEAFAR CND S NS754741 1 135m

Seafar 1708 NLC Archives UT/164/2/1
Seefar 1755 Roy
Seafar 1864 OS 1st edn.

One might wonder if it is a humorous name, based on the fact of its position on top of a ridge, from where you can ‘see far’: on the other hand, its hilltop position could indicate an origin in G suidhe, ‘seat’, although it has to be said that this element is usually found in the west in association with the names of saints or other important figures; the second element, if it is G, could be fiuar, ‘cold’, or faire, ‘watching’. (There is Seafar # SHO, at c.200m, Forrest, Shawfar 1755 Roy.) There is also Seabeggs #, mentioned in three local documents in the late 18th century, which Reid (2009, 72) locates at NS8179 in FAK: he suggests the first element is G sìth, ‘hill’, an element discussed under KSY Introduction.

SHANKEND CND S NS804758 1 140m

Shank 1755 Roy
Shankend 1822 Thomson
Shankend 1864 OS 1st edn.

Sc shank, ‘a downward spur or projection of a hill, a descending ridge which joins a hill summit to the plain’ (SND), is quite common in place-names, and there is a Shank NMO, as well as another Shank # (OS 1st edn.) in CND. Of course Sc shank can also mean a leg, and it could represent a leg-shaped piece of ground, but both the occurrences in this parish were at the foot of ridges.

391 NLC Archives UT/149/2/1 (dated 1756 – “the Lands and Barrony of Seabeggs”), UT135/1/1 (dated 1768) and UT135/1/3 (dated 1773).
SMITHSTONE  
CND S NS730750 1 80m

*Smythitona, le 1365 RRS vi no. 335
*Smythstoun, E & W 1369 Wigt. Chart. Chest no. 245
*Smethestone, Terram de 1374 RMS i no. 491
Smythton 1553 RMS iv no. 877
*Smyhistoun 1634 RMS ix no. 22
Smiths 1755 Roy
Smithston 1777 Ross
Smithstown 1864 OS 1st edn.
Smithston 1901 OS 3rd edn.
Smithston 1947 OS
Smithstone 1961 OS

*pn Smith, or occupation smith + Sc *toun

I discussed in Part One, section 7.1.a, that the medial s tended to indicate the genitive form of a personal name, whilst the absence indicated an occupation. Here, the first record lacks this s although most subsequent records contain it, so it could represent either case. The 1365 form is the earliest *toun name found in the AOS, by a century; the form with y as the initial vowel was the normal spelling in the 14th to 17th centuries, attested in Black (1946). The form –stone briefly appeared in 1374; had it referred to a piece of rock, Sc parlance of that time would have rendered it *stane. Subsequently the form -ton, -toun or -town obtained until late 20th century, and while there are other –toun-names becoming -tone392 it is strange that this change occurred so late.

TANNOCH  
CND S NS777727 1 130m

*Tannoch 1553 RMS iv no. 877
*Tenoch 1755 Roy
*Tannoch 1832 Thomson
*Tannock Muir 1846 NLC Archives UT/145/1/3

*G *tamhnach

Watson (1926, 148) says, for Tannach in Lothian, that it is from *tamhnach, a green or fertile field, especially amongst waste or heathery ground, and that it is common from

392 Cf. Craigstone KSY, Cragstoun  1509 RMS ii no. 3399, Craigstanes Roy; and Parkstone # CPS, Parkstoun Blaeu, Parkstone Roy.
Cumbernauld

Caithness southwards. The word is not listed in Dwelly or MacLennan, but DIL has *tamnach*, ‘green place or clearing’. Barrow (1988, 1-4) has discussed its Scottish distribution, being concentrated in the south-west; he lists 28 occurrences, of which half appear to be in simplex form. He points out that identification of such fertile pockets would be of especial concern to the peasantry in search of permanent settlement. Barely 1km from here is Greenside farm (q.v.), whose specific may be related, standing as they both do close to the Luggie.

**VAULT GLEN**  
CND R, S NS775755 1 90m

*Vault* 1825 NLC Archives U7/02/1 [Also *Vault Glen*]

*Vault glen* 1839 *NSA* vol. 8, p. 143

*Vault Glen* 1864 OS 1st edn.

The writer of the *NSA* states: “Not far from this [Towe Hill, at NS778757, which the writer suggests may have been a place of execution] is the Vault glen: and till very recently the farm house called the vault, on the edge of the glen, was standing; whether, as its name Vault would import, it was anciantly a prison or place of confinement, is not well known.” Millar (1980, 46) however writes: “Another activity was the excavation and burning of lime . . . The kiln in which the lime was burned is still visible in Vault Glen, the name “Vault” being derived from that source.”

It is also possible that the (farm) name came from the deep glen itself (with steep sides dropping 25-30m to the burn), as being vault or dungeon-like. The steep slopes are ideal tree-growing terrain: the *NSA* noted: “. . . in the Vault glen there are some larch trees planted soon after the introduction of that tree in Scotland, of great height and girth, also some very fine specimens of Spanish chestnut.” (vol. 8, p. 142). One other possibility to consider, given the proximity of the Glen to the stream or glen junction that gave Cumbernauld (q.v.) its name, is that it derives from OG *alt* or *allt*, in its original meaning ‘height, steep slope, cliff’ or (from Dwelly) ‘river with precipitous banks’, either with a lost preceding element providing the *v*, or an Anglicisation of the genitive form *uillt*, with the *u* being sounded *v*.

**WARDPARK**  
CND S NS778767 1 90m

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393 He also points out that DIL connected its origins with ‘tree trunk’, and that one might be tempted to connect it with *tamh*, ‘peace, quiet, refuge’.

394 The 1825 plan locates this c.NS776750 on the true right bank.
Parkhead 1755 Roy
Parkhead 1777 Ross
Wardpark 1864 OS 1st edn.

Sc *waIRD*, ‘enclosed piece of land, especially for pasture’ (*SND*), appears to be the specific of this word, together with Sc *park*, ‘a piece of land enclosed for a particular purpose’. The element also occurred in *Wairdmuir* CAD (Roy). The name Wardpark now applies to an industrial estate somewhat north of the original location.

**Westerwood**  CND S NS761774 1 105m

*Westwode* 1553 RMS iv no. 877
*W Wood* 1590s Pont 32
*W Wood* 1636 x 1652 Gordon
*Wester Wood* 1634 RMS ix no. 221
*Westerwood* 1822 Thomson

Attention has been drawn above to the large amount of woodland in this parish (see under Mid Forest), especially in the south-east of the parish. This wood, and that of Netherwood (q.v., formerly *E. Wood*), lie in north-east CND, completing a band of woodland stretching across the parish. Immediately west of here (NS753771) is a steep north-facing slope whose woodland, according to the OSNB, is called *The Shore*, perhaps from OE *scora*, ‘precipitous slope’.

**Westfield**  CND S NS729738 1 70m

*Westfield* 1755 Roy
*Westfield* 1864 OS 1st edn.

The farm has gone in recent years, replaced by a substantial industrial estate and housing complex. Its ‘pair’, Eastfield, is some 3km away (also the locus of modern housing), the distance between suggesting an extensive estate. Similarly to most of the affixed names CND and KTL, it has the east-west pairing, and follows the contour of the land, although *north-east* and *south-west* would be more precise.

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395 See Part One, 7.1.c.
WHITELEES  CND S NS786762 1 110m

Quheitleys 1577 RMS vii no. 932
Whitelees 1755 Roy [Also S Whitelees]
Whitelie 1777 Ross
Whitelee 1822 Thomson
Whiteleys, North 1825 NLC Archives U7/02/1 [Also North and South White-leys]
Whitelees, South & North 1864 OS 1st edn. [North Whitelees at NS787765]

DOST states of Sc ley (also lee), ‘the older meanings may have been: a wood, a woodland glade, a clearing in a wood, a clearing used for pasture or arable; and, later, a piece of open land, a meadow’; whereas SND states of lea (also ley, lee), ‘untilled ground, ground which has been left fallow for some time and is covered mainly by natural grass, ground which has been tilled and is now in pasture’. Given that the area where it lay was part of the extensive Cumbernauld Forest (see Mid Forest above), the former meaning is the more likely. The colour white could refer to the pale hue of the grasses in cleared pasture, by contrast with the dark heather and mossy moor beyond.

Although the farms have now been swallowed up in an estate, the name lives on in some street-names and the local primary school. What was unusual about the affixed names is that they were the only pair in either CND or KTL to have north and south as specifics, most other directional names being east(er) or west(er): lying between two deep glens, running broadly northwards, there was more room for such a north-south division than an east-west one.

396 North Muirhead farm on the modern Explorer map appeared only after the New Town was built across the plain Muirhead. Part One, section 7.1.c has a fuller discussion on such affixes.
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Kilsyth parish (KSY)

Introduction

Kilsyth is in STL, formerly the sheriffdom of Stirling, and in the medieval diocese of Glasgow, deanery of Lennox. Under its original name Moniabroc it was a small parish, lying immediately east of the larger CPS: the old western boundary was delineated by the Garrell Burn falling to the Kelvin, and the March Burn falling to the Carron. In 1649 the Lords Commissioner disjoined the eastern part of CPS between the Inchwood and Garrell Burns, and joined it to Moniabroch, thereby doubling this parish in size. This transferred land was the West Barony of Kilsyth. Nearly 30 years previously, Sir William Livingston of Kilsyth had acquired the Moniabroc estate from the Linlithgow family, and established a Burgh of Barony at the settlement near the old church. This coming together of the two secular baronies, known by then as the West and East Barony, probably influenced the Lords Commissioners’ decisions regarding the parish creation three decades later. Then, as the OSA (vol. 18, 245) observed: “A new town [i.e. planned village] was built. This new town of course was called by the title of the proprietor, Kilsyth. And from that period, the whole village obtained that name, though the parish for upwards of forty

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397 Moniabroc was c.25km², CPS was c.115km².
399 “. . . the king grants to the said William [Livingston] his town and burgh in the said barony of Kilsayth which the king has erected into a free burgh of barony to be known as the Burgh of Kilsayth,” (1620 RMS viii no. 82).
years retained still the old name *Monaibrugh.* This would suggest that the parish name Kilsyth only became dominant in the early 18th century, which tends to be confirmed by the Rev. James Robe, in his “Narrative” of 1743, who wrote of “Kilsyth, till lately called Moniabroch.”

A large part of this parish is hill ground. The Rev. Robert Rennie wrote in the OSA (vol. 18, 216): “The general appearance of the whole to a stranger is rather bleak and bare. A child may number the trees . . . The east barony has very much the appearance of a highland district or strath.” (The modern housing estate Highland Park may owe its name to this phrase.) Both the original and expanded parish were and are bounded on the north by the River Carron (today partly submerged in the Carron Reservoir), and on the south by the Kelvin; in between, the land rises to over 400m. In addition to names head-worded below, the nature of the land over much of the parish is conveyed by the following names:

- **of hills**  - Berryhill (*Roy*), Berrymuir # (1784 AS 529), Black Hill (NS671811, probably from its peat and heather cover), Cock Hill (NS720827), Cock Laws # (NS7177, RS58/8 f.258v, *Sc* *cock* a common specific referring probably to grouse) and Plea Muir (NS690806, from *Sc* *plea*, ‘argument’, suggesting a marginal and thus disputed moor);
- **of slopes**  - Forebrae # (NS7679, 1630s, Gordon), Braehouse (*Roy*), Toussbrae # (1760s Kilsyth Rentals, perhaps from *Sc* *tousie*, ‘shaggy, unkempt’), Hanging Brae # (NS7279, 1721 RS59/14 f.306v, probably *Sc* *hingin*, from OE *hangende*, ‘steeply sloping’) and Braes Burn (NS692827); of boggy ground – Belt Moss (NS724792), Red Moss # (NS7279, 1634 RS58/6 f.188), Bogsie, Boghouse # (*Roy*) and Bogstank # (1731 RS59/15 f.606v, from *Sc* *stank*, ‘stretch of slow-moving water, a ditch’ (*DOST*)). The 150m contour appears to mark the upper limit of farming other than summer hill-grazing of beasts, and close to it lies a group of 7 *head*-names; Burnhead (1749 Kilsyth Rentals), Parkhead # (*Roy*), Orchard Head # (1864 OS 1st edn.), Dykehead (*Roy*), Braehead (NS794786, *Brahead* 1748 Kilsyth Rentals), Glenhead (1691 RS83/1 f.86v) and Loanhead # (1817 Grassom).

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400 *NSA* writer Rev. William Burns (vol. 8, p. 138) footnotes that “the spelling in the records is always Moniabrough.”


402 Quoted in *NSA*, vol. 8, p. 138.

403 There are a dozen names in Scotland listed in Hooker with this element, e.g. Plea Knowe: there is a Playhill KTL, formerly Pleahill.
The wester Kilsyth portion transferred from CPS brought as its dowry to the expanded parish more floodplain land, thus bringing some inch names; it also brought two\(^{404}\) of post-medieval KSY’s three baile names, since previously, Banton (originally Ballintoun) was the only baile in Moniabroc. With topography similar to CPS, it has or had several G names of hills, crags, and streams, partly discussed in Part One, sections 3 and 4. Since the 19\(^{th}\) century, a minor parish boundary change appears to have detached the extreme south-eastern corner into Denny parish, a corner comprising the names of Auchincloch, Coneypark and Orchard.

\(^{404}\) Viz, Balcastle and Balmalloch.
ALLANFAULD

KSY S NS716788 1 125m

Allanfauld 1748 Kilsyth Rentals

Allanfauld 1817 Grassom

en *Allan + Sc fauld

? ‘Fold by the Allan’

Lying beside the Garrell Burn (from garbh allt), the name *Allan may derive from G alltan, ‘streams, or little stream’; cf. Allanhead CPS in a similar hillside position, and Allanrowie Hill CPS (both discussed in Hydronomy chapter). It could also represent G àilean, ‘green, meadow’ 405, although the topography does not suit, or a diminutive form of G ail, ‘rock’, from the rocky gorge immediately beside the farm. Reid (2009, 213) says the name comes from the personal name, but if so it lacks the genitival medial letter s normally expected (as in Neilstoun, Taigstoun). Sc fauld, ‘fold, enclosure for beasts’, is also found in Barlandfauld, Blackfaulds # (Shankfoot of Blackfaulds #, 1748 Kilsyth Rentals) and Greenhill Faulds # (1721 RS59/14 f.306v). The name Stoneree Glen (NS693786) appears to have similar meaning, from Sc ree, ‘permanent stone-built sheep pen’ (DOST).

ALLTHRID #

KSY S NS7580 2 150m

Allthrid of Tamrawer 1620 RS58/2 f.135v

This is in a group of four lost names at the eastern corner of the parish, all containing the land division denoter ‘third’. It may simply represent land divided into thirds (here, of Tamrawer holding), or it may represent the system known as ‘third and teind’, a method of renting whereby in return for some stock and equipment, tenants paid a tenth of produce as teind 406 (to the church), and a third as rent (to the landlord) 407: perhaps one part of the land was set aside for this ‘third’, and took on the name. Whyte (1979, 77) says this practice was used for land that had just been brought into cultivation for the first time, and was used until its average yield could be established and a rent fixed based on that. In consequence they tended to be temporary names. The group consists of Westerthird # (1667 RS59/3f.10v), Myddlthrid # (1540 RMS iii no. 2095), Netherthrid # (1681 RS59/6 f.254v), and Allthrid itself – possibly, as Reid (2009) suggests, from auld, ‘old’. The last documented reference to any of them is 1715. Close by, another land division based on

405 As in e.g. Clac an Àilean, Mull, NM3952.
406 Sc teind, literally a ’tenth’.
407 The Scots Thesaurus, 1990, p. 95, under ‘teind’.
fractions was that contained in Broken Quarter # (NS7875, 1721 RS59/14 f.307v), last documented in 1808: there was another in CND, mapped by Roy, at c.NS7674, which persisted until the OS 1st edn. Pont 32 maps two other places with this particular land division at the parish’s far north-west (in the area now in FTY), viz. Souththrid # and Middthrid # (perhaps ‘thirds’ of the lands of Glaskell) on the northern slopes of the Meikle Bin.

**ARNBRAE** KSY S NS701778 1 65m

*Arnbrue* 1590s Pont

*Arnbrea* 1764 Kilsyth Rentals

*Aranbrae* 1820 Thomson

Sc *arn* + Sc *brae*

‘Alder slope’

The alder is a tree that loves damp places, and this stands beside a small wood in the narrow glen of an unnamed burn. G *earrann*, ‘portion, share’ seems unlikely here: McNiven (2011) discusses a group of seven *Arn*-names north of the hills in Kippen parish, which owe their generic to the historical fact of a division into ‘portions’, four of them taking their portioners’ name (or role) as their specific; but here, there is no other nearby ‘portion’ to relate to, and *arn* is the specific.

**AUCHINCLOCH** DNY (KSY) S NS766788 1 55m

*Achycloch* 1370 Morton Reg. ii p. 88

*Auchinclocht* 1462 Cambus. Reg. p. 122

*Auchincloich* 1542 RMS iii no. 2768

*Achincloch* 1590s Pont 32

*Auchincloch, Little* 1747 Kilsyth Rentals

*Achnacloch* 1755 Roy

*Auchincloch* 1767 Kilsyth Rentals [Also Meikle Auchincloch]

*Auchincloch* [twice] 1817 Grassom

*Auchinloch* 1820 Thomson map

G *achadh* + G *na* + G *clach*

‘Field of the stone’ (*achadh na cloiche*)

*Clach*-names are inherently difficult to link to a particular stone, since so many have been incorporated as a later building material. The RCAHMS website (ID 45846) says there
were burial tumuli here whose stones have long since been removed for building other structures, and the name could well refer to these before dispersal. Reid (2009, 56) wrote:

“A stone-walled structure, known as Cairnfall, existed there in the 18th century . . . It may be that the name relates to that feature, in which case it would translate as *achadh nan clach*, ‘field of the stones’[^408^]. Equally possible is that it represents *achadh na cloiche*, ‘field of the stone’, referring to a specific stone such as a standing stone.”

Pronounced /ˈɑxənˈkloɪx/ [neighbouring farmer] or /ˈɑxənˈklax/ [nearby residents].

**AUCHINMULY** # KSY S NS749793 2

*Auchinmuillie* 1659 RS58/12 f.220v
*Auchinmullie* 1805 RHP1557
*Auchinmuly* 1817 Grassom
*Auchinmuly* 1820 Thomson

G *achadh + G an + ? G muileann*
‘Field of the mill’ (*achadh a’ mhuileann*)
RHP1557 shows the two buildings of this farm standing perhaps 100m from the point where two streams, the Banton and Graigdouffie Burns, come together, so this would have been a good spot for a mill. Taylor (*PNF5*, 448) indicates that FIF names Balmule[^409^], Pitmillie and Pitmilly, are probably derived from *muileann*. Reid (2009, 57) interprets the element as from *G maolach* ‘promontory place’ which he says ‘describes the situation’, although he also indicates the possibilities of *muileann*.

**AUCHINRIVOCH** KSY S NS745795 110m

*Achinriuoch* 1590s Pont 32
*Auchinrivoche, Eister & Wester* 1627 Ret. STL no. 124
*Auchinrivach*, E & W 1664 RMS xi no. 648
*Achinrioch, Er & Wr* 1755 Roy
*Auchinrivoch* [twice] 1817 Grassom

G *achadh + G riabhach*
‘Speckled field‘

[^408^]: However all early forms show this is the genitive singular.
[^409^]: Balmule DFL has old forms including *Bamuly* (Blaeu, Pont) and *Ballmulie* (Roy): Taylor does put a question mark beside the *muileann* etymology, due to lack of early forms.
**G riabhach**, ‘speckled, greyish, brindled’ is a common colour word in G place-names. The middle syllable is the ‘false’ *an* article, common in south-west Scotland, discussed in Part One, section 6.1.b. There is another place of this meaning 7km west, albeit with a slightly different anglicised spelling, *viz.* Auchinreoch CPS, originally a *dail*-name. Pronounced /ˌɑxənˈrɪvəx/.

**AUCHINVALLEY**  KSY S NS742791 1 105m

*Auchinvaley* 1767 Kilsyth Rentals
*Auchinvelley* 1783 AS STL 446
*Auchinvaley* 1795 AS STL 3012
*Auchinvillie* 1796 *OSA* Vol. 18 p. 292
*Auchinvelley* 1817 Grassom [twice]
*Auchinvelley* 1820 Thomson
*Auchinvalley* 1834 RHP6351

**G achadh + G an +? G baile or ? G balla**

‘Field of the farm, or the wall’ (*achadh a’ bhaile or achadh a’ bhalla*)

The variation of the initial vowel in the specific in the records makes a secure analysis difficult. Watson (1926, 483) suggests that names ending in –*valley* like Pinvalley KCB or Aldavallie BNF are from *bealach*, ‘pass’: but the topographical situation of this farm, on a slope above Banton Loch, does not lend itself to the situation of a *bealach*. The *OSA* author wrote of a ‘circular fortification’ here, with an “outer wall consist[ing] of a rude mass of large and small tumbling stones” and this wall could be the eponymous one\(^{410}\). If however we accept that Banton (originally *Ballintoun*) was the chief farm of the area, with Auchincloch, Auchinrivoch, Auchinmullie #, and Auchinvalley encircling it, initially as out-fields, latterly as settled farms, Auchinvalley is the nearest and could thus be the field of the farm, *achadh a’ bhaile*, proclaiming its proximity. This could be taken as evidence for the model suggested by Nicolaisen (2001, 164) with *baile* as a primary settlement name and *achadh* as secondary, although if so, it is unique within the AOS. Pronounced /ˌɑxənˈvɛlɪ/.

**BALCASTLE**  KSY, CPS S NS702783 1 120m

*Balcastell* 1459 RH6/357
*Balcastell* 1461 PSAS 17 pp. 312-6

\(^{410}\) Canmore ID 45890 says there is no trace now, but classes it as a possible fort.
The farm stands well up the south slopes of the Kilsyth Hills, c.200m distant from a motte standing on a knoll. An apparent Sc translation of the G name, in the form \textit{Casteltoun}, first appeared in 1470 (Reid 2009, 262) and was recorded several times in the 17th century (\textit{Ret. STL} no. 27) and \textit{RMS} (viii nos. 82 and 648), but was last mentioned in 1796 in the \textit{OSA} as \textit{Castletown}, since when the apparently older G form has been used. However it is not clear that they referred to exactly the same place, as the \textit{OSA} suggested in 1796, “. . . a farmhouse called Castletown or Balcastle . . .” (OSA vol. 18, p. 292): the 1470 source refers to legal action “. . . at the instance of Edward de Levingston of \textit{Balcastel} concerning their [i.e. seven named alleged miscreants’] unlawful withholding and non-payment of the rents and profits of the lands of Casteltoun . . .” which might suggest that Balcastle was separate from Casteltoun. Castle Hill (NS733783), 3km due east, is a low hill above another motte. The nearby name Castlegray # (1865 OS 1st edn., \textit{Grays Castle} 1749 Kilsyth Rentals, \textit{Castle Gray} 1755 Roy) appears to contain a family name.

Pronounced / bal'kasəl/

\section*{BALMALLOCH \hspace{1cm} KSY, CPS S NS710781 1 50}

\begin{itemize}
  \item \textit{Balmaloch} 1470 RH6/ 423
  \item \textit{Balmaloch} 1545 RH6/1367a
  \item \textit{Balmaloch} 1553 \textit{RMS} iv no. 851
  \item \textit{Balmaloch} 1590s Pont 32
  \item \textit{Ballmalloch} 1620 \textit{RMS} viii no. 82
  \item \textit{Balmaloche} 1627 Retours STL no. 124
  \item \textit{Balmaloch} 1654 Blaeu Stirlingshire
  \item \textit{Balmaloche} 1664 \textit{RMS} xi no. 648
  \item \textit{Balmuley} 1755 Roy [Probably surveyor error, confusing with Auchinmuly]
  \item \textit{Ballmalloch} 1817 Grassom
  \item \textit{Balmalloch} 1864 OS 1st edn.
\end{itemize}
G baile + ? G molach or ? G meallach
‘Shaggy (rough) farm, or hilly (lumpy) farm’ (baile molach or baile meallach)
The earliest forms might suggest G molach, ‘rough, hairy or shaggy’, and it would square with the location well up the hill slope: the adjective is used in place-names, there are for instance two significant hills called Beinn Mholach, one being the highest in Lewis. Reid (2009) suggests the specific is the G personal name Malloch. This seems unlikely by comparison with other baile-farms locally, although the surname, according to Black, comes indeed from the G molach, as an epithet for a hairy man. The farm is now quite swallowed up by the growth of Kilsyth’s housing estates, the name living on in street-names and a primary school.
Pronounced / bal’məlɔks/, sometimes / bal’məlɔks/

BANTON

KSY S NS748798 1 120m

Ballintoun 1511 RSS ii no. 2842
Ballintoun 1569 RH6/2151
Bantone 1575 RH6/2366
Bantoin c.1590s Pont 32
Ballintone 1620 RMS viii no.82
Balinton 1627 RS58/8f.108
Ballantoun 1627 Ret. STL no. 124
Bantone 1659 RS58/12f.220v
Ballenton 1664 RMS xi no. 648
Banton 1755 Roy
Ballanton 1786 AS 947
Banton 1865 OS 1st edn.

G baile + G an +? G tôn
‘Farm of the buttock [-shaped hill]’ (baile na tòine or nan tôn)
G tôn is likely as the specific, since the term, literally bottom or buttocks, can be used to refer to hillocks of that shape411, and the settlement is indeed surrounded by little hillocks: on the 1:25000 map there are c.25 hillock summits shown (by close contours) within a 1km radius of Banton. Just over 1km from High Banton is the farm Doups DNY, from Sc doup, ‘fundament’, the polite term for buttock, and past which runs the Doups Burn, flowing close to the KSY eastern boundary. There are two places called Ballinton in Menteith, one

411 PNFS Glossary.
of which McNiven (2011, 185 and 285) says is securely baile na tòine / nan tòn, the other possibly thus 412. The OS 1st edition, and Roy’s 1755 map, both indicate that the original settlement was located at what is now mapped as High Banton, whilst what is now shown as Banton village was Low Banton on the OS 1st edition.

Pronounced /ˈbantən/

**BARR**

KSY S NS722772 1 75m

*Bar* 1553 *RMS* iv no. 851

*Bar* 1590s Pont 32

*Bar* 1620 *RMS* viii no. 82

*Bar* 1627 Ret. STL no. 124

*Barr Mailling* 1768 Kilsyth Rentals [Also *Barrwood* and *Barr Moss*]

*Barrs* 1755 Roy

*Barr* 1820 Thomson

**G bàrr**

‘Top, summit, ridge’

The element is discussed more fully in Part One, section 6.2.c. This farm sits atop a volcanic intrusion which forms a distinctive plateau of high ground, running east-west, c.40m above the Kelvin floodplain to the south, and the Ebroch Burn to the north. There was also Barlandfauld # (1748 Kilsyth Rentals), Barrpath # (Roy), and Barrwood, stemming from this name. Below the hill mass’ western edge stood the former parish church of Moniabroc, and Wellshot where the spring mentioned in *OSA* (vol. 18, 229) as St Tartans Well, seeped forth from under the rock. Although Wellshot may refer to Sc *shot(t)*, land cropped rotationally’, it is possible – from its location below the hill – it is possibly from OE *scēot*, ‘steep slope’ 413.

**BINNIEMYRE**

KSY S NS754798 1 120m

*Boon the Mire* 1805 RHP1557

*Boon the myre* 1865 OS 1st edn.

**Sc abune + SSE the + Sc mire**

‘Above the morass’

412 The instance at NS6898 may be pn Ballone + Sc *toun*.

413 Scott (2003, 298) has several putative instances.
This lies in a hollow where two streams meet and is thus prone to marshy ground. The name is part of the category which Taylor (2008(c), 275) describes as a “. . . class of names belong[ing] to a wider category of humorous and ironic names which seem to have flourished in the 18th and early 19th century.” Over the hill in SNI, Roy’s map showed Aboon the Kirk, in the same vein. Many such names have, as Taylor observes, disappeared, this perhaps surviving by means of its transformation into an apparently ‘standard name’. The lost name Currymire # (1865 OS) lay nearby, possibly representing G currach, ‘marsh’, with Sc epexegetic mire. Rottencroft # (1721 RS59/14 f.307v), and Crossmyloof # (1749 RS59/19 f.313v, perhaps from Sc aff loot, ‘spur of the moment, carelessly’) were also such names. Just across the stream from Binniemyre is Meadowside, whose name also indicates damp conditions good for grass-growing.

**BLAIRBLENSHIE #**

KSY, CPS S NS6982 2 c.200m

Blarnebleschy 1165 x 1214 Glas. Reg. i no. 103 [First mention – see CPS Introduction]

Blarneblenthy 1165 x 1214 Glas. Reg. i no. 103 [Second mention – see CPS Introduction]

Blairblinshy 1590s Pont 32

Blairblinchie 1627 RS58/4f.108

Blairblinschie 1647 RS58/8f.258v

Blairblinschie 1684 CRS CC21/5/10

Berblinchie 1755 Roy

Blairblenshie 1758 RS59/21f.35

G blàr +G an +?

‘Plain of?’

This lay on the flat meadow lands by the River Carron, now drowned by the reservoir: the OSA described the river’s borders as “the finest, richest and most extensive meadows perhaps in Great Britain”. Whilst the generic G blàr is very appropriate, the specific is more obscure; Reid (2009) suggests an existing name *Balinchy, based on G innis, ‘water-meadow’, presumably preceded by baile, ‘farm’, forming baile na h-innse. While appropriate to the topography (see the Kelvin innis names e.g. Inchterf KSY), Hooker’s Index contains no names in either G or anglicised form, of a formation blàr na b(h)aille X,

414 Cf. Crossmyloof, south Glasgow.
as this would have to be. In OG there is *blaesc*, ‘eggshell, nutshell’, but this seems mysterious, and most forms contain the medial *n*.

**BROCKIESIDE**  KSY S NS726798 1 200m

*Bruickieside* 1736 RS59/17 f.81v

*Brockyside* 1755 Roy

*Brockieside* 1767 Kilsyth Rentals

*Brockieside* 1820 Thomson

*Broickieside* 1833 RHP140023

Sc *brookie* + Sc *side*

‘Dirty hill-slope’

The earliest form suggests that this is from Sc *brookie* (also *bruickie*), ‘grimy, dirty’: it is high up the hill-slope, and the adjective may refer to the poor vegetation and soil conditions. Less likely, G *bruach*, ‘bank, border, edge’, sometimes used of hill-slopes, with a G locational suffix (i.e. *bruachaidh*), may have been added to by an epexegetic Sc *side*, ‘slope’.

**BURNSIDE**  KSY S NS7278 2 60m

*Burnsyde* 1545 RH6/1367a

*Burnsyde* 1590s Pont 34

*Burnsyde* 1795 OSA vol. 18 p. 245

From Pont’s map, this appears to have been located at the junction of the Ebroch and Garrell Burns. In the OS 1st edn., the name Burn Green appears beside this confluence, and the name is today retained in Burnside Industrial estate.

**CAIRNBOG**  KSY, CPS S NS686785 1 175m

*Cairnbog* 1590s Pont

*Cairnboge* 1634 RS58/6 f.188

*Cairnishboig* 1671 CRHC p. 58

*Cairneboge* 1676 RS59/5 f.317v

*Kairn Bog* 1755 Roy

*Cairnbog* 1817 Grassom
Reid (2009, 314) observes that both of this name’s elements “might have originated as either a Gaelic or Scottish name. Either way the meaning is roughly similar being, if Gaelic, ‘cairn at the bog’ or, if Scottish, ‘bog at the cairn’.” However, G bog, as well as being a noun, can also be an adjective meaning ‘wet, soft, moist’ cf. Glenboig NMO. OG càrn refers to a pile of stones, often marking a burial, and this is the meaning given in Dwelly: Cairnfall KSY (see Auchinloch above) may have represented this meaning; however, G càrn bog, ‘wet burial cairn’, makes little sense. In SeG càrn came to refer to hills and mountains: in Galloway it appears in hills with a pre-historic burial cairn on top, e.g. Cairnkinna, Càrn na Gath415, whilst in northern and especially north-eastern Scotland it came to be used for big hills, generally with a rounded top, but with no link to burial sites416, e.g. Càrn Gorm, eponym of the Cairngorms. However G càrn appears to be completely absent from the AOS and its surrounding area, and even the Sc term appears only in Crichton’s Cairn CPS and Cairnhill OMO (q.v.), i.e. both Sc formations. More probably then it is a Sc formation structured like Cairnhill and meaning ‘bog with cairn(s)’: there are 5 other names in the AOS ending bog, and with the possible exception of Glenboig they appear to be Sc, viz. Arniebog CND, Blackbog NMO, Raebog NMO, and Redbog BDK.

Pronounced /kernbɑɡ/

**CLACHARIE (BURN)** KSY, CPS V, S NS700830 1 225m

*Clacharry* 1590s Pont 32
*Clachharich* 1755 Roy
*Clacharie* 1820 Thomson
*Clacharie* (ruin) 1865 OS 1st edn.

Watson (1926, 135) says that clacharie “is Gaelic for a stony place”; and lying as the eponymous farm did on a north-facing slope of the hill, it is not surprising that it was already an abandoned ruin by the time of the OS 1st survey. Another lost settlement near here, Burnhouse #(Roy) gave its name to Burnhouse Burn with its waterfall Peggie’s Spout (NS679826).

**COLZIUM** KSY S NS728786 1 85m

*Colzem* 1553 RMS iv no. 851

415 Drummond (2006, 43-44).
G cuingleum
‘Defile leap’
Watson (1926, 143) says of another Colzium (MLO) that it is “. . . for cuingleum, ‘defile leap’, a rather common term for a narrow gorge in a stream.” There is another Colzium near Polmont STL, and Watson (487) lists four more in the Highlands. The Colzium Burn flows down in precisely such a narrow gorge, past Colzium House (on the site of the 16th-century castle built by the Earls of Lennox).

 Pronounced /'koljʌm/

COLZIUMBEA  KSY S NS737776 2
Calzemba, Over & Nether 1553 RMS iv no.851
Collanbe 1590s Pont 32
Colzembeais, Over & Nether 1620 RMS viii no. 82
Colzembreas, Over & Nether 1664 RMS viii no. 648
Collzeambae 1715 RS59/13 f.252 [‘Hendrie Marshell in Tounhead at Collzeam Brae (recte Collzeambae)’]
Columbee 1726 Gordon [Itinerarium septentrionale, quoted in RCAHMS, ID 45887, 1982]
Colzumbea 1747 Kilsyth Rentals
Cullumbiea 1755 Roy
Colziumbea 1817 Grassom
Calliambe, Townhead of 1938 RHP10000/SG303 [Plan of coal workings]
Colziumbea Plantation 1864 OS 1st edn.

en Colzium, or G cuingleum, + ? G beith
? ‘Birch wood of Colzium’, or ‘narrow leap by the birches’
G beith, ‘birch’ is a common place-name element, and locally can take on the form -bee (Auchinbee CND) or -beth (Barbeth KTL). Both Blaeu and Roy maps show substantial woods here. Although Pont spelt this name differently from nearby Colzium (i.e. Collanbe
cf. Coylam), they are close enough (1.5km between the settlements, but perhaps on the same lands) to be related. On the face of it the name might represent the birch-wood of Colzium (estate), where Colzium (see above) is an existing name; but this could only have happened after Colzium had crystallised as a Sc place-name, so a G specific could not be used: so it suggests that G cuingleum (literally ‘gorge-leap’) was in fact a G generic in its own right, like achadh or bàrr, and thus took on beith as a specific. The 1715 record appears to be correcting a 1664 re-interpretation of the last element as Sc brae.

CONEYPARK  DNY (KSY) S NS772791 1 70m
Kinneypark 1755 Roy
Cunniepark 1820 Grassom

Sc connie + Sc park
‘Rabbit field’
This is on a low hill, now being eaten into by a housing estate but fringed with areas of gorse, the type of terrain suitable for rabbit warrens.

CORRIE  KSY S NS690791 1 250m
Corey 1755 Roy
Corry 1786 AS 957
Corrie 1820 Thomson

G coire or Sc corrie
‘Hollow in the hills’
The settlement lies 1.5km east of the eponymous relief feature, which is the only sizeable indentation in the 12km line of steep slopes and cliffs between the Crow Road CPS and the Tak-Ma-Doon road KSY; the corrie bites deeply into the plateau at NS6779, and runs at an oblique angle to the general slope direction. It was also shown on Roy’s map as Hells pott, a name conveying its visual drama. The Corrie Burn runs from it, and the Corrie Spout is one its largest waterfalls. A simplex form of a toponym is unusual, but there are seven other occurrences of Corry or Corrie as settlement-names417, including one on Arran which until c.1600 did have a specific, subsequently dropped418. None of them are actually in corries (unsurprisingly, as these are usually bare of soil) and must thus refer to their nearby

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417 Corry – NC7202, NG6424: Corrie – NJ5456, NO4959, NS4995, NS0678, NS0243
418 Fraser (1999, 75); Coire Cnoc Dubh in 15th, 16th centuries, Corrie thereafter (NS0243).
hollows: a specific is therefore not needed to distinguish one corrie from another, as in the mountainous areas. A tributary of the Corrie Burn is the Hailstane Burn (NS675790, 400m, first recorded OSA vol. 18 p. 235), presumably from the weather up here. In the Corrie Burn’s last section, on the flood plain, it is mapped as the Cast Burn, from Sc cast, ‘ditch’⁴¹⁹.

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Figure KSY 2. The topography west of Cairnbog farm (shown) and Corrie.

**CRAIGDOUFFIE (BURN)** KSY W, S NS752800 1 125m

*Craigduffie* 1749 RS59/19 f.313

? *Craigdowsie* 1805 RHP1557 [At c.220m, a field name]

*Craigdouffie* 1865 OS 1st edn.

G *creag + G dubh + ? G locational suffix

‘Dark crag place’ (*creag dubhaidh*)

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⁴¹⁹ The same term is used in Macfarlane’s Geographical Collections, vol. 2, p. 578: “The springs of Kelvyn river cum from above Colyam Cast in Sterlingschyr.” A canalised ditch runs from the Colzium Burn, east towards Banton Loch, and this must be the ‘cast’.
There is a small cliff just above the site of the former farm, which is the source of the generic. In southern Scotland, G *dubh*, ‘dark, black’, was often anglicised to *duff*, here with the locational suffix. The lower course of the burn runs through Boiling Glen, nicely describing the torrent as it drops 50m vertically over 500m distance. This is one of a number of names of small outcrops that have been lost: *Craigroot* (1748 Kilsyth Rentals, G *creag ruadh*, ‘red crag’); *Craigeneur* (1805 RHP1557, a field name, perhaps G *creag an iar*, ‘western crag’, or more likely *creag an ear*, ‘eastern crag’, lying as it does in the parish’s east). Still further east is *Craigs Plantation* (NS761803) which appears to refer to the farm *Craigs* (*Craigend* 1817 Grassom).

**DRUMHELDRIC**  KSY, CPS R NS696789 1 230m

*Drumheldric* 1899 OS 6” 2nd edn.

G *druim* + G *eileirig*

‘Deer trap ridge’ (*druim na h-eileirig*)

The specific is an element that occurs quite commonly in hill-names, especially in the east and in Galloway, where clefts in hillsides allow deer to be driven into and trapped by hunters420. Curiously, the name did not appear on the OS 1st edn. However nearby was *Deerpark* # (1786 AS 957), and an extant *Hunt Hill* (NS714813), which may be connected. The lost *Shelloch* # (Roy) named near here may contain G *sealg*, ‘hunt, chase’, though G *sealladh*, ‘viewpoint’ is feasible: there are several extant Shelloch or Shalloch places in the Highlands and Galloway421.

**DRUMNESSIE**  KSY S NS736804 1 220m

*Drumnissie* 1639 RS58/7 f.245

*Drumnessy* 1755 Roy

*Drumnessie* 1865 OS 1st ed.

G *druim* + G *an* + G *eas*

‘Ridge of the waterfall’ (*druim an easa*)

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420 As a toponym, the word is discussed in Watson (1926, 489), and more recently by Taylor (2008b, 296).

421 Hooker has one Shelloch and six Shalloch. Ansell (2006, and pers. comm.) says there are many instances of *sealg* in Galloway and Carrick, usually appearing as *shalloch*. 
This lies where a steep torrent drops down 70m to join the Banton Burn. Not far away is DrumJohn # (Roy), perhaps G *druim eòin*, ridge of the birds. The house is now a ruin, in a remote location, and may soon become a lost name.

**DRUMTROCHAR**  KSY S NS718790 1 150m

*Drumtrochir* 1553 RMS iv no.851Dumbre

*Drumcrocher (Drumtrocher)* 1620 RMS viii no. 82

*Drumtroiche* 1620 RS58/2 f.68

*Drumtrocher* 1627 Ret. DNB no. 122

*Drumcrocher* 1664 RMS viii no. 648

*Drumtocher* 1750 Kilsyth Rentals

*Drumcrocher* 1786 AS 947

*Drumtrocher* 1820 Thomson

*Drumtrochar* 1834 RHP6351

*Drumtrochar* 1865 OS 1st edn.

G *druim + ?*

‘Ridge +’

Reid (2009, 71) argues for the specific being G *tochar*, ‘causeway’, on the grounds that it lay on what may have been an east-west route avoiding the Kelvin bogs: however, it is fully 60m or so above the floodplain, whilst the old main road from Kilsyth to Kirkintilloch (shown on Roy, and now the modern A803), is also well above the floods level, rendering such high-level bog-avoidance unnecessary. Further, almost every form has the intrusive *r*\(^{422}\). G *trócair*, ‘mercy, pity’ seems curious, unless the secondary meaning ‘blessing, favour’ implied good land – it sat on a shelf incising the slopes (*cf.* Lossit below). Some later forms suggest G *crochaire*, ‘villain, idler, or even hangman’. The farm has now gone, abandoned by 1896, the name living on in Drumtrocher Street.

**DUMBRECK**  KSY, CPS S NS703773 1 50m

*Drumbreck* 1590s Pont 32 [Appears in Blaeu as Banastreck]

*Drumbrekfeild* 1633 RS58/6 f.58

*Dumbreck* 1775 Roy

*Dumbreck* 1768 Kilsyth Rentals [Also Drumbreck]

*Dumbreck* 1865 OS 1st edn.

\(^{422}\) Reid argues that the *r* may have resulted from the *r* in drum, presumably affecting the specific.
G druim or ? G dùn + G breac
‘Speckled ridge or hill-fort’
As Watson (1926, 421-2) points out, the generics dùn and druim are sometimes transposed in toponyms. This can happen before a labial letter (cf. Dunbarton and Dumbarton); given the old forms, this name is probably a druim - referring to the slight ridge of higher ground protruding into the Kelvin valley here – rather than a dùn. There are no fortifications here recorded by RCAHMS, although there is a sharp little knoll just south of the former farm buildings (now an industrial estate) rising perhaps 5-10m above the surrounds, which conceivably was a defensive site.

GARREL BURN KSY W~ NS719778 1
Garcault 1208 x 1214 Glas. Reg. i no. 103
Garwaldburne 1540 RMS iii no. 2095
Garvalburne 1627 RS58/4 f.108
Garal Burn 1743 RS59/18 f.316
Burn of Kilsyth 1755 Roy
Kilsyth Burn 1817 Grassom
Garrel Burn 1864 OS 1st edn.

G garbh + G allt
‘Rough stream’
The oldest forms indicate that it was an allt-name, with the specific garbh, ‘rough’, common in hydronyms423. This is a lively and substantial burn, descending over 400m in less than 5km, and it powered Kilsyth town’s mill; ‘rough’ would certainly apply to its course. Just above the now-lost mill (Garrell Mill 1864 OS 1st edn., Millton 1755 Roy, Milnetoun 1682 RS59/6ff.316v) is a section named Deil’s Scat, ‘devil’s scratch’ perhaps424 from Scots scart, ‘scratch’ (DOST), indicating the nature of the stream bed. Although it is the largest stream in this area, the Burn is curiously unnamed by Pont, although he maps it curving around Kilsyth Castle (see map extract under Monieburgh below), an omission followed by Roy. Its upper reaches are named Birken Burn (Scots birk, ‘birch’), and it has a tributary Bachille Burn, conceivably from G bachal, ‘crook’.

423 There are dozens of Garbh Allt, or Garvald in southern Scotland, instances.
424 SND says scat can be a reduced, pejorative, form of scart.
**GATESIDE**  KSY S NS751782 1 65m

*Gateside* 1708 RS59/12 f.294

*Gateside* 1755 Roy

*Gateside* 1768 Kilsyth Rentals

Sc gate + Sc side

‘Road side’

This stands right beside the modern A803, the original road shown on Roy, running east-west parallel to the Kelvin and the Bonny Water. There was another place of this name also shown on Roy, now lost, at NS7077, 5km west along this road. The name is also found in BDK, CAD, CPS and NMO, the latter two now lost. There is a lost *Sledgate* at c.NS7579, containing the same element—‘the common road known as *Sledgate*’ (RS59/9 f.55v), Sc *sled* being ‘a slide-car or sledge used for the transport of goods, materials, etc.’ (*DOST*).

**GAVELL**  KSY, CPS S NS696771 1 45m

*Gawell, Over* 1539 *RMS* iii no. 2095 [‘the old place of Wester Kilsyth in the town of Over Gawell’]

*Gavell* 1590s Pont 32

*Gavill* 1748 Kilsyth Rentals [Also *Over Gavill of Meadowside* 1750 Kilsyth Rentals]

*Gavell* 1755 Roy [Also *Upper Gavell*]

*Overgavel* 1820 Thomson

*Gavell* 1864 OS 1st edn.

G *gobhal* [also *gabhal*] or G *gabhail*

‘[Place at] the fork, or the landholding’.

This stands on the true left bank of the Queenzie Burn where it emerges from the hill ground, and about 1km from the Kelvin: but the modern Kelvin is canalised and its old course may well have flowed much closer to this point, and in consequence the ‘fork’ may refer to the branching of these two significant watercourses. Flanagan (1994, 89) notes that in Ireland, *gabhal*, “in place-names the reference is almost invariably to a river.” However G *gabhail* also has a primary meaning as ‘the portion of work done by cattle at one yoking’ (Dwelly), and it can also refer by transfer to the feu or tenure; there are two other names in the AOS, Darngavel NMO and Drumcavel CAD, which may contain the same element, neither having a river ‘fork’ to justify it, so it may well represent the land tenure meaning. It could conceivably be Sc simplex *cavel* (discussed under Drumcavel,) with *g* replacing *c.*
Pronounced /'gavɪl/

**INCHLEES**  
KSY, CPS S NS6875 3

*Inch Lees* 1755 Roy  
*Inchlees* 1786 AS 956

Sc *inch* + Sc *lea(s)*  
‘Water-meadow with pasture(s)’

Sc *lea*, ‘piece of fallow ground, a grass field, a meadow’ (*SND*), was probably the most efficacious use of the land here beside a flood-prone river.

**INCHTERF**  
KSY, CPS S NS678758 1 50m

*Inchtarfe* 1590s Pont 32  
*Inchterf* 1746 Kilsyth Rentals  
*Inchtarffe* 1755 Roy  
*Inchterf* 1817 Grassom  
*Inchterff* 1832 Thomson  
*Inchterff* 1834 RHP6351

G *innis* + G *tarbh*  
‘Bull water-meadow’ (*innis tairbh*)

These water-meadows would be good for pastoral rather than arable farming, given the river’s propensity to flood, and would be ideal for cattle. Here, G *innis* has been re-interpreted as the Sc loan-word *inch*.

Pronounced /ɪntʃˈtɛrf/

**INCHWOOD**  
KSY, CPS S NS682768 1 50m

*Inchwoode* 1590s Pont 32  
*Inschwood* 1685 RS59/7 f.26  
*Inchwood* 1755 Roy  
*Inchwood* 1817 Grassom  
*Inchwood* 1832 Thomson

Sc *inch* + Sc *wuid*  
‘Water-meadow wood’
This is part of a group of 7 inch names within a 2km radius of Inchterf. Most of them are probably from G innis ‘island, water-meadow’, but this appears to be the Sc reflex inch as a specific describing the wood. Unlike the others, it stands not in the old flood-plain on an ‘island’, but on a finger of high ground projecting from the hill to the north, and near where the Wood (sometimes Inchwood) Burn emerges onto the plain. The ‘wood’ is substantial, both in the gully of the Burn and on its west bank, and is the eponym for Woodburn CPS nearby. The upper part of the Inchwood Burn runs through Wham Glen, perhaps from Sc wham ‘the steep sides of [a broad gully], a slope, a bank’ (SND).

**KELVINHEAD**  KSY S NS757786 1 60m

* Kelvinhead 1795 AS 3012
* Kelvinhead 1817 Grassom

en Kelvin + SSE head

This is located near the head or source of the River Kelvin, sitting almost at the watershed between it, flowing west, and the Bonny Water flowing east. Kelvinbank is downstream near the bridge by Auchinstarry.

**KILSYTH**  KSY S, P NS715780 1 55m

* Kelnasyth 1208 x 1213 Glas. Reg. i no. 103 [terrarium de Kelnasyth425]
* Kelnasydhe 1217 Quoted in Fraser 1874 p. 401, Chtr. 202 [Grant by Maldoune, 3rd Earl of Lennox, to Malcolm son of Duncan, and his sister Eve ‘ . . . Glaskell, Brengoene, et caracatum et dimidiam de Kelnasydhe . . . ‘]
* Killnsyth 1331 x 1371 RMS i (app. ii) no. 1414
* Kelyllnsiche 1362 RMS i no. 108 [Also Kyllynsiche]
* Kilsyht 1424 RH6/265
* Kilsyth, Wester 1540 RH6/1222 [Adding half the lands of Glaskell etc, and the new lands: ‘ . . . to be called the barony of Wester Kilsyth’]
* Kilsyth 1553 RMS iii no. 2095
* Killsayth 1590s Pont
* Kilsayth, Eister 1620 RMS viii no. 82 ['terras et baroniam de Eister Kilsayth': defined as including lands in Moniabroch, CPS and FTY, including ‘with the patronage in the parish church of Moniabroch’]

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425 In the printed Glas. Reg. this appears as Kelvesyth, but examination of the original MS showed Kelnasyth. See CPS Introduction, long footnote.
As discussed in the Introduction, the post-Reformation parish, known as Kilsyth, had its new territory ‘assembled’ in 1620 (i.e. 29 years before being ecclesiastically ratified by the Lords Commissioner), by Sir William Livingston ‘putting together’ what the 1620 record refers to as the Easter and Wester baronies. The Easter barony conformed to the medieval parish of Moniabroch, with its church\[426\], while the Wester barony\[427\] had no church within its bounds, being under Campsie church. Since the only church within either barony was that in Moniabroch, which only became known as ‘Easter Kilsyth’ (or the Eastern Barony) from 1620 when William Livingston obtained it to add to his land (in the Wester barony), it would seem to follow that the Kil- in Kilsyth cannot have derived from G\textit{cill}, ‘church’, since the old lands of Kilsyth proper did not contain one. This appears to put a question mark over the explanation proposed by Watson (1926, 333). He refers to a St. Syth, who had been in vogue in pre-Reformation times – he quotes a rhyme by Sir David Lindsay mockingly suggesting she was the patron saint of minor domestic crises\[428\]. He goes on to say:

“The patronage of St. Syths [sic] belonged to the Earl of Linlithgow in 1696 (Ret.). Kilsayth, apparently in Islay, is on record in 1665 (RMS). Kilsyth STL appears in Gaelic as \textit{Cill Saof} in MacVurich . . . it is now known as \textit{Cill Saidh(e)} pronounced exactly as the English ‘sigh’. In record it is Kelvesyth 1210, Kelnasydhe (read Kelua-) 1217 (Reg. Glas.); here \textit{Kel} is for \textit{cell}, church, and \textit{ve}, \textit{ua} are for \textit{mhe}, \textit{mha} representing aspirated \textit{mo}, my, in unstressed position; ‘Kelvesythe’ is ‘church of my-Syth’”

Bawcutt (2001) states that the saint concerned, Zita of Lucca, became a popular cult figure in England and beyond from the late 14\textsuperscript{th} to the early 16\textsuperscript{th} century: however, the first three records above pre-date this, and this surely rules out the saint from the etymology. Johnston

\[426\] This lay – if Roy’s map is a guide - near where the road crossed the Kelvin at Auchinstarry, on raised ground between Kelvin and Garrell (NS716771).

\[427\] The 1540 record is the first record of the form Wester Kilsyth.

\[428\] According to Bawcutt (2001, 192) she was especially popular with women and servant girls.
(1934) dismisses Watson’s explanation as “impossible”, and posits instead G ceall [sic] ‘church’ or coille, ‘wood’, plus saighde, ‘of the arrows’. Given what was observed above about the absence of a church in the original lands of Kilsyth, G coille is more likely for the first element, perhaps from the woods that crowd the gorges of the Wood, Cast, Queenzie, and Garrell Burns and other smaller streams. It might be objected that coille normally goes to kil- in the west (as in Ireland), whereas the early forms here are kel-; but Reid (2009, 237) suggests that Torwood DPC is a part-translation of its old name Keltor; Kinkell CPS appears to have its second element in this form; and Taylor (PNF5 Glossary) states that in the east coille often appeared as kel-; and this is at the eastern edge of the AOS. G sîth ‘hill, mount’ has been suggested (Reid 2009, 73) for the specific, but there are difficulties with this: in place-names the G word usually occurs as shee (e.g. Glenshee ANG, Shee of Ardtalnaig PER); it is often associated with fairies and often a pointed or conspicuous hill, but there are no hills in the Wester barony fitting that description. Whatever the original specific, it is possible that it was re-interpreted as the saint’s name later, particularly as there was a connection with Linlithgow (where St Syth’s chapel apparently lay) and the Livingsons – in 1606 Lord Livingston was created Earl of Linlithgow. The town of Kilsyth, as opposed to the barony, came into being from 1620, the king permitting William Livingston to erect a free burgh of barony there, from which the modern settlement grew.

Pronounced /kil'siθ/ (older people) or /kil'saiθ/ (younger people).

**LOSSIT**

S NS685777 1 125m

*Losset 1817 Grassom*

*Lossit 1865 OS 1st edn.*

G losaid, ‘kneading trough for bread’, is used in northern Ireland (e.g. Losset, Antrim) to suggest, by analogy, fertile fields - the word also occurs in ABD, ARG and WIG.

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429 By contrast to this the wester barony, as the OSA noted: “The east barony has very much the appearance of a highland district or strath.” (i.e. bare, treeless).

430 E.g. Kilmagad, earliest form Kelnegad 1240.

431 There is also Brit celli, ‘wood’.

432 Bawcutt (2001, 190) mentions that in 1503 James IV made an offering of 18 shillings “to Sanct Syths bred” in Linlithgow, and continues: “This was perhaps the altar in the parish church of St Michael, mentioned as late as November 1696, in a reference to ‘the patronage of St Syths’.”

433 Joyce (1890, ii 430).

434 Watson and Allan (1984, 186); Losaid Beag.

However Ó Maillé (1989, 136) notes a meaning as ‘flat kneading tray’ and says it applies to a flat piece of land: and indeed immediately behind this farm is a wide shelf breaking the fall of the otherwise steep slopes. By contrast nearby the lost name Torrence (Roy, Wester Torrance 1748 Kilsyth Rentals) refers to G tòrran, ‘little hillocks’ (cf. Torrance CPS).

MAILINGS KSY S NS753796 1 135m

Mailings 1865 OS 1st edn.

Sc mailing

‘Rented farm’

This is an unusual survival of an old Sc term meaning ‘lease of land, land let or taken for rent; rented land, tenantry, or a definite tract of rented land, a tenant-farm’ (DOST), which is by its nature often a temporary legal or functional term. In the parish, there was also Barr Mailing, (Barmoss or Barmailing 1795 AoS 3012), Gilchrist mailing, (‘part of Balmalloch’, 1748 Kilsyth Rentals), an Over Mailing and Nether Mailing, (‘of Auchincloch’ 1781 AoS 6), all now lost436. Also now lost, in line with the transience referred to above, were Myriemailing CAD (q.v.), Dickies Mailing, Langs Mailing and Ones Mailing all NMO (q.v.), and Craigs Mailing OMO (RMS vi, 1415). As a Sc simplex term, it has taken on the plural s form, as discussed in Part One, section 7.4.

MONIEBURGH # KSY S, P NS7177 4

Moniabroc 1208 x 1214 Glas. Reg. i no.103
Moniabrok 1310 CDS v no. 552
Monyabro 1457 RMS ii no. 606 [‘. . . ac advocationibus ecclesiarium de Monyabro, Cultir et Slamannan’]
Monyabroch 1594 RMS vi no. 118
Monyabrack, K[irk] of 1590s Pont 32
Monyabrigh 1644 Geog. Coll.
Monyeabroch 1664 RMS viii no. 648
Monieburgh 1788 AS 1358
Monyaburgh 1808 AoS 5905
Monieburgh 2013 Modern street names

G móine + en Ebroch

436 Over and Nather mealings of Auchincloch, 1691 RS83/1 f.28v.2. The latter lay south-east of Kelvinhead.
‘Ebroch moss’
The modern Ebroch Burn is short, issuing from the foot of the Colzium estate, and flowing 2km westwards across flat ground, at one time probably a moss. However Pont map 32 (extract below) maps Abbroch B.[urn] high on the hill, where the modern Colzium Burn runs from, and thus the name probably applied to its whole 5km length. The headwaters spring from Money Howes (NS713805), from G moine ‘moss’ (in combination with Sc howe, ‘hollow’); the ‘muddy, miry’ nature of the Ebroch (G eabarach) may refer either to this source moss, or to the flat bog it traverses as it enters the town of Kilsyth. There are two streets in modern Kilsyth bearing the name Monieburgh, a form that appears to be based on some late 18th-century sasines, re-interpreting the final element as burgh. There is another place of similar name in Paisley diocese, viz. Moniabrock RNF, and nearby is Barnbrock; perhaps they represent G broc, ‘badger’. The lost name Kirkland (1583 RH6/2698) refers to the land beside the kirk.

KSY 3. Extract from Pont 32, showing extent of Abbroch [Ebroch] Burn.

NEILSTON KSY S NS721782 1 80m

Neilstoun 1553 RMS iv no. 851
Neelstoun 1590s Pont 32
Neilstoun 1620 RMS viii no. 82
Nielston 1755 Roy
Nielston of Colzium 1764 Kilsyth Rentals

437 E.g. 1788 “parish of Monieaburgh” (AoS 1358)
438 A local public house, The Broch, is closer to the original name than burgh.
439 Monyabroch 1587 RMS v no. 1320.
pn Neil + Sc toun
Neil, according to Black, was a common family name in many parts of Scotland, and according to Dorward (2003), a very popular given name throughout history.

**NETHERINCH**  KSY, CPS S NS688764 1 45m

*Nether Inches* 1746 Kilsyth Rentals
*Nether Inch* 1755 Roy
*Netherinch* 1817 Grassom

Sc nether + Sc inch
‘Lower water-meadow’
The Sc inch name will have derived from the nearby G *innis* group, either directly descended from a G simplex form, or indirectly from a later Sc reflex. This is a little lower (and nearer the Kelvin) than the nearby Inchwood. Roy’s map shows another farm just north of Inchwood, named Over Inchwood # (Over Inches 1746 Kilsyth Rentals), so it is feasible that this place was originally *Nether Inchwood*, and has been shortened.

**OLD PLACE**  KSY, CPS S NS692779 1 110m

*Old Place* 1590s Pont 32
*Old Place* 1755 Roy
*Old Place* 1820 Thomson

Millar (1980, 15) says of the Livingstons, who were the lairds of Kilsyth, that they first occupied the *motte* that lent its name to Balcastle (q.v.), but later says “there is a record of another Livingston residence at Old Place . . . where foundations are still visible”**440**. A charter of 1539 confirming Livingston’s possession of the Wester Kilsyth barony includes the following: “. . . ordaining the *old place* of Wester Kilsyth in the town of Over Gawell**441** to be the principal messuage thereof” (*RMS* iii no. 2095, my italics); Sc *messuage*, ‘landowner’s dwelling-house, especially his principal dwellinghouse, a manor-house or mansion’ (*DOST*). Apparently the term ‘old place’, a lexical item in 1539, had become a toponym within half a century, by the time of Pont. Not far from both Old Place and Gavell is Gallow Hill (1865 OS), a prominent wedge that shelters Queenzieburn from the westerlies, and presumably this is where the Baron had capital criminals executed: it stands

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**440** Canmore ID 45169 says no remains were visible in 1954.

**441** OS 6” 1st edn. shows Over Gavell to be just 150m south of Old Place.
above the main road from Kilsyth to Kirkintilloch, thus fulfilling the requirement for justice being seen to be done.

**QUEENZIEBURN**  KSY, CPS S NS692772 1 55m

*Goyny* 1590s Pont 32 [Also *Goyny B.*]

goynie burn 1644 Macfarlane’s Geographical Collections, vol. 2, p. 578

*Goyny* 1654 Blaeu

*Guinzie Farm* 1748 Kilsyth Rentals [Also *Guinzie Burn*]

*Gunzie Miln* 1750 Kilsyth Rentals

*Guynie* 1755 Roy [Also *Guynie B.*]

*Guinzieburn* 1786 AS 954

*Quinzie Burn* 1796 OSA Vol. 18 p. 225

*Quinzie* 1805 AS 5102

*Queenzieburn* 1817 Grassom

*Queenzieburn* 1865 OS 1st edn.

en Queenzie + Sc burn

? ‘Stream, of the wedge place’

The settlement, as opposed to the stream, seems to have been known in the modern form only since the late 18th century, two centuries after the first record. From the earliest forms (although they are historically quite late) the etymology may be compared to the specific in Dumgoyne SBL (15km west), and Lochgoin AYR (40km south-west): 1km from this latter loch is a hill called Queenseat NS5249, which may be connected, and if so would confirm a development from goin to queen in sound. G goin, ‘wound, hurt’ would be an unusual root meaning, unless it refers to the gash on the hillside where the burn’s gorge runs. A stronger possibility is G geinn, ‘wedge’, which here could refer to the protruding boss of high ground, now called Gallow Hill (NS690773), lying to the west of the village, protecting it from the prevailing westerly winds. In both cases, the noun would be suffixed by the locational G –in > –ie. In the AOS, the element occurs in Gain NMO (*Gayn* 1508, *Geyn* 1541) and Bargeny Hill CPS, and it is a moot point whether it would be realised as an oy sound as in the earliest records: there’s a Dalgain at NS5626 and a Gainhill at NS4443, with the same vowel as Gain NMO. If however the settlement took its

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442 There’s an Ardnagoin, a headland about 10m high on Tanera Mor in the Summer Isles, described by F Fraser Darling as “The beak-like point of Ard-na-goinne provides effective shelter [for the Anchorage] from the north . . .” (*Island Farm* London 1951).
name from the stream (cf. Glorat CPS) perhaps G caoineadh, ‘weeping’ could be considered, particularly as the Sc keening, ‘crying, wailing’ shows the same vowel sound. Pronounced /kwinbʌrn/

**RISKEND**  KSY S NS730789 1 120m

*Riskend* 1683 RS59/6 f.356
*Riskend* 1747 Kilsyth Rentals
*Riskend* 1820 Thomson

Sc risk + SSE end

‘End of the moor’

Sc risk, ‘moorish or marshy ground, covered with coarse grass or sedge’ (*DOST*), is a word derived from G riasg (OG riasc) of the same meaning, and there may have been a simplex G name, to which the Sc proximity suffix -end was added. It occurs in names in simplex form in 4 locations in Scotland, the nearest being in DPC only 8km away. The nearby Bentend likewise refers to the poor bent grasses at altitude (200m). The proximity suffix ‘end’ (see Part One, section 7.2.a) for both indicates the lower ‘end’ of a stretch of such vegetation, since both lie at points below a moor.

**RUCHILL**  KSY S NS753785 1 80m

*Rochill* 1553 RMS iv no. 851
*Roughhill* 1590s Pont 32
*Ruchill* 1620 RS58/2 f.120
*Roughhill* 1755 Roy
*Ruchill* 1788 AS 1360
*Roughhills* 1817 Grassom
*Ruchill* 1865 OS 1st edn.

Sc roch + Sc hill

*DOST* lists many variant spellings of this word, including ruch, roch, rouch and rough. Of terrain, it has this to say: “Difficult to traverse; broken, uneven; covered with tussocky vegetation or the like.” The element is found elsewhere in the AOS, e.g. Rochsoles NMO.

**SHAWEND**  KSY S NS741778 1 65m

*Shahan* 1755 Roy [Also Shahan Burn]
*Shaw-end Burn* 1790s OSA vol. 18, p. 225
Shawend 1767 Kilsyth Rentals
Shawend 1820 Thomson
Shawend 1834 RHP6351

Sc shaw + SSE end
‘End of the copse’
Although Roy has a curious rendition, the appearance of the Shawend name barely a
decade later in 1767 suggests the Roy transcription was unreliable, and that this is the
common Sc place-name formation.

SLACHRISTOCK (BURN)  
KSY W, S NS714837 1 225m

Slechryistock 1590s Pont 32
Slacrystock 1629 RS58/4 f.271a
Slay Christock 1755 Roy
Slaghchristock 1817 Grassom
Slachristock Burn 1865 OS 1st edn

G sliabh + ? pn Christock or Christie
? ‘Christock or Christie’s moor’
The Burn took its name from the settlement, now lost. Like Slafarquhar, 2km east, it lay on
a moor sloping gently up from the Carron, thus confirming one of the definitions of sliabh
listed in Taylor (2007(b), 99), viz, ‘upland moor’. A drove road passed this way, from the
Fintry area to the major market of Falkirk, and the two sliabh locations may have been
overnight stances for the beasts.

SLAFARQUHAR 
KSY S NS730833 1 205m

Slefarcharr 1590s Pont 32
Slafarchar 1629 RS58/4 f.244
Slay Farquhar 1755 Roy
Slaghfarquhar 1817 Grassom
Slafarquhar 1864 OS 1st edn.

G sliabh + pn Farquhar
‘Farquhar’s moor’
(See notes under Slachristock Burn above). There is another sliabh bearing this personal
name in ABD, Sliabh Fearchair, near Braemar. This remote corner of Kilsyth beside the
Carron seems to have hosted a small community: there was Waterside #, Spittle # (Spitall 1667 RS59/3 f.37v, Sc spital, ‘shelter or hospice’) on the old Kildearn to Falkirk drove road, and Molland # (perhaps miln-land, discussed under Mollinsburn CAD).

SMITHYHILL       KSY S NS705779 1 60m

Smiddlehill of Kilsythe 1685 RS59/7 f.26
Smiddyhill, Boghouse of 1748 Kilsyth Rentals
Smittyhill 1755 Roy
Smithyhill 1820 Thomson

Sc smiddle + Sc hill
‘Blacksmith’s hill’
This lay right beside the main road from Glasgow to Falkirk, an ideal place for a smith to get custom from passing trade, as well as from the farmers uphill.

TAIGSTON #       KSY S NS7479 2 110m

Taggistoun, Wester & Easter 1553 RMS iv no. 851
Taigstoun 1590s Pont 32
Taigstounes, Easter & Wester 1620 RMS viii no. 82
Taigston 1755 Roy [Also Taigstanes]
Taigston, West 1766 Kilsyth Rentals
Taigston 1820 Thomson

pn Taig + Sc toun
This appears to be the toun of someone called Taig, modern form Tague443, derived from the Irish name Tadhg (MacLysaght, 1991)444. Black (1946) says that the surname MacCaig, from the Irish MacThaidg, means ‘son of Tadhg’, and is mainly confined to Galloway and Ayrshire. (Taig is now a term sometimes used disparagingly in the west of Scotland for a Catholic, by implication of Irish origin.)

TAKMADOON ROAD   KSY O NS735815 1 315m

Tackmedown 1755 Roy
Tak-ma-dooney road 1833 RHP140023

443 There are for instance 5 Tagues in the Clyde Valley phone book, all living in NMO.
444 Thomas Clancy says OG Tadg.
This road was apparently travelled by Daniel Defoe in the late 17th or early 18th century, who recorded in *A tour thro’ the whole island of Great Britain* (1724, Letter 12) that: “From Kilsyth we mounted the hills black and frightful as they were, to find the road over the moors and mountains to Sterling”. That he does not mention the road’s name suggests it was coined subsequently, in the next quarter of the 18th century; it may one of that class of names, discussed under Binniemyre above, based on humour. It is quite steep in places, so perhaps it was a case of a “take me down [safely]!” appeal to the guide. Most such names, applied to settlements, disappeared or were transmuted into more acceptable forms (Binniemyre, q.v.), probably to avoid later owners’ embarrassment; perhaps this one persisted because no-one felt proprietorial about a roadway. In neighbouring SN1, a similar road crosses the moors to Stirling, called Touchadam Muir, the specific similar to the NSA’s ‘supposition’: the touch comes from *G. tulach*, ‘hillock’, and the hills are the Touch Hills (locally pronounced /tux/).

**TOMFYNE**  
KSY S NS762799 1 130m  
*Tamphin* 1526 Kilsyth Charters [*Achinclochis, Tamphin, Tamrawer with the Myll and Myll Lands*. Quoted in Graham 1952, p. 20]  
*Tomfin* 1755 Roy  
*Tomfine* 1766 Kilsyth Rentals  
*Tomfin* 1820 Thomson

*G. tom + G. fionn*  
‘White or fair knoll’ (*tom fionn*)

In the hummocky ground to the east of Banton (whose name’s etymology implies this type of terrain, q.v.), two of the knolls have names that have been preserved in the record, this and *Tomrawer*. *G. fionn* suggests pale vegetation or grass, and is a common adjective in hill-names. There was also Tapitknowe #, a common name in southern Scotland meaning a pointed hillock: and at NS743781, Bullet Knowes, perhaps from *Sc. bullet*, ‘rounded boulder found in boulder clay or till’. There was a Billeteroft # OMO (1700, *Ret. LAN*) perhaps from the same word.

**TOMRAWER** #  
KSY S NS757796 2 135m  
*Tamrawer* 1526 Kilsyth Charters [See Tomfyne 1526 record above]
\textit{Tomrawer} 1620 RS58/2 f.134v
\textit{Tamrawer, Allthird of} 1620 RS58/2 f.135v
\textit{Tomrawyr} 1654 Blaeu
\textit{Thomrawer} 1697 RS59/9 f.55v [\textit{\`{l}ands of Thomrawer, commonly known as Auldhall}]\textit{\textendash}"
\textit{Tomrawer} 1755 Roy
\textit{Tamrawer} 1805 RHP1557 [\textit{Also Tamrawer Estate Hill and Tamrawer Meadow}]
\textit{Tamrawer} 1820 Thomson
\textit{Tomrawer (ruin)} 1865 OS 1\textsuperscript{st} edn.

\textit{G tom} + \textit{G reamhar}
\textit{\`{F}at, broad knoll (tom reamhar)}
\textit{G reamhar, \`{f}at, broad, large\textendash,} is quite common in G toponyms, and there\textquoteright s a Tomrower Knowe CPS, probably with the same meaning. The second 1620 record indicates the land unit was large enough to have separate parts distinguished by name.

\textbf{TOMTAIN} KSY R NS721814 1 453m
\textit{Tomtein H.} 1590s Pont 32
\textit{Tam Tane} 1755 Roy
\textit{Tomtin} 1821 Ainslie
\textit{Tomtain or Lairdshill} 1841 \textit{NSA} vol. 8 p. 140 [\textit{\`{T}he Garrel Hill and Tomtain, or Lairdshill, are 1800 feet in height.}]\textit{\textendash}"
\textit{Tomtain} 1865 OS 1\textsuperscript{st} edn.

\textit{G tom} + ? \textit{G teine}
\textit{\`{F}ire hill (tom teine)}
The \textit{NSA\textquoteright}s Rev. Rennie got his tops mixed up, since Tomtain lies 3km east of Laird\textquotesingle s Hill (with Garrell Hill in between), although all three have similar steep south-facing summit slopes, breaking into cliffs in places. Of the three, Tomtain has the narrower top: if it indeed had some role as a beacon hill, using fire (\textit{G teine}) to warn people, then it had the advantage of being easily seen to both north and south, unlike the plateau tops of Garrel and Laird\textquotesingle s Hill. It has in fact a direct line of sight\textsuperscript{445} to the Lomond Hills FIF, Ben Lomond STL, and Tinto\textsuperscript{446} LAN, all of which have been suggested as beacon hills on which warning fires were lit. Although \textit{tom} normally implies a hillock, the name can be

\textsuperscript{445} Personal observation.
\textsuperscript{446} Also known in past as Tintock, possibly from \textit{G teinteach}, \textquoteleft{fiery\textquoteright.}
applied to high mountains (e.g. Munros like Tom Buidhe ANG and Tom na Gruagaich ROS)\textsuperscript{447}, apparently those with a hillock-like top at the summit, as Tomtain has. 500m west of the summit are two rough cairns, mapped as Chapmen’s Graves: while there is no reliable local history\textsuperscript{448} concerning this, OSA (vol. 15, p. 376) for neighbouring CPS tells of two people “killed by storms while travelling through the Campsie Fells”, and this exposed spot may be their graves\textsuperscript{449}. And while the NSA’s Kilsyth writer may have got his tops mixed up, his predecessor in the OSA (vol. 18, p. 217) was clearly a hill-climber, with lyrical yet accurate descriptions of the view, both in sunshine and temperature inversion fog, of panoramas from the summit. On the north slope of the hill is a subsidiary summit, Drumbuoy, \textit{G druim buidhe}, ‘yellow ridge’; \textit{buidhe} is often used for paler grasses, or gorse - indeed there is a Yellow Muir not far away on the slopes of Garrell Hill, at a similar height.

Laird’s Hill, mentioned in NSA, appears to have been \textit{Craignyich} on Pont’s map (see Figure KSY 3 above), perhaps \textit{G creag an eich}, ‘cliff of the horse’; the map has a delightful sketch of the hills of this area, probably viewed from the south: from east to west he sketches and names \textit{Tomtein H.} (Tomtain), \textit{Garuald H.} (Garrel Hill), then \textit{Craignyich}, and beyond it \textit{The Mekil Binn Hill} (Meikle Bin, FTY). This confirms that \textit{Craignyich} is the one now referred to as Laird’s Hill, which indeed has substantial cliffs just below the summit, now called White Craig and Black Craig. 700m west of the summit, the col between this hill and the next (unnamed) hill is called Gray Mare, a possible equine connection. There is a Lairds Loup 500m north-east, over the Garrell Burn.

**TOWNHEAD** KSY S NS740782 1 65m

\textit{Tounehead} 1664 RS59/2 f.2

\textit{Tounhead} 1715 RS59/ 13 f.252v ['Hendrie Marshall in \textit{Townhead at Collzeam Brae (recte Collzeambae)}']

\textit{Tounhead of Colliambae} 1721 RS59/14 f.306v

\textit{Tounhead} 1755 Roy

\textit{Townhead} 1820 Thomson

\textit{Townhead of Colliambae} 1820 AoS 9427

\textsuperscript{447}Drummond (2007, 62).

\textsuperscript{448}There are local stories, none in print, one suggesting that one chapman murdered the other and was promptly hung on the spot; the other that they were both murdered by robbers.

\textsuperscript{449}There is a local name Chapmen’s Road for the path, marked in earlier OS maps but now lost, running to the graves from Drumtrocher. Information from Scotways.
The end or head of the ferm toun land’

This is one of the commonest place-names in Scotland, and 5 of the AOS’ 8 parishes have an example. The element *toun* is discussed in Part One, section 7.1.a. It is interesting that in this case the old form of *Townhead of X*, a formation which persists in AYR, is apparent.
Kirkintilloch parish (KTL)

Introduction

Kirkintilloch is in Dunbartonshire, formerly the sheriffdom of Dumbarton (previously the sheriffdom of Stirlingshire, discussed below), and in the medieval diocese of Glasgow, deanery of Lennox. The parish was originally known as Lenzie, based on the barony of that name, and after it was split in the mid-17th century, into Wester and Easter Lenzie, the resultant two parishes shortly became known respectively as Kirkintilloch and Cumbernauld after their principal settlements. The split followed some time after an unsuccessful petition of 1621, from those who lived at the distant east end of Lenzie many miles from the parish church. (The original parish church building lay at Oxgang, near the western end of the parish. There appears to have been a chapel of ease, but not a parish kirk, at Auchenkilns CND.) Later, in 1649 a decree of the church commissioners (the Lords of Erection) approved the building of a church at Cumbernauld in the east, in 1650.

The chapel of St Ninian, probably built in the mid-12th century near a ford on the Luggie Water (c.NS665732, a site subsequently known as the Auld Aisle), served as the parish

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450 From www.rps.ac.uk; Act V of 1621: item, a pettioung gevin in be Johnne, earle of Wigtoun, lord Fleming and Cummernald and remenant parochoneris of the parochin of Leinyee craveing licence to transport, found, build and erect the kirk of the said parochin of Leinyie, presentlie standing at the west end of the parochin thairoff, to anye othe part of the same parochine neir the middis thairoff most convenient for the ease of the whole parochoneris, and, being buildit, to be declairt to be the onlie kirk of the said parochin of Leinyie. (Dated 17/6/1621)

451 Rorke, (2009, 14); also Canmore ID 45321.
church, and was in the care of Cambuskenneth Abbey’s monks from later that century until the Reformation: they were given this church in the late 12th century, with half a carucate of land to support it, by William Comyn, whose family territory included the barony of Lenzie, a grant confirmed by a bull from Pope Celestine III in 1195. Alexander II restated this grant in 1226, and confirmed the endowment of an oxgate of land to support the clergy. The aforesaid William was the son of Thorald Comyn, Sheriff of Stirling, hence the area was in Stirlingshire, until the early 14th century: then the Comyns, having supported Edward I of England against Robert the Bruce, lost their lands, and it was transferred to Robert Fleming, as a reward for his support of the victorious Bruce. Robert’s son Malcolm was created Earl of Wigton, and made Sheriff of Dunbartonshire, which is why the barony then became the (famously) detached part of DNB, rather than a continuation of Stirlingshire. In the 14th century a chapel dedicated to the Virgin Mary was erected in Kirkintilloch proper, with the lands of Drumteblay to support it, but St Ninian’s remained the parish church. In 1597 the town bailies complained to the presbytery that the St Ninian’s chapel was too far from the town centre, and requested that St Mary’s chapel become the parish church. They were unsuccessful; but in 1642 agreement was reached on building a replacement for the St Mary’s chapel on its existing site, this becoming the new parish church. This replacement is known today (somewhat confusingly) as the Auld Kirk.

The Kelvin forms the parish’s northern boundary with CPS and KSY, the Moss Water its eastern boundary with CND, and the Luggie the southern boundary with NMO for a short distance: the remainder of the southern boundary with CAD is discussed in CAD Introduction; it follows field drains or small burns round to the Kelvin. In the OSA of the 1790s, the parish minister described the landscape as “diversified throughout by a succession of waving swells” (vol. 2, p. 276). The writer of the NSA in the 1830s got further carried away: “The trap ridges seldom attain any great altitude, except at Stron and Barhill on the east, where the elevated peak and the abrupt precipitous crag, often assume

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453 There is a lost place-name Cumynshauch (1670 Wigt. Chart. Chest (quoted Watson 1894, 151)) near Woodilee, which refers to the family.
454 From 1503 to 1509, the parish was briefly re-allocated to STL. RPC of March 1504 states: “Item, that Lenzie, Larbert, Broomage, Skathamur, Kippen, Garden and Seabegs, which were previously of the sheriffdoms of Dunbarton, Perth and Edinburgh, be from now on both of the sheriff court and justice ayre of Stirling.”
455 RMS i no. 643.
an alpine appearance.” (vol. 8, p. 170). Stron, i.e. Strone Point (NS710765, Strone Craig Roy) is an impressive promontory towering over the Kelvin, from G sròn, ‘nose, promontory’, a toponym common in Highland hill-names. The other name mentioned in the NSA, Barhill, contains G bàrr, ‘top’. Most of these ridges run east-west, and a north-south traverse across the parish is of a roller-coaster nature. In consequence of the topography, words for hills are quite numerous among the place-names of the parish. Half a dozen names include G druim, ‘ridge’ (or its Sc reflex drum) and three contain the Sc brae, ‘slope, hillside’, while SSE hill has nearly a score of examples, bringing the total of oronyms to over thirty. Bar Hill (with Castle Hill), Gallowhill, and Grayshill are headworded below, but to these can be added the following instances, the majority of which have become farm-names: Broomhill (Sc brume, ‘broom’ [plant]), Corbethill # (possibly from the surname, although lacking the genitival s), Corsehill # (Roy, from Sc corse, ‘cross’ – it overlooks a crossing-point of the Luggie near Waterside), Girnal Hill (NS717760), Heronryhill [Plantation] (NS695735), Meiklehill (Miklehill 1821 Ainslie), Muirhill # (Roy), Stubble Broomhill (an agriculturally unpromising name), Todhills (Toddhill 1755 Roy, from Sc tod, ‘fox’), Turnyhill, and two instances of Whitehill (probably from light-covered grasses on their slopes). There are also two instances of Hillhead (both Roy).

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458 For example, a transect from easting NS682 to NS686, covering less than 3km, contains 5 significant rises and falls, totalling nearly 100m.

459 Black (1946) says “Till lately a family of Corbet possessed lands in Clydesdale.”

460 Sc girnel,’large chest for storing foodstuffs such as meal, grain or malt, or a granary or storehouse belonging to an estate’ (DOST). This hill could have been named for its shape resembling a chest, or possibly from a now-lost settlement fulfilling the latter function: there’s another hill of this name in KSY.
ACHINTIBER  #  KTL S NS661722 2 60m

Achintiber 1755 Roy

G achadh + G an + G tobar

‘Field of the well or spring’ (achadh an tobar)

Although the area between the Kelvin and the Clyde is well-watered, with lochs in the hollows and streams wending round the drumlins, springs are rare since the gentle topography does not permit much of a head of water in the aquifers: this must have been exceptional enough to have been identified as a well. Roy’s map shows it lying on the left bank of the Bothlin Burn at a point where a small tributary flows in, draining the Mountain Moss, a large area of (water-retaining) peat that remains to this day, and which would provide a reliable spring, the more significant for being close to Kirkintilloch town and its needs. OG tipra, ‘well or spring’, might better account for the first vowel of the specific.

AUCHINDAVY  KTL S NS677749 1 45m

Auchendavy 1616 [‘teinds of Auchendavy’, quoted Watson 1894, 20]

Auchindavie 1670 Wigt. Chart. Chest (Watson 1894, 151) 461 [‘the march of Auchendavie called Chapman’s Slack’]

Auchindavie 1768 TE9/44 p. 67

Auchindevi 1777 Ross

Achindavy 1793 Roy

Auchendavie 1821 Ainslie

G achadh + G an + G deabhadh or + G damh

‘Field of the draining, or the ox / stag’ (achadh an deabhaidh or achadh an daimh)

The word deabhaidh, ‘drying, draining, shrinking’, has been suggested for areas where wet ground is drying out 462: given the proximity of the Kelvin, and lying as this farm does just above its flood-plain, this would be appropriate. The case for damh, ‘ox’, is perhaps helped by nearby Inchterf KSY, probably innis tarbh, ‘meadow of the bull’, a damp flood-plain being better for beasts than crops. On higher ground lies Auchindavyhill.

Pronounced/ɑxən'dɛvɪ/

461 This and all subsequent entries labelled ‘1670 Wigt. Chart. Chest (Watson 1894)’ are from a document, quoted in full in Watson (1894, 147-157) and dated 27th December 1670. I cannot trace the original.

462 Thus Fraser (1999, 135) interprets Arran’s Loch na Davie, as loch of the shrinking: Alexander, (1952) interprets Auldavie and Bogavie, ABD, as ‘dried-up burn’ and ‘drained bog’. There is a Tipperdavie SHO, NS822650, c.12km away.
**AUCHINVOLE**

KTL S NS714768 1 45m

Auchynboll’ 1365 RRS vi no. 335 [Possibly a transcription error, b for v]

Auchinvolay 1553 RMS iv no. 877

Achinvool 1590s Pont 34

Auchinwoll 1598 Prot. Bk. Glas. no. 3387

Auchinvoil 1603 Laing Chr. no. 1431

Auchinvolie 1629 Ret. LAN no. 164

Achinoill 1636 Gordon

Achinvoll 1643 Ret. DNB no. 42

Achinvoyl 1644 Geog. Coll. f.510

Achinvoll 1683 Ret. LAN no. 358

Achinvole 1755 Roy

Auchinvole 1777 Ross

Auchenvole 1822 Thomson

G achadh + G an + ? G beul

? ‘Field at the gap’ (achadh a’ bheòil)

The primary meaning of G beul, ‘mouth’, by analogy leads to a secondary meaning ‘opening, aperture’ (Dwelly); thus Beinn Bheòil INV, an outlier of Ben Alder, stands above the ‘gap’ in which lies Loch Ericht. Auchinvole stands c.300m downstream of a gap where the Kelvin passes between two converging fingers of high ground, which enabled the building of a causeway, and later a bridge, at Auchinstarry CND (q.v.). Thus the valley, immediately downstream of this, suddenly widens out (at Auchinvole), as if beyond an opening or gap. Roy’s map shows the farm sitting on an island formed as the meandering Kelvin has slowed and braided – although this may have occurred long after the place was named. The inflected form of the specific would have been bheòil, producing the o sound reflected in the early forms. The forms of 1553 and 1629 could conceivably represent G boladh, ‘smell, stink’.

Pronounced /ɑxən′vol/

**BACK O’ LOCH**

KTL S NS659731 1 60m

Back o’ Loch 1864 OS 1st edn.

In a 1670 perambulation of Kirkintilloch’s marches is stated: “. . . and by the east end of the Loch of Kirkintilloch to the north end of the lands of Gartingabber, from thence west
by the south syd of the said loch, to the eist syd of the Playing-pot, from thence south
about the east end of the Midluir of Kirkintilloch . . .” (Wigt. Chart. Chest, Watson 1894,
151). Garnagaber is at NS662721, and Middlemuir at NS658724, so Back o’ Loch would
have lain north of this former loch on flat ground later used for two 19th-century rail lines.
One of these lines had Back o’ Loch Halt on it.

BADENHEATH  KTL S NS712723 1 70m

Badenheath 1538 Wigton. Chart. Chest no. 82
Badinhaicht 1550 Glas. Prot. no. 22
Baddinhaith 1555 RPC i p. 410
Badinheth & Badinhethis 1579 RPC iii p. 99
Badinhath 1617 Ret, DNB no. 18
Bandheath 1644 Geog. Coll. f.510
Badinhaith 1655 Ret. DNB no. 52
Benheith Town 1755 Roy [Also Benheith Tower]
Banheath 1777 Ross
Badenheath 1818 RHP81
Banbeth Castle 1821 Ainslie
Badenheath 1864 OS 1st edn.

G bad + G an + ? G [masc.] ãth or ? G [fem.] ãth
‘Spot or copse, at the ford, or kiln’ (bad an ãth, or bad na h-ãth)
Certainly the Luggie is fordable where Roy’s map shows Benheith Town: Ross’ map of
1777 indicates that immediately downstream of this potential crossing point is a wide
marsh (due to a minimal stream gradient) which would inhibit crossing, thus making
Badenheath upstream the logical fording point. On the other hand, the reconstructed G
form (with voiced h in Sc) might favour the kiln idea; in OG ‘kiln’ is [fem.] ãith, genitive
singular ãithe, whereas ‘ford’ is [masc.] ath, genitive singular ãtha.
G bad, ‘copse, thicket, spot, plain’ is not found in Ireland, and has a mainly eastern and
northern Scottish distribution was considered by Watson (1926, 424) “to be simply British
bod, ‘residence’, retained in the specialised sense of ‘place’, ‘spot’”. Taylor, however,
(PNF5 Glossary, 289) points out that the G cognate of *bod is both, whilst agreeing that it
appears to be a loan-word [from Brit or Pictish]. There are several Bad- or Bed-names in
south-west Scotland463, another (Bedcow, Badcow 1465) in the immediate locality, and

463 E.g. Badlia, Badmany, Badshalloch.
Bedlormie (Badlormy 1424) WLO 20km east. A bridge built at the fording point subsequently was called My Lord’s Bridge (sic OS), of which OSNB says there was a tradition that it was built “. . . at the time of Badenheath Tower by Lord Kilmarnock, hence the name”.

Pronounced /badən’hiθ/

BAR  KTL S NS701758 1 70m

Bar 1465 Wigton Chart. Chest. no. 36
Bar 1553 RMS iv no. 877
Barr 1775 Roy

G bàrr

‘Summit, top, hillock’
This farm derived its name from the prominent ridge of high ground rising above it, called – not surprisingly – Bar Hill, standing over 100m above the surrounds (Barhill 1636-52 Gordon, referring either to the hill or the settlement). It tops out at 155m at a point called Castle Hill (Roy, NS709761), referring either to the Roman fort close by, or to the prehistoric fort on the summit. Roy’s map also shows Barrhill # farm on the east side of the hill. The element bàrr is fully discussed in Part One, section 6.2.c.

BARBETH  KTL S NS705723 1 65m

Barbath 1755 Roy
Barbeth 1864 OS 1st edn.

G bàrr + G beith

‘Birch hillock (bàrr na beithe)’
This stands on a low east-west ridge just south of the Luggie. It is 500m east of Sauchenhall KTL (Sc sauch, ‘willow’), and 2km east of Bedcow KTL (G call, ‘hazel’): these may be names differentiating locally between tree types.

Pronounced /bar'beθ/

BEDCOW  KTL S NS685723 1 70m

Badcow 1465 Wigt. Chart. Chest no. 36
Badcow 1553 RMS iv no. 877
Badcow 1755 Roy
Badkow 1777 Ross
Badcow 1766 TE9/39 [Also Baedcow]
Bedcows 1795 Richardson
Bedcow, Easter 1864 OS 1st edn.

G bad + OG coll
‘Hazel spot / copse’ (bad coill)
Hazel is an important tree for coppicing, to produce sticks for fencing and the like. G calltuinn, as Taylor (PNF5 Glossary) indicates, often produces names in Cowden--; OG however has call or coll for the tree, and Watson (1926, 183) writes: “Duncow [DMF], older Duncoll, is ‘fort of hazels’ (coll[oquial].)”, which appears to confirm the form represented here. Elsewhere Watson writes (2002, 83) that “Coll becomes in Scots cow . . . just as poll becomes pow . . .” a further confirmation of the second element’s development: Moscow in Ayrshire is another instance464. G bad is probably a loan-word from Brit, and is attested locally (e.g. Badenheath above). The surviving farm is called Wester Bedcow.

BOARD KTL S NS716749 1 70m
Borde 1365 RRS vi 1365
Bord 1369 Wigt. Chart. Chest no. 245
Bordis 1547 Spald. Misc. v p. 309
Boird 1698 Glas. Prot. no. 3387 [Also Boird Mylne]
Boards, Wr. & Er. 1755 Roy [Also Boards Loch]
Board 1777 Ross [Also Boards]
Board 1821 Ainslie
Bord Loch 1845 NSA
Board, East & West 1864 OS 1st edn. [Also Board Loch & Board Craigs]

Sc bord or G bord
‘Rim, edge place’
This is probably from Sc bord, boird, ‘ridge or rim of a hill’ (DOST); West Board (the NGR above) stands on a plateau above the 1km long Board Craigs465, where the ground drops steeply north. There is another Boards farm SBL, 18km west (NS542793), also standing near the edge of a plateau from which, to north and west, the ground plunges

464 Watson (1926, 378).
465 OSNB says crags are a band of whinstone mid-slope, now not really visible under woodland.
steeply for over 50m; and another Boards farm DPC (Bordis 1510), 15km north-east (NS791858), sits below a steep 30m bank; these instances would tend to corroborate the Sc etymology for this KTL instance. The plural forms of these two instances, also apparently recorded here (1547, 1755, 1777) point to a simplex Sc form, as discussed in Part One, section 7.4. OG bord, ‘edge, side, border, limit’ applied to terrain, is also possible, and could be the root of the Sc word\textsuperscript{466}. There is a Sc term bordland, ‘land providing supplies for the lord’s table’, but the several instances of the place-name\textsuperscript{467} tend to take on the form Borland or similar – this place never showed evidence of the latter element. Of the shallow Board Loch, now drained, the NSA says: “It seems to receive its chief supply of water from a copious spring in the centre, which in the severest frosts is seldom covered with a thick coat of ice. This arises from the spring-well temperature of the water, a great part of which is seldom much below 50 degrees of Fahrenheit.” (vol. 8, p. 173).

CLEDDANS KTL S NS667744 1 55m

\textit{Cleddans} 1864 OS 1\textsuperscript{st} edn.

‘At the ditch place’

In OG, clad meant ‘ditch, trench, rampart’; Watson (1926, 202) says that the several places of this and similar name (e.g. Claddens) are from “G cladhán, a little ditch, with English plural”. He refers to this particular instance “east of Kirkintilloch . . . on the Roman Wall”: this, the Antonine Wall, was protected on its northern side by a deep V-shaped ditch or vallum, which the name may refer to\textsuperscript{468}, since Cleddans is barely 100m from the Wall’s line. Taylor (2006, 17) notes of Cleddans OKP DNB; “. . . cladhan (or perhaps an unrecorded Scots word *cledden or *cladden . . .) was a standard word to refer to impressive early earthworks in central Scotland”; and certainly the KTL instance is also right on the Wall. Reid (2009, 68) however, notes several instances of the name, in differing forms, in and around Falkirk\textsuperscript{469}, and observes that some of them, and some others to the west, are at a considerable distance from the Antonine Wall which ‘several writers associate it with’. Certainly, within the AOS, Cleddans NMO and Claddens CAD, and also

\textsuperscript{466} Although SND derives Sc bord from ME. borde ‘edging, hem’, OE. bord or OF. bord.
\textsuperscript{467} E.g. PNF Glossary lists 5 in Fife, a Borland, two Borelands, a Broad-land and a Brodland.
\textsuperscript{468} On Roy almost every section of the Wall is labelled ‘Roman Wall’, apart from the stretch from Kirkintilloch to Balmuildy, where it was called Graham’s Dyke, a name possibly influenced by the many English examples of Grim’s Dyke, which while it initially referred to the god Woden, latterly was used to mean Devil’s Dyke.
\textsuperscript{469} Claddens FAK, Claddence # DNY, Cleddens # GRM and Claddens # GRM.
Cladance and Claddengreen\textsuperscript{470} south of Glasgow, are distant from the Wall. In sum, while \textit{G cladhán}, meaning ‘little ditch’, is a common toponym, it is coincidental that some of the ditches (and associated ramparts) lie close to the Wall, while there are others not so associated. If, as Taylor suggested, it passed into Sc, as a simplex form in that language, it could have taken on a plural form (see Part One, section 7.4.)

\textbf{DALSHANNO\underline{N} KTL S NS725722 1 65m}

\textit{Dalshannon} 1766 TE9/39

\textit{Dalshanen} 1777 Ross

\textit{Daleshangan} 1797 Horse Tax Records 1797-1798 vol. 2

\textit{Dilshanging} 1816 Forrest

\textit{Dalshannan} 1839 NSA vol. 8, p. 169

\textit{Dalshannan} 1864 OS 1\textsuperscript{st} edn.

G \textit{dail} + ? en Shannon or G \textit{dail} + G seangan

‘Shannon meadow, or ant meadow’

The Shannon may be an old name for the small burn which flows into the Luggie Water here from the north. However, the only form I can find for Shannon being the hydronym is Matheson (2000, 18) where, enumerating the Luggie Water’s tributaries he refers to: “The Shannon, which bears no resemblance to its famous Irish namesake, rises in the hills south of Croy . . .” It is possible that his ‘hydronym’ is an erroneous back formation (by Matheson) from Dalshannon settlement. The tributary is very small, barely a trickle, and has borne the name Moss Water since the OS 1\textsuperscript{st} edn.; it marked the parish boundaries when Lenzie was divided mid-17\textsuperscript{th} century, too late to be represented in a G toponym. The stream’s alleged Irish namesake, a major river, is believed to mean ‘ancient goddess’ (Flanagan 1994, 137), but this seems unlikely here. Watson (1926, 418) observes that: “\textit{Dol, Dul} is found not uncommonly with names of saints, indicating an old church site or land gifted to the church”: but while there are several saints called Senán, there is no evidence, archaeological or historical, for such a link here. There is a Dalsangan in Mauchline parish, which appears to mean ‘ant meadow’\textsuperscript{471}; Dwelly also has ‘yellow clover’ (\textit{Trifolium minus}) as a meaning for G seangan, and clover is a meadow-loving plant.

\textsuperscript{470} Cladance NS6548 (beside Cladance Moss), Claddengreen NS6150.

\textsuperscript{471} Personal communication, Thomas Clancy.
DRUM MAINS  KTL S NS713737 1 75m

Drum 1668 NLC Archives UT/151/1/1 ['Roberto Boyd de Drum']
Drum 1755 Roy
Drum 1777 Ross

Drum Mains 1864 OS 1st edn. [Also Little Drum]

A mains farm is the principal farm on an estate, and Roy’s map shows quite a grand establishment here with planted rows of trees; the specific may originally have referred to the very hummocky terrain (Sc drum, ‘ridge’) round about it, or it may represent a simplex G druim. The farm Little Drum close by probably refers to its status vis-à-vis the Mains farm (see Eastermains for discussion of Mains).

DRUMBRECK  KTL S NS692730 1 60m

Drumbrake 1755 Roy
Drumbreck 1777 Ross

G druim + G breac
‘Speckled ridge’ (druim breac)
G breac is common in toponyms, and there are at least two other places Drumbreck in southern Scotland, and four instances of Dumbreck.

DRUMGREW  KTL S NS711743 1 80m

Drumgrew 1755 Roy
Drumgrew 1822 Thomson

G druim + ? G craobh
‘Trees ridge’ (druim nan craobh)
Flanagan (1994, 63) states, regarding Ireland: “In Co[untie]s Antrim, Tyrone and Derry it [craobh] appears as ‘crew’…”, Crewbane and Crew Hill being given as examples. The formation druim nan craobh could have led to nasalisation of the c to sound as g, which later Sc speakers would simply have pronounced as g. Fortuitously, an accident of modern silviculture, the name of the now-lost settlement survives in Drumgrew Plantation.

Pronounced /dɾʌm'gɾu/  

DRUMHILL  # KTL S NS683745 1 65m


Pronounced /dɾʌm'ɦɪl/
Kirkintilloch

Drumhill 1755 Roy
Drumhill 1777 Ross
Drumhill OS 1864 1st edn.

Situated near the top of a classic drumlin, the name appears to be Sc *drum* ‘long, narrow, ridge’ and a tautological SSE *hill*.

**DRUMSHANTY** KTL S NS696727 1 70m

*Drumshanty* 1755 Roy
*Drumshaneie Miln* 1777 Ross
*Drumshanty* 1821 Ainslie

G *druim + G sean-taigh*
‘Old house ridge’ (*druim sean-taighe*)

This lies near to the Luggie Water about 2km upstream from Duntiblae mill (originally also a *drum*-name). G *sean*, ‘old’, often appears as the first element in a compound (e.g. *sean-bhaile*, as in the numerous Shenval place-names). There was another place of this name near Gourock. The building has long vanished, and although this name remains on the OS map, it will probably soon be lost.

**DUNTIBLAE** KTL S NS673731 1 65m

*Drumtieblae* 14th century Wigt. Chart. Chest no. 12 ['with the pertinents and miln thereof']

*Drûteblay* 1399 Glas. Reg. i no. 319
*Dromteblay* 1399 Glas. Reg. i no. 319
*Donetablaw* 1553 RMS iv no. 877
*Dunteblay* 1593 RMS v no. 2310
*Duntablae Mill* 1755 Roy
*Duntayblae* 1766 TE9/39 ['Andrew Gray portioner of *Duntayblae*]
*Duntyblae* 1777 Ross
*Duntiblae* 1864 OS 1st edn.

G *druim + ? G taigh + ? OG blà or ? G bleith*

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472 *Drumshantie*, Ainslie’s map of Renfrewshire 1800.
'Ridge (at the) house of the grinding [mill], or green sward / level ground / boundary marker’ (*druim taighe a’ bhlá or druim taigh-bleithe*)

In spite of the modern *dun-* form, it is clear from the old forms that it was a *druim-*name. It is situated on the Luggie at a good spot for a mill as Roy indicates – the mill was still there in 1864. Watson (1926, 421) has indicated that *drum* and *dùn* often interchange in Scottish place-names, but it is odd that substitution has taken place here when most nearby instances are *drum*-names, and there are no *dùn*-names. The construction of the name with *taigh* in the medial position parallels names elsewhere like Bartiebeth CAD (q.v.); and there is a Duntiglennan OKP not far away which evolved also from a *druim*, as *Drumtethglunan* 1182 x 1199. Taylor (*PNF* 2, 142-4) discusses a name Balmblae FAL whose old forms include *Balbla* and *Baublay*, and which he etymologises from G *blà* (OG *blá*) with the meaning of boundary marker, or green lawn / level ground; he also argues that two places called Pitblae (ABD and PER) derive their second element from this, which is common in early Irish texts. By reason of the (water-)mill’s location here, there would have been level ground, and we cannot rule out ‘boundary marker’; for it is at the junction of the Luggie with the Bothlin Burn, which prior to 1200 may have been the boundary with CAD (see discussion in CAD Introduction).

**EASTER MAINS**  KTL S NS668747 1 55m

_Eastermains_ 1465 Wigt. Chart.Chest no. 36 [Also Westermains]

_Easter Mains_ 1598 Wigt. Chart. Chest no. 170

_E & W Mains_ 1630 Wigt. Chart.Chest  no. 195


Eastermains (and Westermains, 3km south-west), may have been the two principal farms serving Kirkintilloch, sitting well above the Kelvin flood plain. A mains farm is the home farm of an estate and as such is common in Sc place-names.

**FALLHEAD #**  KTL S NS674727 1 80m

_Foldhead_ 1821 Ainslie

_Fallhead_ 1864 OS 1st edn.

Although Ainslie’s map is not always the most accurate, the probability is that this was Sc *fauld*, ‘the part of the outfield which was manured by folding cattle upon it’ (*SND*) with Sc or SSE head. The element *fauld* occurs widely in the AOS, with several instances in CND.
Although this is quite close to the Luggie, a little upstream from Bridgend, the genitival form of the first element suggests it is more likely to be the smallholding belonging to a Mr Ford, than a pedestrian river crossing. The 1670 charter also contains the now-lost names of Short’s Croft and Croft of Kirkintilloch, and there is a Broadcroft within the town, so the generic is common locally.

GALLOWHILL  KTL S NS649726 1 55m

Gallowhill 1795 Richardson
Gallahill 1816 Forrest
Gallowhill 1821 Ainslie
Gallowhill 1864 OS 1st edn.

Over 100 hills and 25 settlements bear this name, not counting the variants with the plural gallows, or alternative forms for hill like law. Taylor (PNF2, 229) says of one in Fife, “Hill where the gallows stand or stood”. Its position on a principal road out of the village is typical of places of judicial killing.” This one however does not lie on such a road, as evidenced by Roy’s or Richardson’s maps’ depiction of routes, though it lay within 1km of the seat of the medieval barony’s centre of power, and between the two vital peat roads running out to Mountain Moss. There is also Gallowsink, 3km away beside the canal, probably with Sc sink, ‘drain’: it is very close to the site where, in June 1683, the bodies of two hanged Covenanting sympathisers were hung in chains from the Inchbelle bridge; there was also a Gallowmoss # (1670 Wigt. Chart.Chest (Watson 1894, 151) just south of this.

GARNGBABBER  KTL S NS662721 1 45m

Gartangaber 1439 Wigt. Chart.Chest no. 22
Gartingabir 1579 RSS vii no. 2047

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473 Hooker’s Index.
*Gartgaber* 1766 EDC Archives SDAP 6/1/1 ['Plan of Kirkintilloch Newland Maillings', Charles Ross, surveyor]

*Gartgibber* 1816 Forrest

G gart + G nan + ? G cabar

‘Enclosure of the antler / deer / tree trunks’ (*gart nan cabar*)

The old forms of this name are formally similar to Gartincaber, found at three other spots in central Scotland and Perthshire, two of them with almost-identical old forms in – gabir. *Cabar* meaning ‘deer’ is given by Dwelly as a secondary meaning after ‘antler’; *cabar* can also mean a pole, by analogy, and indeed a tree trunk, as in the object tossed competitively. It may therefore refer to land, which at the time of settlement and naming, had recently been cleared of trees. The initial letter of the second element in the name may represent the nasalization of the *c* after a genitive plural definite article, in *gart nan cabar*.

Pronounced /garn'gebər/

**GARTCLASH** KTL S NS685742 1 65m

*Gartclash* 1664 Court. Book. p. 9

*Gartclash* 1670 Wigt. Chart. Chest (Watson 1894, 150-1) [Also Gartclash]

*Gartclash* 1674 Argyll Sasines i no. 529

*Garclash* 1755 Roy

*Garclaish* 1777 Ross

*Garclaish* 1816 Forrest

*Garclaish* 1821 Ainslie

*East & West Gartclash* 1864 OS 1st edn

G gart + ? G clois

‘Marsh-weed enclosure’ (*gart cloise*)

*Clois* (marsh or horse-tail weed) appears to match the earliest forms best. Its pronunciation approximately as *klosh* (MacLennan’s Pronouncing Dictionary) with a closed *o*, meant it

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476 Gartincaber in Buchanan STL (*Gartnagabbyr* 1654), Gartincaber in Kilmadock PER (*Gardyngabir* 1451), Gartincaber in St Ninians STL, and lost name *Gartingaber* in Dunipace STL.

477 Taylor PNF3 interprets first part of Caberswells as tree-trunk.

478 McNiven (2007, 64) suggests that CLA *gart*-names often relate to clearances in the medieval forests.
could more easily shift to $^4\text{Gartcosh}\;\text{CAD}$. The element seems to be present in a number of places in Scotland; Barclosh KCB (Barclosh 1654 Blaeu), Barclos # LAN (Barclos sive Crawflatheid 1587 RMS v no. 1260), and perhaps Closs Burn AYR and Closs Hill WIG. Indeed within the AOS, there was Clossfoot CAD 5km south, the name now retained in a hodonym. Macbain’s Etymological Dictionary defines clois as “the herb ‘stinking marsh, horse tail’”, from Ir clóis. The recent forms might appear to have G clais, ‘ditch, gutter, pit’, as the specific, but the location on the crest of a low hill make this unlikely.

**GARTCONNER** KTL S NS6773 2 60m

Gartconnell 1670 Wigt. Chart. Chest (quoted Watson 1894, 151)

Gartcommon 1839 NSA vol. 8, p. 201 ['Gartcommon to Badenheath, by road, 4m[iles]']

Gartconner 1886 Groome’s Gazetteer

The late form is now quite prominent locally with Gartconner Primary School and some hodonyms. Bannerman (1996) suggest the personal name Conchobar (which gave rise to the surname Connor), but the earliest form suggest a possible G connail, ‘pleasant’, or conceivably connlach, ‘hay, fodder’. The paucity of forms makes it obscure.

**GARTSHORE** KTL S NS690738 1 70m

Gartshoar, Wester 1465 Wigt. Chart. Chest

Carschour, Wester- 1526 RMS iii no. 409

Gartshoar 1538 Wigt. Chart. Chest

Gartschawr 1543 TA viii no. 217

Garthschore, Eister 1553 RMS iv no. 877

Gartschore, Vester 1553 RMS iv no. 877

Garthschoir, Eistir 1670 Wigt. Chart. Chest (Watson 1894, 151) [Also Wester Gartschoir]

Garshores, Wester 1755 Roy [Two mapped occurrences]

Gartshore 1821 Ainslie [Also E. Gartshore]

G gart + ? G soir or G siar

G soir can mean ‘east, eastwards’: while preserving the vowel sound, it ought to be pronounced /gart'sor/, whilst gart siar (‘west’) would be pronounced /gart'ʃir/, neither

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$^4\text{Cf. Gartcosh CAD whose specific’s vowel was thrice recorded as }a\text{ or }ai.$
fitting the pronunciation well (see below); it is perhaps relevant that Shirva (q.v.), less 2km distant, appears to contain siar as its specific. One of the earliest recorded gart-names in the AOS, and one of the more important, having given rise to a family name: Black (1946) says that the Gartshores of that Ilk “are said to have held the lands since the reign of Alexander II”, i.e. two centuries before the first record. Along with Gartsherrie it is one of the few gart-names on Roy’s 1755 map, and is shown as enclosed land, an indication of its wealth; it is one of the few working farms in this part of the parish today. The farm recorded as Easter Gartshore by Ainslie appears to have become Eastertoun by the time of the OS map 1864, and remains Easterton.

Pronounced /gartʃɔr/
charter\textsuperscript{480} delineating the town’s marches, the following indicates possible origins of this name:

\textit{“... beginand at the north eist neuk of \textit{Short’s Croft}, and from thence marching southward upon the eist syd of the dyke hill and eister yeard conforme to the \textit{march stones} yrin fixit, all belonging to James Findlay upon the west, and \textit{Éistermaynes} upon the eist pairs of the sds marches, and from thence eist the north syd of the hie King’s waye . . .”} [my underlining]

The modern Harestanes housing estate lies north of the main road (the ‘King’s highway’), and on the lands of Easter Mains (q.v.), and is probably this same area. The dykes that were important in delineating land ownership appear elsewhere in the parish in the names Dykes \# and Wr. Dykes \# (Roy), Newdykes, and in Deerdykes further east.

\textbf{KIRKINTILLOCH} \hspace{1em} KTL S NS65241 1 40m

\textit{Cair Pentaloch} late 11\textsuperscript{th} century  Nennius’ Historia Brittonum [referenced Clancy 2000]

\begin{itemize}
  \item \textit{Kirkintulauch, Ecclesiam de}, ante 1195 \textit{Cambus. Reg.} no. 132 [Also Kirkintolauch]
  \item \textit{Kerkentulaht} 1200 x 1202 \textit{Glas. Reg.} i no. 90
  \item \textit{Kirkentulaht} 1201 x 1202 \textit{RRS} ii no. 501
  \item \textit{Kirkintulach} 1207 \textit{Cambus. Reg.} p. 47 [\textit{ecclesiam de}]
  \item \textit{Kirkintullo}	extsuperscript{t} 1211 \textit{RRS} ii no. 501 [With a superscript \textsuperscript{t}]
  \item \textit{Kirkintulach} 1226 \textit{Cambus. Reg.} no. 133 [\textit{ecclesia de}]
  \item \textit{Kirkintologhe} 1304 CDA no. 1328 (index entry)
  \item \textit{Kerkintallach} 1315 x 1321 \textit{RRS} i no. 80 (app. ii)
  \item \textit{Kyrkyntolach} 1369 \textit{RRS} vi no. 399
  \item \textit{Kyrkyntullach} 1374 \textit{RRS} i no. 477
  \item \textit{Kirkintullach} 1399 \textit{RRS} i no. 49 (app. ii)
  \item \textit{Kirkynntuloch} 1399 \textit{Glas. Reg.} i no. 319
  \item \textit{Kyrkyntulach} 1451 \textit{Glas. Reg.} ii p. 390
  \item \textit{Kirkintuloch} 1466 \textit{RRS} ii no. 874
  \item \textit{Kyrkyntulok} 1484 \textit{Glas. Reg.} ii no. 435
  \item \textit{Kirkintullo} 1549 \textit{ER} vol. XVIII no. 481
  \item \textit{Kirkintuloch} 1553 \textit{RRS} iv no. 877
  \item \textit{Kirkintullo} 1558 \textit{RRS} iv no. 1237
  \item \textit{Kirkintiloch} 1590s Pont 34
\end{itemize}

Kirkintilloch 1596 RMS vi no. 402
Kirkintulloch 1614 RMS vii no. 1110
Kirkintilloch 1652 Gordon
Kirkintulloch 1634 RMS ix no. 22
Kirkintilloch 1654 Blaeu Lennox [Blaeu STL has Kirkintulloch]
Kirkintilloch 1745 Moll
Kirkintulloch 1755 Roy
Kirkintulloch 1777 Ross [Also Kirkintilloch in map inset’s title]
Kirkintulloch 1816 Forrest
Kirkintilloch 1820 Thomson
Kirkintilloch 1864 OS 1st edn.

Brit cajr + Brit pen(n) + ? Brit tāl or ? Brit tul + ? Brit ōg
‘Fort at the head of the brow or hollow’
The ‘fort’ in question was probably the Roman fort on the Antonine Wall, at a point where the ridge south of the Kelvin floodplain is breached by the Luggie Water, creating a good defensive site, certainly one utilised by the Romans. The earliest form *Caer Pentaloch* appears to have two Brit elements (*cajr*, ‘fort’ + *pen(n)*, ‘head / end’) followed by *G tulach*, ‘hillock’ which is an unusual combination in an early name⁴⁸¹, although Watson (1926, 347-8) argues that the evolution of Kinneil WLO from *Penguaul* to *Peanfahel* was a similar part-translation. He wrote:

“The gloss on Nennius contains a closely parallel instance of the same procedure [a Brit compound name becoming half, then wholly, G], for *Caer-pen-taloch* can be no other than *Kir-kin-tilloch*, in old spellings Kerkintalloch, Kirkintolach, etc (RMS I, index) meaning ‘fort at (the) head of (the) eminences’ (*G. tulach, tilach*). In its earlier form *pen-taloch* would have been *pen-bryn* or such. The people who used the names knew perfectly well the meaning of such terms as *pen, cenn; bryn, tulach* in both languages.”

Morris’ (1980, 23) translation of the Latin in *Historia Brittonum* is as follows:

“To protect the subject provinces from barbarian invasion, he [Severus] built a wall rampart there, which is called Guaul in the British language, from sea to sea across the width of Britain, that is for 132 miles from Penguaul, a place which is called Cenail in Irish, Peneltun in English, to the estuary of the Clyde and Caer Pentaloch, where it finishes.”

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⁴⁸¹ Dumville (1994, 297) describes the formation as a “remarkable Cumbro-Gaelic hybrid”.

Actually the Wall finished at what is now Old Kilpatrick on the Clyde, some 20km west of Kirkintilloch: as Dumville (1994, 295) observes: “. . . the text [Historia Brittonum] should probably read ‘usque ad Cair Pentaloch et ad ostium fluminis Cluth’ – Bede had previously noted that the western end was at Dunbarton [Alcluith].

However there could have been an earlier stage of the name’s evolution, in the form *cajr – penn – tulog (or tālog), meaning ‘fort at the head of the hollow’ (or ‘of the brow’); the first two elements could then have been easily translated to Gaelic (i.e. to cair, ceann, as per Watson’s bi-lingualism), and the last element Gaelicised from an unfamiliar Brit term to a similar-sounding but known G term tulach, thus producing *cair-ceann-tulach. Later, once the elements of the G name become opaque to Scots-speakers, the first part caer ceann was re-interpreted as ‘kirk in’, allowing the first two syllables of the name to be Scotticised to ‘Kirkintilloch’ – a similar process to that which brought about the name Kirkcaldy FIF from *caer + caled + -in (PNF1, 487).

There could perhaps be a question mark over Watson’s suggestion that tulach was the G replacement or translation of bryn or some other Brit element; G tulach, whilst a very common toponym for ‘hillock, knoll, mound’, is absent from the AOS. None of the low hills in KTL, or in the AOS, let alone the high ground north of the Kelvin, contain the element, and the nearest occurrences of tulach are near the south end of Loch Lomond c.25km north-west or at the far side of the Touch Hills, 20km away. The principal G toponym for higher ground here is bàrr, ‘ridge, top’ (discussed is Part One, section 6.2.c): this conforms to Watson’s own observation (1926, 184) that: “South of Loch Leven [ARG] tulach becomes rare; the term in use is bàrr, ‘a top’.” Nicolaisen (1969b, 160 et seq.) examines this assertion and concludes that the two toponyms are “practically mutually exclusive” and supports Watson’s statement. He also observes that the vowel in the first syllable of tulach is unstable, and that first-vowel i forms of it are especially common in east ABD, as in Tilly-, the result of a late dialectical change in that area; which makes odd, for this area, the late transition from earlier –tulloch or –tullach to the modern form -

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482 The ‘hollow’ might refer to where the south-north Luggie valley cuts through the east-west ridge.

483 Alan James in BLITON suggests tāl (‘hollow’) + ōg (an adjectival suffix, ‘likeness to’).

484 PNF5 Glossary notes: "Scottish Gaelic may have borrowed *cair into the lexicon for a time."

485 DIL states that it can also mean an assembly mound, for a royal or important person, but there is no historical link to be made here at this place.

486 E.g. Tullycross NS4686.

487 E.g. Tulmore NS6992. The Touch Hills (pron. /tux/) are probably from tulach.
Kirkintilloch

So it is perhaps more likely that the original third element in the name Kirkintilloch was Brit *tulōg*, which G speakers did not translate but Gaelicised with the common suffix -ach. As Watson (*ibid.* 211) notes: “When British names were taken over into Gaelic they were often Gaelicised by the addition of the Gaelic suffix -ach, -ech to the name itself or to a shortened form of it.”

Nicolaisen (1996), analysing categories of names which have seen the G terminal –ach develop through -och to -o, puts Kirkintilloch into a category where the -o ending was transient, before reverting to the -ach or -och form. He observes that the name could equally well have evolved into *Kirkintullo*, a form which appeared intermittently but was especially common in 17th-century records: he says of Kirkintilloch that it is; “an oddity in various respects as it also shows very early occurrence and long retention of the -o before ultimately producing the modern -och spelling” (288). This aspect of –ach names is discussed under Cardarroch CAD.

**LENZIE**

KTL S NS655720 1 70m

*Lennoch* c.1214 Wigt. Chart. Chest no. 1 [“... all the lands of Lennoch, now Lenzie”]

*Lengze* late 13th c. Cambus. Reg. xxxi [‘... in our open court of Lengze ...’]

*Laynie* 1341 RRS vi no. 30 [baroniam de]

*Lenzie or Leigney* 1357 Wigt. Chart. Chest no. 3

*Leygne* 1358 RRS vi no. 160 [baroniam del Leygne]

*Leygne* 1365 RRS vi no. 335 [baroniam nostram de Leygne]

*Leygne* 1374 RMS i no. 477 [baroniam de]

*Legyne & Leyghne* 1373 x 1374 RMS i nos. 477 & 491

*Lenzhe* 1399 Glas. Reg. no. 319 [Baronia de]

*Lenze* 1451 Glas. Reg. no. 446 [‘Kyrkyntulach alias Lenze’]

*Lenze* 1466 RMS ii no. 874

*Lenhey* 1488 APS c.9, II, 208

*Lenze* 1522 Cambus. Reg. no. 136 [‘... parrochianis de Lenze seu [or] Kintulach nuncupata ...’]

488 The 17th / early 18th -century forms seem to show evidence of this, in the spoken word recorded by mapmakers.

489 E.g. Cumnock, Slioch.

490 Cf. Kintullo PER, which was Kintulath 1370 RRS, Kintullache RMS 1622 x 1632.

491 The Grampian Club edition supplies this translation, with this spelling: the translation in [http://db.poms.ac.uk/record/source/4861/#](http://db.poms.ac.uk/record/source/4861/#) spells it as Lenzie, the current spelling.
Lenze 1523 Cambus. Reg. no. 137 [*the haill parrochin of the kirk of Lenze . . . ‘*]
Lenze 1525 Cambus. Reg. no. 140 [*ecclesie parrochialis Sancti Niniani de Lenze*]
Lenze, The 1547 Spald. Misc. v, p. 302 [*the maills of the Lenze*]
Linzie 1617 Ret DNB no. 18
Leinyie 1621 Acts of the Parliament of Scotland V [Also Leinyee]
Lenzie 1895 OS 2nd edn.

G lian or G lèana or G lianag + G locational suffix
‘Place of (damp, marshy) meadows’
G lian, ‘field, meadow’, G lèana, ‘meadow, swampy plain, field of luxuriant grass’, or G lianag ‘small field, meadow’ are all contenders for the root of the first recorded form Lennoch, the first two words with locational suffix -ach^492^, although subsequent to this date the locational suffix –aidh seems to apply. The topography of the whole (former) parish is appropriate to the damp meaning: sitting between the floodplains of the Kelvin, the Luggie Water, and the Bothlin Burn, ill-drained by minor streams and pocked with lochs and mosses in the centre, it was effectively one large, often dampish, meadow. The many names in KTL with moss (see under Mountain Moss below), together with the now-drained lochs (the Loch of Kirkintilloch # - see Back o’ Loch above - Loch Bar # CND, and Board Loch), and the extant Westfield Loch^493^ and Fannyside Loch CND, further indicate the moist environment^494^. Malleny MLO contains the same G element lèana with the locational suffix –aidh, according to Dixon (1947, 243)^495^, as does Lennie^496^, also MLO. Glasgow’s Barlinnie was Blairlenny #^497^; and Leny parish STL is from the same root^498^.
However only here does the n become slenderised^499^, a process normally happening only at the end of a noun: this might suggest that the locational suffix –aidh was added later to an existing slenderised plural form of lian or lean.

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^492^ Watson (1904 xxxiv).

^493^ A modern loch created for amenity, but on very damp ground depicted as a moss on Roy, and with a farm called Island on OS 6th 1st edn.

^494^ CND (i.e. medieval Lenzie) has Arniebog, Back o’ Bog, Blackmyrehead, Bog Bridge, Bogside #, and Island #.

^495^ The editor of the on-line copy on the SPNS website has commented that this is from Watson’s (1926, 143) word léanaidhe, which in Mod. G orthography would be lèanaidhe.

^496^ First recorded as Lanine 1178 x 1179, containing the G locational suffix –in which in the east of Scotland became –ie; next recorded as Lanye, 1492 et seq.

^497^ 1592, RMS v no. 2209.

^498^ McNiven (2011, 256).

^499^ Although the second and subsequent records for Lennie MLO (1492) as Lanye might suggest some slenderisation.
Lenzie was the ancient name of the barony and whole parish before and after the post-Reformation bi-section. The name however lacked a specific location, in the sense of being attached to one particular settlement, and when the two disjoined post-1650 parishes quickly became known as Kirkintilloch and Cumbernauld – rather than Wester and Easter Lenzie – on account of their principal towns, Lenzie verged on being a lost name. It failed to appear on the maps of Pont, Blaeu, Roy, Forrest or even the OS 1st edition. It was rescued by the 19th-century railway boom: the original station here was called Campsie Junction (a line branched north to Campsie), but in 1867 the railway timetables renamed it Lenzie Junction to avoid confusion with Campsie Glen halt. Land was first advertised here as desirable for ‘commuting’ (though not a word used then) in 1841, and by later in the century it had become a desirable residence, thanks to the railway, and the growing settlement took the station’s name; this is why the name was first actually mapped only on the OS 2nd edition, 1895. The growing commuter town now spills over into CAD, and as it spread it encircled, but left untouched, Mountain Moss, the large area of peat-bog which was perhaps important in the original meaning of the name. The letter z in older forms would have represented in print the Sc yogh sound: the fact that it is now pronounced with a modern z is partly a consequence of the name falling into abeyance (as applied to an actual settlement) for so long.

We can certainly discount OSA’s Reverend Dunn’s stab at the name, writing that: “... by no very fanciful etymology, [it can] be considered as a provincial corruption of the Latin linea.” (vol. 2, p. 276). This, he suggested, was because of the “great Roman wall, commonly called Graham’s dyke, passing through the whole length of the parish” [i.e. in a linear fashion].

Pronounced /ˈлензи/

**LUGGIEBANK** KTL S NS659735 1 65m

Logiebank 1821 Ainslie [Also Logie W.]

Luggiebank 1864 OS 1st edn.

en Luggie + SSE bank

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500 This process mirrors the genesis of Bearsden, where the railways, to avoid confusion with the station’s original name New Kilpatrick with Old Kilpatrick further west, renamed it after a large house, Bearsden, near the station.
The Water’s name also appeared in Glenluggie # (1864 OS), and there is another Luggiebank in NMO 10km upstream. An equally transparent name for a riparian settlement lies 2km upstream, under the name Waterside (Roy). The name Luggie Water is discussed in Hydronyms chapter.

**MERKLAND**

KTL S NS673733 1 55m

*Merkland* 1864 OS 1st edn.

In 1451 Robert Fleming granted a chaplaincy at Kirkintilloch to be endowed by, among others, ‘two merks of annual rent from his lands in *Kyrkyntulach*’[^501], which may be the origin of this particular instance of a place-name, common throughout Scotland, from ‘piece of land assessed as having an annual rental value of one mark at the time of assessment’ (*DOST*); one merk was two-thirds of a pound Scots. The name persists in a district of Kirkintilloch, and some hodonyms.

**MOUNTAIN MOSS #**

KTL V NS648719 1 70m

*Mountain Moss* 1659 Court Book KTL p. 5

*Mountain Moss* 1795 Richardson

*Mountain Moss* 1816 Forrest

This large expanse stretches into CAD where it is one of a number of names including *moss*; KTL also has several moss names - Gartshore Moss (NS702732), Low Mosswater, Moss of Drum # (Roy, NS7174), Blake Moss # (NS6673, 1659, *Court Book KTL*) and Mossfinnan # (Roy). Mountain Moss is probably a Scotticisation of G *mòintean*, plural of *mòine*, ‘moss’. It reaches almost into the heart of modern Kirkintilloch, and was referred to in a late 13th-century charter[^502] as “our peat moss of Kirkintilloch” from which were to come “thirty cart-loads of peat” for the canons of Cambuskenneth; this early importance might well strengthen the case for it having had, and retained, a G name. A 1766 map[^503] of the area shows a lane named Peat Road leading from the Moss towards the burgh. An entry in the *Court Book KTL* (p. 4) in 1659 records a *Sowann Myre* contiguous with the moss, Sc *sowans* being a form of porridge, the name suggesting a glutinous bog. The moss, now a nature reserve[^504], is now known locally as Lenzie Moss, and there is even a Friends of

[^502]: *Camb. Reg.* xxxi-ii
[^503]: EDC Archives SDAP 6/1/1.
[^504]: Pollen analysis indicates it was cleared of woodland by the late pre-Roman Iron Age.
Lenzie Moss group with a website – they imply that it is called ‘Mountain’ because it is a raised peat bog, standing slightly higher than its surrounds. At the western edge of the moss is Boghead farm\(^{506}\), i.e. the head or end of the bog.

**MUIR**

KTL S NS722728 1 60m

*Muir* 1864 OS 1st edn.

This is a common Sc place-name element, meaning moor or rough pasture - only this simplex form is unusual. In KTL there are Muirside and Muirhill \# (Roy), Calfmuir, and Langmuir and Middlemuir (*Midlmuir of Kirkintilloch*), the latter two in 1670 *Wigt. Chart. Chest* (Watson 1894, 151).

**OXGANG**

KTL S NS668732 1 50m

*Oxgaing* 1644 *Ret. DNB* no. 43


*Oxgang* 1755 Pont 34

*OxGang* 1777 Ross

Sc oxgang (sometimes oxgait), ‘extent of land calculated as the share of one ox in the land ploughed by the standard eight-ox team of a single plough in the course of a year, thus one-eighth of a ploughgate’ (*DOST*)\(^{506}\). This name is believed to originate in land granted to Cambuskenneth Abbey early 13th century, “together with an oxgate of land which adjoined the church on the east side” (Rorke 2009, 14)\(^{507}\). Watson (1894, 48) quotes a late 13\(^{th}\)-century charter reaffirming “... one oxgate of land in the territory of Kirkintilloch to be held and possessed by the said canons...”\(^{508}\). The name now applies to a housing estate.

**PLAYHILL**

KTL S NS701726 65m


\(^{506}\) *Cf. Oxgangs, MLO (Oxgang/s 1425 RMS).*

\(^{507}\) *Cambus. Reg.* Introduction p. xxx, Recently Discovered Charters, says this charter was not inscribed in the cartulary. It translates its Latin as: ... with an oxgate of land adjoining the churchyard on the east side... bestowed on the said canons”.

\(^{508}\) *Cambus. Reg.* Introduction p. xxxi, Recently Discovered Charters, says this charter appears to have been extracted from a previous register. It augments the earlier grant with: “... the whole land adjoining that oxgate between Luggy and Buthlane, cultivated and uncultivated ...”
Sc *plea*, ‘action at law, a lawsuit’ (*SND*), is sometimes used in place-names to indicate disputed land, hence names elsewhere like Plea Muir KSY, Pleaknowe CAD. While it might also indicate a hill where pleas were heard, perhaps by the baron, it is remote from the burgh’s centre of political power, making this unlikely: the farm is now a ruin. There was also a lost name *Playing Pot Well* # (c.NS6572, *Playing-Pot* 1670, *Playing Pot Well* 1766) which may come from the same ‘legal’ term, or from Sc *play*, ‘bubbling up’ of water.

**ST. FLANAN**  
KTL S NS688747 1 60m

*S Flamass croft* 1598 Glasgow City Archives CH2/171/1A, f.109r

*Sanct Flammans Croft* 1613 NAS CC9/7/11, f.185r-186v

*Saint Flannarie* 1657 Watson 1894, 81 [Tabling a DNB county valuation in which ‘Saint Flannarie is valued at £12 10s 0d.’]

*St Flannan* 1674 NAS RS10/1, ff.36v-37v

*Saint Flannene* 1680 x 1684 NAS CC9/7/44 p. 257

*St Fflamane* 1682 x 1696 NAS RS10/2 f.216r [Also ‘croft of St Flanane’]

*S. Flannan* 1777 Ross

*St Flanan* 1822 Thomson

Watson (1894, 48) says that in 1451 Sir Robert Fleming founded a chaplaincy in Kirkintilloch, and that one of the chaplain’s presumed duties was to tend the small chapel at St. Flannan, although there is no hard evidence for this suggestion. However, given some of the old forms, one wonders if there is a possibility that the new landowners the Flemings in the 14th century chose the saint’s name because of its resemblance to theirs.\(^{509}\) The OSNB states; “There is nothing to be learned respecting the origin of this name.” Saint Flannan was a 8th-century Irish saint who is credited with achievements in Munster and Scotland\(^{510}\), the latter specifically on an island ‘Mananach’, perhaps the Flannans off Lewis\(^{511}\). However it is not clear is why he should be remembered here. The other saint

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\(^{509}\) I am indebted to Morag Cross for this suggestion.

\(^{510}\) Ó Riain (2011, 347).

\(^{511}\) Watson (1926, 304).
locally onomasticated, St Ninian – now in the RC secondary school of that name – was the one to whom the original medieval chapel was dedicated.

**SAUCHENHALL**

KTL S NS700725 1 60m

*Saughanhouse* 1755 Roy

*Sauchenhall* 1864 OS 1st edn.

Sc *sauch*, ‘willow’ is common in place-names, most famously in Glasgow’s Sauchiehall Street: in this name, the earlier generic *house* has been replaced by the classier *hall*, suggesting a grander establishment – although the term can be used ironically. It stands close to the Luggie, on ground where the hydrophilic willow would be plentiful.

**SHIRVA**

KTL S NS690754 1 45m

*Shirway* 1465 Wigt. Chart. Chest no. 36

*Cowshirway* 1466 Wigt. Chart. Chest no. 414

*Shirvey* 1559 Wigt. Chart. Chest no. 117

*Sheorway* 1553 RMS iv no. 877

*Shyrway* 1670 Wigt. Chart. Chest [Quoted Watson, (1894, 151)]

*Shirvey* 1755 Roy

*Shirva* 1777 Ross

*Sherva* 1821 Ainslie

*Shirva* 1864 OS 1st edn.

\[G \text{siar} + G \text{magh}\]

‘Western plain’ (*siar mhaigh*)

Watson (1926, 500-2) examines a number of places whose final element has been anglicised to –way (or –vy, vie) from G magh (lenited as *mhaigh*), including Multovy, Muckovie, Fernway, Aikenway and Fossoway. Shirva farm stands on a rise of ground just above the flood-plain of the Kelvin, at a point where the substantial Shirva Burn (aka Boards Burn) flows in to it, the resultant alluvium building a small delta out into the Kelvin’s floodplain. The 1553 record might indicate an origin in *soir*, ‘eastern’, but this would tend to produce a non-palatised form which would rule this out, and the earliest two entries are perhaps closer to *siar*, ‘western’. The 1466 form could indicate a first element

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512 See *hall* in *PNF5* Glossary.
cùl, ‘back (of)’, perhaps subsequently lost; Taylor (*PNF*4, 504) etymologises Cowbakie LEU as originally from cùl + bac + in, appearing as Cow- from the 16th century on. Pronounced /ʃərvı/

**SIDEGOATS** # KTL NS692728 1 55m

*Sidegoats* 1864 OS 1st edn.

Although there is only one record, this is an intriguing name. It has nothing to do with animals, deriving rather from Sc *goat*, also *gote*, ‘trench, ditch, drain’: the farm sat right beside a field drain, marked on the OS 6" map, running south-west for c.350m into the Luggie. The element *gote* also occurs in CPS, and is discussed in Part One, section 3, Hydronyms.

**SOLSGIRTH** KTL S NS666742 1 50m

*Solsgirth* 1670 EDC Archives GD 85/1/14

*Solsgirth* 1755 Roy

*Solsgirth* 1777 Ross

An identical name lies in Fossoway parish KNR, and although it has more early forms dating back to the 14th century, McNiven (2007, 74) says that while the first element looks like *solus*, ‘light’, “it is difficult to see how this would work as a name”. The same element appears to occur in Rochsoles NMO (*Rouchsolis* 1545), possibly from *soil* (also spelt *soilze*), ‘the whole extent of the lands of an estate or community; sometimes applied particularly to the arable or grazing land of an estate’ (*DOST*): the second element may be from Sc *girth*, ‘place of safety’. It is not impossible that it could be a transferred name from KNR.

**TINTOCK** KTL S NS683745 1 65m

*Tintock* 1864 OS 1st edn

Although this would appear to have roots in the G *teinteach*, ‘fiery’, its late recording and its position on the very banks of the Forth and Clyde Canal (completed c.1790) rules out such an origin, and it is probably an antiquarian name, from the supposed old name of Tinto hill LAN.

**TOWNHEAD** KTL S NS655736 1 50m
This common Scottish place-name – there are over 70 extant – normally refers not to its position vis-à-vis a modern town, but to its location at the head or end of toun-land; the position of Townhead on the Roy map, at the end of a short stretch of road running south from the centre of Kirkintilloch town, could suggest either the end of the toun land, or to its position vis-à-vis the town of Kirkintilloch. Other toun names in the parish include Orchardtown # (1864 OS) and Old Town # (Roy).

Pronounced /tun'hid/: locally referred to with definite article, The Toonheid.

**TWECHAR**

KTL S NS698758 1 45m

Twefie ? Twefre 1365 RRS vi no. 335


Wecker 1466 Wigt. Chart no. 414

Tuchir 1553 RMS iv no. 877

Twachar 1755 Roy

Twechar 1777 Ross

Twechar 1864 OS 1st edn.

**G tochar**

‘Causeway or pavement’

The 1553 form is close to G *tochar*, but the other forms require analysis to support the etymology. In Scottish G *o* often changed to *a*, as in cloch > clach, cos > cas. OG *tóchar* however retained its original long ó, which was generally broken to the diphthong *ua*, e.g. *tóg > tuagh 'axe*; however, a following velar fricative ch or g (i.e. gh) was initially resistant to breaking, hence early doublets such as slóg ~ slúag or tróg ~ truag. If in this instance, the long ó of *tóchar* broke to form *tuachar*, this would account (in speech) for the *tuch*- and –[T]we-/-[T]wa- forms, whereby the G diphthong *ua* is Anglicised as w + vowel.

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513 See discussion on toun-names, Part One, section 7.1.a.

514 For the linguistic analysis in this paragraph, I am indebted to Roibeard Ó Maolalaigh, pers. comm. April 2012.
Twechar lies on the south bank of the Kelvin, here a slow-flowing river very prone to flooding and therefore difficult to cross safely. Roy’s map shows clearly a track crossing the Kelvin upstream at Auchinstarrie CND (meaning ‘field at the stepping stones or causeway’, q.v.) then heading downstream along the south bank, keeping to the tight margin between the steep high ground on the south and the marshy floodplain on the north - except at The Strone where its precipice forces the route over its shoulder - to reach Twechar before running on to Kirkintilloch on more open ground. Anyone in medieval times heading from Kirkintilloch to Falkirk and onwards, taking this route (the most viable one at that time\footnote{There is a bridge crossing the Kelvin at Kirkintilloch, but the track from there would have to bear slightly west of north to avoid the Glazert Water, then turn east along the foothills of the Campsies.}) would come to the beginning of this important causeway precisely at Twechar.

Pronounced /ˈtwɛʃər/

**UNTHANK #**

KTL S NS659738 1 60m

*Unthank* 1821 Ainslie

This is quite a common place-name both in Scotland and northern England. *DOST* states that in early use in place-names it indicated land taken without consent, i.e. squatted on. However, this is so close to the centre of Kirkintilloch and the focus of local power to believe that a squat could have been successful for more than a very brief period; thus an alternative meaning might be land of poor quality, that you would not thank anyone for. It latterly had an alternative name Waverly Park, drawing on Walter Scott’s *oeuvre* for inspiration: OSNB states; “The name of this was changed by the proprietor a few years ago [to Waverly Park] . . . and at the present time it cannot be said that the new name is used as much as the old one.” However, Waverly Park survives as a street-name, unlike Unthank.

**WALLFLAT #**

KTL S NS675724 1 70m

*Welflat* 1593 RMS v no. 2310 ['... *Wedlie* [Woodilee] et *Welflat* cum dimentie\textsuperscript{t}e terrarum suarum de *Dunteblay*']

*Wellflitt* 1755 Roy

*Wallflat* 1777 Ross

*Wamflet* 1779 ['James Gray, *Wamflet*']

*Wellflatt* 1795 Richardson

*Wamflat* 1816 Forrest
Sc flat, ‘piece of level ground’, is common in place-names in the AOS, especially in OMO, and also in KTL in Stonyflat. As regards the specific, Sc wall, ‘a natural spring of water which forms a pool or stream’ (SND), might explain the change from first element well to wall, but the change to a wam-form is curious. Cross (2002, 111) has the following:

“Wallflat / Wamflet. In Wallflat we have a superb example of the corruption of a name. As far back as the 18th century, and probably a lot further, Wamflet was a viable farm. James Gray, who gave the land in Chryston for the building of the Chapel of Ease in 1797, farmed it. Thomas Pitcairn farmed Wamflet from 1848. David Gray, in his poem “The Luggie”, speaks of the River flowing past “fair Wamphflet”. Wam or waim meant originally the womb, then the belly, the warm place, the place of food, the place of hospitality, etc, etc, a totally suitable name for a couthy farm. It was when the farm was incorporated into the lands of Woodilee that the named changed to Wallflat . . . Literally, at the stroke of a pen Wamflet, of ancient origin, became Wallflat of no origin whatsoever. To the farming community it has always been Wamflet.”

This suggestion has little support from the recorded forms, since the original name is clearly Well- or Wall-flat. However it is not impossible that the form Wamflat was a parallel local alternative: Watson (1894, 173) quotes a local rhyme, undated, but probably mid-19th century: “The Woodilee and the Wamphlat and a’ Duntiblae / And bonnie Johnnie Fleming the laird o’ a’ thae”. The farm has now disappeared.

**WOODILEE**  
KTL S NS670727 1 70m

*Wedlie* 1593 RMS v no. 2310  
*Wooddellie* 1664 Court. Book. p. 4  
*Woodlee* 1777 Ross  
*Woodlee* 1821 Ainslie

Sc lea or ley, ‘untilled ground’, or land that has been cultivated and is now no longer so, would appear to be the second element – perhaps it lay fallow so long that secondary woodland established itself on the land, or the lea itself lay beside woodland.

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516 Discussed under Camphlett and Whifflet, OMO.
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New Monkland parish (NMO)

Introduction

New Monkland lies in Lanarkshire, formerly the sheriffdom of Lanarkshire, and in the medieval diocese of Glasgow, deanery of Rutherglen. In 1640, following the Reformation, the medieval parish of Monkland was separated into two, Old and New (often known respectively as West and East), NMO being the eastern, higher part. The unaffixed name Monkland in these names stems from the grant of this land in 1162 to the Cistercian monks of Newbattle Abbey, by King Malcolm IV, discussed in OMO Introduction.

The northern, eastern and southern boundaries of NMO are discussed in OMO Introduction. The western boundary with OMO follows small water features: from the Luggie Water, it runs up Mollin Burn, then a drainage ditch, then along [Airdrie’s] North Burn, then along [Airdrie’s] South Burn, thence Brown’s Burn to the North Calder; linking these various burns are straight lines, not following natural features, e.g. the 1500m stretch between Greenfoot and a spot near Palace. Most of NMO lies above the 100m contour, occupying land that rises steadily up onto the feature known to geographers as the Slamannan Plateau; the kirk for the new parish was built in 1640 atop a long slope in a prominent position at 164m, at NS752677. Known locally as ‘The Auld Grey Kirk on the Hill’, the official name New Monkland Kirk was first recorded in Forrest\textsuperscript{517}, whereas Roy had mapped it as \textit{Ardry Kirk}. Much of the land in the east of the parish is above 200m,

\textsuperscript{517} OSA, writer Wm. Mack, prefers the term East Monkland for the parish – he does not name the kirk.
with all the implicit consequences for climate, farming and settlement density: as the parish minister wrote in the *OSA*: “The parish is, on the whole, more beautiful than fertile” (vol. 7, p. 279).

The eastern boundary of the parish is approximately (but not exactly\(^{518}\)) the watershed with the Avon in SLM\(^ {519}\). By reason of the boggy ground, it was difficult to delineate clearly: there is a 1667 reference (*Ret. LAN* no. 303) to a Hairstains # (literally ‘grey stone’, i.e. one covered by hoar, lichen, which in Sc can indicate a boundary marker), which appears to place it between Darngavil and Blackrig (neither near the parish boundary). Hairmoss # (Roy, and as a ruin on OS 1\(^ {st}\) edn), was also some way from a parish boundary. However, the name of Stooprig Wood (NS855682), right up against the boundary, may derive from Sc *stoup*, ‘a post or stump, chiefly used as a boundary marker’ (*DOST*).

Two generics are particularly common in NMO place-names, *viz.* G *druim* and Sc *rig*(g), ‘ridge’ in both languages. This reflects the topography in which the plateau has been dissected by streams to produce distinct ridges. There are 10 settlement-names with *Drum* and over two dozen names with –*rig*(g); the *druim*-names mostly appear to have G specifics (e.g. colours, plants, animals), while the –*rig* names all have Sc specifics (e.g. colours, positions or conditions). The *druim*-names tend to be found lower down, while the (historically later) farms with *rigg*-names are higher up on more difficult terrain. The *rigg*-names are discussed more fully under the headword Blackrig, and also Longrig and Stand below, and *druim*-names in Part One, section 6.2.b.

My database of settlement-names for NMO contains a large number compared to other parishes, c.350, compared to c.230 for OMO, or 160 for CPS. Partly this is due to NMO’s extent, but also to the fact that almost all the land was capable of at least marginal cultivation (compared to upland CPS), and that urbanisation has not swallowed up so much land (compared to OMO). In consequence I have had to limit the number of headwords. Indicative of the harsh and boggy nature of the landscape and sometimes the weather in this elevated parish are a number of names (not headworded below), most – not surprisingly given their marginality - now lost; only 13 of the 48 listed here following are extant. Thus: Back o’ Moss, Backmuir # (Roy), Bareside # (Roy), Bent # (Roy)\(^ {520}\),

\(^{518}\) The headwaters of the Avon are c.3km inside NMO.

\(^{519}\) For a discussion of possible changes to the eastern boundary, see OMO Introduction.

\(^{520}\) Sc *bent*, ‘coarse grass’.
Birkenshaw # (Roy), Blackbog # (Roy), Blackhill (two, Forrest), Blacklea, Blast # (Roy), Bog # (Forrest), Bogside (Boigsyd, Pont), Cauldhame # (OS 1st), Causewayend # (Forrest – where the road from Slamannan across the bog ends), Fairney Knowe (Fernyknow Roy), Gore # (Forrest), Haggmuir, Haltmoss # (Forrest), Heathryknow # (Roy), Hillhead (and another lost), Howdoups # (1864 OSNB, near Bridgend), Hunger ‘im out # (Forrest), Isle # (Roy), Knowebirns # (Roy), Langbarrellmoss # (1667, Ret. LAN no. 303), Meadowfield (1816 Forrest), Mossend # (Roy), Mosshouse # (OS 1st), Mossie # (Roy, and another extant at NS742657), Moss Neuk # (RHP12572), Mossywood, Muir # (also South Muir, both Roy), Muirside # (Roy), Muirbarn # (Roy), Muirdykeend # (Roy), Muirend, Muirhead (one extant, two others now lost, both Roy), Nettlehole # (Forrest), Turfhill # (Forrest), Windy Edge # (Roy), and Windyrige.

Thiefshill # (NS8173, Roy), in the bogs near the eastern parish boundary, has a name that speaks of a past peopled by social marginals in this difficult land. The colour black can indicate peat or moss, and aside from the 4 names above with the colour, there are also: Blackrigg #, Blacktongue, and Blackwalk Plantation (NS757674, Blackwall in 1864). In contrast to this, probably, the names Whitehill #, Whiterigg and Whiteside (Roy) were given where better drainage encouraged light grasses to grow.

The relative poverty of the agriculture is also indicated by names incorporating Sc fauld, ‘the part of the outfield which was manured by folding cattle upon it’. (SND) – Lochfauld # (Forrest; Fauld in Roy), Heatheryfaulds, Newfauldhead (NS730713) and Bught # (Forrest) a sheepfold (since sheep occupy land too poor for arable): and by the Sc mailing, ‘rented farm’ – Dickies Mailing # (1864, OSNB says “a small cottage”), Langs Mailing #

521 Sc birk, ‘birch’ & Sc shaw ‘copse’: also Gunnershaw # (NS7766, Roy) perhaps from Sc gunner, yellow-hammer – there’s another Gunnershaw in DPC which Reid (2009) derives from the surname Gunnar.

522 Possibly from Sc gore, ‘deep furrow’ or goor, ‘mud’. CRHC p. 76 lists a Drumgore in 1732, perhaps G druim gobhar, ‘goat ridge’, so perhaps only the specific was retained here.

523 Sc hag, ‘soft marshy hollow in moor where ground has been broken’, as in ‘peat hag’.


525 Taylor (PNF1) identifies two other places of this name in Fife.

526 Sc birn, ‘pasture on dry heathy ground’.

527 Perhaps from Sc wall, ‘natural spring or well’ – a stream emerges just east of the plantation and flows through it.

528 Discussed under Mailings KSY.
It is also noteworthy that Sc *toun*, an element indicating a settled agriculture, is here both late, and thin on the ground. Whilst the three adjoining AOS parishes (OMO, CAD, CND) have altogether 19 *toun*-names attested pre-1800, NMO had only 1 pre-1800 (*viz.* Townhead, Roy); it had 4 more in the early 19th century, and 2 post-1850; and of the post-1800 –*ton* names, most were not –*ton* in their earlier forms. Wattston, now a sizeable housing estate, first mapped by the OS in 1864, was built on land owned by John Watt who in 1868 had become ‘Laird of Little Drumgray’ (on the hamlet edge), and went on to become a member of the presbytery, a school board trustee and a county councillor; he was probably quite pleased to have ‘Watt’s toun’ as his memorial. The only other name that might indicate a prosperous farm is The Mains (sic Pont; Maynes de Airdrie, 1649, RMS ix, no 2080, Mains Roy) on a south-facing slope on lower ground near Airdrie.

There are many more names, mapped by Roy, and most since lost, whose elements reflect the topography in a rather unimaginative way: Braehead, Bridgend, Burnfoot (and another lost), Burnhouse, Eastfield, Glenhead, Hollinbush (Sc *hollin*, ‘holly’), Leeend (Sc *lea*, ‘fallow ground, pasture’), Little Know, Lonefoot (Sc *loan*, ‘cattle lane between fields’), Lonehead (Lonend in Roy), Lochend by the Black Loch, Meadowhead, Mounthuly, Newhouse, Park (Sc *park*, ‘enclosed land’), Royal Dykes, Tongue, Wardhead (Sc *ward*, ‘enclosed ground’) and Wellhill.

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529 Perhaps from the surname Wan, Wann, Wane or Wand, all attested in Black 1846: the first three of these are recorded in Glasgow or Lanarkshire in the 15th or early 16th centuries.

530 Thus *Glentor* and *Upr. Glentor* on Roy became *Netherton of Glentore* and *Upperton on Forrest*, and Roy’s *Mid* and *East Arnuckle* became *Midton* and *Easterton* in Forrest. (For Clarkston, see below.)

531 It emerged c.30 years earlier as a mining village: Alexander MacDonald, who went on to become a national miners’ leader, as a teenager worked down the pit in the mid-1840s (MacArthur 1890, 379).

532 Sic MacArthur 1890, 312.

533 Also Hollandglen (NS7470) on Forrest, from Sc *holland*, also ‘holly’.

534 Sc *huilie*, ‘gentle’; there are at least ten place-names thus in Scotland, in various spellings usu. Mounthoolie. There are two more in the AOS; Mounthullie CPS (NS6077), and *Mounthooly* CAD (NS7071, Forrest).
AIRDRIE  NMO S NS760657 1 140m

Ardry 1546 RMS iii no. 3244
Ardrie 1560 Glas. Prot. no. 532
Ardrie 1560s BATB p. 496
Ardrie 1587 RMS v no. 1307
Ardre 1593 RMS v no. 2312
Ardry 1590s Pont 34
Ardrietoone 1605 CRHC p. 65
Airdry 1607 RMS vi no. 1959
Ardrie 1633 Ret. LAN no. 179
Airdrie 1639 RMS ix no. 928
Ardrie 1645 RMS ix no. 1586
Airdrie 1649 RMS ix no. 2080
Ardry 1755 Roy
Airdrie 1816 Forrest

G àrd + G réidh or G righe
‘Height of the level shelf or high slope’

Airdrie’s literati have over the years speculated on a number of explanations of the name, from an alleged corruption of the battle of Arderyth in AD 577, to G àrd rìgh, ‘height of the king’, OW ard tref, ‘high farm or dwelling’, G àrd àirigh, ‘high hill-pasture’, G àrd rèidh, ‘level height’, and G àrd righe (ruighe), ‘high reach or slope’. There is no historical evidence to link Airdrie with any battles or kings, and it is outwith the normal distribution zone for tref; the forms available indicate we have to consider only the latter two Gaelic toponymic possibilities.

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535 First mooted by Provost Rankin in his lectures on the history of Airdrie, now featured in Wikipedia. The house called Arderith, at NS747691, is an antiquarian name which appeared in the early 20th century. The battle is properly referred to as Arfderydd (Koch, 2006, 82).

536 Knox (1921, 2) refers to the “popular belief that [Airdrie’s] true interpretation was “The King's Height”. Taylor (PNF3) derives the Fife instance from àird + righ, ‘King's height’, on the grounds that it formed part of the royal lands of Crail, but this part of Scotland had no such land.

537 J B Johnston (1934) chooses this option for this LAN instance, though he also suggests it could be from Arderith, in turn from Celtic [i.e. Brit] ard tref, high dwelling.

538 Miller (1932, page 2 of introduction.)

539 ruighe (righe in Dwelly) means an arm or forearm, and by extension the outstretched base of a hill, or slope.

We can perhaps learn from other occurrences of the toponym Airdrie: it occurs near Crail FIF, Kirkbean KCB, Nairn MOR - and of course nearby Airdrie CND (q.v.). Watson (1926, 201-2) opted for Ardrugh, ‘high reach, slope’, stating that the NMO instance is probably the same as Airdrie MOR. ‘High reach’ does certainly describe its situation – for its size it is one of highest towns in Scotland, its Top Cross being at around 140m. The instances in KCB, MOR, CND and NMO all share a situation of lying on an appreciable slope, at some height above sea level\(^{541}\). Further, in the case of KCB and MOR, the modern farms of that name\(^{542}\) lie on a distinct shelf, in both cases c.200m wide, of level ground with steeper slopes both above and below. With this in mind, one might consider whether the NMO Airdrie could be on a similar shelf: it lies on a ridge between two west-flowing streams; the ridge rises from c.100m in the west, then to 200m eastwards, but for c.1km east and west of the Top Cross, traditionally the central point of the old town, it is fairly level. The 1790s OSA observed: “... The town of Airdrie ... stands on a beautiful rising ground between two small rivulets, regularly built, with wide streets, and extends nearly an English mile from east to west.” (vol. 7, p. 276). The fact that Airdriehill (205m) was recorded as far back as the 1590s (Ardryhil Pont), indicates that Airdrie itself was perceived to have a hill rising above it. So àrd rèidh, ‘high shelf’, could be apposite for its situation.

Pronounced /’erdrɪ/ or /’ɛrdrɪ/

ANNATHILL

NMO S NS721710 1 110m

Annethill 1619 RMS vii no. 2086
Annathill 1624 RMS viii no. 604
Annathill 1740 TE9/21 [‘the old extent of North Medrox commonly called Annathill’]
Annat 1755 Roy
Annathill 1816 Forrest

en Annat (from G annaid) + Sc hill
‘Hill above Annat’

Watson (1926, 251) wrote at some length on andóit, now annáid, and its Irish meaning of a patron saint’s church, or one holding relics. He notes:

“Our [Scottish] Annats are numerous, but as a rule they appear to have been places of no particular importance. They are often places that are now, and

\(^{541}\) KCB 100m; MOR 200m; CND 155m.

\(^{542}\) Roy’s map suggests that the modern position was also the mid-18\(^{th}\) century position.
must always have been, rather remote and out of the way. It is very rarely indeed that any particular Annat can be associated with any particular saint . . . but wherever there is an Annat there are traces of an ancient chapel or cemetery, or both; very often too, the Annat adjoins a fine well or clear stream . . .”

The first part of the above certainly applies to this out-of-the-way spot. Relevant to Watson’s last point, 500m northwards lies Adamswell CAD. Whilst there is a burial ground or tomb shown on Forrest, it is the private burial ground of the Marshall family, not ancient 543: RCAHMS however has the following, which may be significant:

“On a grass-covered wooded whinstone outcrop behind Annathill Farm . . . is a circle of stones, 0.4m to 1m high, set in a low bank, 32m in diameter, and with possibly two entrances. These are associated straight lines of stones forming three sides of a rectangle 20m by 40m.” (ID 74534)

Did the old church site occupy one that had been a sacred site in pre-Christian times? Given that the place named Annathill, by its onomastic nature, was probably up the steep slope above the Mollin Burn from *Annat, the original site must have lain close to Adam’s Well 544.

MacDonald (1973) studied all known occurrences of Annat in place-names and summarised thus: “An annaid is . . . a 9th–10th-century term . . . for a church site of any kind, abandoned during that [post-Viking] period and not subsequently re-used as part of a focal church.” He also stated that apart from those on or near the sea, they lay in major river valleys and / or on well-used through routes. The Luggie is not a major river, but the nearby line of the modern M80 may approximate to an old route to the east; Roy’s map shows the road from Glasgow to Cumbernauld and Falkirk passing close by. MacDonald also said that most lay ‘near, but not actually at, less anonymous church sites’; by this criterion, this *Annat disappoints, since the nearest churches or chapels in the medieval period appear to be several km away 545. More recently Clancy (1995, 114) has concluded that: “The place-name element annaid . . . corresponds roughly to its early medieval Gaelic definition as the mother church of a local community.” He also argues that the names were given between 800 and 1100 AD, and that they may have formed the basis of later

543 Canmore ID 74533.
544 The modern hamlet Annathill (NS725703) took its name from the original farm Annathill NGR above.
545 Auchen kilns NMO, 3 km, Kipps NMO 5 km, Kirkintilloch KTL 7 km.
parochial boundaries and administration. If this is true for this occurrence, certainly
the mid-12\textsuperscript{th}-century establishment of the Cistercian grange post-dates the naming
of *\textit{Annat}, and the monks’ founding charter seems to indicate its marches were
already in place\textsuperscript{546}. Lying 500m from the Luggie Water (i.e. the southern boundary
of KTL), and on the banks of the tributary Mollin Burn (i.e. the eastern boundary of
CAD), this situation of the meeting of three parishes may be significant.

\textbf{ARBUCKLE} \hspace{1cm} NMO S NS8068 2 200m

\begin{itemize}
  \item \textit{Arbucle} 1546 RMS iii no. 3244
  \item \textit{Arbukile} 1559 Glas. Prot. no. 498
  \item \textit{Arbukill} 1560s \textit{BATB} p. 496-7 [Also \textit{Arnbukill}]
  \item \textit{Arbouchling} 1587 RMS v no. 1307
  \item \textit{Arenbucke} 1590s Pont 34
  \item \textit{Arbouchillis} 1602 RMS vi no. 1339
  \item \textit{Arnebukkil} 1607 RMS vi no. 1959
  \item \textit{Arnebuckle} 1633 Ret. LAN no. 179
  \item \textit{Arnebukle} 1639 RMS ix no. 928
  \item \textit{Arbuckell, \& Eister-maynes de Arbuckell} 1649 RMS ix no. 2080
  \item \textit{Arbuckle, \& Er. Maynes de Arbuckle} 1688 Ret. LAN no.379
  \item \textit{Arnbuckle, Er.} 1755 Roy
  \item \textit{Arbuckle, East \& West} 1816 Forrest
\end{itemize}

? G \textit{àrd} + G \textit{buachaille}

‘Height of the herds’

Black (1946) says of the surname Arbuckle that it comes from the place of that name in
Lanarkshire (presumably this one): he records a John Arnbukle in 1499, a witness in
Irvine, and a John Arbukile and Alexander Arbukill in 1511 in AYR and GLW – all dated
before the first \textit{RMS} entry here. Both in these surnames and in the forms above there is
variability as to whether the \textit{n} is recorded. Taylor (\textit{PNF2}, 60) for Arnydie \# FIF says that
its first element was probably G \textit{àird}, “. . . the consistent early spelling without \textit{d} can be
explained by the common assimilation of \textit{d} to following \textit{n}.”: that being so, a formation \textit{àird nam buachaillean} is a possibility here, ‘height of the herds’, a possibility supported by the
local pronunciation emphasising the second syllable of the modern name. \textit{Arden House}
however between East and West Arbuckle, first mapped Forrest, and Arden Glen

\textsuperscript{546} See OMO introduction.
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(NS804683), were probably antiquarian names, deriving – as the many houses (now hotels) of this name do – from Shakespeare’s Forest of Arden.

While it might be tempting to interpret the late 16th- and early 17th-century forms as containing G earann, ‘land portion’, this is unlikely: the element is not found locally, whereas elsewhere it tends to occur in clusters (Galloway and Menteith547), and there is no letter n in most of the oldest forms (bar the surname of 1499) nor indeed in the 19th-century or current forms – viz. Wester Arbuckle.

Pronounced /arˈbækəl/

AUCHENGRAF    NMO S NS847677 1 205m

Auchtingray 1559 Glas. Prot. no. 498
Auchingray 1560s BATB p. 496
Auchingray 1587 RMS v no. 1307
Achingra 1590s Pont 34
Auchingray 1642 Ret. LAN no. 205
Achingra 1654 Blaeu Lower Clydesdale
Achingray 1755 Roy
Auchengray 1816 Forrest

G achadh + G an + G greigh
‘Field of the horse stud or herd’ (achadh na greighe)

This is situated remotely from other AOS occurrences of achadh – 10km from the nearest548 - and is 100m higher than any of them. This makes the specific’s etymology more likely, for while crops would struggle up here, beasts could better withstand the climatic rigour. Further, it lies immediately beside the old main road from Glasgow to Edinburgh, an ideal spot for the supply of new horses, or indeed of cattle. Since 1799, Hillend Reservoir549, built to supply the Monkland Canal, has occupied the broad shallow basin of the North Calder Water just west of the house, and perhaps until then these drowned meadows were the preferred grazing lands for the beasts.

Pronounced / əxənˈgreɪ/
**AULDSHIELS**  
NMO O NS771713 1 135m

*Auld Shiells* 1795 NLC Archives U1/22/55
*Auldshieles* 1816 Forrest
*Auldshields* 1864 OS 1st edn.

Sc *auld* + Sc *shiel*

Sc *shiel*, ‘a rough shelter for sheep or cattle and their herds in a remote place, *specif.* one used in the summer when sheep and cattle were removed to higher and more distant pastures’ (*SND*); by definition, this kind of transhumance farming is ‘old’, hence the Sc specific *Auld* – there is another Old Shields CND 6km distant. NMO also has Shielhill (*Shieldhill* Roy, *Shielhill* Forrest – the name remains in a relief feature) and Shiels. The 1795 Plan contains a table comparing the amount of croft (plus infield) to outfield land of each of the main farms, the outfield being the poorer ground: whilst Glenhove had over 28 acres of infield and 13 of outfield, Auldshielles had just over 4 of infield and 37 of outfield. The now-lost adjacent names of *Peathill* (Forrest), *Bogleas* (*Boglea*, Roy), and *Brackenknowe* (OS 1st edn.) add their testimony to the nature of the land up here. The name is preserved in Auldshields Bridge.

**BALLOCHNEY**  
NMO S NS797677 1 175m

*Valluthnie* 1653 RMS x no. 189 [Presumably scribal error for *Balluchnie*]
*Baluchnie* 1665 CRHC p. 49
*Ballochnie* 1746 CRHC p. 84
*Ballochney* 1755 Roy
*Ballochney* 1774 NLC Archives U1/7/8/1(1) [‘James Main of Ballochney’]
*Ballochney* 1816 Forrest
*Ballochney* 1864 OS 1st edn. [Name applied both to farm, and the mining hamlet 500m east.]

Travelling east from the Glasgow area, the most direct route towards the Lothians (traditionally that taken by the Cistercian monks) lay along the upper North Calder, and; where there is a shallow ‘pass’ (i.e. *G bealach*) through the high ground. Balloch CND is from *bealach*, sitting at the mouth of a gap, now taken by the M80: Ballochney, on the approaches to this‘Calder’ gap, could represent *G* diminutive *bealachan* + locational suffix, thus ‘at the little pass place’, but this does not lie well with the local pronunciation.
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(stress on the second syllable), nor with with the topography\(^{550}\). It may therefore be a \textit{baile} name, with the specific perhaps \textit{lochanach}, ‘abounding in little pools’ (not supported by the current terrain) or \textit{uaigneach}. ‘lonesome, remote’ (apt for the location). This would be one of only two \textit{baile}-names in Monklands (\textit{cf.} Bargeddie OMO, originally \textit{Balgade}). Pronounced /bal'axn\(/

\textbf{BANKHEAD} \quad \text{NMO S NS781646 1 150m}

\begin{itemize}
  \item Bankhead 1590s Pont 34
  \item Bankhead 1755 Roy
  \item Bankhead 1816 Forrest
  \item Bankhead 1864 OS 1\textsuperscript{st} edn.
\end{itemize}

\textit{SSE bank + SSE heid}

One of two of this name in NMO, this lies at the head of a steep bank down which the road ran to Gartness Mill on the North Calder.

\textbf{BELLSTANE} \quad \text{NMO S NS757707 1 140m}

\begin{itemize}
  \item Bellstane 1755 Roy
  \item Bellstane 1816 Forrest
\end{itemize}

Unlike Bellsdyke (Roy) wherein the medial \textit{s} suggests the surname Bell’s possessive, here the \textit{s} appears to initialise Sc \textit{stane}, ‘stone’. Sc \textit{bell} can indicate the ‘highest part of a slope’ (\textit{SND}), which does describe the situation on ascending from the old road on the west.

\textbf{BLACK LOCH} \quad \text{NMO W NS860670 1 215m}

\begin{itemize}
  \item Black Loch 1590s Pont 34
  \item Black Loch 1755 Roy
  \item Black Loch 1816 Forrest
\end{itemize}

The one substantial natural body of open water in NMO perhaps reflected its hydrographic qualities in its hydronym, for Black Loch - from which the North Calder flows - has dark waters, seeping from the surrounding peat mosses. Its level was artificially raised in the early 19\textsuperscript{th} century by a dam, and its modern condition is not necessarily a guide to its past state. 6km north-west is Fannyside Loch \textit{CND}, which in Blaue was \textit{L[och] of Finlochs}

\[^{550}\text{CND’s Balloch ‘pass’ is much clearer-cut, with ground either side 70m higher; Ballochney’s ‘pass’ is broad (hence nearby Plains, q.v.) and the slopes rise 40-45m.}\]
(and *Fin-loch* in Gordon 1636), presumably *fionn loch*, ‘white or fair loch’, the contrastive pair for this black loch, which may indeed at one point have had a G form *dubh loch*.

**BLACKRIG**

NMO S NS772696 1 190m

*Blackrig* 1653 RMS x no. 189

*Blackrig* 1667 Ret. LAN no. 303

*Blackrigg* 1755 Roy

*Blackridge* 1766 TE9/39 p. 128

*Blackrig* 1864 OS 1st edn.

This is one of a remarkable collection of nearly twenty-five names in NMO containing Sc *rig*(g), literally ‘ridge’: *DOST* states that *rig* when used in place-names, means “chiefly or only” in the sense of ‘an extent of land, long rather than broad, used for cultivation, a strip, a field’. The NMO collection is remarkable because with the exception of 4 instances in CND, (*viz.* Palacerigg, Burntrigg, Rig # and Sauchyrig # – all within 1km of the NMO boundary) – there is only one other instance of a *rig*-name in the whole AOS, *viz.* Lanrig CAD (*Longrig* Forrest). This suggests that the element cannot here refer to cultivation rigs, since these were widespread in other AOS parishes (discussed under Bargeddie and Rhinds OMO): indeed there is a reference to them on the fertile lower ground of NMO in the 1777 map RHP637 ‘Plan of the run-rig lands between Wardhead and Myvot’. The high, exposed land here probably meant late settlement, and very few of the instances show affixes (which would have suggested good land, through being productive enough to support two or more farms); few bar this one have forms earlier than mid-18th century, so perhaps the topographical sense ‘ridge’, rather than ‘cultivation rig’, played a part in *rigg* becoming a favoured oronym in the local toponymicon. This is perhaps supported by the continuation in SLM (to the immediate east) of both the ridged topography, and the occurrence of the element; two east-running parallel ridges, with *rigg*-names (e.g. Greenrig, Threaprig and Drumriggend), all lie within 5km of the AOS’ boundary. In NMO, this *Blackrig* was part of a cluster of eight *rigg*-names within a mile of the old road from Cumbernauld to Biggar, now the A73. Those in this cluster not covered by other headwords are: Rigend, High Rigend # and Laigh Rigend; Greyrig (Roy), Rig # (1864 OS 1st edn., *Ridge* 1590s, Pont, *Rigg* 1755, Roy); Stanie-Rig # (in a 1684 list of those wanted for Covenanting); Whinrig (*Windrig* Roy) and Windyridge (*Newhouse* in 1864, so perhaps a late antiquarian name from the old name of nearby Whinrig), and Rigghead.
BLAIRLINN  NMO S NS757727 1 100m

*Blairlyn* 1545 *RMS* iii no. 3186
*Blairlyn Estir & Westir* 1546 *RMS* iv no. 31
*Blairlyn* 1550 *Laing Chrs.* no. 568
*Blainelyne Estir & Wastir & Middill* 1560s *BATB* p. 497
*Blairlyneis* 1587 *RMS* v no. 1307
*Blairlyn E & W* 1590s *Pont* 34
*Blairlinn* 1755 *Roy*
*Blairlin, Mid* 1816 Forrest

_G blàr + G linne_

‘Pool, or mill-dam, plain’ (*blàr linne*)

It stands on a shelf above the banks of the Luggie Water, just opposite Lenziemill CND. Its importance stemmed from the substantial area of flat ground beside the Luggie, not found up- or down-stream for quite a distance.

Pronounced /blerˈln/.

BRACKENHIRST  NMO S NS747685 1 150m

*Craighirst* 1755 *Roy*
*Breackenhirst* 1816 Forrest
*Brackenhirst* 1864 *OS* 1st edn.

Sc _hirst_ is ‘a barren, unproductive piece of ground, usually a hillock, knoll or ridge’ (*SND*), whilst _bracken_ (Sc _brecken_) is an enemy of cultivation or indeed grazing – one wonders how the farm survived.

BRAIDENHILL  NMO S NS741672 1 110m

*Bradanhill* 1545 *RMS* iii, no. 3186
*Brydenhill* 1554 *RMS* iv no. 878 [‘Brydenhill cum 2 lie daywarkis\(^551\) of medo in prato vocato Kippart-medo’]
*Bredinhill* 1560s *BATB* p. 49
*Brydanehill* 1561 *Glas. Prot.* no. 606
*Brydanehill* 1587 *RMS* v no. 1307
*Bredenhill* 1590s *Pont* 34

\(^{551}\) Sc _dawark, dewark, 'a day's work' (DOST).
Brydenhill de Kippis 1602 RMS vi no. 1339
Braidinhill 1630 Ret. LAN no. 168
Brydenhill 1633 Ret. LAN no. 179
Braidinhill 1667 Ret. LAN no. 303
Breadenhill 1755 Roy
Bredenhill 1816 Forrest

? Drydon hill 1829 NLC Archives U3/2/01 [Perhaps in error for Brydonhill]
Braidenhill 1864 OS 1st edn.

Whilst this might appear to contain a surname, Bradan or Bryden\textsuperscript{552}, the form lacks the genitival s that might have been expected, cf. Bredisholm OMO. (Sc, and G, brad(d)an, ‘salmon’, makes little sense as the stream at its foot is tiny.) It could be G bràighdean (plural of bràigh), ‘upper parts, braes’, with an epexegetic hill added: the current farmer says one of his fields is called Braeside\textsuperscript{553}. Pronounced /bredənˈhɪl/

**BROWNIESIDE**  NMO S NS790662 1 170m

Bronieside 1546 RMS iii no. 3244
Brownysyd 1560s BATB p. 496
Brounsyd 1587 RMS v no. 1307
Bromsyd 1590s Pont 34

Brownysyd 1602 RMS vi no. 1339 [Also Brwynsyde; ‘... in the free barony of Monkland ordaining that the manor of Brwynsyde should be the principal residence’]

Broumesyde 1633 Ret. LAN no. 179
Broumiesyd 1692 Ret. LAN no. 404
Brownyside 1755 Roy
Brownieside 1816 Forrest
Brownieside 1864 OS 1st edn.

Although this looks like the colour ‘brown’ applied to a ‘side’ (i.e. ‘slope’, above the Calder), the persistent medial ie in the name is an indicator that the etymology is otherwise based. Sc brownie means a ‘friendly household spirit’, often linked to farmhouses, this

\textsuperscript{552} Black (1946) notes a John Bridin presbyter, in Glasgow in 1527, and there were Bradans in Renfrew the following century.

\textsuperscript{553} Bareside # (Roy), a possible metathesized version of *Braeside, lay between Breadenhill and Braehead.
being a word found more often in the north, especially the northern isles, although also in FIF. An alternative candidate, supported by the Pont and Retours’ spellings, might be the adjectival form of the plant *broom*, found locally in the place-names Broomfield, Broomknoll (Street), Broomknowes #, and Broomlee #. Whyte (1979, 60) noted that broom was an important crop, for fuel and thatching, as well as a rotation crop, in the 17th century.

**CALDERCRIUX**  
NMO S NS820680 1 180m

*Caldercrikkis & Caddercruikis* 1560s BATB p. 496-7
*Calderciukis* 1587 RMS v no. 1307
*Caldarcrukis* 1590s Pont 34
*Caldercruikis* 1602 RMS vi no. 1339
*Caldercruiikes* 1633 Ret. LAN no.179

? *Crooked Dykes* 1755 Roy [Upstream 0.5km from *Caldermill*]
*Caldercroc House* 1816 Forrest [Also shows *Crooked Dyke* at c.NS825682]
*Caldercruix* 1864 OS 1st edn. [Two locations, plus *Caldercruix Cottage*]

en *Calder* + Sc *cruik*

Miller (1932) interpreted this as “The crooks, or bends, on the Calder”, and this would seem plausible. The Calder’s valley is quite wide and shallow here, and before Hillend Reservoir was built in 1799, the river’s course was very sinuous, if Roy’s map is accurate. It is locally known as ‘The Cruix’.

**CAMERON**  
NMO S NS776706 1 180m

*Cameroun-burn* 1545 RMS iii no. 3186 [‘.. terras de Glenhufe et ly *Cameroun-burne*’]
*Cameroun* 1546 RMS iv no. 31
*Kamro~ & Kamro~ B[urn] 1590s Pont 34
*Camron* 1675 NLC Archives U1/23/8/1(9) [‘Joannem Turner in *Camron*’]
*Cameron* 1755 Roy
*Cameron & Cameron Craigs* 1795 NLC Archives U1/22/55
*Cameron* 1816 Forrest

G *cam* + G *srôn*

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554 PNFS Glossary: e.g. Brunies Haugh, Brownie’s Chair.
‘Crooked nose (i.e. promontory)’
This is likely to be a G toponym referring to the steep 20m high promontory carved out by a very tight bend in the Burn, where it alters course by 180° in less than 500m, just below the farm; the 1795 Plan shows Cameron Craigs as a natural parapet above the tight bend of the stream. The element sròn occurs in Sronzait # (1590s, Pont) and Strone Point KTL. Although the family name Cameron, derived from the G for crooked nose, was common enough in the Lowlands\(^{555}\), the suffix –toun or similar would normally have been added to indicate possession had it been so-based. Taylor (PNF 2 & 3) has two instances of Cameron, both of which he derives from G or Pictish cam + Pictish or G *brun, ‘hill’ / bruinne, ‘chest, belly, rounded hill’, supported by old forms (e.g. Cambrun 1199), but these latter elements do not occur locally.

CLARKSTON
NMO S NS781657 1 175m

Clarkston 1816 Forrest

The OSNB says of this “a small village . . . the property of Dr. Clark of Wester Moffat.” His mansion was a short distance south-east. The same man is the name behind Clark Street, the name for the A89 eastwards from central Airdrie, which was given its name by Airdrie town council in 1842\(^{556}\).

CLEDDANS
NMO S NS742702 1 125m

Claddams 1590s Pont 34 [Possibly Claddanis]
Cledens 1766 TE9/39 p. 128 [‘ten riggs of the land of Cledens’]
Clydens 1766 TE9/39 p. 172 [‘. . . the lands of Gain, Clydens and Gardronnan . . .’]
Clydens 1766 TE9/39 p. 176 [‘. . . the march dike betwixt Clydens and Dennyvock’]
Claydens 1816 Forrest
Clydens 1820 RHP12572
Claddens 1864 OS 1\(^{st}\) edn.
Cledens 1899 OS 2\(^{nd}\) edn.

‘At the ditch or stream place’
The name Claddens (or Cleddans), usually taken to mean ‘ditch’, recurs in CAD and KTL, as well as elsewhere in the central belt, and is more fully discussed under the KTL

\(^{555}\) Black (1946, 128-9): e.g. John Camroun was procurator in Lanark 1498.
\(^{556}\) MacArthur (1890, 23).
instance. The latter 1766 record refers to a ‘march dike’, Sc dyke being either a wall or a ditch, and may refer to this boundary between lands. Dwelly defines G cladhan as ‘channel, very shallow stream’, and this Cleddans stands in a deep little hollow where a small tributary joins the Shank Burn as it runs through a cleft. Of all the AOS’ instances of the name, it has the oldest recorded forms; and it may be the one recorded as ‘the lands of Cladinis within the sheriffdom of Lanark’ in 1490557, although – less likely due to paucity of forms - it could be either of the CAD (q.v.) or East Kilbride instances.

**CLEUCH**  NMO S NS782716 1 155m

_Cleugh_ 1755 Roy
_Cleugh_ 1795 NLC Archives U1/22/55
_Cleugh_ 1816 Forrest
_Cleuch_ 1864 OS 1st edn.

The name now only applies to a relief feature, but the farm here stood at the mouth of a gorge where a tributary of the Luggie emerged onto more open ground: as such it fits the definition of Sc cleugh, ‘a narrow gorge or chasm with high rocky sides’ (*DOST*).

**COCKMYLANE #**  NMO S NS735721 1 90m

_Cockmylane_ 1816 Forrest

Taylor (*PNF2*, 510) says of Cock-ma-lane FIF that: “Cock may be a verb, perhaps meaning ‘indulge, pamper’ [. . .] while Sc my lane means ‘on my own’. The name may originally have been coined to refer to a dwelling place on its own, or to someone living on their own . . .” He also refers to other instances of the name at Strathmiglo and Tayport. In the same vein were the names of farms Blast # (Roy) and Hunger’im out # (Forrest), both c.NS7469: the latter name, meaning ‘starve them out’, was also found in two FIF locations (Taylor 2008c, 281).

**COLLIERTREE**  NMO S NS781661 1 175m

_Collieries_ 1653 RMS x no. 189
_Colliars_ 1667 CRHC p. 20
_Colliertree_ 1755 Roy
_Colliertree_ 1816 Forrest

SSE collier + SSE tree

Black (1946) says that a collier was originally a charcoal-burner rather than a coal-miner: but the latter meaning must be the appropriate one here, for as the 1790s OSA observed; “ Coal and ironstone are, or may be found, almost in every farm” (vol. 7, p. 274). RMS x, source of the 1653 record - although it identifies Colliertree alongside geographic neighbours Brownieside, Cowbrae, Blackrig, etc - is plagued by scribal errors, including Valluthnie (Ballochney) and Drinknelloch (Drumgelloch), so the Collieries form is possibly unreliable. Forrest’s map shows a ‘coal works’ right beside it, perhaps the successor of earlier shallower pits.

**COMMONHEAD** NMO S NS758664 1 140m

*Commonhead* 1816 Forrest

*Commonhead* 1864 OS 1st edn.

Sc common + Sc head

The common – i.e. ‘common pasture’ (*DOST*) - of Airdrie town was where the townspeoples’ beasts could be pastured: it stands at the head of a slope (Sc *side*) half way down which stood Commonside (OS 1864). The OSA of the 1790s stated; “There around 200 milk cows kept in the town of Airdrie, which not only supply the inhabitants with milk, but have greatly improved the neighbouring fields with their dung.” It also observed: “Cheese, equal to Stilton (perhaps not inferior to Parmesan) is made by some families.” (vol. 7, p. 271). The generic *common* also appears in *Commonyait* in Pont, a name re-appearing as *Commonyeatt* in 1729 (from Sc *yett*, ‘gate’), then as Roy’s *Commonyard*, near Palace (approximately where Pont located it), the specific having by then been assimilated to SSE *yard*. Commonhead and Commonside are still hodonyms within Airdrie, while Yetts Hole Road runs past Cromlet farm.

**CORDROUNAN** # NMO S NS745703 1 125m

*Gardronan* 1766 TE9/39 p. 124 [*‘All and haill the lands of Gardronan belonging to the said John Wilson which are part and pertinent of the lands of Inchnosh and Gain . . . ’*]

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558 *PNF5*, 140.

559 NLC Archives U1/13/7/1(2) - ‘Robert McCulloch in *Commonyeatt*’. 

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Cordronan 1766 TE9/39 p. 128 ['... that part of the six shilling and eight pence land commonly called Cleden and Cordronan ...']

Gardronnan 1766 TE9/39 p. 172 ['... Gain, Clydens, Gardronnan’]

Gordronan 1797 Farm Horse Tax Records 1797-1798 vol. 10

Cowdroning 1816 Forrest

Cordrounan 1864 OS 1st edn.

? G gart + G dronnan

Given the old forms it could well represent G gart dronnan, ‘farm of the ridge or hump’. Described by the OSNB as “a row of cottages”, this sat at the crest of a ridge where a steep road climbed up from cleft of the Shank Burn, where Cleddans lies.

**CRAIGELVAN**  NMO S NS774721 1 135m

Craighed 1755 Roy

Craigelvan 1770 TE9/47, p. 455

Craighead 1816 Forrest

Craighead 1864 OS 1st edn.

Craigeland 1899 OS 2nd edn.

This is situated on a steep break of slope, and so possibly is G creag ailbhinn, cliff of the precipice or projecting rock. The apparent reversion, late 19th century, to the older form may reflect an antiquarian leaning on the owner’s part.

**CRAIGMAUKEN**  NMO S NS777676 1 190m

Craigmakin 1653 RMS x no. 189

Craigmakin 1755 Roy

Craigmakon 1816 Forrest

G creag + G macan or Sc craig + ? Sc mauken

‘Cliff of the little boy, or hare’

Sc mauken, ‘hare’ looks plausible, but one would expect *Mauken Craig* in Sc; so perhaps a G specific, possibly macan, genitive macain, was re-interpreted by Sc speakers to an element they were familiar with, but retaining G word order: for comparison there is a Tormaukin PER which Watson (1995) can date back only to 1860, and which he suggests

Cf. Tolmachan NB3119 and NB0905, presumably toll machain; there is a Machan at NS7650, which Miller (1932) suggests is from OG maghan, ‘little field’.

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560 Cf. Tolmachan NB3119 and NB0905, presumably *toll machain*; there is a Machan at NS7650, which Miller (1932) suggests is from OG *maghan*, ‘little field’.
may be G törr + Sc mauken. On the other hand, there are several craig-names in the AOS with this word order, with apparent Sc specifics as the second element, so perhaps this is one of a category of Sc names which take the G word-order, as discussed by Taylor (PNF5, 344). Within NMO, there was also Craigend, Craigside and Craighead (all Roy).

**CRAIGNEUK**

NMO S NS781653 1 145m

_Craigneucke_ 1676 CRHC p. 28
_Craignook_ 1755 Roy
_Craigneuk, E & W_ 1816 Forrest

Sc _craig_ + Sc _neuk_
‘The corner at the cliff’
Syntactically one would expect *Neuk Craig* in Sc word order; perhaps G _creag_ + _cnoc_, ‘knoll’, was converted by Scots-speakers into the element _neuk_ they were familiar with (cf. Inchneuk, q.v.); or it could be another case of a Sc name with a G word order, discussed under Craigmauken above.

**CROMLET**

NMO S NS735673 1 115m

_Cromelat (with Palis)_ 1559 RMS iv no. 1354
_Crumlat & Crumlotis_ 1560s BATB p. 496-7
_Crumlat_ 1587 RMS v no. 1307
_Crumlat with ‘palice’_ 1590 Laing Chrs. no 1202
_Cru~lait_ 1590s Pont 34
_Crumlat 1613 RMS vii no. 964
_Cromlatt_ 1729 NLC Archives U1/13/7/1(1)
_Crumlet_ 1755 Roy
_Crumblet_ 1816 Forrest
_Cromlet_ 1864 OS 1st edn

G _crom_ + G _leathad_
‘Crooked slope’ (crom-leathad)
Cromlet farm sits on a ridge surrounded on 3 sides by two streams which unite on the west side, so it is in the ‘crook’ of streams. The ground drops down 30m on the west side. The name is found elsewhere, as a relief feature at NO3064, and at NN7812.
Pronounced /ˈkrʌmlət/
CULLOCHRIG  NMO S NS756698 1 155m

*Cullochrig* 1755 Roy

*Coalheughridge* 1756 NLC Archives U1/38/11/4(5) [*Coalheughridge* being part and parcel of the twenty shilling lands of *Wardhead*]

*Cullochrig* 1764 NLC Archives U1/38/11/4(8)

*Collochrig* 1764 NLC Archives U1/38/11/4(13) [*The Mailling lands of *Collochrig*; also *’Coalluchrig’*]

*Coalheughrigg* 1777 NLC Archives U1/38/11/4(10) [*… the twenty shilling land of *Wardhead*, *Coalheughrigg* . . .’]

*Cullochrig* 1799 NLC Archives U1/24/12

*Cullochrig* 1816 Forrest

Sc *coalheugh* + Sc *rigg*

Sc *coalheugh* or *cole-heuch*, ‘heugh or bank from which coal is dug’ (*DOST*), represents the early stage of mining technology in which an outcrop was tunnelled into horizontally, by the adit method. The transition to *Culloch* may have come about because the Gavin Miller who is granted the lease in the 1756 record also has his wife named in the document – she was Jean McCulloch! Reid (2009, 173) has an instance of Culloch Burn SLM, also from *coalheugh*, rising in NMO at NS8370.

DALMACOULTER  NMO S NS766677 2 190m

*Drwmmakowder* 1561 *Glas. Prot.* no. 606

*Damacauder* 1667 *CRHC* p. 23

*Dalmacoulter* 1679 Knox (1921, 12) [He states that a John Morrison of *Dalmacoulter* fell at the Battle of Bothwell Brig – but this may not be a contemporary form]

*Dalmacoulter* 1748 NLC Archives U1/13/8/1(11) [*John Steill of *Kilntongue* . . . with the servitude and priviledge [sic] of 4 dargs of peat yearly out of the west side of *Dalmacoulter Moss’*]

*Dalmacoulter* 1764 TE9/36 p. 120

*Drumcouter* 1764 TE9/36 p. 121

*Drumacauder* 1775 Roy

*Dalmacoulter* 1816 Forrest

*Dalmacoulter* 1864 OS 1st edn.
Names with G *dail*, ‘meadow’, are rare in this area\(^\text{561}\), and tend to lie beside watercourses\(^\text{562}\): therefore G *druim*, ‘ridge’, locally common, and also the earliest form, is more likely. TE9/36 has *Dalmacouter* and *Drumcouter* both owned by one David Inglis: they could of course be two nearby places sharing a specific, or two alternative spellings of the same place. Sc *cooter*, sometimes *coulter*, is the blade of a plough, but it is difficult to see how this could fit into an apparently G formation, and alternatively G *cùl tìr*, ‘back land’ (as in Culter parish LAN) might be appropriate.

Pronounced /dəmə'kutər/

**DARNGAVEL**

NMO S NS783688 1 205m

_Darngavell_ 1667 *Ret. LAN* no. 303

_Gavel_ 1816 Forrest

_Darngavil_ 1864 OS 1\(^\text{st}\) edn.

G *gabhail* or *gobhal* often appears in place-names meaning ‘fork’ (e.g. Glengavel LAN). Watson (1926, 201) says Dargavel RNF is from *doire gabhail*, ‘copse at the fork’. However, if this was *doire gabhail*, it would be difficult to link either a copse or a topographical fork to this remote and lonely moorland situation, today razed by opencast mining and waste disposal sites. 10km away in neighbouring SLM is Darnrig Moss, probably from Sc *dern*, sometimes *darn*, ‘dark, desolate’ + *rig*; Sc *cavel*, a possible option, is discussed under Drumcavel CAD.

**DINNYVOCK**

NMO S NS7569 2 140m

_DenyVoak_ 1755 Roy

_Dennyrock_ 1766 TE9/39 p. 173 ['... the lands of Dennyrock belong Hugh Hamilton of Rosehall...']

_Dennyvock_ 1766 TE9/39 p. 176 ['... the march dike betwixt Clydens and Dennyvock']

_Dunnyvick_ 1797 Horse Tax Records 1797-1798 vol. 10

_Dinnyvock_ 1816 Forrest

Watson (1926, 143) discusses several places that he derives from O.Ir [i.e. OG] *dind*, genitive *denna*, ‘height, fortress’, including Denny. *DIL* also has the variant form *din*; a form *dinn a’ bhoc*, therefore, could represent ‘height of the roe-buck’.

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\(^{561}\) Daldowie OMO is 11 km away, and Dalshannan KTL is 6km.

\(^{562}\) The persistent second vowel and its preceding consonant would be problematic for a *dail*-name, because it would leave *ma* to be explained.
**DRUMBATHIE**  NMO S NS769657 1 160m

*Drumbachy* 1755 Roy  
*Drumbathie* 1771 TE9/51  
*Drumbathy* 1816 Forrest  
*Drumbathie* 1837 NLC UP 075 (‘Plan of Rawyards’)

_G druim + ? G bàthaich_

‘Ridge of the byre’

_Bàthaich_ is a word occurring in the several hills called Am Bàthaich, ‘the byre, cowshed’; but the paucity of old forms makes this name problematic.  
 Pronounced /drʌm'bɑtəɪ/  

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**DRUMBOW**  NMO S NS835696 1 230m

*Drumbow, Er. & Wr.* 1755 Roy  
*Drumbow* 1816 Forrest

_G druim + G bò_

‘Cows ridge’ (_druim bò_)

The height here would preclude arable farming, hence the link to stock grazing. The first element of Sc _bowhouse_, ‘cattle shed’ probably derives from G _bò_ as in Bowhouse # CAD (Roy). Sc _coo_, ‘cow’, is probably the specific in _Coubrae_ (_sic_ Pont, _Cowbrae_ in Forrest), where the land slopes gently down to a crossing of the North Calder – the road on the south side is Bowhousebrae Road. In OMO, near the Clyde, stood Cowgang # (1864 OS), the second element perhaps from Sc _gang_, ‘range or right of pasture’. Not far from Drumbow lay _Drumbreck in Caldercruiks_ # (1615, _CRHC_ p. 65; _G druim breac_, ‘speckled ridge’), and Drumtech # (OS 1<sup>st</sup> edn, _Drumtach_ Roy, _G druim taighe_, ‘ridge of the house’): lying at over 200m, it is not surprising that they, and Drumnarrow (q.v.), are all lost.

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**DRUMBOWIE**  NMO S NS755693 1 150m

*Drumbowie* 1661 _CRHC_ p. 27  
*Drumbuy* 1755 Roy  
*Drumbowie* 1816 Forrest

_G druim + G buidhe_

‘Yellow ridge’
The colour here, as elsewhere with *buidhe* names, would refer to the pale bents and grasses on the ridge, in contrast perhaps to the dark muirland to the south (which is shown graphically on Roy).

Pronounced /dram'bəul/

**DRUMGELLOCH**  NMO S NS766655 1 160m

*Drinknelloch* 1653 RMS x no. 189 [Probably scribal error for Drumgelloch]

*Drumgalloch* 1755 Roy

*Drumgillock* 1797 Farm Horse Tax Records 1797-1798 vol. 10

*Drumgelloch* 1816 Forrest

*Drumgelloch* 1837 NLC U9 075 (‘Plan of Rawyards’)

G *druim* + ? G *gealach*

‘Fair, white or pale ridge?’

Colour adjectives in Gaelic often refer to the vegetation, and perhaps it had pale grasses, from an adjectival form of G *geal*, ‘white, pale’[^563], a colour often applied to oronyms, on account of paler grasses (Drummond, 2007, 145). Miller (1932) suggested G *gealachadh*, bleaching, where linen might have been laid out in the sun. Scotrail recently Gaelicised the station sign as *Druim Gailleach*; the argument for this form, recommended to them by AAA, is summarised as follows. ‘A possible variant of ScG *gall* is ScG *gaille* ’rock, stone’. This noun was apparently lost to the general G lexicon by the latter nineteenth century. Unrecorded are the genitive forms *gailleach* and *gaillich*. Though an extant stone or rock is not evidenced in all instances, others are associated with monoliths and/or a cairn or cairnfield, or a flat rock acting as a parish boundary marker, or jutting into the sea, or a source of stone.’ The absence of any of these topographical features, and the lateness of the forms, make this somewhat speculative, in my opinion.

Pronounced /dram'gələx/

**DRUMGRAY**  NMO S NS775706 1 175m

*Drumgray* 1545 RMS iii no. 3186

*Drumgray* 1550 Laing Chrns. 568

*Drumgra* 1590s Pont 34

*Drumgray* 1616 Ret. LAN no. 110

[^563]: *Gealach* can also mean the moon; Drummond (1987, 16) got a bit carried away, surmising that the monks at the Drumpellier Grange, looking back east towards Newbattle, saw the moon rising over this ridge . . . However he also suggested ‘white’, from pale grasses.
Drumgrey 1755 Roy [Also Drumgreyhill and Greyrigg]

Drumgray 1766 TE9/39 ['... the lands of Drumgray called Riggend belonging to John Martin']

Drumgray, Little 1816 Forrest

Drumgray, Meikle & Little 1864 OS 1st edn. [Also Hill of Drumgray]

G druim + G greigh

‘Horse-stud, or herd, ridge’ (druim greighe)

This lies at a height too great for arable farming, and in summer beasts from lower farms may have been brought up here for grazing: it thus echoes the situation of Auchengray, 7km away (q.v.). The NGR is that of Drumgray House, Drumgrey on Roy: Meikle Drumgray and Hill of Gray # (OS 1864, Hill in Forrest), lay nearby.

DRUMNARROW # NMO S NS852687 1 220m

Drumnarrow 1816 Forrest

G druim + G an + ? G ruadh

? ‘Ridge of the deer’ (druim na ruadh)

This stood on a ridge in the highest part of the parish, remote from habitation, and hence perhaps attractive to deer through lack of disturbance: the specific appears to be found in Dalnarrow (Lismore) and two instances of Auchnarrow MOR.

DRUMSHANGIE NMO S NS7768686 1 165m

Drumshang-the-stande 1561 Glas. Prot. no. 606

Drumshangie 1680s MacArthur 1890, 50 [Alexander Baird of Drumshangie was fined £83 – 6/8d for his part in the Covenanting movement.]

Drumshangy 1816 Forrest

Drumshangie 1864 OS 1st edn.

Drumshangie Moss, 2001 OS Explorer

G druim + G seang + G locational suffix

‘Slender ridge, or thin ridge’ (druim seangaidh)
Unfortunately, although the settlement was indicated on Forrest as being on a ridge – at the lower end of which stood Stand (see 1561 record), the landscape here has been so transformed by open cast mining and landfilling as to make judgements on the topography impossible. There was Bleashangie # FIF, which Taylor (PNF2) indicates may represent *baile seang + in*.

Pronounced /drʌm'ʃəŋ/.

**DRUMSKEOCH** NMO S NS7641681 1 190m

*Drumskioch 1755 Roy*
*Drumskeoch 1816 Forrest*

G *druim + sgitheach*

‘Hawthorn ridge’ (*druim sgitheich*)

Thorn trees were often planted round the fields in this area, primarily to keep beasts within the field, and to provide some protection from the wind. The *OSA* observed: “The parish in general is inclosed with ditches and hedges of white thorn.” (vol. 7, p. 276).

**DRYFLAT** NMO S NS744672 1 120m

*Dryflet 1590s Pont 34*
*Dryflatt 1740 TE 9/36 [‘lands of Ryden called Dryflatt’]*
*Dryflett 1755 Roy*
*Drifflat 1816 Forrest*
*Drifflat 1820 RHP12572*

Sc ‘*flat’, ‘piece of level ground’, is a common element in Monklands (discussed under Camphlett and Whifflet). Presumably ‘dry’ refers to its position, well above the burns. It lies just south of Shyflat (q.v.). Dryflat is still a field name on Braidenhill farm.

Pronounced /'dræiflə/

**EASTERTON** NMO S NS809684 1 215m

*East Arbuckle 1816 Forrest*
*Eastertown 1864 OS 1st edn.*

Sc *easter + sc toun*

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566 Even by the time of the OS 1st edition, extensive coal and iron workings surround the settlement.
'Eastern farm settlement'
One of a pair with West Arbuckle, its G generic seems to have been replaced by *toun*, the more general Sc term for a farm.

**FEDDERLAND**  
NMO S NS777724 1 150m

*Fidlerland* 1675 NLC Archives U1/23/8/1(9), ‘Titles of Glenhove’

*Fidlerland* 1706 NLC Archives U1/23/8/1(15), ‘Titles of Glenhove’

*Fedderland* 1795 NLC Archives U1/22/55

*Fiddlerland* 1816 Forrest

*Fiddlerland* 1864 OS 1st edn.

*Fedderland* 1904 OS 3rd edn.

Whilst it might seem reasonable to attribute the name to ownership by a man who could play the fiddle, it is noticeable that of the dozen extant places beginning ‘Fiddler’, all but two have the genitival *s* (e.g. Fiddler’s Bog), unlike this. Sc *fedder*, ‘feather’ seems inappropriate as an element, and the earlier forms with Sc *fiddler*, ‘crane-fly’ or ‘sand-piper’ - both by analogy with their twitchy movements - seem more apt. The crane-fly is better-known as the daddy-long-legs, while the sandpiper family includes the curlew, a bird whose liquid cry often haunts the moors up here. What is odd about the current form, which replaced the *Fiddler-* form of the 1st and 2nd OS series (very few names do change, once mapped by the OS), echoes a 1795 form which then appeared to slip away for over a century, and must either have survived orally, or been resurrected by an antiquarian.

**GAIN**  
NMO S NS735702 1 110m

*Gayn* 1508 Glas. Rent. ii p.254

*Geyn* 1541 RMS iii no. 2328

*Gane* 1545 RMS iii no. 3186

*Gayne* 1560s BATB p. 498

*Gayne* 1587 RMS v no. 1307

*Gayne* 1615 Ret. LAN no. 100

*Gain* 1755 Roy [Gaindykehead]

*Gain* 1816 Forrest [Also Gainbrae & Gaindykehead]

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567 Hooker's Gazetteer lists a Fiddler's – Bog, Ford, Moss, Knowe, Rock, Bay, Burn, Green, Well and Crus: the two exceptions are Fiddler Burn LAN and Fiddlerhouse ORK.

568 Drummond (2009, 9-10): amongst c.350 PEB settlement-names in OS 1st edn., the only changes subsequently were 2 mills with new specifics, 2 names that added minor specifics, 2 spelling changes of one letter, and one ‘proper’ change, from Townhead to Galalaw.
G geinn
‘Wedge [of land]’
The farm sits where higher ground juts from either side into the valley of the Gain Burn: although the farm lies to the east side, on the west side there is a volcanic dyke creating a striking wedge of land (5m or so above the surrounds) bearing the minor road along to the bridge over the burn (see Figure NMO 2 below): the wedge itself was perhaps too narrow to be the site for the farm, but the name would have been appropriate for its lands. Pronounced /gen/

Figure NMO 2. The wedge of igneous rock at Gain.

GARNGIBBOCH NMO S NS749724 1 90m
Garngavokis 1546 RMS iv no. 31
Gartyngailbok 1560s BATB p. 496
Gartyngavok 1560s BATB p. 498
Garngavok 1565 RSS v no. 2449
Gartingawok 1587 RMS v no. 1307
Gargavock 1590s Pont 34
Gartingawak 1602 RMS vi no. 1339
Gartingawaikis 1603 RMS vi no. 1403
Gartingavakis 1617 Ret. LAN no. 113
Gartingawak 1619 RMS vii no. 2086
Garngebok 1688 Register of Sasines, Lanark
Garnkibbock 1755 Roy
Garningbock 1816 Forrest
Garningbock 1864 OS 1st edn.
Garningboch 1914 OS 3rd edn.

G gart + G an + ? gàbhadh or cabóg
Most of the earliest forms contain a medial v in the specific, which suggests bh in the element: this might suggest G gàbhadh (also gàbhach in Dwelly), ‘peril, danger’, though it is not clear why. Bannerman (1996) proposed G cabóg, a jackdaw – although in Dwelly it is cathag; Dwelly does have gabhagan, ‘rock-pipit’.
Pronounced /garnˈɡɪbɒx/

GARTLEA NMO S NS769650 1 155m
Gartlie 1560s BATB p. 49
Garthlie 1587 RMS v no. 1307
Gartly 1590s Pont 34
Gartlie 1602 RMS vi no. 1339
Gairtlie 1607 RMS vi no. 1959
Gairtlie 1633 Ret. LAN no. 179
Garthlie 1634 Ret. LAN no. 187
Gartlie 1692 Ret. LAN no. 404
Gartlee 1755 Roy
Gartlee 1864 OS 1st edn.

G gart + G liath
‘Grey enclosure’
G liath is a common colour adjective in G toponyms, and there is another Gartlea in Kilmaronock parish DNB. The colour may owe something to the height that it is at, subject to stronger winds, cooler temperatures and less lush crops. The translation of the colour might have disappointed local poet Robert Tennant who lavished purple prose on ‘Bonny Green Gartlee’ (in his Wayside Musings, Airdrie 1872, pp 19-24).
GARTMILLAN  NMO S NS746695 1 125m

Gartmulane 1546 RMS iv no. 31
Gartmillan 1559 Laing Chrs. no. 699
Gartmylane 1560s BATB p. 49
Gartmillane 1575 RMS iv no. 2457
Gartillane 1587 RMS v no. 1307
Gartmyland 1616 Ret. LAN no. 110
Gartmillane 1617 Ret. LAN no. 113
Gartmillane 1617 CRHC p. 54
E Mellan, & W. Mealan [sic] 1755 Roy
Gartmillan, E. & W. 1816 Forrest

G gart + G muileann
‘Mill enclosure’ (gart muilinn)

This farm sits on a south-facing slope above the Shank Burn, at a point where it drops 30m over the course of 0.5km, and thus would be fast-running enough to power a watermill. In the 1546 source, the Latin text reads: "... ac cum molendino granorum de Calzelair astricta multura et lie suckin viz. astricta multura de Gartmulane ad decimumtertium granum ordei et avenarum et ceterorum granorum super solo dict. terrarum crescent. cum una firlota de lie ring schilling ...". This indicates that there is an obligation to have a thirteenth of all crops grown to be ground at Gartmulane, and the rest can then be ground at the mill of Calzelair [Milncroft, q.v], the miller to keep his firlot (measure) of the ring, i.e., the grain which in the milling process falls into the spaces between the millstone and the casing, a traditional perquisite. The present farmer is the sixth generation to work the farm, and his father can recall as a boy the ruins of the old mill visible upstream from the farm.

GLENBOIG  NMO S NS727693 1 105m

Glenboig 1816 Forrest
Glenbog 1829 NLC Archives U3/2/01

? G gleann + G bog or Sc glen + Sc bog
? ‘Boggy or soft glen’ (gleann bog)

569 The word ‘shilling’ may refer to a financial transaction as part of the process, or to scheling or shilling, which, according to DOST can mean the act of separating the grain and the husk.
The land here is very boggy; for contrast, Inchneuk (G *innis cnoc*, ‘hillock island’) sits beside it, dry above the bog. However, the absence of earlier references put a question mark over its G authenticity, as other AOS names with *bog* as second element are Scots, viz. Arniebog CND, Blackbog NMO, Raebog NMO, Cairnbog KSY, and Redbog BDK. Pronounced glen'boig/

**GLENHOVE**

NMO S NS772724 1 115m

*Glenhufe* 1545 RMS iii no. 3186

*Glenhuf* 1546 RMS iv no. 31

*Glenhoif* 1560 NLC Archives U1/23/8/1 [Land granted by charter from Mark, Abbot of Newbattle]

*Glenhuij* 1577 RMS ix no.2718

*Glenhoof* 1590s Pont 34

*Glenhuiff* 1617 Ret. LAN no. 113

*Glenhove* 1675 Ret. LAN no. 335

*Glenheuve* 1755 Roy

*Glenhove* 1816 Forrest

G gleann + G guaimh

‘Glen of the hollow or cave’ (*gleann na h-uaimhe*)

This sits in a hollow, well back from the Luggie Water, at the mouth of the tributary Cameron Burn: this latter is exceptionally deep-cut, almost gorge-like, and about 200 m upstream a sharp bend in the stream has undercut an outcrop to carve out a shallow but distinctive cave, possibly the source of the name – although it may refer to the ‘hollow’ of the glen itself. The element occurs elsewhere – there are four occurrence of Auchenhove[^570] and one of Cultenhove, all in hollows.

Pronounced /glen'hov/

**GLENMAVIS**

NMO S NS752677 1 105m

*Glenmavis* 1837 Pigot’s Directory

*Glenmavis* 1864 OS 1st edn.

Glenmavis is now a substantial commuter village on the edge of Airdrie, but in 1864 it was a small settlement at a road junction, overshadowed by the larger settlement of New

[^570]: At NS3056, NJ5502, NJ6636, NJ4552 and NS7889 respectively.
Monkland centred on the parish kirk of that name, higher up the slope. In 1837 a blacksmith, a vintner and a wright were all listed as residing in the hamlet. The name was conceivably a house name, composed of two Sc elements, glen and mavis, ‘song-thrush’, latterly applied to this small settlement. It does not appear to be a genuine G gleann name – the valley is very shallow anyway - and the small stream that runs from the hamlet drops into Virtuewell Glen (named after a well at its foot), from where it flows to join North Burn. To further confuse, upstream on North Burn stands Mavisbank, a Sc formation perhaps re-interpreting the name of Thrush Cottage (see Thrashbush below), since Sc mavis is the song-thrush. Glengowan House near Caldercruix is perhaps a similar Sc confection (Sc gowan, ‘daisy’), also first recorded in the 19th century.

GLENTORE  NMO S NS786721 1 150m

Glentoris 1545 RMS iii no. 3186
Glentor-Westir 1546 RMS iv no. 31
Glentore 1554 RMS iv no. 878
Glenter Eister & Waster 1560s BATB p. 49
Glentoris 1587 RMS v no. 1307
Glentoir East & W. 1590s Pont 34
Glentorris 1602 RMS vi 1339
Glentoiris 1607 RMS vi no. 1959
Glentoires 1633 Ret. LAN no. 179
Glentour, Wester 1696 Ret. LAN no. 429
Glentore & Upr. Glentor 1755 Roy
Glentore, Wester & Easter 1816 Forrest

G gleann + G tòrr
‘Hillock glen’ (gleann tòrra)

There are little hillocks, i.e. tors, around this farm; and just 500m north, across the infant Luggie, was Torbrex (tòrr breac, speckled hillock, Torbrakes Roy), a name transferred late 20th century to former Shiels farm. Another G gleann formation, Glenhove q.v., lies 1km west. The plural form of the first record indicates the affixes Easter and Wester; Roy’s map has Glentore [now Eastern], and Upper Glentor [subsequently Upperton]. As affixes, Easter and Wester are unusually far apart, 2.5km571, and indeed lie across the watershed of the Avon: the old road that connects them is Hulks Road, perhaps from Sc hulk, ‘hump’

571 Discussed in Part One, section 7.1.c.
(SND), another reference to the tors. The NGR given is for Wester Glentore: Easter Glentore is at NS812716, and another of the same name at NS811712, which was mapped as Easterton by Forrest.

Pronounced /glenˈtoʊər/

**GREENGAIRS**  
NMO 1 NS788707 1 190m

*Green Geirs, Wr. 1755 Roy*

*Greengares 1766 TE9/39 p. 124 ['the lands of Wester Glentore called Greengares’]*

*Greengare 1795, NLC Archives U1/22/55*

*Greengares, E. & W. 1816 Forrest*

*Greengairs 1864 OS 1st edn.*

Sc green + Sc gair

‘Green strips of grass’

The colour is somewhat tautological since Sc gair is ‘a strip or patch of green grass, generally on a hillside’ (SND): on the other hand perhaps the colour was to distinguish it from neighbouring farms Blacktongue and Brownrig, and indeed from a landscape where verdure was uncommon enough to be significant. In other NMO names, Green # (Roy), Greens (Forrest) and Greenfoot suggest the Sc / SSE noun ‘grassy ground’[^572], whilst Greencraig (Forrest), and Greendykeside, suggest the colour adjective.

**GURDEVEROCH #**  
NMO S NS8369 2 225m

*Gardivaroch 1755 Roy*

*Gurdeveroch 1816 Forrest*

While the earlier form may suggest G gart, the isolation of this farm from the other gart names, make this obscure; possibly it represents G gart a’ bharrach, ‘high (topped) farm’, from its height.

**HOLEHILLS**  
NMO S NS770670 1 175m

*Holehills 1816 Forrest*

The Sc hole, ‘hollow’ is not uncommon in this area; thus in NMO we have this place and a lost Holehouse #, in OMO Muttonhole # (c.NS7365), and in CND Holehead.

[^572]: PNF5 Glossary.
INCHNEUK  NMO S NS717692 1 100m

Inchnock 1508 Glas. Rent.

Unchena 1541 RMS iii no. 2328

Unchenoch 1546 RMS iv no. 31

Inchynnok 1587 RMS v no. 1307

Inchnoch 1590s Pont 34

Inschennoch 1602 RMS vi no. 1339

Uncheno 1603 RMS vi no. 1415

Untheno 1615 Ret. LAN. no. 100

Inchnoch 1654 Blaeu

Inchnic 1755 Roy

Inchnosh 1766 TE9/39 p. 124

Inchnauch 1816 Forrest

Inchnock 1864 OS 1st edn.

Inchneuk 1961 OS 7th Series

G innis + G an + G cnoc

‘Water-meadow, or island, of the knoll’ (innis a’ chuic)

Inchnock Castle was described in Hamilton (1831): “it is situate singularly in the midst of woods, almost surrounded with mosses of difficult access”: unlike the innis-names by the Kelvin subject to the river’s whims, this one is surrounded by bogs and lochs, lying beside Glenboig (gleann boig). The cnoc provided a good foundation and strategic site for the castle, which fell into ruin in the mid-17th century. Several 16th- and 17th–century forms show the loss of the G terminal -ach/-och, discussed under Cardarroch CAD. The second element was only assimilated to the Sc neuk, ‘corner’ in the second half of the 20th century.

KILTONGUE  NMO S NS7366 2 90m

? Kill 1590s Pont 34

? Killand 1654 Blaeu

Kiltongue 1732 NLC Archives U1/13/8/1(10) [Contains reference to a kiln on the lands.]

Kiltongue 1748 NLC Archives U1/13/8/1(11) [‘John Steill of Kiltongue]

Tongue 1755 Roy

Kiltongue 1816 Forrest

Kiltongue 1864 OS 1st edn.
Sc kill + Sc toung

Kill is a Sc form for ‘kiln’, often used in place-names (cf. Kilhill, Killknowe FIF), and Sc toung, ‘narrow strip of land’ is echoed in Blacktongue 6km north-eastwards. The improbability of a Saint Tongue, militates against a wholly G name with cill, even though it is just north of Kipps (q.v.), the site of the pre-Reformation chapel.

**KIPPS**

NMO S NS739665 1 90m

*Kippis* 1553 *RMS* iv no. 878
*Gibchapell* 1559 *RMS* iv no. 1354
*Kipchapell* 1559 *Glas. Prot.* no. 497
*Kypchaplane* 1560s *BATB* p. 498
*Kipps, Capellam de* 1577 *RMS* iv no. 2718
*Kipps* 1587 *RMS* v no. 1307
*Kyps* 1590s *Pont* 34
*Kippis* 1607 *RMS* vi no.1959
*Kyppes* 1633 *Ret. LAN* no. 179
*Kip-chapell* 1642 *RMS* ix no. 1225
*Kipps* 1755 *Roy*

The *OSA* (vol.7, p. 280) states that the ‘abbots of Newbottle’ held an annual court at Kipps for levying rents and feus: the site certainly seems to have had importance ecclesiastically, for it was used even after the Reformation when the presbytery met to set the division of OMO and NMO573. The *OSA* goes on to say that “upon rising ground, there is still to be seen an upright granite stone where it is said, in former times, they burnt those imaginary criminals, called witches.” It could thus be derived from G *ceap*, genitive singular *cip*, ‘block’. It could also represent Sc *kip*, ‘jutting, projecting point on a hill’, although this word is found more often in south-east Scotland. Unfortunately, iron slag dumping in the 19th and early 20th centuries has covered the site, making the topography inaccessible.

There is a Kipps farm WLO (NS9973), beside a couple of pointed little hills, but also with a collection of large rocks which were investigated by RCAHMS574 but found to be natural, so either meaning of *kip* could be attributed to that site too. Kipps, the modern farm, lies on a ridge about 400m distant and 20m higher than the mapped site of the chapel

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573 Durkan (1986, 288).

574 Canmore ID 47920: the OSNB surveyor surmised it represented remains of a druidic temple.
near a stream. The name also forms the generic in Kippark # (*Kippark-medo* 1554 *RMS* iv no. 878), Kippbrigg # (Roy), and Kippsbye (Kipbyre 1554, *RMS* iv no. 878). The plural form might indicate it is the survivor from two or more affixes, or it may represent *ceap* + locational suffix –*as* / -es, sometimes added to simplex forms; or it could conform to the pattern of Sc simplexes (discussed Part One, section 7.4) adding an *s*.

**LANGDALES** NMO S NS797712 1 180m

*Langdales* 1755 Roy  
*Longdales* 1816 Forrest  
*Langdales* 1864 OS 1st edn.

Sc *lang* + Sc *dale*  
‘Long portions, or dykes’  
Sc *dale* refers in southern Scotland to ‘shares or portions of ground’ (*SND*), or sometimes the dykes marking these portions out. There was another of this name in CAD, *Langdales* in Roy, *Langdale* in OS 1st edn.

**LOADMANFORD**  
NMO S NS802672 1 150m

*Leadmonfoord* 1590s Pont  
*Leadmanford* 1679 Knox (1921, 12) [James Drew of Leadmanford fell at the Battle of Bothwell Brig]  
*Leadmonfoord* 1755 Roy  
*Loadmanford* 1773 *CRHC* p. 31  
*Lademanford* 1816 Forrest  
*Loadmanford* 1864 OS 1st edn.

The eponymous ford is on the North Calder, and Roy’s map clearly shows the road crossing it here, as the modern road still does; it must have been an important crossing for centuries, on the monks’ road from Newbattle to Drumpellier. Sc *lead* can mean the load hauled by a carter, but there is no historical attestation of a *leadman* as occupation. However, there is a mill c.500m downstream, on Forrest’s map, and *lead* is an attested Sc spelling of *lade*, a channel leading water off a stream to feed a mill: perhaps a man was employed to operate its sluice gate, and the place-name thus referred to the *lade-man*, particularly as there is no genitival *s*, which absence suggests occupation rather than personal name (discussed Part One, section 7.1.b). The lade is still there – in 1864 it supplied Ford Forge.
LONGRIGG  NMO S NS834706 1 215m

Langridge 1590s Pont 34
Langrigg 1755 Roy
Longrigg 1816 Forrest
Longrigg 1864 OS 1st edn.

Langridge is one of the only two rigg-names recorded by Pont (the other being Ridge)\(^{575}\), and is at the core of a cluster of six on the highest ground of OMO, including Crossrig, Longriggend, Brownrigg # and Monkrig\(^{576}\) # (both Roy), and two farms called Roughrigg (Rughriggs Roy), at over 200m, the latter’s specifics requiring little analysis. (Shortrigghead # and Middlerigg #, were recorded in 1853 and 1851 respectively\(^{577}\).)

LUCKENBURN  NMO S NS822717 1 175m

Luckenburn 1816 Forrest
Luckenburn 1864 OS 1st edn.

The farm takes its name from the burn. Reid (2009, 175) notes that there are two burns of this name, both tributaries of the Avon, and he derives them from the Sc lucken gowan, a water-loving plant (troileeus europaeus). The SND says that there may be a form lucken (with only one attestation) meaning simply a bog, possibly a misunderstanding of the plant. There is also a Luckenhill nearby, and both sites lie beside the high bogs of the plateau, one beside its eponymous stream. The original meaning of Sc lucken is ‘locked’, so it could suggest a stream partly closed over with plants.

MADGISCROFT  NMO S NS745721 1 75m

Magiscrist 1560s BATB p. 49
Magies Croft 1590s Pont 34
Magiscroft 1665 CRHC p. 78
Magiscroft 1775 RHP643/1
Majescroft 1816 Forrest

\(^{575}\) Under Blackrig above.

\(^{576}\) See Glentore above for reference to Newbattle Abbot granting lease there at the time of the Reformation. Perhaps this process happened here, and the name was used to refer to the transfer from the monastery’s lands.

\(^{577}\) NLC Archives U8/02/12 and U8/02/08.
Majiscroft 1864 OS 1st edn.
Madgiscroft 1926 OS 1” Popular edn.

? pn Maggie + Sc croft
If this is ‘Maggie’s croft’, it would be one of a group with Sc croft locally: Milncroft, recorded by Roy as Millcroft, was Milcrist in 1560s (BATB p. 498, with the same final element as Magiscrist, perhaps a scribal error); while Crofthead (Forrest) appears to have marked the extent of this holding. Less than 1km upstream on the Shank Burn stood a place named Maryburgh (OS 1st edn., Merryburgh 1816 Forrest), perhaps named as a counterpoint to ‘Maggie’s croft’. The name lives on as magiscroft for a coarse fishing complex and housing estate.

MEDROX NMO S NS725715 1 90m
Metherauch 1162 RRS i no. 198
Metherauch 1166 x 1170 RRS ii no. 61
Metherach’ 1224 Newb. Reg. no. 122
Medrois 1546 RMS iv no.31
Meddrawis 1560s BATB p. 49
Midrois 1587 RMS v no. 1587
Midrois 1591 RMS v no. 1951
Medderoicks 1590s Pont 34
Medros 1603 RMS vi no. 1403
Medros 1617 Ret. LAN no. 202
Matherucks, South & Mid 1755 Roy [Also Maid Vock [N Medrox] & Metheruck Loch]
Medrox, South 1766 TE9/39 p. 174 [‘... the march Goll and dyke betwixt the said p[illegible] lands of Gain and South Medrox’]
Medrox, N. & South 1816 Forrest

In this gently rolling landscape, the ground between North and South Medrox is unusual, being a flat-topped plateau\(^{578}\) of nearly 1km\(^2\), with steep scarps north and west. Mid Matherucks # lay at the centre (c.NS7371) of its north-south axis. Geologically it is an intrusive block of quartz-dolerite protruding through the surrounding sedimentary rocks. The fact that its affixes are North / South, rather than the usual East / West\(^{579}\), perhaps

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\(^{578}\) Roughly triangular in shape from NS720711, to NS730710 to NS728701.

\(^{579}\) Discussed Part One, 7.1.c.
underlines the distinctive nature of the topographic feature, running contrary to the general trend of the land, making it noteworthy, and thus nameworthy. One possibility is G meadar ‘pail, bicker [beaker], churn’ (Dwelly says the Irish meadar was quadrangular, hollowed with a chisel), giving a form meadarach, ‘churn-like’. There are hill-names, e.g. Meall Cuaich, Beinn a’Chlèibh, and Quinag, which similarly refer to upturned implements of this kind.

Looking at Brit possibilities, Owen and Morgan (2007, 331) interpret the first element of Myddfai CRM as W mydd, ‘tub, dish’: its early forms are Meduey (1284), Medevey alias Methevey (1316), and Methvey (1535). This shape (an upturned bowl?) could account for the first element, followed by W yr, ‘of the’; W awch, ‘point, edge’ could be the second, referring to the striking edge along both north and west sides of the plateau, although this element has no other instances in place-names, to my knowledge. Alternatively the first element could be Brit með, ‘middle’; ð would presumably give the th pronunciation.

The NGR given is for North Medrox; South Medrox is at NS727701.

Pronounced /ˈmɛdraks/
‘Small-holding by the corn mill’
The mill was down in the glen of the Shank Burn, whilst the eponymous croft was up on the bank 200m distant and 25m higher, where some cultivation could take place: the very separation between workplace and residence is at heart of the Millcroft name, since in previous times millers lived on top of their mill. In the 1777 document, local farmers were instructed to bring “their whole grindable victual which shall happen to grow upon their land (seed and bear [barley] excepted) to Boyd’s Mill commonly called the Mill of Millcroft.” The 1546 RMS record relates to the owner of many lands here (Medrox, Myvot, Blairlinn, Garngibbock, Ryden) as a ‘Willelmo Boyd’ (of Badenheath), while the 1619 record lists the owner as ‘Roberto Domino Boyde’, which means this must be the mill for the Boyds’ family lands, and the same as that identified in the 1777 record.

Whilst Millcroft is a Sc formation, the earlier recorded mill-name Calzochclair appear to be from G, perhaps cailleach, ‘old woman’, possibly with G clàr, ‘smooth, level surface’ or G làr, ‘ground, floor, earth’; the old mill (a solid structure still standing) is sited on a distinctly flat piece of ground by the Stand Burn. This however would be an odd G construction, and the meaning is obscure.

MOCHRIE'SINCH

Machries Inch 1755 Roy
Mochries Inch 1795 NLC Archives U1/22/55
Mochries Inch 1816 Forrest
Mochriesinch 1864 OS 1st edn.

Mochrie + Sc inch
Sc inch, normally defined as ‘an island’ or ‘low-lying tract of ground on the banks of a river sometimes cut off at high tide, a riverside meadow’ (DOST), can also suggest an island of firm ground amongst mosses or bogs, which latter precisely describes the setting: both the 1795 plan and the OS 1st edn., clearly show the farm and its ground isolated to north and south by large areas of bog. The specific is from the surname Mochrie: an Alexander Mochrie was recorded as paying the Horse Tax in 1797 for Gordronan [Cowdrounan] farm nearby.

MYVOT

Maiueth 1162 RRS i no. 198
Mayeuth 1224 Neubottle Chrs. no. 155
Myvoit 1546 RMS iv no.31
?G mèith + magh or Brit *mið +*bod

? ‘Rich plain’ (mèith mhagh) or ‘middle farm’ (mið vod)

This is situated at the junction of the Gain Burn with the Luggie. If the name is of Brit origin, a parallel could possibly be that of Meifod MTG, Wales, mei fod, ‘middle dwelling’; Meiotu 12th c., Meyvod 1254, Meivot 1346, Myvod c.1520. On the other hand, regarding the first two recorded forms and their ending th, Taylor’s discussion of Kilmux (PNF2, 234-5), whose old forms ended similarly in the 12th and 13th centuries (e.g. –aueth 1164 x 1178), indicate that the ending could reflect G magh, ‘plain’. Watson (1926, 502) argues that Alva, Alloa and Alloway are all G ail-mhagh, ‘rock-plain’, and all had early forms ending –veth or ueth(e). If indeed the generic is magh, the first (specific) element may be mèith, ‘fat, rich’, perhaps relating to the land being fertile enough to support three farms. The NGR given is that of the present North Myvot farm: Wester Myvot is at NS734716, and South Myvot at NS743716.

Pronounced /məvət/

PALACE  NMO S NS737677 1 110m

Palis 1559 RMS iv no. 1354 ['Cromelat cum pendiculo vulgo vocato Palis']

Palice 1590s Pont 34

Palys 1613 RMS vii no. 964 ['Crumlat cum pendiculo Palys']

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584 Old forms from Owen and Morgan (2007, 315). However Brit bod is very poorly attested in Scotland: Márkus (2012, 125) tentatively suggest Bute is from *bod.

585 Dwelly's definitions of mèith include 'sappy, rich, as soil'.
New Monkland

Palite 1616 Ret. LAN no. 110

Pallice 1729 NLC Archives U1/13/7/1(1) [‘That piece and pendicle of land of the lands of Cromlatt called Pallice’]

Paylace 1755 Roy

Palace 1816 Forrest

Sc palice

This may be an ironic toponym, since it was basically a dependent farm of Cromlet, and probably anything but palatial. (See Palacerigg CND for discussion of palice.) Nearby Castle # and its neighbour Castledry # (both Roy, the former replaced by Castelspails #, the latter by Castlehill # (both 1864 OS) were perhaps named in similar vein. Between Palace and Cromlet, on Roy, stood Westport #586, perhaps part of the onomastic joke: whilst Clachan #, from Sc ‘cluster of cottages’587, may have been part of the group as counterpoint to the palace. There is a Palacecraig OMO 5km south (Palice in Roy).

PETERSBURN NMO S NS773645 1 150m

Pedderisburne 1546 RMS iii no. 3244

? Pedderstoune 1572 MacArthur 1890 [‘Johnne Hamiltoune of Pedderstoune’]

Peddarisburne 1587 RMS v no.1307

Peddarsburn 1590s Pont 34

Pedderisburne 1602 RMS vi no. 1339

Peddersburne 1633 Ret. LAN no. 179

Patersburn 1755 Roy

Peddersburn 1816 Forrest

Peterburn 1864 OS 1st edn.

Petersburn 1923 OS 4th edition (Popular series)

pn Pedder + Sc burn

Literally pedlar’s burn, it is likely to be from a family surnamed Pedder (derived from the pedlar’s occupation588). Brownsburn 1km to the west – now an industrial and housing

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586 Also named in NLC Archives U1/13/7/1(18) dated 1816.

587 It was often used for a hamlet linked to a kirk, but this is some way from New Monkland Kirk. In NLC Archives U1/13/7/1(21) there is mention of James and Alexander Robb farmers at Clachan (1729). There is still a field called Clachan – information from farmer at Cromlet.

588 Thus Black (1946).
estate—was named after another small tributary of the Calder (Brown’s Burn 1820 RHP12572).

**PINWINNIE**  NMO S NS761684 1 175m

*Pinwinny* 1755 Roy
*Pinwinny* 1816 Forrest
*Penwinnie* 1864 OS 1st edn.
*Pinwinnie* 1904 OS 3rd edn.

*Pin* can represent G *peighinn*, ‘pennyland’; the specific is perhaps *uaine*, ‘green’. However, this is a long way from other occurrences of the pennyland system as reflected in names, such as Carrick. McCabe (1992) states that “Watson suggests *fair height* for Brythonic *penn gwynn*”, but I am unable to locate his reference and regard this as unlikely. (A blending plant in Airdrie produces Pinwinnie Royale whisky for the export market).

**PLAINS**  NMO S NS797668 1 160m

*Plains* 1864 OS 1st edn.

There is no record of this name prior to the OS; even in 1816, Forrest has a farm Smithfield # hereabouts. A local folk etymology claims it was named after the *plains* of Waterloo by a returning war veteran after the 1815 battle: apparently, many Airdrie weavers took part in the battle589; but why then was it not named Waterloo (there is one in Wishaw LAN)? The truth is probably more prosaic, in that it does lie in a substantial piece of flat land by the Calder, perhaps the largest piece between Airdrie and the Lothians: there are other Plains, one in AMY Fife and one in ANG, both on similar terrain590, and a fourth on hilly ground near Glenfarg591, this last perhaps an ironic name.

**RAEOBEG**  NMO S NS763685 1 185m

*Raeboge* 1663 CRHC p. 21
*Rawbog* 1755 Roy
*Rawbog* 1816 Forrest

589  *Monklands – an Introduction to the History of the District* (1980, p17); “During the Napoleonic wars recruits from the weaving communities outnumbered other professions . . . by 10 to 1. Many Airdrie weavers lost a father or son at Waterloo.”
590  At NO2510 and NO6466.
591  At NO0910.
Rawbog 1864 OS 1st edn.
Raebog 1899 OS 2nd edn.

en Raw or Sc raw + Sc bog

The old forms of the name might suggest a connection with the lands of Raw OMO, (q.v.), perhaps as their source of peat; however those lay c.3km distant and c.80m lower, which makes this a little impractical, especially as there are plentiful peat bogs closer (e.g. at Mossside). Sc raw can mean ‘row’ (as in a line of houses – but Roy and Forrest’s maps suggest but one house here), whilst Sc rae can mean ‘stripe’, perhaps describing the appearance of the moss.

### RAWYARDS

NMO S NS773665 1 160m

* Ryzairdes 1559 Glas. Prot. no. 498
* Riyardis 1560s BATB p. 498
* Ryzairdis 1587 RMS v, no. 1307
* Ryzards 1590s Pont 34
* Ryzairdis 1602 RMS vi, no. 1339
* Ryyairdis 1630 RMS viii, no. 1531
* Ryzairdes 1633 Ret. LAN no.179
* Ryeyairdis 1671 Ret. LAN no. 319
* Ryzeards 1688 Ret. LAN no. 379
* Ryeyards 1755 Roy
* Rawyards 1816 Forrest
* Rawyards 1864 OS 1st edn.

Sc ry + Sc yaird

The older forms of the name suggest ‘rye yards’ (Sc yaird, ‘yard, kitchen garden’), the shift to ‘raw’ coming in the 19th century, possibly influenced by the nearby Rawbog. Rye is a hardy cereal crop, often used for fodder, which would suit this elevation better than wheat. Whyte (1979, 63) noted that rye-growing was widespread, often planted at field margins to keep poultry off.

### ROCHSOLES

NMO S NS757677 1 165m

* Rouchsolis 1545 RMS iii no. 3186
* Rouchsollis 1545 RMS iii no. 3186
* Rouchsolis 1550 Laing Chrns. no. 568
New Monkland

Rouchsollis 1553 x 1554 RMS iv no. 878
Ruschoulis 1560s BATB p. 498
Rouchsoilis 1587 RMS v no. 1307
Ruchsols 1590s Pont 34
Rowchsolis 1602 RMS vi no. 1339
Rouchsolis 1603 RMS vi no. 1415
Rouchsolis 1662 Ret. LAN no. 283
RughSoll 1755 Roy
Rochsoles 1816 Forrest
Rochsoles 1864 OS 1st edn.

Sc rouch + Sc soil
‘Rough land’
DOST has a definition of soil (also spelt sole, soilze, suylze) as ‘The whole extent of the lands of an estate or community; sometimes applied particularly to the arable or grazing land of an estate’. The adjective rouch (also spelt ruch, rowch) may relate to the difficulty of arable cultivation at this height. Close by is Roughcraig (Ruchcraig in Pont) which may share a specific. The apparent plural form -s may reflect the alternative spelling soilze, suylze, noted above.
Pronounced /rɑx'sols/

ROCHSOLLOCH  NMO S NS754650 1 140m

Rauchsallo 1545 RMS iii no. 3186
Rouchsalloc 1559 RMS iv no. 1354
Ruchsellocht 1560s BATB p. 498
Rowchtsallo 1559 Glas. Prot. no. 498
Rachsallo 1575 RMS iv no. 2457
Rouchsallo 1587 RMS v no. 1307
Rochsalloc 1593 RMS v no. 2312
? Roysillach 1590s Pont 34
Ruchsallo 1602 RMS no. 1339
Rouchsalloc 1607 RMS vi no. 1959
Russalloch 1639 RMS ix no. 928
Ruchsalloche 1649 RMS ix no. 2029
Rugh Solloch 1755 Roy
Roughsalloche 1816 Forrest
Rochsolloch 1864 OS 1st edn.

? G ruighe + G sailleach or G seileach

? ‘Broad, or ‘willow, reach’

Whilst the modern forms of this name and Rochsoles (q.v., above) are similar, in Rochsolloch’s case the first element varies in form in almost every record, either with a different vowel\(^{592}\), or different terminal ending\(^{593}\). G ruighe ‘reach, slope’ may be this first element, it perhaps being the generic in neighbouring Airdrie. G sailleach, ‘fat’ (Rochsolloch sits atop a broad ridge) might be the specific, appropriate to the topography (Sc shalloch ‘plentiful, abundant’ may derive from it), but more likely is G seileach, ‘willow’. The absence of the terminal \(ch\) from the earliest and several subsequent records, can be accounted for by the process discussed by Nicolaisen (1988), whereby G place-names ending in the adjectival -ach proceed through -och to end in –o (see discussion under Cardarroch CAD).

Pronounced /ri'sʌlɒx/

**RYDEN**

NMO S NS749681 1 150m

Ryding (and Rydingmure) 1545 RMS iii, no. 3186
Riding 1546 RMS iv no. 31 [‘in communa mora de Riding’]
Riding 1550 Laing Chrs. no. 568
Ryden 1554 RMS iv no. 878
Rydden 1554 RMS iv no. 1354
Rydingmure 1575 RMS iv no. 2457
Rydane 1587 RMS v no. 1307
Redding 1590s Pont 34
Ryden 1602 RMS vi no. 1339
Ridding [mora de] 1603 RMS vi no. 1403
Ryddane 1613 RMS vii no. 964
Ridding 1617 Ret. LAN no. 113
Reiding [mora de] 1619 RMS vii no. 2086
Riddingmuir 1683 Ret. LAN no. 358
Reden 1755 Roy [Also Redendyke]

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592 In the first five recorded forms the vowels all differ, and in the fifteen listed, there are six different vowel combinations

593 Although the –ch is fairly constant, it becomes –gh in some later forms, and more significantly it disappears in the spoken form, both the modern form and that apparently recorded (from spoken) by Pont.
New Monkland

*Riding* 1816 Forrest

? Brit *redin* or Sc *redding*
‘Bracken, or clearing’

One etymological possibility is offered by that of Glenridding in Cumbria, for which Watts (2004) and Whaley (2006) analyse the specific as from W *rhedyn*, ‘fern, bracken’ (PrW *redin*), with influence from ME *ridding* or *rydding* ‘clearing’. This latter appears in Sc *red*, ‘the clearing of a piece of ground of growth’ (*DOST*), and the verbal noun *redding*: Scott (2003, 115) notes several southern Scotland place-names with Sc *ridding* or *ridden*, derived from OE *rydding*, ‘clearing’. In this context it is interesting to note that the neighbouring farm, about 350m away is Brackenhirst (q.v.)

**SHANK**

NMO W, S NS753708 1 120m

*Schank* 1590s Pont 34

*Schank* 1630 CRHC p. 48

*Shank* 1755 Roy [At two locations along the Shank Burn]

*Shank* 1816 Forrest [Also S. Shank NS761692]

The name of the lost settlement persists in the Shank Burn and Bridge (NS752708) over it. Sc *shank*, ‘leg’, is by extension a spur of high ground: it was sited where such a spur runs down to take the old road to Cumbernauld to the bridge in a steep little valley. Knox (1921, 15) mentioned a fugitive after Bothwell Bridge battle called Alexander Martin of Overshank.

**SHIELDS**

NMO S NS843683 1 210m

*Shields* 1755 Roy

*Shiels* 1816 Roy

*Shiels* 1864 OS 1st edn.

This is one of a group of names with Sc *shiel* (discussed under Auldshiels above), ‘summer sheep pasture’ or ‘rude temporary hut’ (as used by shepherds), and the altitude shows this land would be problematic for crop-growing. Summerhill and Summerfield near Cleddans also may have played the same role as seasonal pastures. The name Coathill was

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594 Also, MacArthur (1890, 39) quotes a local 1664 document “. . . lands called Midsomerhill on north . . “
Cotthill in Roy, perhaps with Sc cott, ‘small house, sheep house’, part of the same farming practice.

**SHYFLAT**

NMO S NS747676 1 125m

Scheyflet 1590s Pont 34

Schyrflet 1615 CRHC p. 28

Shiflet 1755 Roy

Shyflet 1797 Horse Tax Records 1797-1798 vol. 10

Shiflet 1816 Forrest

Shyflat 1820 RHP12572

Shyflat 1864 OS 1st edn.

One of several –flat names in OMO and NMO, including nearby Dryflat (q.v.); Sc shae (literally shoes) can refer to the top turf on a moss being replaced after peat-cutting, but this seems a little unlikely here.

Pronounced /ʃəɪflət/

**SPAIRDRUM**

NMO S NS7571 2 115m

Spairdrum Road 2001 OS 25000 map.

Sc spair + Sc drum

The lack of old forms - it was not on any previous OS map - makes this a weak candidate for a G druim, and the word order would be wrong for G. Sc spair, ‘uncultivated, held in reserve, unoccupied’ (DOST) with Sc drum, ‘long narrow ridge or knoll’ (SND), might make more sense.

**SPRINGWELLS**

NMO S NS770655 1 150m

Springwelles 1590s Pont 34

Springwalls 1621 CRHC p. 63

Springwell 1755 Roy

A south-facing slope with springs that fed the infant South Burn; not as euphonic a name, perhaps, as Spouty Braes (NS727716) or Spout Well (NS725715), which employ Sc spout for a gushing well.

**STAND**

NMO S NS761689 1 175m
? *Drumshang-the-stande* 1561 *Glas. Prot.* no. 606 [Drumshangie (q.v.) is 1km from Stand, and connected to it by track: perhaps it represents ‘Drumshangie by the Stand’]

*Stand* 1590s Pont 34

*Stand* 1665 *CRHC* p. 81

? *Stanie Rig* 1684 Miller (1864, 93) [‘*John Corsie of Stanie Rig*’ wanted for Covenanting ‘]

*Stand* 1755 Roy

*Stand* 1816 Forrest [Also *Standrig*, now Stanrigg]

McCabe (1992) suggested this was a cattle stand, although there was no drove road here; however, Sc *stand* can mean ‘A place for standing in, a position, station; also, space to stand in, accommodation (for horses)’ (*DOST*) so perhaps there was a stabling point here on the old Biggar Road between Cumbernauld and the south. MacQueen (2008, 168) etymologises The Stand WIG as ‘the stance, station’ perhaps as in a place where hunters may shoot game, a function that seems unlikely here. Further up the moor (2km ESE) lay *Standrig*, probably its summer pastures: recorded as such by Forrest and the OS 1st edn., it was later known as Stanrigg (*sic* OS 2nd edn.), the site of the Stanrigg Disaster in 1918 when a mine flooded with liquefied moss, killing 19 men. Standrig was in another cluster of *rigg*-names, with Brownrig #, Whiterigg, Roughrigg #, Blackrigg #, all shown on Roy.

**STAYLEE**  
NMO S NS770711 1 155m

*Staylee* 1755 Roy

*Stayleys* 1795 NLC Archives U1/22/55

*Staylees* 1816 Forrest

? Sc *stey* + Sc *lea*

‘Steep meadow’

From the farm, the bank plunges steeply down to the Cameron Burn to the east, a drop of over 30m.

**THRASHBUSH**  
NMO S NS763668 1 160m

*Rashebushe* 1667 *CRHC* p. 76

*Rashbush* 1816 Forrest

*Thrushbush* 1864 OS 1st edn.

*Thrashbush* 1961 OS 7th edn.
Sc rash-buss

‘The rush bush [i.e. clump of rushes]’

According to the SND, a lad who grows quickly and straight is said to be ‘growin’ like a rash-buss’. In the case of this place-name, the definite article seems to have become prefixed to ‘rush-bush’. (A similar process happened to Rushyden # on the fringe of the Pentland Hills (Armstrong 1775), now lost but ‘remembered’ in the name Thrashiedean Plantation.) According to Scobbie (1954, 320), “The ancient name of these lands is Thrashbush but some years ago the town council decided that Thrushbush was more euphonious or more understandable”, but sense has prevailed in returning to the original Scots spelling.

TIMPINS #

NMO S NS7570 2 150m

Timpinthead 1755 Roy

Timpins 1816 Forrest

Timpins 1864 OS 1st edn.

The later plural form suggests there may have been affixes of an original *Timpin which may derive from G tiompan, usually meaning a musical instrument but topographically referring to a one-sided hillock, or a narrow gully. Indeed immediately beside this farm (on the old north-south road to Cumbernauld) lies the 25m deep and steeply-banked gully of Douglas Glen (perhaps from G dubh ghlais ‘dark stream’, referring to its north-flowing burn).

TORBREX

NMO S NS791719 1 160m

Shiels 1816 Forrest

Shiels 1864 OS 1st edn.

Shiels 1961 OS 7th edn.

Torbrex 2001 OS

G tòrr + G breac; originally Sc shiel

‘Speckled hillock’; originally ‘shieling’

The original name, was from Sc shiel (discussed under Auldshiels above). For some reason this name persisted until the late 20th century, at which point it took on the name of a farm

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596 Watson (1926, 457) derives several southern Scottish Douglas toponyms from this G construction.
across the Luggie in CND, by then ruined\textsuperscript{596} (\textit{Torbreaks} in Roy, \textit{Tarbrax} in Forrest, \textit{Torbrex} 1864 OS). Perhaps the original \textit{shiel} name implied rough living, whilst \textit{Torbrex} the transferred name fitted better with Glentore nearby.

\begin{table}
\centering
\begin{tabular}{ll}
\textbf{WHINHALL} & NMO S NS754662 1 110m \\
& Whinhall 1816 Forrest \\
\end{tabular}
\caption{Whinhall}
\end{table}

\textit{Sc whin + Sc hall}

‘Gorse house’

This same plant seems also to be the specific in Whinrig (although it was recorded by Roy as \textit{Windrig}, by Forrest as \textit{Winerig}, and by OS 1\textsuperscript{st} edn. as \textit{Winnrig}). \textit{Whin} can also refer to a type of volcanic rock, and this is the specific in Whinstonehall #. Taylor (2008c, 275) wrote: “. . . the ubiquitous Whinnyhall, where the use of a high-status word \textit{hall}, ‘hall, big house’ coupled with the adjective \textit{whinny} ‘abounding in whins or gorse’, a plant typical of poor, rough, marginal land, creates its own ironic humour.” This is apt here too.

\textsuperscript{596} Subsequently re-named Acrecroft (q.v. in CND).
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Place-name</th>
<th>NGR NS</th>
<th>'Introduction' refers to this parish. Numbers (e.g. 7.1) refer to Part One sections.</th>
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Old Monkland parish (OMO)

Introduction

Old Monkland lies in Lanarkshire, formerly the sherifffdom of Lanarkshire, and in the medieval diocese of Glasgow, deanery of Rutherglen. In 1640, following the Reformation, the medieval parish of Monkland was bisected into Old and New, OMO being the western, lower-lying part. The pre-Reformation parish took its name from the fact of its ownership by the Cistercian Abbey of Newbattle near Edinburgh. They were granted the lands, which formerly belonged to Gillepatric Mac Kerin, by a royal charter of Malcolm IV in 1162 – just over twenty years after Malcolm’s grandfather David I had founded the Abbey. The charter, translated and summarised, reads:

There is a folk legend that a penitent was responsible. Thus the OSA (vol. 7, p. 375): “. . . There exists a tradition that a certain pilgrim, in order to do penance for some sin, was obliged to carry a particular stone in this direction from Glasgow; and when he could bear it no further, to build a church at his own expense. The stone is still to be seen”. OSNB (1857) identified ‘Pilgrim’s Stone’, weighing about 50lb, which “is supposed to be the stone carried by the pilgrim referred to in the NSA”. Knox (1921, 8) wrote: “The stone is still to the fore but is now broken into two, one on each side of the main entrance to the church”. The main gates to the present church (built 1790) are in fact massive sandstone blocks, none of which could be borne by a man. The stone, if it ever existed, is no longer identifiable, and is not recorded by the RCAHMS. The folk legend however now is made solid in a statue unveiled nearby in 2005, bearing on its plinth the words: “It depicts the man who gave Old Monkland its name”. A folk etymology in bronze!

RRS i no. 198. The footnote to this entry states: “It appears that the estate granted to Newbattle under the name ‘Dumpeleder’ . . . was at least the nucleus, if not the whole, of the later parish of Old Monkland.”
“... Dumpleder by its right marches, namely with Metherauch and Maiueth and Glarnephin as far as Duniduffel towards the east. As Gillepatric Mac Kerin previously held it, and as Baldwin, the King’s Sheriff of Lanark and Geoffrey his Sheriff of Edinburgh and Fergus Mac Ferthet and Donald, son of Ewein and Uhtrid the King’s Sheriff of Linlithgow and other good men seized the Abbey of this land according to its right marches between Lothian and Clydesdale and its other marches, and perambulated it, showing the marches to the monks of Newbattle . . .”

Within the context of the medieval Monklands parish, Dumpleder, modern Drumpellier, lay in the western third, and it is probable that the monks built their grange on the gentle rise here. The modern Traprain Law ELO, part of Newbattle’s lands in the east, bore the similar name Du<n>peldre in 1232 x 1241, and so early references added ‘in Clydesdale’ apparently to signify this western one, e.g. “et grangiam Dumpleter in Cludesdale” (1174 Newb. Reg. no. 28). Metherauch is the modern Medrox NMO, standing close to the three-way junction of NMO, KTL, and CAD – perhaps significantly Annathill (from annaid, a mother church) is there too. Maiueth is Myvot NMO, 2km upstream from Medrox on the Luggie Water, this stream marking the parish’s northern boundary from Medrox eastwards for 5 or 6km. The source of the Luggie is the moor forming the watershed with the east-flowing Avon Water, which becomes the River Avon when into SLM, so conceivably Glarnephin could represent a clerically-mis-transcribed *Glenavon.

Duniduffel has been interpreted as Dundavyan, but this makes little sense orthographically and even less geographically since Dundavyan lies barely 1km south-east from Drumpellier. In fact it is more likely related to Drumduff, a lost name at NS9070 in West Lothian, 2km east of the current eastern extremity of the NMO border. Watson

599 i.e. ‘gave the Abbey sasine of’.
600 OPS p. 53: “Reserving their own mains and grange at Dunpeldre, the abbots of Neubotle . . .”; Hall (2006, 143) locates the former grange at the car park of Drumpellier Golf Club, where stood the now demolished Drumpellier House. There are no archaeological records relating to the site.
601 Newb. Reg. no. 97.
602 South Matheruck in Roy.
603 Discussion under Annathill NMO.
604 The ‘Head of Avon Water’ is mapped at NS804697 (near Avonhead Cottage NMO): the Avon leaves NMO at the three-way junction with CND, NMO and SLM.
605 RRS i, 234 after Duniduffel has “(Dundyvan?)”: also, after Glarnephin has “(Garnqueen?)”. Garnqueen’s old forms (q.v.) are not very apposite to this suggestion, and its position (just outside Monklands in CAD) is also closer to Drumpellier than Medrox and Myvot, and thus in the wrong order of listing.
606 Adair’s 1682 map ‘Waste Lothian commonly called Linlithgowshire’ shows it, as does Roy’s 1755 map.
(1926, 421) has pointed out that *druim* and *dùn* sometimes get confused, either as alternative forms for the same feature, or as two places close together sharing the same specific: there are several *druim*-names here⁶⁰⁸, so *Dunduffel* could have become *Drumduff*⁶⁰⁹ by generic element substitution. Another possibility is that the G form *druim dubh* referred not to a specific settlement but to a broad area, literally the dark, or black, ridge⁶¹⁰: in that context the name of Blackridge WLO at NS8967 – a modern village, but a single settlement on Roy – could be a literal translation⁶¹¹. Roy’s map also shows, between Blackrig and Drumduff, the names *Haircraig*⁶¹² and *Boarestane*⁶¹³ (these two either side of the Red Burn, draining from the moss), words which indicate a boundary in Scots⁶¹⁴. Is it possible that this burn, which is locally Louburn (pronounced /'lʌbʌrn/), marked the early medieval boundary with Lothian⁶¹⁵?

From this easterly extremity, the southern boundary of NMO, and then OMO, follows the North Calder downstream to the Clyde, which in turn it follows downstream for c.6km. The westernmost boundary, with GLA and CAD, is less clearly defined by geography. From the Clyde near Fullarton, the boundary runs up the Battles Burn, for c.3km to its source; this burn’s name is probably a reduced form of *Newbattle’s Burn*. The boundary continues northwards, briefly following the Camlachie Burn, and later a drainage ditch, but also short straight stretches on dry land, to reach Bishop Loch. From here it follows not the Bothlin Burn which drains the Loch, but a tributary stream⁶¹⁶ that leads to near Garnqueen Loch, and from there to the Luggie Water it follows the Mollin Burn. The Bishop Burn (*Bishopburne* 1664, *RMS* xi no. 626), which flows into the Luggie Burn at NS706641, less than 1km west of Drumpellier, which may have marked the original western boundary

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⁶⁰⁷ The WLO / LAN border at this point, as suggested by Blaeu’s map, ran further east to near modern Blackridge, which would encompass most of the ground currently dividing it from *Drumduff*.

⁶⁰⁸ Drumbeg, Drummillie, Drumelzie and Drumtassie are all within 2km.

⁶⁰⁹ The loss of the terminal *el* can be accounted for by its unstressed final position in the name, but it is not clear what element it originally represented.

⁶¹⁰ MacArthur (*New Monkland Parish*, 1890) wrote: “Certain lands and heights in the western portion of Torphichen parish are still called by a name nearly approaching “Dunduffel” . . .” NLC Archives U1/07/10/1(1), dated 1777, has a reference to the “lands of Nether Hillhouse commonly called Drumduff” in the Ogilface barony, which lies north-east of Blackridge.

⁶¹¹ The station at Blackridge has *An Druim Dubh* on the nameboard.

⁶¹² Haircraig is a ‘conspicuous fixed stone serving as a boundary marker’ *SND*.

⁶¹³ ‘A boundary stone, either single or one of a series’ (*SND*)

⁶¹⁴ There is also Canty c.NS9068, possibly indicating a boundary, from Brit cant- (*cf. Higham 1999, 66-67*).

⁶¹⁵ Sc red ‘To fix exactly, or verify the boundaries’ (*DOST*) may be the etymology of the hydronym.

⁶¹⁶ Visible on Forrest 1816.
(with the bishop of Glasgow’s lands beyond); while the extension westwards of the Monklands boundary is undated, circumstantial evidence would put it early in the parish history.

Local historian MacArthur (1890, 19) stated that the monks built a grain mill, chapel and court-house not far from Drumpellier at Kipps NMO, where a fast-running stream descended from the high ground on the east. The RCAHMS website states that while there is no archaeological evidence for the mill, however for the chapel, there is:

“A small chapel with burial ground attached. David Thomson, farmer of Kippspark, whilst ploughing up the burial ground c.1827, threw up several bones. The name of the place is also good proof of a chapel being here (Refers to name of house formerly here - ‘Kiltongue’ - kil or cil [properly cill] signifying a church or burial ground).” (ID 45772)

Certainly, after the Reformation, during which the chapel was allegedly destroyed, the Presbytery of Hamilton and Campsie still convened its meetings here until poor attendance forced a change - it was still recorded as Kip-chapell in the mid-17th century. Apart from Monklands itself, there do not appear to be other names reflecting the Cistercians’ tenure, bar a Monkrig NMO (see footnote under Longrigg NMO). However the Old Monkland kirk has spawned the specific for three housing estates - Kirkwood, Kirkshaws and Old Monkland itself - indicating the importance of the kirk on this low ridge. Sc shaw means ‘copse or small wood’, and the ridge seems to have been wooded to a considerable extent eastwards where lie Shawhead, and Haggs # (which can mean a portion of wood set aside for cutting). In this context the name Kirkshaws might indicate the portion belonging to the minister. It is a testimony to the strength of the concept of a parish that when Pont drew up his maps in the 1590s (before the post-Reformation split), the place-names of Monklands parish are recorded on his sheet 34 at right angles to those of neighbouring parishes, without exception.

There is a remarkable cluster of gart-names in OMO, a cluster which spills over into adjacent NMO (which was of course the same parish until 1640), GLW and

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617 Barrow (1999, 61) says of Cunclut [later Kinclaith, c. Glasgow Green] that it “was probably in the west part of what became the parish of Old Monkland, which stretched as far west as Shettleston [now GLW] and included Baillieston and Carmyle.”

618 OSA vol. 7, 280.

619 Durkan (1986, 288) states they met there in 1648 before perambulating the parish bounds.

620 I am indebted to Bob Henery for this observation.
CAD. The pattern is discussed in Part One, section 6.1.d. One substantial difference between OMO and NMO, stemming perhaps from the fact that the latter being higher had more marginal farms, is that more farm-names have been lost since mid-18th century (Roy map) in NMO. Those from OMO that have gone, but are not covered in the parish survey’s headwords, include: Bogside #, Burnbrae #, Faulds # (1816 Forrest; Fauldheads Roy), Hillneuk #, Little Sandyhills #, Millhouse #, New Mill #, and Stonehill #. OMO however, being invaded steadily by the growth of Glasgow city, has had many farm-names preserved as housing estate-names, such as Crosshill (1816 Forrest). As in NMO, these names conveyed the landscape in plain terms. OMO, being more favoured agriculturally than NMO, could thus be described in the OSA, thus: “A stranger is struck with a view of this parish; it has the appearance of an immense garden.” (vol. 7, p. 377).

By the late 19th century however the parish could not be considered a ‘garden’ of any size. The population of the parish rose from c.10,000 in 1831 to over 50,000 in 1901, as the area industrialised on a grand scale. OMO became the focus of a large iron manufacturing district, with associated furnaces, waste bings, coal- and ironstone-mines, canals, railways, and engineering works, to the extent that Coatbridge town became known as the Iron Burgh. Air pollution was severe, and one ironmaster admitted, in 1845, that “... there was no worse place out of hell than that neighbourhood.”

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621 36 of Roy’s OMO names are now lost, and 89 of NMO’s.

622 Probably ‘cross’ in the sense of ‘across’ or ‘athwart’: in contrast to the general east-west direction of topography, there is a spur of higher ground running north-south from Crosshill towards the Clyde.
AKISTON # OMO S NS6965 3 80m

Aitkeinstoune 1659 An Roole
Aikinstoun 1666 Munimenta Glas. ['twenty shilling land of Aikinstoun']
Akiston 1755 Roy

pn Aitken + Sc toun

Aitken was a common name in both CAD and OMO; for example, a Patrick Aiken (died 1600) in Garnqueen, and a John Aiken (died 1610) in Johnston CAD. According to Black (1946), the surname is a double diminutive of Adam (Ad + kin), and spelling variations include Aiken, Aitken and Atkin; there is an Aitkenhead just across the Calder in BTW.

AUCHINLONING # OMO S NS699657 1 75m

Auchynlonyne 1526 Glas. Rent. p. 86
Auchtinlonyng 1546 Glas. Rent. p. 132
Auchinlonyng 1560s BATB p. 497
Achillonyn 1590s Pont 34
Auchinloning 1638 BATB p. 272
Achilnom 1654 Blaeu Lower Clydesdale
Achinlonnan 1755 Roy
Auchenloaning 1801 Forrest
Auchenlonning 1816 Forrest
Auchinlonning 1864 OS 1st edn.

G achadh + G an + ? G lòininn or ? G lann (locative loinn, loinnean)
‘Field of the loan(ing) or enclosure’ (achadh an lòininn or achadh lòinnean)

The G specific seems to have been re-interpreted to Sc loan. The farm lay at the south-western corner of a stretch of ill-drained peaty ground abutting Lochend Loch, and just north of arable land that was runrig in 1801. As such the conditions were ideal for Sc loan, ‘Originally, before the enclosing of fields, a strip of grass of varying breadth running through the arable part of a farm and freq. linking it with the common grazing ground of the community, serving as a pasture, a driving road and a milking place for the cattle of the

623 CRHC p. 2
624 Dwelly, ‘locative case in place-names’.
625 Evidenced by Forrest's map 1801, see Figure OMO 2.
farm or village and as a common green.’ (SND). The hamlet of Langloan, also containing the Sc specific loan is barely 1km east; Roy’s map shows Lonehead # just to the east, while Forrest’s 1801 estate map shows several ‘Common Loans’ weaving around fields just to the south-east. An 1835 map of Bishop Loch recorded a “Site of the driving loan between Dungeonhill and Lochwood, having been lately under cultivation”. This is ‘loan country’ indeed.

**BAILLIESTON**  
OMO S NS671635 1 55m

* Baillyston 1755 Roy [Two settlements mapped with this name, 0.5km apart]  
* Bailieston 1816 Forrest

pn Baillie + Sc toun

A baillie in medieval times was an officer of a barony, but in later Scots (commensurate with these late records) was a magistrate or administrator, equivalent to alderman in England. It is likely that the (derivative) surname Baillie is the specific, since the use of a family name (with genitival s) preceding toun is common in the AOS: in the 16th century there are records of a “Willelmi Bailzie, prebender of Barlanrik”, relating to a respite in connection with his “lands and lordship of Provand” and later to (probable descendants) Elizabeth and William Bailyie also in nearby Provan.

**BARGEDDIE**  
OMO S NS699645 1 75m

* Balgade 1513 Glas. Rent. p. 47  
* Balgade 1515 Glas. Rent. p. 73  
* Balgade, Nedyr 1518 Glas. Rent. p. 76  
* Balqhedy, Neddyr 1529 Glas. Rent. p. 92  
* Belgedy 1535 Glas. Rent. p. 106  
* Balgady, Vuer 1538 Glas. Rent. p. 112  
* Bargady, Owir 1541 Glas. Rent. p. 119  
* Balkeddy, Nedyr 1543 Glas. Rent. p. 122  
* Balgady 1544 Glas. Rent. p. 125  
* Bagady, Vuer 1554 Glas. Rent. p. 158  
* Balgadie Over & Nether 1560s BATB p. 497

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626 NLC Archives UP/190.  
627 Renwick and Lindsay (1921, 335-336).  
628 RMS v no. 2209, and vi no. 973, respectively dated 1592 and 1599.
Old Monkland

Balgedy, Nedder 1568 Glas. Rent. p. 187
Balgadie 1587 RSS vi no. 1769
Balgaddeis 1587 RMS v no. 1406
Balgedy, & Ouer Balgady 1590s Pont 34
Balgady 1607 RMS vi no. 1918
Balgedie, Nether 1698 Ret. LAN no. 443
Bargedie 1730 NLC Archives U1/18/32/3
Bargedy 1755 Roy
Balgedy 1801 Forrest
Bargaddie 1805 NLC Archives U1/18/061
Bargeddie 1816 Forrest
Bargeddie 1820 Thomson
Bargeddie, & Over Bargeddie 1864 OS 1st edn.

G baile + G gad or ? G gead + G locational suffix
‘Withe farm, or, strip of arable land farm’ (baile gaidaidh or baile geidaidh)
Modern Bargeddie is a sizeable village, mainly of social housing, but has a folk etymology
relating to the Monkland Canal nearby, that it is named after a bargee called Eddie (or in
some versions the bargee’s horse). However, the name is recorded nearly three centuries
before the canal was built, let alone horsed, and was originally a Bal- not a Bar-name. It is
unusually located for a baile, since it lies over 10km from the main group of AOS baile-
names in CPS; and unlike the majority of the instances there, it was never recorded in the
form ballin (baile an). The paucity of neighbouring baile-names, and conversely the
proximity of Barlanark GLW, Barrachnie OMO and Barmulloch GLW, was perhaps a
factor in the assimilation to a bàrr-name, which only appears to have occurred decisively
as late as the 19th century. This factor may also account for the occasional early appearance
of the bar-form (e.g. 1541) - which could be down to the Glasgow Rentals clerk’s
familiarity with bar-names, rather than local usage - whilst Roy’s recording is more likely
due to local informants.

Forrest’s 1801 map (extract below) shows Balgedy farm abutted by two contrasting
methods of agriculture, runrig strips close to it, and larger enclosed fields beyond, but
clearly a fertile area. Even today, in spite of the closeness to the Glasgow City boundary,
the green belt designation has allowed arable farming to continue to its immediate east.
This could suggest a specific in G gead, ‘strip of arable land’, as in Balgeddie FIF (two
instances, discussed in Taylor PNF2), the –in locational suffix having reduced to -ie.
However the majority of early forms suggest G *gad*, ‘withe, twisted twig used to bind something, osier’ as the root, although the appearance of *e* in the second element several times in the Glasgow Rentals, and the fact that Pont’s map appears to show both alternatives, suggests both elements must be considered as viable etymons.

Pronounced /bar'gedi/ or /bar'gedi/

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Figure OMO 2. Extract from Forrest’s 1801 map, showing apparent run-rig relics.

**BARRACHNIE**  
OMO S NS66639 150m

*Barrachnie* 1520 *Glas. Rent.* p. 77  
*Barrachne* 1522 *Glas. Rent.* p. 83  
*Barraknay* 1526 *Glas. Rent.* p. 86  
*Barrachny* 1532 *Glas. Rent.* p. 101  
*Barakny* 1535 *Glas. Rent.* p. 107  
*Barachnye* 1553 *Glas. Rent.* p. 152  
*Balrauchny* 1559 *Glas. Rent.* p. 173

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629 There are a sizeable number of English place-names with *withe*, translated as osier or willow, as their specific, e.g. Wishaw, Wythenshaw (Watts, 2004).
Balrachny 1564 Glas. Rent. p. 183
Barachany 1560s BATB p. 497
Barachanny 1587 RSS vi no. 1769
Balrachany 1587 RMS v no. 1406
Barachanye 1590s Pont 34
Brachny 1755 Roy
Barrachnie 1820 Forrest

G bàrr + ? G fraoch + G locational suffix
? ‘Heathery ridge’ (bàrr fraoichaidh)

There seems little doubt that the mid-16th-century forms, suggesting baile, represent a brief
period of generic substitution, perhaps from nearby Bargeddie (then Balgade q.v.); the
Glasgow Rentals book records 14 separate instances of the name in Bar-form prior to
then. The generic is G bàrr, ‘ridge’, and, travelling out from Glasgow, the ground rises
some 40m after leaving Sandyhills, then drops 15m continuing east; Barrachnie sat part
way up the slope on the east side. The modern name for the area where it was centred is
Garrowhill, first recorded by the OS in 1864, sitting on the ridge crest. Taylor (PNF2, 297)
has suggested for Pitrachnie FIF that the original of fraoch was lenited and lost in the G
period, and the locational suffix -in became –ie / y; this seems feasible for this name too.
(Dalrachney INV shows a similar form.) That there was heather in this area is indicated by
the toponym Heatheryknowe less than 2km to the east. Alternatively, G raineach,
‘bracken’, in a metathesised form, could be considered for the specific.
Pronounced /ba'raxnɪ/

BARROWFIELD OMO S NS732638 1 60m

Barrowfield 2000 OS

Only appearing on recent OS maps as an estate-name, it derived from a street-name, which
in turn derived from a 19th-century Vice-Lord Lieutenant of Lanarkshire, called William
Wallace Hozier, Baron of Newlands and Barrowfield (which latter is in east Glasgow).
Streets in or near this part of Coatbridge now include William Street, Wallace Street,
Hozier Street, Newlands Street and the eponymous one. He was a director of the
Caledonian Railway Company, whose lines criss-crossed Coatbridge, which may be the
reason for the connection.

630 I have only selected half of these fourteen here, since the spellings are similar: they date from
1520 to 1554.
BARTIEBEITH

OMO S NS674653 1 70m

Bartibeth 1518 Glas. Rent. p. 76
Bartybach 1531 Glas. Rent. p. 99
Bairte Baith 1553 Glas. Rent. p. 146
Bertebocht 1553 Glas. Rent. p. 150
Bartebeyt 1559 Glas. Rent. p. 173
Bartebeithe 1560s BATB p. 497
Bartbith 1590s Pont 34
Bartibeith 1598 Glas. Prot. no. 3392
Berte Beyth 1613 Glas. Rent. p. 48 ['terrarum de Conflattis, vocatis Berte Beyth']
Bartebyt 1638 BATB p. 272 [Also Bartebetke]
Bartiebeith 1770 Thomson (1980s, 9). [John Miller of Bartiebeith, cited as a subscriber to Monkland Canal]
Bartobie 1816 Forrest
Bartiebeith 1864 OS 1st edn.

Gbàrr + G taigh + G beith
‘Birch house ridge (bàrr taighe beithe)’
Although this is an unusual G formation, there are parallels in the AOS at Duntiblae KTL (q.v), and other examples of these formations are discussed in Part One, section 6.2.c.
There was perhaps an existing name, e.g. *taigh beithe, to which the geographic specific bàrr accreted.

BARTONSHILL

OMO S NS697645 1 70m

Bartounshylle 1527 Glas. Rent. p. 87 ['twa merkland of']
Bantenis Hyll 1553 Glas. Rent. p. 146 ['Pennyland of']
Bartonis Hyll 1566 Glas. Rent. p. 185
Bartonehill 1560s BATB p. 497
Bartenshil 1590s Pont 34
Bartounshill 1617 CRHC p. 43
Bartonshill 1755 Roy
Bartonshill 1816 Forrest

pn Barton + Sc hill
There are Bartons recorded in Lanarkshire from the 15\textsuperscript{th} century, according to Black (1946); the genitival form, from the earliest record, supports such an origin.

**BISHOP LOCH**

OMO W NS690670 1 75m

*Bishop Loch* 1755 Roy

*Bishop Loch* 1816 Forrest

*Bishops Loch* 1829 NLC Archives U3/2/01

*Bishop Loch* 1864 OS 1\textsuperscript{st} edn.

The nearby Lochwood (q.v.) was the seat of the bishops of Glasgow, and hence that name is recorded frequently from the 16\textsuperscript{th} century on. The Loch itself however, barely 300m away, was not recorded until the 18\textsuperscript{th} century, and probably the original meaning was from the denizens of the house, rather than that it formed the eastern boundary of their lands.

The OSNB surveyor notes that, in spite of extensive enquiries, he could find no trace of the *s* in local spoken forms; this accords with the observation made in Part One, section 7.1.a, on the lack of a genitival *s* when an occupation rather than personal name is involved.

**BLACKLANDS**

OMO S NS729667 1 100m

*Blaklandis* 1559 RMS iv no. 1354

*Baiklandis & Blaklandis* 1560s BATB p. 496-7

*Blaklandis* 1587 RMS v no. 1307

*Blacklands* 1590s Pont 34

*Blackland* 1755 Roy

*Bleaklands* 1816 Forrest

*Blacklands & Blacklandswood* 1829 NLC Archives U3/2/01

*Blacklands* 1864 OS 1\textsuperscript{st} edn.

Reid (2009, 153) argues that *black* is often used in Scotland as a specific denoting uncultivated land, such as *muir*, used only for grazing cattle. Whilst the farm sits atop a low hill with a southern aspect, the ground it is named for appears to be the north and north-east facing slopes running down to the Gartsherrie Burn, which would have been poorer land; 1km southwards was Sunnyside (q.v.), with which it may therefore be a contrastive pair. The farmhouse is now a residence whose alarmed security gates proclaim its onomastic rebirth (or rather demise) as Oaklands Manor, while on the land to the south a new housing estate (2013) is labelled Parklands. Anything but black . . .
Old Monkland

**BLACKYARDS #** OMO S NS6862 2 60m

Blak Zardis 1521 Glas. Rent. p. 81
Blakyardis 1557 Glas. Rent. p. 166
Blakyairdis 1560s BATB p. 49
Blakyairdis 1587 RMS v no. 1406
Blackyards 1590s Pont 34
Blackyards 1755 Roy

This lay on the south edge of a stretch of moor, Yellowmuir on Roy (now Ellismuir): yellow as a toponymic adjective usually means pale or fair (as in grasses), so black earth would be a contrastive name. The name appears to have been replaced by a house called Calderbank (q.v.).

**BLAIRHILL** OMO S NS725653 1 100m

Blair 1667 CRHC p. 81
Lolowmeadow (vel Blairmeadow) 1678 Ret. LAN no. 346
Blair & E. Blair 1755 Roy
Blairmeadow 1757 Laing Chrs. no. 3325
Blairholme & Blairhill Park 1801 Forrest
Blairhill House, Plantation & Blair Bridge 1864 OS 1st edn.

en Blair + Sc hill
The specific, derived from G blàr, ‘plain’, has been Scotticised to blair. Roy’s forms suggest the eponymous farm was initially a G simplex form, and there is indeed a wide flat plain to the south of the hill, across which the Monkland Canal made easy lock-free progress.

**BLAIRTUMMOCK** OMO S NS675655 1 75m

Blairtamnock 1590s Pont 34
Blairthomock 1598 Glas. Prot. no. 3392
Blairthomas 1560s BATB p. 497
Blairthomock 1638 BATB p. 272
Blairthamock 1659 Ane Roole
Blairtammoch 1755 Roy
Blairtomack 1795 Richardson
Blairtummock 1816 Forrest
G blàr + G tomach
‘Plain of hummocks or tussocks’ (blàr tomach)
The extant form is one of several occurrences of this name in the AOS, the others being in CND and CPS. Sc tummock is a loan word from G tomach, and means ‘hillock, tussock or clump of grass’.

**BOGLESHOUSE**  OMO S NS638618 1 10m

*Bogillishoill* 1565 CRHC, p. 5

*Bogyllis Hol* 1569 Glas. Rent. p. 191 ['Land in Carmyl, callit Bogyllis Hol, be consent of Wylzem Bogylle, last rentailit there']

*Bogillishoill* 1573 Glas. Prot. no. 1936

*Bogleshole* 1590s Pont 34

*Boglishole* 1755 Roy

*Bogleshole* 1816 Forrest

pn *Bogle* + Sc *hole*
‘Bogle’s hollow’
This lies on low ground (the eponymous ‘hollow’) by the Clyde: the family Bogle is referred to in the introduction to *Glasgow Rentals* (p. 27) as one of several prominent “rentallers” in the barony, and the surname under various spellings has a substantial number of entries in the *Rentals* index, in 1510 in association with land in Carmyle (the land that bears this place-name), and also Shettleston, Sandyhills and Dalbeth. Later they made a fortune in the tobacco trade; Forrest’s 1816 map shows a Miss Bogle as owner of nearby Daldowie House, and Bogle, Esq., at Calderbank East house – still important landowners after three centuries. Roy showed *Bogleshill* (*Bocles Hill* 1816 Forrest) near Calderbank, perhaps part of the same family’s holdings.

**BRAEHEAD**  OMO S NS702635 1 60m

*Lwgyhyle* 1528 Glas. Rent. p. 90

*Lughill* 1560s BATB p. 498

*Luggiehill* [lands] 1638 BATB p. 274

*Braehead* 1816 Forrest

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631 Devine 1975, 57.
Sc brae + Sc head
‘Top of the slope’
Durkan (1986, 289) states that there was a gathering to elect a parish clerk on this hill, which he says was at that time called Luggie Hill, taking its name from the stream just below. (See Dykehead below for discussion of ‘head’ cluster.)

**BREDISHOLM**  OMO S NS693633 1 30m

*Braidisholme* 1560s BATB p. 497
*Bradies Holme* 1565 Glas. Rent. p. 184
*Bredishoom* 1590s Pont 34
*Braidisholme* 1607 RMS vi no. 1918
*Bredisholm* 1743 NLC Archives U1/18/3/1(1)
*Breadyshome* 1755 Roy
*Braidieshome* 1795 Richardson
*Bredisholm* 1816 Forrest
*Breadiesholm* 1831 NLC Archives U1/18/32/1(18)

*pn* Brady or Breadie + Sc holm
‘Brady’s water-meadow’
Johannis Brady held land in Glasgow in 1487 (Glas. Reg. ii p. 414): whilst Black (1946) records a surname Breadie that may also be appropriate; the medial *ie* / *y* in most forms would support either. Black (1946) also records John de Brade as canon of Glasgow in 1231, and Radulf de Brade as priest at Glasgow cathedral late 13th century; the surname Bread, being derivative, could account for the vowel shift in the recorded forms. However the persistent medial syllable makes Brade or Bread less likely than Breadie or Brady.

**BREWLANDS**  OMO S NS7464 3 80m

*Brewlandis* 1545 RMS iii no. 3186 [*terras de Eistir Garthurk vocat. lie Brewlandis’
*Brewlandis* 1587 RMS v no. 1307
*Brewlandis* 1602 RMS vi no. 1339
*Breulandis* 1616 Ret. LAN no. 110

While there is no archaeological evidence, a brewery in the 16th century would have been a very small affair, its remains easily lost. The alcoholic possibility is however strengthened by the name by Brewsterford Cottage BTW (NS746637, just across the North Calder),
from Sc brewster, ‘brewer’; often it was the publican’s wife to whom fell the work of preparing the brew.

**BROOMHOUSE**

OMO S NS678624 1 50m

*Broombussbrae* 1700 *Ret. LAN* no. 460

*Brooms* 1755 Roy

*Broomhouse* 1816 Forrest

Broom, the plant *cytisus scoparius*, is common on poor sandy ground in this area, and in fact the OS Geological Survey uses the term Broomhouse Formation, for the spread of sands and gravels deposited by glacial meltwaters in this area. There was a Broomton # 2km north, Burnbroom # (*Brointbrowme* 1560s BATB p. 497) 2km west, and Broomlee # and Broomknowes # in NMO; broom was important for both roofing and fuel.

**BURGUNSHOLM**

OMO S NS7164 2 75m

*Barganshoum* 1590s Pont 34

*Barganshome* 1659 *Ane Roole*

*Bargainsholm* 1706 Drumpellier Papers, NLC Archives U1/27/06/1

*Bargansholm* 1740 TE9/21

*Bargainsholm* 1768 Drumpellier Papers, NLC Archives U1/03/14/1

*Burgins-holme* 1801 Forrest (a field beside Luggie Burn)

*Burginsholm Burn* Forrest 1801

*Burgunsholm* 1864 OS 1st edn.

? pn Burgan + Sc holm

‘Burgan’s water-meadow’

In older Scots the spelling of holm was howm, which may account for the early forms. It lay beside the Luggie Burn, and the tributary joining it here was mapped as the *Burginsholm Burn* by Forrest 1801. The surname Burgan was commoner in Fife and the east, according to Black (1946).

**BURNFOOT**

OMO S NS7364 2 80m

*Burnesyde* 1591 *RPC* iv p. 604

*Burnsyd* 1590s Pont 34

632 Text accompanying Drift Geology Sheet 31W.
Old Monkland

*Burnside 1755 Roy*
*Burnside 1801 Forrest*
*Burnfoot 1816 Forrest*

This lay beside the South Burn on the Coats lands, in a flattish fertile valley: exactly why it changed name between the two Forrest maps is not clear, but by then the construction of the Monkland Canal across the land seems to have forced cottage relocation to the south bank of the Burn, this perhaps meriting a change of name. Soon after, the construction of numerous iron works and factories along the canal banks obliterated any farming, and the name. There is a still a Burnside Court in Coatbridge, beside the Luggie, but it is c.1200m west of the original site.

**CAIRNHILL**

OMO S NS756642 1 120m

*Carnhill 1590s Pont 34*
*Carnhill 1596 Glas. Prot. no. 3356*
*Cairnhill 1645 RMS ix no. 1586*
*Cairnhill 1791 [Nisbet of Cairnhill, compensated for Canal construction, quoted Thomson (1980s p. 24).]*
*Cairnhill 1816 Forrest*

This is probably the common Sc formation, i.e. hill with a cairn on it: G càrn is usually in lowland areas a ‘burial cairn’ (see discussion under Cairnbog KSY), and is rare in the AOS.

**CALDERBANK**

OMO S NS768628 1 125m

? *Chorrywood 1755 Roy*
*Forge 1816 Forrest*
*Calderbank Inn 1852 Slater’s Directory*
*Calderbank 1864 OS 1st edn.*

The Calderbank Iron Company opened a forge here, on the banks of the North Calder, in 1797. This works, like many in the west of Scotland, imported Irish workers, and the name of nearby Peep o’ Day Cottage refers to an Orange secret society active in Ulster late 18th
century. Downstream, Forrest mapped a *Calderbank East* on the Calder at NS684630, about 8km west of here: ironically it became the ‘western’ Calderbank relative to the current example. There are also the late names Calderbraes and Calderpark deriving from the river. Roy’s name Chorrywood, situated where this Calderbank now is, might appear refer to a cherry wood, but it is more likely a corruption of Crow Wood, since the OS 1st edition shows Crowood Cottage on the edge of the new village. Forrest’s map shows the lost Rockshill here, a settlement first recorded as Rookhill in 1681 (CRHC p. 10)

**CAMPHLETT #**

*Conflattis* 1513 Glas. Rent. p. 47

*Conflattis* 1613 Glas. Rent. p. 48 [*‘terrarum de Conflattis, vocatis Berte Beyth’*]

*Conflattis* 1528 Glas. Rent. p. 90

*Conflat* 1535 Glas. Rent. p. 106

*Conflait* 1553 Glas. Rent. p. 142

*Conflat* 1557 Glas. Rent. p. 166 [*‘land of Conflat callit the Nethyr Hous’*]

*Conflattis* 1560s BATB p. 497

*Conniflatts* 1587 RMS v no. 1406

*Confla[?e]ts* 1590s Pont 34

*Conflatts* 1638 BATB p. 273

*Conflatt* 1659 Ane Roole [*Conflatt includes lands of Netherhouses, Aitkenstowne, Hoill, Dungeonshill, Westerhouses, Bogsyd and Blairthamock.*]

*Camflett* 1677 NLC Archives U1/28/12/1(8) [*‘terrarum de Hanyngyet’* alias *Netherhouses de Camflett’*]

*Camflett* 1725 NLC Archives U1/18/32/1 [*‘Camflett alias Netherhouse, also Camflett alias Netheryett’*]

*Camflet* 1765 TE9/37 p. 109 [*‘Old land of Camflet commonly called the Eastern houses’*]

*Camphlett* 1831 NLC Archives U1/18/32/1(18) [*‘the old extent of Netheryeat of Camphlet alias Netherhouse’*]

? + Sc flat

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633. The Peep-of-day Boys arose in the year 1784, in County Armagh, Ireland. Members of this secret association were also known as the "Protestant Boys", "Wreckers", Hearts of Steel, Oak Boys and, finally "Orangemen." Wikipedia.

634. Yett (gate) to Haining #, see under Heatheryknowe below.
Pont appears to place this on the true right bank of what is now the Tollcross Burn\(^{635}\), but by the time Roy’s surveyors passed this way, the name was presumably falling out of use since his map does not show it. However it was known locally in its changed form, *Camflett*, as late as the 1830s. Sc *flat* has been used since the 13\(^{\text{th}}\) century to denote level land\(^{636}\), especially near rivers\(^{637}\): in OMO there are also *Crowflat*, *Whifflet* and *Whamflet* and a lost *Heyflat* (1666, *CRHC*, p. 12), in NMO *Dryflat* and *Shiffflat*, and in CAD a lost *Medoflat*, all indicating the widespread use of the generic here; most of these instances’ old forms vary between *flet* and *flat*, as they do here. The specific is more difficult: Sc *con*, ‘squirrel’ seems unlikely, whilst the 1587 form might support the more plausible Sc *connie* (sometimes *coney*), ‘rabbit’. Sc *con* can also mean ‘cone’ (*DOST*), so perhaps it referred to the drumlins dotting the area. It was clearly fertile land, various parts being sold to create other farms as the records above indicate. The 1557, 1638 and 1765 records seem to indicate that the main group of affixed farms upon these lands, the Nether- and Easter- and Wester- Houses (all q.v.) came to supplant the old name.

**CARLING CROFT**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Name</th>
<th>Reference</th>
<th>Location</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td><em>Carlingcroft</em></td>
<td>1560s <em>BATB</em> p. 496</td>
<td>OMO S NS728657 1 80m</td>
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<tr>
<td><em>Carlingcroft</em></td>
<td>1587 <em>RMS</em> v no. 1307</td>
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<tr>
<td><em>Karling Croft</em></td>
<td>1590s Pont 34</td>
<td></td>
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<tr>
<td><em>Carlingcroft</em></td>
<td>1629 <em>Ret. LAN</em> no. 164</td>
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<td><em>Carlinnscroft</em></td>
<td>1683 <em>Ret. LAN</em> no. 358</td>
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<td><em>Carlinscroft</em></td>
<td>1816 Forrest</td>
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<tr>
<td><em>Carling Croft</em></td>
<td>1829 NLC Archives U3/2/01</td>
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</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Sc *carling* + Sc *croft*

‘The old woman’s smallholding’

Sc *carling* is of ON origin, referring to an old woman, and is quite widely found in place-names in Scotland and northern England\(^{640}\). It can also be used pejoratively as ‘witch’, and

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\(^{635}\) Apparently between Hallhill and Bartiebeith: although Blaeu shows it well upstream of Halhill, and on the true left bank, between Auchenloney and Barrachie [modern spellings here].

\(^{636}\) *DOST* *flat*, *flatt*, n.1 ‘Piece of level ground. Frequent in place-names [from 13\(^{\text{th}}\) century]’.

\(^{637}\) *SND* *flat* 1.

\(^{638}\) *Crowflat Wood* NS717625.


\(^{640}\) Hough (2008, 48).
this interpretation may have been the basis for the later name Witch Wood (NS720666) and the adjacent Hornock cottage, perhaps from Sc hornie, ‘the Devil’ (Hornock 1829 NLC Archives U3/2/01, Hornock 1816 Forrest). When the giant Gartsherrie ironworks swallowed up the spot in the mid-19th century, the name lived on in one tall chimney locally known as ‘the Carlin Lum’.

CARMYLE  OMO S NS648618 1 25m

Caruil 1114 x 1124 David I Chrs no. 15 [Probably scribal error for Carmil]
Kermil 1165 x 1173 RRS ii no. 61 ['Et terram illiam que iacet secus Clud nomine Kermyl']

Kermil' 1224 Newb. Reg. no. 122, p. 91
Kermil 1265 Glas. Reg. i no. 218 ['terra de Kermil']
Kermyl 1273 Glas. Reg. i no. 224
Carmiele 1430 Inchaff. Chrs. p.254 ['William de Carmiele']
Carmyle 1510 Glas. Rent. p. 43
Carmill 1515 Glas. Rent. p. 73
Carmylyle 1527 Glas. Rent. p. 88
Carmyl, Weyster 1537 Glas. Rent. p. 110
Carmyll, Wester, alias Fullartoun 1546 Glas. Rent. p. 131
Carmyldie, Over & Nether 1560s BATB p. 497
Carmyle 1582 RMS v no. 451
Karmyl, Ovir & Nether 1587 RMS v no. 1406
Kaermyl 1590s Pont 34
Carmile 1755 Roy
Carmyle House 1816 Forrest

Watson (1926, 367) says it was Kermill in 1240 (a form I have not been able to trace), and suggests “it may be for [Brit] caer moel, ‘bare fort’, with m of moel not mutated”. Although there is no archaeological record of a fort here, the huge bend of the Clyde would be a good defensive site. There is a similar name Carmylie near Arbroath, which Watson interprets as “warrior’s fort, from mìlidh”, the specific from G: it is not clear why Watson did not consider such an etymology applying also to Carmyle OMO, given the forms ending with ', e' or d.
Pronounced /kǝrmǝil/

Wood first recorded 1864 by OS; Witchwood Court is a modern block of high flats here.
CASTLESPAILS  OMO S NS732689 1 110m

Castle 1755 Roy

Castlespels 1816 Forrest

Castle-spalls 1829 NLC Archives U3/2/01

Castlespails 1864 OS 1st edn.

There is no historic castle here. The castle part of the name may have been a humorous allusion to nearby Palace farm NMO. Sc spail or speel can mean climbing or ascending, and this does stand where the road from Greenfoot climbs steeply up for c.25m. Nearby, and no doubt related, is Castledry # NMO.

CLIFTONHILL  OMO S NS742649 1 100m

Cliftonhill 1816 Forrest

Clifton Hill 1846 NLC Archives U8/17/40

Cliftonhill 1848 NLC Archives U9/182 ['Plan showing the Verterwell [Virtuewell] and Kiltongue Coal Workings on part of the lands of Cliftonhill']

This appears to be an imported name, from the prestigious Clifton area of Bristol, whose huge 18th-century mansions were built with profits from the tobacco and slave trades: Forrest’s map shows it as a big house owned by Rymer Esq., and although the house has gone the name lives on as the football stadium for local team Albion Rovers who moved there in 1919, and the adjacent generously-spaced 1920s council estate called Cliftonville.

CLYDESMILL  OMO S NS6461 2 45m

Clydis Myls 1527 Glas. Rent. p. 87

Clyddismyln 1553 Glas. Rent. p. 143

Clydis-Milne 1582 RMS v no. 451

Clydesmilne 1603 Ret. LAN no. 42

Clydsmil 1654 Blaeu

Clydey miln 1730 NLC Archives U1/18/32/3 ['cum illa parte de Molendini de Clydey Miln']

pn Clyde + SSE mill

Although it lies near the River Clyde, the letter s seems to indicate the genitival form, and thus a person: the name is attested in Black (1946). There is a Clydesmill industrial estate
within OMO, but the Forrest map and the OS 1st edition, appear to locate Clydesmill on the south bank of the river, in CAG. Durkan (1986, 280) refers to North Clydesmill [my emphasis] in Carmyle [estate], which might suggest the OMO instance was originally an affix.

**COATBRIDGE**  
OMO S NS731651 1 100m

*Cottbrig* 1755 Roy

*Cotes Bridge* 1771 Thomson (1980s, 14) [Quoting Jas. Watt’s diaries re Canal.]

*Coat Bridge* 1816 Forrest

*Coat Bridge* 1829 NLC Archives U3/2/01

*Coatbridge* 1864 OS 1st edn.

en Coats + Sc brig

‘Bridge on the Coats estate’

The eponymous bridge was built at a point where the old east-west Edinburgh-Glasgow road crossed the north-south Gartsherrie Burn. It was a mere pinpoint on Roy’s map as *Cottbrig* (a form close to the modern local pronunciation). Johnston (1934) suggested etymologies as follows: “Corn. *coat*, OW *chet*, W *coed*, ‘a wood’. The English Coathsams and 3 Coats are prob. all fr. ME *cote*, ‘cot, cottage’.” Since then, compilers of derivative popular place-names books have offered either ‘bridge by the wood’, or ‘bridge by the cott(age)s’, whereas it is in fact ‘Coats [estate] bridge’, an onomastic sibling to nearby Coatbank, Coatdyke, and Coathill. The 1790s OSA does not even mention Coatbridge, for the town was yet to be brought into existence by the industrial revolution, whilst the NSA half a century later refers to it only as one of several villages in the area, although it conceded “the centre of the parish, about Langlone and Coatbridge, is one large village”; the latter became the Iron Burgh’s official name 40 years later.

It is sometimes pronounced /kot bridʒ/, but many locals render it /kotˈbridʒ/ or /kotˈbrig/, the emphasis showing that *bridge* is the specific. Similarly, Coatdyke is locally pronounced /kəˈdaɪk/, with stress on the specific: the dental stops of the terminal *t* of *coat* and the initial *d* of *dyke*, have fused, and because the stress is on *dyke*, the initial vowel *o* becomes muted. This may explain the forms recorded by Roy and Forrest (1755 and 1816 respectively) who, listening to locals, heard (and therefore mapped) *Cowdyke*: even earlier in 1615, *CRHC* (p. 51) had recorded *Curdyke* ‘in Monkland parish.’

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642 E.g. Fiona Johnstone *Introducing Scotland: Place-names* (Edinburgh 1982).
Ostensibly, this name could be a plural form of Sc *cot(t)*, ‘cottage or small house’ (*DOST*). In Part One, section 7.4, I discuss how such simplex forms often take on a plural form ending *s*. There are examples elsewhere: Harris (2002, 167) on Coates in Edinburgh from this word, Taylor (*PNF* 2, 481) on Coates in Fife, and Dixon (2011, 344 and 411) on two Coates in MLO, all derive it from this root. In all their four instances, the early forms are plural.

As a codicil, however, a consideration of settlement-names in Hooker’s Gazetteer containing *cot(t)* in either simplex or conjoined form, shows that almost all instances are found in the east of Scotland, although there is a Coathill NMO (*Cotthill in Roy*). This raises the possibility of a transferred name, since the Cistercians’ Newbattle lands in the east included at least one of these instances.

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643 Respectively, *Coittis* 1581, *Kotis* 1260, *Coats* 1654, and *Coittis* 1582, all similar to the OMO forms.

644 Including Coat(e)s (x5), Cot(e)hill (x8), Cothall (x2), Cot(e)town (x2) and Cotbank (x2): of 23 such names, half are in ABD.

645 *BATB* p. 101, under ‘Abbey of Newbattle’, has ‘Coittes; Mr John Henrysoun’.
Family historian Colt (1887, 38) states that in 1578 one Alexander Colt was buried at Old Monkland cemetery, leaving “a small estate called Coats or Colts”. This was inherited by a distant relative, also an Alexander Colt, a grandson of Perthshire-based Blaise Colt⁶⁴⁶: he married Mary Crooks, by which union he obtained the adjacent lands of Garturk, at that time the principal estate in the area. He used the title Laird of Garturk⁶⁴⁷. One of his sons signed himself Coult, the other as Coats, in session books; and by the late 17th century the Lairdship’s lands (which included the smaller estates of Coats, Cliftonhill, Dundyvan and Summerlee) were extensive⁶⁴⁸. This family history may be accurate, but his implication that the estate was named from the family name Colt (which he derives from an Anglo-Norman family Colet⁶⁴⁹), may in fact be coincidence between the incoming family and the pre-existing name of the lands.

The 1593 mention of Overhus being the location of Whifflet indicates that the estate stretched right across the alluvial plain from Coats House (at NS737650) to Coathill (Coithill 1591 RPC iv, p. 604), and east to Coatdyke (Coitdyke 1591 RPC iv, p. 604). Other places on the Coats’ estate, apart from Coats itself (and its affixes Over, Nether and Low), were Coatburn # (Coteburn 1545, RMS iii no. 3186), Coatmuir # (‘Coatsmuir or Muiryhall’ in NSA), Coat’s Wood # (NS730664), and Coatbank, still a street-name: and most pre-eminently Coatbridge (q.v.), i.e. bridge on the Coats estate.

CRAIGEND OMO S NS680662 2 80m

Craigend 1755 Roy

Mapped close to it on Roy is Craigfin #, which could possibly be G creag fionn, white crag; there is a Craigfin AYR, with its complementary Craigdow, creag dubh, nearby, but this one has no such contrastive pair. Craigend is a Sc formation, and thus more probably relates to Craighead of Camphlett # (1679 CRHC p. 83). Craigendmuir GLW lies just over 1km away over the Cardowan Moss, and was presumably the common grazing ground for Craigend.

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⁶⁴⁶ Black (1946) confirms the family had a barony in Perthshire.
⁶⁴⁷ Colt of Garturk was still the title of a subscriber to the Monkland Canal in the 1790s, according to Thomson (1980s).
⁶⁴⁸ By the late 18th century the family occupied Gartsherrie House north of the town, and it was in honour of a Captain Colt of that family that a Colt Terrace (NS733655) was named in the late 19th century.
⁶⁴⁹ Black (1946) does not support this.
CUILHILL  OMO S NS701649 1 70m

Cuilhill 1560s BATB p. 49
Coolhill 1590s Pont 34
Cuylehill 1638 BATB p. 273 [Also Coalehill]
Coalhill 1715 CRHC p. 8
Coolhill 1755 Roy
Cuilhill 1816 Forrest

This is possibly from an existing G simplex form *Cuil (G cuil, ‘corner, nook’, or G coille, ‘wood’) with Sc hill added later. Alternatively the name is Sc cool hill, the specific being a type of hat or cap (SND), perhaps applying to the hill’s shape. The name is retained only in Cuilhill Road.

CUPARHEAD  OMO S NS721638 1 80m

Couperhead 1755 Roy
Couperhead 1851 Robson
Cuparhead 1864 OS 1st edn.

Sc couper or coupar is a dealer in horses or cattle, or sometimes a cooper. This house was close to Souterhouse (q.v.), the home (and workplace) of a cobbler.

DALDOWIE  OMO S NS673618 1 20m

Daldwe 1521 Glas. Rent. p. 76
Deldowye 1529 Glas. Rent. p. 94
Dalldowy, Weyster 1539 Glas. Rent. p. 115
Daldwyre 1553 Glas. Rent. p. 149
Daldowe, Eister & Waster 1560s BATB p. 497
Daldowie, Eistir 1582 RMS v no. 452
Daldowie 1587 RMS v no. 1406
Dalduy, W. 1590s Pont 34
Daldavie-Westir 1598 RMS vi no. 818
Daldowte, Eistir 1599 RMS vi no. 939
Dalduy 1755 Roy
Daldowie House 1816 Forrest
Brit *dōl + Brit *dūβ or G dail + G dubh + G locational suffix (or, + duibhe)
‘Dark meadow, or meadow of darkness’ (dail dubhaidh, or, dail dhuibhe)
This is one of several dail-names on the lower Clyde – viz. Dalziel, Dalbeth, Dalsarf, Dalmarnock⁶⁵⁰ - and the word has the nuance of ‘riverside meadow or haugh’⁶⁵¹. Taylor (PNF5 Glossary) indicates that G dail is a loan word from Pictish or Brit *dol, of similar meaning: if this place was originally a Brit name, it may have later been Gaelicised. Today the name is linked in many local minds to a different kind of darkness, being the site of a crematorium. In the grounds of Daldowie is Chuckie Hill (NS675619), referring to Sc chuckie, ‘wheatear’ or more likely ‘pebble’.
Pronounced /dal'dʌɪ/ 

DEANBANK # OMO S NS718642 2 80m
Dene Bank & Denbank 1560s BATB p. 496-7
Deynebank 1563 Glas. Prot. no. 736 ['lands of Dundylvane and Deynebank ']
Denbank 1560s BATB
Deanebank 1587 RMS v no. 1307
Dumba[n]k 1590s Pont 34
Denebank 1607 RMS vi no. 1959
Denebank 1633 Ret. LAN no. 179
Deanbank 1638 BATB p. 273
Deanbank 1664 RMS xi no. 626
Dumbank 1755 Roy
Deanbank 1760 NLC Archives U1/18/26/1

Sc dene + Sc bank
Roy shows this lying immediately beside the Luggie Burn and it probably derives from Sc dene, ‘small valley’ (DOST). What is curious is how two map-makers Pont and Roy gave the first element as dum; perhaps they, or their informants, were influenced by the close proximity of Dundylvan and Drumpellier (Dumpelder in Pont). Until recently a special education facility called Deanbank School operated here: that the name survived from the 18th-century, neither Forrest nor the OS recording it, to become a late 20th-century school name, is testimony to the tenacity of names in local memory.

⁶⁵⁰ The last two listed contain the names of saints, which indicates both their antiquity and importance.
⁶⁵¹ BLITON.
This rather fine stone building was built around the 1820s, the 1822 reference being payment to the mason for construction. The name was created at that time; Forrest’s very detailed 1801 estate map has no trace of it, although the field and wooded area westwards, dropping into a low hollow, bore the name Drummoss Planting. The farm does not really stand on a druim or ridge, and probably took the drum element from nearby (prestigious) Drumpellier, on whose lands it was built, with Sc park ‘field’, used elsewhere on the same estate (e.g. Boghead Park).

**DRUMPELLIER**    OMO S NS705663 1 90m

*Dumpeleder* 1162 *RRS* i no. 198  
*Dunpeldre* 1165 x 1173 *RRS* ii no. 61  
*Dumpeleter* 1174 *Newb. Reg.* no. 28  
*Dunpeldre* 1215 *Newb. Reg.* no. 223 [‘et grangiam de Dunpeldre in Cludesdale’]  
*Dumpeletr* 1224 *Newb. Reg.* no. 122  
*Donpeldre* 1320 *Newb. Reg.* no. 201  
*Drumpender & Drumplear* 1560s *BATB* pp. 496 & 498  
*Drumpendar* 1587 *RMS* v no. 1307  
*Dunpelder* 1590s Pont 34  
*Drumpendare* 1602 *RMS* vi no. 1339  
*Dumpender* 1607 *RMS* vi no. 1932  
*Dunpelder* 1608 *RMS* vi no. 2133  
*Dumpeleder* 1616 *Ret. LAN* no. 110  
*Drumpeller* 1635 *NLC Archives U1/8/21/9/1*  
*Drumpelder* 1638 *BATB* p. 273 [Also Drumplear]  
*Dumpellier* 1755 Roy [Possibly Dunnpellier]  
*Drumpellier* 1816 Forrest  
*Drumpeller* 1864 OS 1st edn.  
*Drumpellier (House)* 1897 OS 2nd edn.
Brit *dīn + Brit *peleidîr [plural of *paladr]652
‘Fort of the spear-shafts’

There was another Dumpelder, now Traprain Law, in ELO653, which figured in medieval lore: allegedly the mother of St. Kentigern (patron saint of Glasgow) was hurled off the hill on her father’s orders654. There is the possibility that the name was simply one which occurred in two different places, in ELO and LAN, as toponyms do. Unlike ELO, there is no archaeological evidence of a fort here (RCAHMS records only a single cist655), and the topography of the hill on which it sits is that of a fairly gentle rise, with no outcrops of rock, the steepest slope (on the south) being a drop of c.18m over 250m (i.e. c.7-8%), so not a promising site for a fort. The monks of Newbattle Abbey in the east would have been very familiar with the name from ELO656, and when they built their grange in the Monklands, it is possible they transferred the name, distinguishing it from the eastern one as per the 1215 record. Durkan (1986, 293) appears to hint that David I, who gave the land to the monks, being ‘determined to forge a united land out of disparate regions’, may have pushed for this name linking east and west657. On the other hand, the 1162 charter delineating the lands given to the monks already contains the name, suggesting it pre-existed their settlement here. Drumpellier was classed a royal forest in the 13th century (McNeill and MacQueen, 1996, 200), where the landowners had exclusive rights to hunt, but this was “probably to ensure that their flocks of sheep were not disturbed by [other] baronial hunting parties.”

Watson (1926, 345) explained the shift of stress within the specific as follows: “In paladyr the stress fell on the penultimate syllable; -pelder, later -pellier, on the other hand, follows the Gaelic system of stressing the first syllable.”; he remarks elsewhere (421) that dün and drum are sometimes confused, which would account for the change in the generic. It is interesting how the old and new forms overlapped from the late-16th to the early-17th

652 Sic BLITON, under paladr.
653 OSA (vol. 11, p. 84) for Prestonkirk parish notes: “the only considerable hill in the parish is Traprane Law, formerly called Dun-pender”; Blaeu maps it as Dunpendylraw.
654 Watson (1926, 345). He also says that “. . ‘Mons Dunpelder’ was one of seven sites on which Saint Monenna planted her churches.”
655 ID 45793.
656 Newbattle lies in Midlothian, but Traprain Law is clearly visible from it, and more importantly the Abbey owned the land round it (e.g. Newb. Reg. no. 97, which mentions Dunpeldre and Suythale [South Hailes]). Durkan (1986, 294) says that in Bishop Jocelin’s time, with him as witness, “Newbattle acquired pasture-land in South Hailes beside Dunpelder”.
657 Durkan (1986, 293): “Dunpelder, the key point in Newbattle’s Monkland, is suspiciously like Dunpelder (later Traprain Law when the name of a nearby village was transferred to the hill) in the life of Kentigern’s mother . . .”
centuries. In 1735 the land was bought by ‘Tobacco Lord’ Andrew Buchanan, who built the House and surrounded it with ‘Pleasure Grounds’ – and one can imagine he preferred the French-seeming form of the name. The shift from Drumpeller to Drumpellier, on maps at least, seems to have taken place in the later 19th century; the local pronunciation sometimes remains as Drumpeller.

The name is now applied to territory greater than the original building, or its grounds (now Drumpellier Golf Club), to Drumpellier Country Park, whose centrepiece (properly Lochend Loch) is locally known as Drumpellier Loch.

Pronounced /drʌmpəˈlɪər/, sometimes /drʌmpəˈlɪər/

**DUNBETH**

OMO S NS736654 1 95m

*South Raw* 1837 NLC Archives U9/170 ‘Plan of Coats and Sunnyside’ [‘Road to South Raw’ marked at west end of modern Dunbeth Avenue]

*Dunbeth or Raw* 1846 ['Farm known as Dunbeth or Raw'; rental agreement NLC Archives]

*South Raw* 1848 NLC Archives U9/0401 ['Plan showing Clyde Iron Cos. Workings in part of Raw Lands’]

*Dunbeth* 1859 NLC Archives U8/03/01 [Roup roll of crops growing at Dunbeth farm]

*Dunbeith* 1864 Miller p. 112

*Dunbeth* 1864 OS 1st edn.

This name now applies to a district of Coatbridge, and appears to stem from the name of a building (perhaps named after Dunbeath SUT) that stood alone on what is now Dunbeth Avenue: there is certainly no evidence of a *dùn* here, nor of earlier forms of this name. The directors of Bairds of Gartsherrie ironworks owned most of this area – Gartsherrie Church and Academy were built in the early 1840s - and were laying out what became a company town of fine houses and churches (Drummond 1982, 32-36); in that context Dunbeth was a more euphonious name than Raw.

**DUNDYVAN**

OMO S NS729646 1 70m

*Dundyvene* 1545 RMS iii no. 3186

*Dundivyane & Dundivane* 1560s BATB p. 496-7

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658 Sic, in Forrest’s 1801 map of the estate.

659 Cf. Montpellier, Hérault, southern France.
Brit *dīn* + Brit *duśīn*, or G *dīn* + G *dimain*  
‘Deep fort, or waste ground fort’

The form of this name is remarkably consistent over the years: and whilst there is no archaeological evidence for a *dūn*, the site is beside the Luggie Burn, at a stream bend which may have afforded sufficient protection for a fort. There is a lost name *Drumdyuane* in FIF, the specific of which Taylor (PNF1) suggests is OG *dimain* ‘useless or uncultivated ground’, which might be appropriate: and it is an element that seems to occur elsewhere – Dundivyayn # near Galston, Drumdiven near Methven, Drumdivan by Tain, and another by Cawdor. Wilkinson (2002, 142) whilst discussing river-names with the element *Devon*, has suggested *en passant* that Dundivyane could preserve what he says is Welsh *dyfn*, ‘deep, dense’. The name of the adjacent stream, the Luggie Burn, being Brit, might strengthen this possibility, the ‘deep’ referring to the cleft cut by the stream. Watson (1926, 372-3) discusses a number of names in Lothian (listed under Paddochan below) which he derives from W. [i.e. Brit] *par-ddwfn*, the second element meaning ‘deep’.

Pronounced /dʌn'daɪvən/

**DUNGEONHILL**  OMO S NS683657 1 85m

*Dungeonhile* 1528 Glas. Rent. p. 90

*Dungeonhill* 1659 *Ane Roole* [*‘Johne Baird, heritor of ane half merk land callit Dungeonhill’*]

*Dungeonhill* 1684 Knox, 1921, 15 [Quoting names sought for Covenanting, including ‘James Baird of Dungeonhill’]

*Dungeonhill* 1755 Roy

*Dungeonhill* 1816 Forrest
There is no castle or historical feature (i.e. G dùn) here; whilst Sc dungeon ‘a person of great learning’ was first attested mid-18\textsuperscript{th}-century (although place-names can carry an element before being recorded in the lexicon). The appearance of the apparent genitival form in 1659 might suggest the surname Dunion.

**DYKEHEAD**  
OMO S NS698640  1 70m

_Dykehead_ 1755 Roy  
_Dykehead_ 1816 Forrest

One of two of this name on Roy, the other now lost, from Sc dyke, ‘low wall made of stones, turf, etc., serving as an enclosure’ (SND); it may be related to the lost name Dikie # in Monkland parish (1560s BATB p. 498). It is also part of a remarkable cluster of ten names all containing the element head, in the sense of ‘upper end of’: just north of the Luggie before it joins the North Calder, we have from east to west, Mosshead # (Roy), Bankhead (Roy), Woodhead, Braehead, Lonehead #, another lost Dykehead #, Avenuehead #, Muirhead, and Burnhead #.

**EASTERHOUSE**  
OMO S NS682653  1 95m

_Er. House_ 1755 Roy  
_Eastern Houses_ 1765 TE9/37 p. 109 [‘Old land of Camflet commonly called the Eastern houses’]  
_Easterhouse_ 1816 Forrest

Now a Glasgow peripheral housing estate, nationally-known for its social problems and almost a by-word for urban deprivation, it began onomastically as one of a humble trio with Netherhouse and Westerhouse, in an area earlier known as Conflats (see Camphlett). As affixes, they are unusual in that the generic is house, a rather simple term and to that extent intriguing, although indeed Netherhouse’s (q.v.) differed both in 1725 and in 1816.

**ELLISMUIR**  
OMO S NS686634  1 55m

_Yellowmuir_ 1755 Roy  
_Islamuir_ 1816 Forrest  
_Ellismuir_ 1864 OS 1st edn.
It seems doubtful if this has anything to do with the surname Ellis which is not especially common in this area. Whilst ‘yellow’ is an unusual colour for place-names in Sc, it is paired with nearby Blackyards (q.v.) and is, on Roy, on the edge of a moorland area where the yellow-flowered broom grows.

FASKINE

OMO S NS761631 1 70m

Foscane 1545 RMS iii no. 3186
Foskane 1557 Glas. Prot. no. 350
Fiskane 1560s BATB p. 498
Foskan 1590s Pont 34
Sostrane (Foskane?) 1602 RMS vi no. 1339
Foscane 1603 RMS vi no. 1603
Fascane 1638 BATB p. 273
Foscam 1645 RMS ix no. 1586
Fascan 1684 Miller (1864, 93)
Faskine 1790 Act of Geo. III, 30, c.73, re Monkland Canal [With Forth & Clyde]
Faskine 1816 Forrest

This may represent G fasgaidhean, ‘shelters, refuges, or pens for beasts’. McCabe (1992) suggests G fo sgath, ‘under shade’, rather inappropriate to a site on a south-facing slope on the banks of the North Calder. The location may however be apt for the ‘shelter’ etymology, protected from northerly and easterly winds. There is also the possibility of a derivation from the G noun fasgan, ‘winnow, sieve’, perhaps connected to its favourable agricultural situation.

FULLARTON

OMO S NS638627 1 10m

? Foulerton 1424 CSSR ii p. 45 [Alexander de Foulerton]
Fullartoun, Wester Carmyll alias 1546 Glas. Rent. p. 131
Foulartou(n) 1590s Pont 34
Fullertoune 1659 Ane Roole
Fullertoun 1755 Roy
Fullerton 1816 Forrest
Fullarton 1864 OS 1st edn.

660 There are no Ellis names listed in the Glasgow Rentals, for example.
? pn Fowler + Sc toun
‘Fowler’s or F tutorials farmstead’
Black (1946) says there was a Johannes de Foulartoun holding a tenement in Glasgow in 1487, possibly a descendant of Alexander of the 1424 record. What is unusual is that it is only the only toun name in the AOS preceded by an apparent family name but lacking the genitival medial s, and it thus may be an occupation name (i.e. a fowler, or fullar) rather than a family name; there are three other places named Fullarton in Scotland, and it is not clear which one the 1424 record refers to.

GARGUNNOCHIE

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</table>

Blacklands on the east]
| Gunnie Cottage     | 1864       | OS 1st edn.                   |
| Gunnie             | 1868       | Kiltongue Coal Works map      |

G gart + ? fn Finnnan

There is a similarity between the earliest form’s generic and the modern form of Kirkgunzeon KCB (Kirkwynnin c.1200) which Watson (1926, 165) attributes to a Welsh [i.e. Brit] form, Finnen, for the bishop Findbarr of Moyville who was some time at Whithorn. McNiven (2007) suggests the personal name Finnan for Gartwhinzean KNR (old forms include Gartquhinzeanis). For a century the waste iron slag from the nearby Gartsherrie furnaces was tipped here round the clock, burying it deeply: now burials of a human kind take place, as it became the site of a new municipal graveyard, called

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661 See Part One, section 7.1.a for discussion of occupation ethonyms.
Coltswood Cemetery, so investigating the topography is impossible. The name *Gunnie* is still known locally, as are “The Slaggies”.

**GARNHEATH** OMO V NS710655 1 80m

*Garnhigh Planting & Garnhigh Moss Planting* 1801 Forrest

*Garnheath Cottage* 1864 OS 1st edn. [Also *Garnheath Wood*]

G *gart* + G *an* + ?

The lack of old forms, and the apparently English specifics *high* or *heath*, place a question mark beside the authenticity of this name. However this spot is right at the heart of *gart*-name country and perhaps *gart na h-àth* (OG *áith*) ‘field of the kiln’ is possible (cf. Badenheath KTL).

**GARTAE#** OMO S NS7065 2 80m

*Gartia* (perhaps *Gartea*) 1755 Roy

*Gartae Park* 1801 Forrest

*Gartae Park* 1803 Drumpellier Papers U1 38/8/1(1) ['All and whole that part of the lands of Rinns called *Gartae Park*']

G *gart* + ?

This might represent G *gart* with a locational suffix -*aìdh*, meaning ‘at the farm place’; or the specific could be G *taigh*, ‘house’. An 1801 map (RHP4058) shows a neighbouring field apparently in bizarre anagrammatic form, *Argate*, re-appearing 1836 as *Argate-End*.

**GARTCLOSS** OMO S NS710672 1 80m

*Gartloss* 1628 CRHC p.10

*Gartloss* 1755 Roy

*Gartcloss* 1816 Forrest

*Gartclose* 1829 NLC Archives U3/2/01

G *gart* + ? G *los* or ? G *clois*

‘Tail, or marsh-weed, enclosure’ (*gart los* or *gart cloise*)

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[662] Drumpellier Papers U1/18/28/1; also in U1/18/32/1(18) as *Argot*. 
Given the paucity of forms, one would have to go for the earliest records, and thus the ‘tail, end or foot’ suggestion rather than the ‘marsh-weed’ one (cf. Gartclash KTL); it lies at the eastern end of the drumlin on which sits Woodend Farm, from where a ‘tail’ of dry land pokes out into surrounding mossy ground. *Los* is classed obsolete in Dwelly, but was attested in OG.

**GARTGILL** OMO S NS718669 1 85m

*Gairtgell* 1654 Argyll Sasines ii no. 853

*Gartgill* 1755 Roy

*Garthgill* 1797 Horse Tax Records 1797-1798 (vol. 10)

*Gargill* 1816 Forrest

*Gargill* 1829 NLC Archives U3/2/01

*Gartgill* 1864 OS 1st edn.

G *gart* + G *geal* or ? G *coille*

‘White enclosure, or wood enclosure’

Bannerman (1996) opted for G *coille*, ‘wood’ as the specific; however, the oldest form might support G *geal*, ‘white, pale’, as would the retention of the medial letter *g* throughout the forms.

**GARTListon** OMO S NS727677 1 110m

*Gartlusken & Gartluskane* 1560s BATB pp. 496 & 498

*Gartluscan* 1571 Glas. Prot. no. 1026

*Gartlusken* 1587 RMS v no. 1307

*Gartluskan* 1590s Pont 34

*Gartluscan* 1601 Ret. LAN no. 26

*Gartluscan* 1602 RMS vi no. 1339

*Gartloskin* 1755 Roy

*Gartliskin* 1816 Forrest

*Gartluscane* 1829 NLC Archives U3/2/01

*Gardiston* 1864 OS 1st edn.

*Gartliston* 1895 OS 2nd edn.

G *gart* + G *losgann*

? ‘Toad enclosure’ (*gart losgainn*)
This farm sits on top of a low hill well away from boggy ground or streams, and it is although it is far from toads’ usual aqueous haunts, they can live further away from water (than frogs), only returning there for breeding; there is another Gartloskan in Kintyre. Another possibility is G luasgan, ‘rocking, shaking’ which motion refer to a cradle, and thus perhaps the outline of the hill on which it sits. Pronounced /gart’liston/

**GARTSHERRIE** OMO S NS721663 1 100m

*Gartschary* 1553 RSS iv no. 2322  
*Gartcharrie* 1559 RMS iv no. 1354  
*Gartscharie* 1560s BATB  
*Gartscharie* 1560s BATB p. 498 [Also p. 496, *Garthery* [*Gartchery*, SRO, Vol. b; *Gartscharie EUL fo 5r*]]

*Gartscharry-manis* 1587 RMS v no. 1307  
*Gartshary mains* 1590s Pont 34  
*Gartscharie1593 RMS v no. 2309*  
*Gartscharraymains* 1602 RMS vi no. 1339  
*Garthcharie-maynis* 1603 RMS vi no. 1415  
*Garscharie* 1613 RMS vii no. 964  
*Gartscharie-Maynes* 1629 Ret. LAN no. 164  
*Gartscherie* 1668 CRHC p. 47  
*Gartshairie* 1683 Ret. LAN no. 358  
*Gartshery* 1755 Roy  
*Gartsherrie* 1816 Forrest  
*Gartsherrie* 1829 NLC Archives U3/2/01

G gart + G searrach

‘Colt enclosure’ (*gart searraich*)

This was an important settlement in the area, being situated on one of the larger low hills in this otherwise boggy country, and was probably a significant farm, perhaps breeding horses. In the 17th century, it was large enough to rent out land within it – the name *Craigis-Maling* appears in the 1603 RMS record (‘20 sol. terrarum in tenandria de Gartscharie vocatas lie Craigis-maling’). Gartsherrie was the only one among the tight cluster of a dozen gart-names in this corner shown on Roy’s 1755 map as having enclosures of hedges or trees, a sign of relative affluence. Just before the industrial revolution, as recorded by Forrest’s 1816 map, the wealth of the estate can be judged by
the presence of Gartsherrie House, a *Little Gartsherrie*, and a Townhead farm. The name however was better known for much of the 19th and 20th centuries for the huge Gartsherrie Ironworks developed by the Bairds (who, as *nouveaux riches*, then bought Gartsherrie House). The site of the ironworks lay just east of the estate, and at one point is said to have been the biggest iron producer in Europe; the site is now re-occupied as Gartsherrie Container Base. The name is struggling to survive, other than in the container base and its hodonym: the former estate is now simply Townhead (a post-war social housing area); of the two Gartsherrie-named schools, one, Gartsherrie Academy (built by Baird in 1843 to educate his employees’ children, now a set of private flats) has become Academy Place to the Post Office; and the other, Gartsherrie Primary, built beside the ironworks by Coatbridge Burgh in late Victorian times, closed in 2010. Even Gartsherrie Church, built by the Bairds in 1843, beside the Academy, as the first church in town, lost its name a few years ago when other congregations merged to create New St. Andrews Church.

Pronounced /gartʃərri/
Gartverie 1587 RMS v no. 1307
Gartverie-mos 1593 RMS v no. 2309
Gartuir 1590s Pont 34
Gartory 1654 Blaeu
Gartverie 1601 Ret. LAN no. 26
Gartverie 1602 RMS vi no. 1339
Garverie 1607 RMS vi no. 1959
Garverie 1639 RMS ix no. 928
Gartverie 1683 Ret. LAN no. 358
Gartvirie 1692 Ret. LAN no. 404
Gartweerie 1797 Horse Tax Records 1797-1798 (vol. 10)
Garvirie 1816 Forrest
Garverie 1829 NLC Archives U3/2/01
Gartverrie 1864 OS 1st edn.

G gart + ? G férach or ? G fiaraidh
Bannerman (1996) gives the same suggested etymology for this name as he did for
Gartferry GLW, viz. OG férach, ‘grassy’ [ScG feurach]. However, G fiaraidh, ‘slanting,
twisted, crooked’ might be more appropriate both for the specific’s vowel as pronounced
(below), and for the terminal ie / y. It is perhaps relevant that it is overlooked by Cromlet
NMO (q.v.) whose specific is G crom, ‘crooked’.
Pronounced /gartˈvirɪ/
— *Lonehead, Burntmuir, Lavrockhill* and *Gartae* (q.v.). Although the name might appear to be based on a personal name Gilmour, the recorded forms lack the genitival *s* that would attest to that. There was a *Moss Gill* # CAD, of similar import.

**GREENEND** OMO S NS7466643 1 80m

- **Greenend** 1755 Roy
- **Greenend** 1816 Forrest

The existence of a lost Greenhead # (Roy) about 1km away, south-east on the slopes of Cairnhill, suggests that the first element is a noun, Sc *green*, ‘sward of grass’, rather than an adjective; -*end* in the AOS has the sense of ‘below’ (discussed in Part One, section 7.2.a), which would pair with Greenhead. Across town, Greenhill, first recorded 1864, was a farm named perhaps for colour contrast with nearby Redraw # (see Raw below): Greenhill is now the name of a housing estate and primary school.

**HAGGMILL** OMO S NS7419642 1 65m

- **Hagges** 1543 RMS iii no. 2937 ['terras de Hagges’]
- **Hagmylne** 1545 RMS iii no. 3186 ['*Hagmylne* super aquam de Luggy propre ly *Langlone’]

- **Haggs** 1550 Laing Chrs. p. 116
- **Hagmylne** 1560s *BATB* p. 497 [*Haggis & Hagmylne*]
- **Haggis** 1582 RMS v no. 468
- **Hagmylne** 1587 RMS v no. 1307 ['*Haggis cum lie Hagmylne’]
- **Hagges** 1590s Pont 34
- **Hag-myln* 1602 RMS vi no. 1339 ['*Haggis cum molendino lie Hag-myln*']
- **Hagis** 1617 Ret. *LAN* no. 110 [Also ‘*Hagmylne* situato super aquam de Luggy’]
- **Hag-myln* 1635 RMS ix no. 264
- **Hagges** 1654 Blaeu
- **Millhouse** 1755 Roy
- **Mill** 1816 Forrest
- **Grain mill** 1864 OS 1st edn.

en *Hagg + SSE mill*

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A common Scots place-name from *laverock*, 'skylark'.

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There are two locations in OMO where this name applied at different times: the NGR and records above refer to a location on the Luggie Burn - the modern road here crossing the Luggie is Mill Brae; however, there was also a late-named Haggmill on the North Calder\textsuperscript{664}, also now gone, but with the name retained in two local hodonyms. The name *Haggs* was, until the early 18\textsuperscript{th} century, applied to the lands latterly named Rosehall (q.v. below), on the North Calder. Sc *hag*, sometimes *hagge*, has several meanings implying cutting or notching (e.g. a chasm, pit\textsuperscript{665}), and is quite common as a place-name element: the ‘notch’ here may be that cut by the two watercourses, Luggie and Calder. While there is little doubt about the form *hagg*, the mill location is more problematic since the two recorded are almost 3km apart. The contradiction is resolved by the full text of the 1617 record which reads, in translation:

“Alexander Hamilton, heir of John Hamilton of Hagis – in the lands of Easter Garturk named Brewlandis [i.e. on the Calder] - with the grain mill named Hagmyyne situated on the Luggie water, with the thirled multures of the lands of Drumpelder . . .”

Thus at that time the estate of Haggs appeared to stretch from the Calder to the Luggie, on which latter stood the *Hagmyyne* whose forms are listed above, but when subsequently a mill was built on the Calder (a more powerful river), it became the estate’s successor *Haggmill*.

**HALLHILL**

OMO S NS6865 2 50m

*Hawhyle* 1540 *Glas. Rent.* p. 116

*Halhill* 1556 *Glas. Rent.* p. 163 [*‘three pund land of Halhill’*]

*Halhill* 1590s *Pont* 34

*Halhill* 1638 *BATB* p. 273

*Hallhill* 1755 *Roy*

*Hallhill, East & West* 1816 *Forrest*

Sc *haw, hall* + Sc *hill*

‘Hill by the big house’.

The first recorded form points at the traditional Sc pronunciation (as *ha’*) of *hall*, ‘a large spacious building’.


\textsuperscript{665} ‘notch’, ‘pit or break in a moss’, ‘portion of a wood marked off for cutting.’ (DOST).
HEATHERYKNOWE OMO S NS694656 1 80m

Heddrieknow 1667 CRHC p. 75
Heathry Knowe 1755 Roy
Heatheryknowe 1816 Forrest

A low hill or knowe sporting heather, this is close to Commonhead (Common, Roy), both names suggesting poor land suited to rough grazing. The OS Geological Survey drift map indicates a stretch of sands and gravels here, differing from the boulder clays and tills over most of the area. The name Haining #666 (Forrest) on lower ground, from Sc hain, ‘to enclose with a fence or wall’ (DOST), suggests the lower land was by contrast suitable for cultivation. Heatherbell is a late name (first mapped 1910) applied to a rail junction.

HILLHEAD OMO S NS766637 1 130m

Hillhead 1755 Roy
Hillhead 1816 Forrest

This is a precise if prosaic description, at the meeting point of three roads (from Cairnhill, Petersburn and Calderbank) which all rise up to it. It may be the same place as Craehead of Fascan, (perhaps a corruption of Craighead) documented in 1684 as the home of William Kirkwood667, sought in the crackdown on Covenanting.

HOLLANDHURST OMO S NS728658 1 90m

Hollynghirst 1560s BATB p. 496
Holenehirst 1577 RMS v no. 1307
Holmkrist 1590s Pont 34
Holinehurst 1603 RMS vi 1415
Holmhirst 1629 Ret. LAN no. 164
Holmhirst 1683 Ret. LAN no. 358
Hollinbush 1755 Roy
Hollandhirst 1816 Forrest
Hollinhirst 1829 NLC Archives U3/2/01
Hollandhurst Road modern hodonym

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666 See 1677 entry under Conflatts above, for possible name Hanyngyett, i.e. the gate into Haining.
667 Miller (1864, 93).
Sc hollin + Sc hirst
‘Holly-covered piece of bare ground by stream’
Sc hollin can also occur as hollan, hollen and Holland, which accounts for some of the variation in forms here. The site, beside the Gartsherrie Burn, is now buried beneath a container base, but the name lives on in a street-name.

KENMUIR OMO S NS660621 1 10m
Kenmor’ 1242 Glas. Reg. i no. 180
Kenmure 1560s BATB p. 498
Kenmure 1582 RMS v no. 464
Kenmure, & Over Kenmure 1587 RMS v no. 1406
Kenmoir 1590s Pont 34
Kenmuir, & South Kenmuir 1697 Ret. LAN no. 437
Kenmuir 1755 Roy
Kenmuir 1816 Forrest

G ceann + G mòr
The 13th-century form suggests G ceann mòr, ‘big head’, in the sense of ‘head of’, or ‘above’, something (e.g. a wood). Ken- in Scottish place-names is a common Anglicisation of ceann, as in Kenmore PER; Hooker’s Gazetteer contains at least 8 instances of Kenmore, all in the Highlands or Galloway; and a similar number of Kenmuir, in the same strong G-speaking areas, which suggests that muir was a re-interpretation of mòr.

KILGARTH OMO S NS716676 1 90m
Kilgarth 1560s BATB pp. 496 & 498 [Also Killyart]
Kilgart 1587 RMS v no. 1307
Gilgarth 1593 RMS v no. 2328
Gilgart 1602 RMS vi no. 1339
Kilgarth 1603 RMS vi no. 1415
Kilgarth 1615 Ret. LAN no. 100
Kilyaird 1638 BATB p. 274
Kailyard 1755 Roy
Kailyards 1797 Horse Tax Records 1797-1798 (vol. 10)
Keilgarth 1816 Forrest
Killgarth 1829 NLC Archives U3/2/01
? G coille + G gart, or Sc gill + Sc garth
‘Wood farm’, or ‘marsh-garth’ (coille gairt)
There is no church here to justify an etymology in cill, ‘church’, so coille ‘wood’ is more likely. However the variability of the first element, and the persistent th ending of the second, could suggest a Sc formation, from gill, ‘marshy ground’ (see Gilmourneuk above) and garth, ‘enclosure, yard’ (DOST). Toponyms containing garth can be found both in G form (e.g. Tulligarth CLA, Auchengarth AYR) and Sc form (e.g. Hartsgarth ROX, Allergarth ROX), as well as in the northern isles where, frequent in the simplex form Garth, it derives from ON. There is an intriguing resemblance of the name’s elements with those of the nearby Gartgill (q.v.).

KIRKWOOD

Kirkwood 1545 RMS iii no. 3186
Kirkwood 1582 RMS v no. 468
Kirkwoode 1587 RMS v no. 1307
Kirkwood 1590s Pont 34
Kirkwoode 1602 RMS vi no. 1339
Kirkwood 1645 RMS ix no. 1586
Kirkwood 1755 Roy
Kirkwood 1816 Forrest

Sc kirk + Sc wuid
‘Church wood’
This takes its name from the proximity of Old Monkland Kirk, and perhaps also from the kirk’s ownership of the woodland. Forrest’s map shows Woodhead # just north of the kirk, and Kirkwood farm itself about 800m north on the slopes to the Luggie Burn. Just across the Luggie lay Woodneuk #(Woodnuick 1665 Ret. LAN no. 295), whose location is outlined in 1664 in RMS xi no. 626 as “between the lands of Deanbank on east, water called Bishopburne on west, lands of Kirkwood on south, lands of Drumpellar on north.”; and a farm Woodlands # lay on the slopes down to the Calder, to the south of the kirk. OS 1st edn. shows Woodhead as in Forrest, but maps a newer Kirkwood on the crest of the ridge of high ground (while the smaller, and perhaps original, Luggie-side one is also shown and named, probably displaced by the new colliery just beside it); it also shows a Woodside House (c.NS719640) further up the Luggie. The Luggie’s gorge here was and
still is naturally home to tree cover so the original ‘wood’ could have been an extension of this.

**LANGLOAN**

OMO S NS721646 1 80m

*Langlon* 1590s Pont 34

*Langlon* 1607 RMS vi no. 1932

*Langlone* 1608 RMS vi no. 2133

*Langholme (vel Langlone)* 1615 RMS vii no. 1325

*Langlone* 1755 Roy

*Langlone* 1801 Forrest

*Langloan* 1816 Forrest

Sc *lang* + Sc *loan*

‘Long lane’

A *loan* was originally a grassy lane round or between fields, for moving cattle; on Forrest’s 1801 map, there are several barely 1km west, mapped as ‘Common Loan’. This long loan however probably has the later urban meaning of ‘lane’, where a row of cottages stood by the main road from Glasgow to Edinburgh.

**LANGMUIR**

OMO S NS702643 1 70m

*Langmuir* 1755 Roy

*Lang-muir* 1801 Forrest

*Langmuir* 1816 Forrest

Sc *lang* + Sc *muir*

‘Long moor’.

This lay, in 1801, beside a set of narrow parallel fields in the old run-rig style (see extract under Bargeddie above), and there may well have been just such a long strip of moor to generate the name.

**LAWHILL**

OMO S NS7263 2 50m

*Lawhill* 1755 Roy

MacArthur (1890, 99) had this suggestion:
“Some 30 years ago while a number of workmen were trenching a field on the Rosehall estate, which still bears the ominous [sic] name of Lawhill Field, they came on two or three stone coffins containing human bones. It was considered at that time that in days of yore the field of Lawhill had been a place where criminals were executed, hence the name.”

Whether criminals would have had the posthumous privilege of a coffin (let alone a stone one) seems doubtful; it more likely stems from Sc adjective law. ‘low, small’ (DOST).

**LAWSHILL**

OMO S NS6762 2 50m

Lawshil 1590s Pont 34
Lawis hil 1654 Blaeu
Lasshill 1755 Roy

It is unlikely to be based on the Sc law, ‘hill’, since it is quite outwith the distribution zone for law (Drummond 2007b, 89-91). More likely, as indicated by Pont’s genitival form, it is (the surname) Law’s hill – Black (1946) says Law was a common name in the Glasgow area.

**LOCHEND**

OMO S NS707665 1 805m

Lochend 1755 Roy [Also Lochend Loch]
Lochend 1816 Forrest
Lochend 1829 NLC Archives U3/2/01 [Also Lochend Loch]
Lochend 1864 OS 1st edn.

Roy’s map shows a road leading out from Glasgow to Lochwood – i.e. the Bishop’s residence – then on across an isthmus between bogs to terminate at Lochend, there being extensive mosses to its east. It could be the ‘end’ of the bishop’s forest, or of the road to it, although in the AOS -end usually signifies below. Alternatively, since the western end of the bishop’s lands and forests (discussed under Lochwood below) appears to be Craigend, and the northern end appears to be Woodend, perhaps they were a linked group of three, referring to the loch-end, the craig-end and the wood-end of the forest. Lochend Loch is sometimes locally known as Drumpellier Loch, being in that eponymous country park.

**LOCHWOOD**

OMO S NS693666 1 95m

668 That woodland continued this far east is suggested by the Roy name Roundtreehill, (Rowentreehill in Forrest) at c. NS701665.
Lochwood 1536 Glas. Prot. no. 1264
Loichtwood 1550 Glas. Prot. no. 22
Lochwode 1587 RMS v no. 1406
Lochwood 1590s Pont 34
Lochwode 1629 Ret. LAN no. 162
Lochwood 1693 Ret. LAN no. 413
Lochwood 1755 Roy
Lochwood 1816 Forrest
Lochwood 1829 NLC Archives U3/2/01

Sc loch + Sc wuid
‘Wood at the loch’
Lochwood was the country seat of the bishops of Glasgow, and hence that name is recorded frequently from the 16th century on – although Durkan (1986, 281) says that “the episcopal manor at Lochwood . . . [was] first mentioned in 1325.” The site is on a ridge, with Bishop Loch to the north and swampy ground south. Durkan says that the manor had two woodland hunting reserves (hence the wood element of the name) as well as the fishing “lowis” (i.e. Sc lowis, ‘lochs’, plural – perhaps Lochend and Woodend Lochs, 1km east, were included in the property). Roy’s map shows the swamp to the south, and the extensive planting of trees round the house down to the lochside, as well as the road leading back into Glasgow. It may have been the bishops’ residence, but in the early 19th century it was a high priest of the new heavy industry who was in residence, in the person of William Baird669, one of the brothers whose rapidly-expanding Gartsherrie ironworks was set to make the family’s fortunes.

MAINHILL

OMO S NS694642 1 85m
Mayn Hyle 1529 Glas. Rent. p. 95
Mayn Hylle 1535 Glas. Rent. p. 106
Mainehill 1554 Glas. Rent. p. 154
Maynhill 1560s BATB p. 498
Mainhill 1755 Roy
Mainhill 1816 Forrest

669 NLC Archives U3/2/02, a feu plan of Sunnyside, owned by “William Baird Esq. of Lochwood.”
CRHC records the death of a John Mayne of Conflat [nearby] in 1616, and possibly –
given the spelling of the surname and the place-name – this was his land. Normally such a
form would have the genitival medial s, but that might cause confusion with Sc Mains,
‘principal farm on an estate).

MEADOWLANDS   OMO S NS709633 1 45m

Meadowlands 1816 Forrest
Meadowlands 1864 OS 1st edn.

This is a gently sloping spot on the right bank of the North Calder, close to Old Monkland
Kirk, and perhaps part of the original glebe lands: Robson’s 1851 map shows a small field
at NS717632 as Minister’s Glebe, perhaps the remains of it.

MERRYSTON       OMO S NS726649 1 75m

Marrieston 1801 Forrest
Marystown (Maryston) 1802 RHP44334
Merryston 1816 Forrest
Merriston Farm 1829 NLC Archives U3/2/01
Merriston House 1851 Robson

It would be tempting to connect this name with James Merry, the famous coal- and iron-
master whose firm Merry & Cunningham was (by 1840) the 3rd largest ironworks in
Britain at nearby Dundyvan, and later MP for the Falkirk Burghs. It would be a false
temptation: he was born in 1805, four years after the first record. There may be a
connection with the name Maryston # OMO (Marys Town 1816 Forrest) situated 5km
westwards, also on the banks of the Monkland Canal; the OSNB noted a (perhaps
eponymous) Mary’s Well nearby. Thomson (1980s, 29) suggests it was (originally)
Maryston, but; “. . . changed presumably [due to] the result of mispronunciation by the
Irish RC section of the population⁶⁷⁰ and of confusion with James Merry”⁶⁷¹: while Miller
(1864, 2) confirms that the houses here are “locally known as Maryston Square . . .”

MOUNT VERNON   OMO S NS658630 1 30m

⁶⁷⁰ Locally, words with /e/ sound in Sc, often are pronounced /ё/.
⁶⁷¹ However, the 1816 / 1829 records occur before he was famous.
Admiral Edward Vernon (1684-1757) was a famous Royal Navy hero, for his exploits against the Spaniards. Originally called Windyedge (q.v.), there is some dispute as to whether it was re-named by Glasgow merchant Robert Boyd buying the property in 1741, or by the subsequent purchaser ‘tobacco lord’ George Buchanan in 1756, but the appearance on Roy 1755 supports the former’s claim. The eponymous Mount Vernon in Virginia, USA, was named by Washington’s grandfather Augustine in 1742 after a request from his son Lawrence to do so, in honour of the said Admiral, under whom he fought at the battle of Cartagena de Indias in 1741. It later became the home of Washington, first US President after the War of Independence, but of course it was also a tobacco plantation, and was probably named after not the hero but the place. If Boyd (or Buchanan) had named it directly after Vernon, as opposed to the place, why would they have chosen mount as generic, since this element was not then part of the local toponymicon? There is a Mount Vernon Avenue in Coatbridge’s Drumpellier, built on land latterly sold by the Buchanans.

MUIRHEAD OMO S NS680634 1 60m

Muirhead 1816 Forrest
Muirhead 1864 OS 1st edn.

This is one of 9 occurrences of this name in the AOS: it stood on a ridge of higher ground, above the eponymous moor. Onomastically and geographically it may relate to nearby Muirside, which had an earlier record (Roy): it is also one of the large cluster of head names discussed under Dykehead above. The name now applies c.700m west to a housing estate where Muirside once stood, the latter now represented by a street-name.

NETHERHOUSE OMO S NS691651 1 70m

Nethyr Hous 1557 Glas. Rent. p. 166 ['land of Conflat callit the Nethyr Hous']

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672 http://www.baillieston-history.co.uk/page5.html
673 As indeed did many Americans, because it is a common place-name in the USA – e.g. in Westchester County, NY.
674 Mount Florida, Glasgow, was only first recorded in the early 19th century.
675 Shown as c. 208’ on the OS 1st edn., on a ridge within the 200’ contour: the past tense is used, because a housing estate covers the land.
From Sc \textit{nether}, ‘lower’, it was one of a trio with Easterhouse and Westerhouse which developed on the area earlier known as \textit{Conflats} (later \textit{Camphlett} q.v.). The 1816 record might have resulted from a temporary generic substitution from nearby –\textit{town} names like Marys Town #, Swinton and Baillieston; and the brief 1725 appearance as \textit{Netheryett} (from Sc \textit{yett}, ‘gate’) indicates that the generic was always a little insecure.

**OLD MONKLAND** \ OMO S NS718633 1 95m

\textit{Le Munkland} 1323 Newb. Reg. no. 204

\textit{Munkland K[irk]} 1590s Pont 34

\textit{Monkland} 1602 RMS vi no. 1339 [‘in liberium baroniam de Monkland’]

\textit{Old Monkland Kirk} 1755 Roy

\textit{Old Monkland} 1816 Forrest

Discussed in the Introduction, the specific \textit{Old} refers to the fact that this was the original parish church of Monkland before the parish was split in 1640 into OMO and NMO. The name now applies to an estate immediately east of the kirk.

**PADDOCHAN** \ # \ OMO S NS710643 1 70m

\textit{Podochane} 1545 RMS iii no. 3186

\textit{Potdothwan \& Patequhen} 1560s \textit{BATB} pp. 496 & 498

\textit{Pardowan} 1587 RMS v no. 1307

\textit{Paddochen} 1590s Pont 34

\textit{Padovane} 1602 RMS vi no. 1339

\textit{Paddockhane} 1607 RMS vi no. 1959

\textit{Podochane} 1616 Ret. \textit{LAN} no. 110

\textit{Paddockhane} 1633 Ret. \textit{LAN} no. 179

\textit{Paddockhane} 1635 RMS

\textit{Paddockhane} 1639 RMS ix no. 928
Old Monkland

Paddocken, Maynes de 1665 Ret. LAN no. 295
Padochin, Maynes de 1693 Ret. LAN no. 413
Paddochan 1797 Horse Tax Records 1797-1798 (vol. 10)
Paddochan 1801 Forrest [Apparently naming a field]

This stood beside the Luggie Burn, at a point where the valley widens out somewhat. The earliest forms of the name might suggest Brit or G *pol*, ‘pool or stream’. Forrest’s 1801 map shows a Pulmore # 1km north (a low-lying field next to the Monkland Canal) presumably from G *poll mòr*, this suggesting the G generic was used locally. The specific could be G *dochainn*, ‘hurt, injury, mishap’. The 1587 form *Pardowane* is not dissimilar to a group of names discussed by Watson (1926, 372-3), i.e. Pardovan WLO, Parduvine MLO and Pardivan ELO, which he suggests seem to be from W. [i.e. Brit] *par-ddwfn*, ‘deep field’, “with reference either to soil or to position”.

**PALACECRAIG** OMO S NS753637 1 90m

*Palice* 1755 Roy
*Palacecraig* 1728 CRHC p. 42
*Palacecraig* 1816 Forrest
*Palacecraig* 1864 OS 1st edn. (Also Old Palacecraig & New Palacecraig)

Sc *palice* + Sc *craig*

Sc *palice* is perhaps used as a self-deprecating term for a lowly farm: there is another Palace NMO, and Palacerigg CND. (See the latter for a discussion of the term *palice*). The *craig* would refer to the steepish ground behind it, rising to Cairnhill. The ironic humour of the name is perhaps hinted at in Roy, which has two settlements nearby, one *Clartyholes* (Sc *clarty*, ‘filthy’), the other *Muck*676. Also on Roy, *Wanton Walls* just over the rise sounds as if it is in similar vein, but in fact it one of several occurrences of the name in Scotland677, and seems to use Sc *wanton* in the sense of ‘unruly, unrestrained’, applying to Sc *wall*, ‘well’: the several surviving Wanton Walls / Wells name are also beside streams or springs.

**PASSOVER COTTAGE** OMO S NS726683 1 105m

*Pishover* 1670 CRHC p. 50

676 *Clartyholes* and *Muck* lay at c.NS7563; *Wanton Walls* was at c.NS7663.
677 Wanton Walls / Wa's at NT1656, 3272 and 5448; and Wantonwells at NJ7708 and 6227. All are farmhouses.
It may be that the modern form is a polite veil over the oldest form, which probably began as a humorous verbal name (cf. Taylor, 2008c). There is a Pishie Miggie FIF, which Taylor (PNF2) says may derive from the wet ground there, but our place is on a hilltop well above the mosses, and so the early form may literally refer to the prevailing weather. About 3km north, on Roy’s map, there appears to be a Pisheraw, possibly Fisheraw (see Raw below).

**RAMOAN**

\[ OM\, NS727684 \, 1 \, 80m \]

- Roumon 1590s Pont 34
- ? Ruchmone 1597 Glas. Prot. no. 3375 [‘John Fynlay in Ruchmone in Monkland’]
- Rowmone 1638 BATB p. 274
- Ramont 1654 Blaeu
- Rammon 1755 Roy
- Rockrimmon 1816 Forrest
- Rawmoan 1864 OS 1st edn. [OSNB says also Rawmone]
- Ramoan 1914 OS 6” 2nd edn.

\[ G \text{ ruadh} + G \text{ moine} \]

? ‘Red moss’

Lying close to a large stretch of boggy land (cf. Glenboig NMO), it could be from G ruadh moine ‘red moss, bog’. Alternatively, it is only a short distance north of the lands of Raw (below, q.v.), and the 1864 form could indicate a possible re-interpretation of the first element; whilst the 1597 form (if indeed it refers to this place) could connect this with the Rochsoles NMO, just over 2km away; however, with both these Sc possibilities the second element would be problematic.

Pronounced / ra'mon/

**RAW**

\[ OM\, NS737660 \, 2 \, 90m \]

- Raw 1755 Roy
- Raw 1816 Forrest
- Raw, & North & South-Raw 1829 NLC Archives U3/2/01
- Raw 1846 NLC Archives U8/17/40
Sc raw means ‘row’. It became a common term for the line of cheap houses built by owners for their miners or factory workers, and was especially common in 19th-century Coatbridge for that reason – Quarry Row, Railway Row, Welsh Row etc; these names, like the cheaply-constructed houses (cf. Mud Row in Carmyle, 1864 OS), were often temporary.\textsuperscript{678} Raw is not a common name applied to a farm, but examples do exist, such as Langraw FIF dating back to the mid-15th century\textsuperscript{679}, and there was Mid Raw near Robroyston CAD recorded 1816 in Forrest. South Raw farm became Dunbeth (q.v.) in the mid-19th century, while Roy and Forrest’s Raw became East Raw farm (East Row, OS 1\textsuperscript{st} edn.). There is another Raw (at NS7276) on both Roy and Forrest, perhaps marking the north-west edge of the lands, and near to it on Roy were Beggar Raw and Lazy Raw (NMO), perhaps humorous names for a poor tenant. Roy also showed what appears to be Pisheraw near Myvot (cf. Passover above). Redraw on Forrest (NS7365) is perhaps the source of the specific in The Redbridge, a railway bridge, shopping centre and pub (NS734656); just east of Redraw, Forrest’s 1801 map shows Rae Hill.

RHNDS

\begin{tabular}{l}
Rynis 1610 CRHC p. 83
Rynmuir 1641 CRHC p. 79
Rins 1755 Roy [Aslo Rinnmuir]
Rinns 1816 Forrest [Also Rinnmuir & Rindsale]
Rhinds 1864 OS 1\textsuperscript{st} edn. [Also Rhindmuir & Rhind House & Rhindsale]
\end{tabular}

Taylor (PNF1, 530) etymologises Rhynd FIF (Rins, 1775 Ainslie) as from G rinn, ‘point, promontory’, suggesting it refers to the steep, almost cliff-like rise of land immediately north – but no such feature occurs here. Watson (1926, 495) has a discussion of several names incorporating G rinn, sometimes occurring as rhind, all of them are in a relationship to water, whether the sea, a loch, or rivers. Clearly this is not appropriate here, and the plural form s points at Scots simplex\textsuperscript{680}. Sc rin can mean ‘the overflow of an enclosed body of water’, but there is no feature in this landscape to justify this. The Sc verb rin (also rinn) is defined in the SND\textsuperscript{681}, when used in combinations (cf. Rynmuir), as relating to the run-

\textsuperscript{678} E.g. Railway Row, Coatdyke, built early 20\textsuperscript{th} century, the houses still stand, as small workshops and garages, on a street-named Railway Road.

\textsuperscript{679} PNF3, 113

\textsuperscript{680} See Part One, section 7.4.

\textsuperscript{681} Rin, B1(2).
Old Monkland

rig system of farming. It is interesting that on Forrest’s 1801 map (see Figure OMO 2 above, under Bargeddie), land barely 400m east of here, and bordering on the Rinns lands, clearly shows late run-rig style landscapes with parallel narrow strips labelled according to their owners; so Rinns and Rinnmuir lay in an area where this farm method lingered long. The later forms are closer to Sc rind (also rhin(d)) ‘strip of ground used as a pathway’, also ‘narrow or broad slips of uncultivated grass land, called rinds or baulks’ (SND): perhaps the early form Rinns became re-interpreted as Rhind when the run-rig meaning became opaque, while the strip or pathway meaning was still transparent. The name persists in several street-names.

Pronounced /raɪndz/

ROSEHALL OMO S NS737636 1 95m

Rosehall 1755 Roy
Rosehall 1766 TE9/39 p. 173
Rosehall 1816 Forrest
Rosehall 1864 OS 1st edn.

The Rosehall estate seems to have lain on both sides of the North Calder, in both OMO and BTW, as mapped by Roy and confirmed by the OS 1st edition, which shows ‘Rosehall Colliery’ south of the river. The ‘big house’ lay just north of the river in OMO, the home of a Miss Douglas on Forrest 1816. Nowadays the name is widely applied to south Coatbridge, and until 2008 the main secondary school of the area was Rosehall High, and Rosehall Industrial Estate remains. The name Rosehall however was an early 18th-century transfer: thus Hamilton (1831, but originally written 1710, 33):

“The most considerable of which [gentlemen’s houses] are; the HAGGS, lately pertaining to Sir Alexander Hamilton baronet . . . a pleasant seat . . . the house became lately ruinous and heth been acquired by Archbald Hamilton . . who heth changed its name to Rosehall.”

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682 1803 Drumpellier Papers U1 38/8/1(1) “All and whole that part of the lands of Rinns called Gartae Park” – Gartae abuts the land just north of Bargeddie.

683 Rundale or rindale was the name used for this system in Ireland, which may account for the name Rinsdale (1816 record) here.

684 Shown with an appropriate symbol on Pont 32 with the name Hagges.

685 This was actually written c.1710, appearing in James Balfour’s Collection, and reprinted in 1831 in “Descriptions of the Sheriffdoms of Lanark and Renfrew”.
The change from Haggs (see Haggmill above) to Rosehall was presumably because the new name was more euphonious: Rosehall is a popular name in Scotland, with 12 surviving instances, from Sutherland to the Solway. Later still, in 1870, the lands changed name again, to that of The Douglas Support: the owner was the Rev. Sholto Douglas; a Douglas bought it in 1795, and granted a life-rent annuity to his mother, two sisters and another female relative, hence the ‘support’. The family name is echoed today in hodonyms like Douglas View. Forrest’s map of 1816 shows a tree-lined drive leading from the House to the main road (for Coatbridge and south to cross the Calder), and the house at the junction as Entryhead; this is from Sc entry, ‘entrance to an avenue leading to a house; the avenue itself’ (SND), a name paralleled in meaning in the two instances of Avenuehead, CAD and OMO, and in Entryhead # NMO.

**SCARHILL**

OMO S NS761643 1 135m

*Scairehill* 1755 Roy

*Scarhill* 1816 Forrest

*Scarhill* 1864 OS 1st edn.

There are ten Scar Hill occurrences in Scotland, from ABD to KCB, with one nearby in CND at NS8172. Close examination of all these on maps suggests that with one exception, they do not have cliffs, or ‘scars’ or especially steep sides – so Sc *scaur* ‘a precipice’, is inappropriate - and that they are generally low, insignificant hills. Sc *scar* can also mean ‘blemish’ which may be descriptive of the appearance of the vegetation cover; or, less likely, it may relate to land ownership, from another meaning ‘the part allocated or belonging to an individual when a whole is distributed among a number of persons’ (*DOST*).

**SHAWHEAD**

OMO S NS734631 1 100m

*Schawheads* 1590s Pont 34

*Schaweiid* 1599 *Glas. Prot*. no. 3416

*Shawheid* 1645 *RMS* ix no. 1586

*Shawhead, Mid & W. & Er* 1755 Roy

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686 Today Sholto Crescent is found in Viewpark BTW, on the south edge of these lands.

687 Abridged Register of Sasines of the County of Lanark.

688 Using [www.geograph.org.uk](http://www.geograph.org.uk) and 1:25000 scale maps.

689 At NJ4801.

690 Cf. the common hill-name Scald Law, discussed Drummond (2007, 170).
Shawhead, Mid & East & West 1816 Forrest

Sc shaw + Sc heid
‘Top or end of the wood’
A shaw is a small wood, often of natural growth: it can also refer in place-names to a piece of sloping land narrow at the top but broad at the bottom, but such a fan shape would not apply here, and besides it is adjacent to a stretch of woodland running west towards Old Monkland Kirk, passing Kirkshaws en route.

Sikeside OMO S NS752638 1 80m

Sc syke + Sc side
‘Beside the small stream or drain’
The only water-filled feature which is apparent beside the originally-mapped spot (the name now applies to a housing estate) is the Monkland Canal, constructed late 18th century, and it is possible that it is a humorous reference to it.

Souterhouse OMO S NS727642 1 85m

Sc souter + SSE house
‘Cobbler’s house’
The name was misplaced in Forrest to the site of Cuparhead (q.v.), but anyway it may thus form one of a pair since Sc couper or coupar is a dealer in horses or cattle, or sometimes a cooper, i.e. another artisan. In the era before industrial manufacture of footwear, a cobbler
performed an essential role in a community, and his dwelling would be worthy of specific appellation.

**SUMMERLEE** OMO S NS729651 1 80m

*Summerslee* 1797 Horse Tax Records 1797-1798 (vol. 10) [Mr Barr, owner]

*Summerlee* 1816 Forrest

*Sommerlee* 1829 NLC Archives U3/2/01

*Simmerlee* c.1850s, poem title, Janet Hamilton

*Summerlee, & Summerlee Ironworks* 1864 OS 1st edn.

The first record, if accurate, suggests it was the property of a man named Somers or Summers, Sc lee being ‘sheltered land, especially for cattle’ (SND). Summerlee appears on Forrest’s map as the house of a Mr. McBrayne – he operated a chemical works producing sulphur here - which might suggest it was onomastic perfume for his mansion; but it clearly spread to an area beyond the house even before the ironworks adopted it. Janet Hamilton’s poem speaks of:

> “It was sweet Simmerlee in the days o’ langsyne / Whan through the wa’ trees the white biggin’ wad shine / An’ its weel-tentit yardie was pleasant to see / An’ its bonny green hedges an’ gowany lea”.

After the chemical works came a huge iron furnace complex, and today the site is the location for a large industrial museum, Summerlee Heritage Park. The ironworks had also swallowed up *Pattoneswell* (sic 1641 *CRHC* p. 21; *Patonswells* Roy, *Paton’s Walls* Forrest), the well belonging to Paton.

**SUNNYSIDE** OMO S NS732657 1 100m

*Sunnyside* 1755 Roy

*Sunnyside* 1829 NLC Archives U3/2/01

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691 *Poems of purpose and sketches in prose of Scottish peasant life and character in auld lang syne, sketches of local scenes and characters: with a glossary* 1865. Glasgow. Written in 1850s. No printed pagination, but *de facto* page 11.

692 Black 1946 records Symmers, Simmers, Somers and Summers as variants, and records instances in Glasgow in the 16th century. There is a Summerston (i.e. toun) just west of the CAD boundary.

693 Miller (1864, 2).

694 Janet Hamilton, 1795-1873, self-taught Coatbridge poetess.


696 Sc wall, ‘well’.
There are 57 settlements in Scotland bearing this name\textsuperscript{697}, including a lost one in the AOS in CPS\textsuperscript{698}, the name seems to indicate a farm on a south-facing slope – see, e.g. Reid (2009, 200). Whyte (1979, 150) stated that in the 17\textsuperscript{th} century, on a farm held by two tenants, one man had his strips ‘towards the sun’ (i.e. south and east), the other ‘towards the shade’\textsuperscript{699}, and 1km northwards lies Blacklands, perhaps its contrastive name. Sunnyside was indeed on a south-by-southwest facing slope, and while the farm has gone, the name is preserved in Sunnyside railway station.

\textbf{SWINTON} \quad \text{OMO S NS682647} \ 1 \ 65m

\textit{Swinton} 1795 Richardson

\textit{Swinton} 1816 Forrest

Wikipedia suggests that this emerged as a weaving village in the 1790s – and \textit{CRHC} p. 15 records the widow of weaver Alexander Bankier (died 1795), here - but the name’s origin is obscure. There are several Swintons in England, and in DMF (and one in BWK), whose etymology Watts (2004) gives as OE ‘swine farm’, but OE is very unlikely here, which suggests a transferred name, perhaps by incoming weavers. Another possibly transferred name is Foxley (1816) from OE \textit{fox} + \textit{lēah}, a name not uncommon in England.

\textbf{TOWNHEAD} \quad \text{OMO S NS714664} \ 1 \ 85m

\textit{Townhead} 1816 Forrest

\textit{Townhead} 1829 NLC Archives U3/2/01

The head or end farm of the ‘ferm toun’ land, this is a common Sc name for a farm, here (as in the north Glasgow instance) now coincidentally incorporated into a ‘town’ of the urban kind. (See discussion in Part One section 7.1.a)

\textbf{WELLHOUSE} \quad \text{OMO S NS667651} \ 1 \ 45m

\textit{Wellhouse} 1755 Roy

\textit{Wellhouse} 1816 Forrest

\textsuperscript{697} Hooker’s Gazetteer.

\textsuperscript{698} Sunnyside Cottage, 1865 OS 1\textsuperscript{st} edn. NS671765.

\textsuperscript{699} See also discussion of land division in relation to the sun, in Part One, section 7.1.c.
Wellhouse 1864 OS 1st edn.

Wellhouse stood a few metres from a spot mapped as St. Mark’s Well, presumably a site of some religious significance; and 150m north-west is a Well House, with two wells mapped in its grounds, in GLW. The land here slopes gently southwards from a 100m high ridge that may have acted as an aquifer to source these springs, and 1km to the west lies Springboig (Springbog in Roy), which is self-explanatory. Wellhouse was known in the 18th century for its bleachfield\(^{700}\), an activity that would have required plenty of water. The Camlachie Burn emerges from this area and runs west. The name Wellhouse exists in several places in Scotland, and could indicate a ‘house beside wells’, or a protective ‘house over wells’; the early record here suggests the former, since the first Glasgow Water Company's Act was obtained in 1806, many years later.

**WESTERHOUSE**  OMO S NS681658 1 70m

*Westerhouse* 1638 BATB p. 274 ['not to be found, except it be a pairt of the Conflatts']  
*Westerhouse* 1699 Ret. LAN no. 452  
*W. House* 1755 Roy  
*Westerhouse* 1816 Forrest

The partner of Easterhouse and Netherhouse (q.v) in an area that seems to have been earlier known as Conflats (see under Camphlett).

**WHAMFLET**  OMO S NS682652 1 70m

? *Camlet* 1765 TE9/37 p. 109 ['Old land of Camflet commonly called the Eastern houses']  
*Wamnat* 1816 Forrest  
*Whampflat* 1864 OS 1st edn.  
*Whamflet Avenue* (Contemporary street-name)

This may be a derivative form of Conflats # (see Camphlett above). Sc *wham* is a small valley\(^{701}\), or hollow beside a stream, and this is located near the headwaters of the Camlachie Burn, near what is now Easterhouse railway station. Sc *cam*, ‘pipeclay’ might be the common element in both the 1765 form and the name of the Camlachie Burn (Sc

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\(^{700}\) NSA (vol. 7, p. 385.)  
\(^{701}\) Related to OE *hwamm*, ‘corner, angle’ and On *hvammr*, ‘depression’ (*DOST*).
lache is a form of laigh, ‘hollow’). There was another Wamflat in KTL, near Garngaber, that seems to have evolved from Wellflat. (For flat see also Whifflet below).

**WHIFFLET**

OMO S NS736639 1 85m

*Quhytflott* 1593 RMS v no. 2313

*Wheeflet* 1590s Pont 34

*Quheleflot* 1603 RMS vi no. 1415

*Quheilflot* 1608 RMS vi no. 2196

*Quheilflott* 1635 NLC Archives U1/8/21/9/1 [*Quheilflott et Overhouse de Coittes’]*

*Quheitflatt* 1636 RMS ix no. 533

*Whifflet* 1755 Roy

*Wheeflet* 1797 Horse Tax Records 1797-8 (vol. 10)

*Whifflet* 1816 Forrest

*Whifflet* 1851 Robson [*Lands of*]

*Whifflet* 1864 OS 1st edn.

*Whifflet* 1864 Miller (also Whiflat)

*Whifflet* 1897 OS 2nd edn.

Sc flat is quite a common topographic element, its use in southern Scotland dating back to the 13th century, and can also be spelt flet; it refers to ‘a piece of level ground’ (DOST), a description that fits this site, between parallel drumlins north and south. Whyte (1979, 63) stated that Sc flatt also referred to a group of rigs. There are a fair number of –flat names locally, discussed under Camphlett above; and the lost name Flatters (where a turf dam was built to boost the water supply to the Gartsherrie Burn for the building of the Canal) was mentioned in 1771702. *Quhyt* (and variant spellings including *quhite*) is an attested form for both ‘white’ and ‘wheat’ in DOST: the early recorded forms could indicate either, but the Pont form points at a ‘wheat flat’ rather than a ‘white’ (or even ‘wheel’ flat703 that the 17th-century forms might support). Locally it is still widely known as ‘The Wheeflet’, the pronunciation of the first vowel supporting the ‘wheat’ etymology; and in the OSA, Rev. Bower wrote: “Here [in the south of the parish] are produced luxuriant crops of every grain, especially of wheat . . .” (vol. 7, p. 378). Grant (2010b) makes the point that there is strong historical evidence704 for the cultivation of wheat on flats.

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702 Thomson (1980s, 14).

703 Sc *weel* (wheel) means ‘deep river pool’ (DOST), but there is no stream here.

704 She quotes from Wyntoun (c.1420), Henryson (1568) and Douglas (1513).
The colour white in toponyms often refers to pale grasses or vegetation, perhaps in contrast to the dark hues of heather or peat land nearby. In this particular case, the farm lay between Hayinch # OMO (Forrest), ‘hay water-meadow’ and Hayhill CAD705, so perhaps the contrast was with the green of the hay meadows.

Sc windy + Sc hege
‘Hedge, exposed to the wind’
There are 13 settlements in Scotland called Windyedge, even today706, although some may contain the generic edge rather than hedge, which this instance seems to have assimilated to. The name disappeared in the mid-18th century when the land was bought and re-named Mount Vernon (q.v.) by a proprietor who probably felt the old name rather unsuitable.
The name may be part of a linked group with Lochend and Craigend, indicating three ‘end-points’ of the bishop’s forest (see discussion under Lochend).