

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

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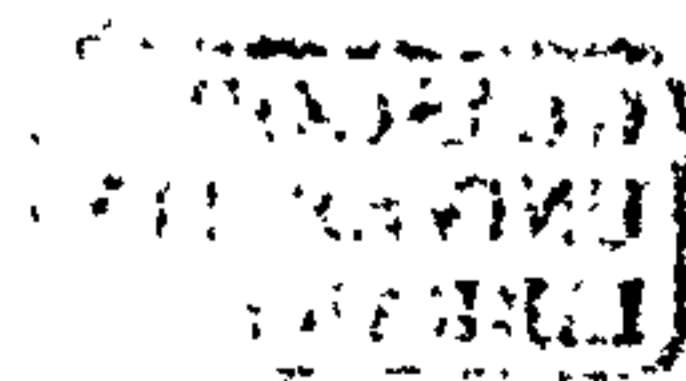
Submitted for the degree of PhD

University of Glasgow
Faculty of Arts
Department of English Language

September 2003

Volume One

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Abstract

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

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

Acknowledgements

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

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

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

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

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

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County Abbreviations

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

Other Abbreviations

AN	Anglo-Norman
Fr.	French
EPNS	English Place-Name Survey
Gael.	Scottish Gaelic
Lat.	Latin
ME	Middle English
MDu	Middle Dutch
MLG	Middle Low German
MSc.	Middle Scots
Norw.	Norwegian
ODan.	Old Danish
OE	Old English
OFr.	Old French
OHG	Old High German
OIr.	Old Irish
ON	Old Norse
PDE	Present day English
RCAHMS	Royal Commission for the Ancient and Historical Monuments of Scotland
Sc.	Scots
Swed.	Swedish

Introduction: aims and methodology

0.00 General introduction

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

01 Close study of English place-names has established that the toponymic corpus contains much valuable evidence for the early history of the language. Over the last hundred years, a large number of publications have recorded the discovery of new vocabulary, new meanings of established terms, and earlier attestations for individual place-name elements. The main collections of this information have been published in the volumes of the English Place-Name Survey, and in A. H. Smith's *English Place-Name Elements* (1956). A new and ongoing publication, *The Vocabulary of English Place-Names*, which published its first fascicle *Á-Box* in 1997 and its second *Brace-Cæster* in 2000, intends to provide an update of Smith's work on English names in the light of the considerable number of scholarly publications which have been written since 1956.

02 The large body of work on English place-names has seldom taken account of comparative evidence from Scottish place-names, partly because the Scottish Place-Name Survey is less advanced than its English counterpart, and partly because its findings are less accessible, with much important material remaining unpublished. Smith does make very occasional reference to Scots, as for example in the entry for Old English **strīp*, one of the senses of which is given as ‘a small stream’, with the note that this sense is ‘recorded in Scots dial. from the 15th century’ (Smith 1956: II, 164). Scholars who have produced studies of individual elements in English place-names have often ignored evidence from Scotland which could have substantially altered their arguments or conclusions. At the beginning of his article on the common compound name *Caldecote*, Philip Tallon states that ‘The four Caldecotes of Scotland are not here considered’, but offers no justification for his omission of these names (Tallon 1999: 31). Margaret Gelling and Ann Cole’s *The Landscape of Place-Names* examines the range and uses of many topographical elements in England, and some reference is made to comparative Scottish material. However, such references are relatively uncommon and the range and uses of Scottish terminology are only dealt with very superficially. For example, in the discussions of Old English *hlāw* ‘tumulus, hill’ and of Old Norse *thveit* ‘clearing, meadow, paddock’, brief mention is made of place-name evidence north of the border. At the entry for Old English *hlāw*, it is noted that ‘the “mountain” sense is...common in southern Scotland’, with no further comment (LPN: 178). The entry for Old Norse *thveit* (LPN: 249) does not add any new analysis of the Scottish material, but repeats some of Nicolaisen’s comments on the use and distribution of the element in Scottish names (SPN 1976: 106-7). While Gelling and Cole’s substantial volume contributes much to the understanding of the use of such elements in England, the same detailed analysis has not been applied to the uses of parallel formations in Scotland.

03 Previous works on the place-names of Scotland have often failed to provide an accurate account of Scots lexical items, seeking only to provide a basic etymology and ignoring deeper diachronic and semantic issues (also discussed in Scott 2003: 24-5 and Scott *forthcoming*). Frequent examples of this approach can be found in Johnston’s *The Place Names of Stirlingshire* and Macdonald’s *The Place-Names of West Lothian*. For instance, Johnston gives the following note by way of explanation for the final element of Boon the Myre in Kilsyth STL (1823 *Binnymire*): ‘Icel. *myrr*, *myri*, Norse *myre*, “a

swamp, a fen” (Johnston 1904: 29).¹ The only historical spelling he supplies is from the nineteenth century, and he could have discussed the element in its Scottish context rather than giving its Scandinavian source. Part of the reason for this is the established model: ‘As is traditional in place-name scholarship, Old English [etc.] forms are used as pegs on which to hang evidence from all dates’ (VEPN1: ix). Macdonald’s list of place-name elements found in West Lothian is arranged according to the etymologies of the words involved, with the source languages including Gaelic, Irish, Old English and ‘Welsh’ (Cumbric) (PNWL: 123-138). Gaelic *creag* ‘a hill’, from which Scots *craig* ‘a hill’ is derived, is therefore given under the Gaelic form, and while the notes which follow mention ‘northern ME’ *crag* with the same sense, there is absolutely no reference to its use in Scots. Over 280 separate headwords are covered by Macdonald, but he only uses the label ‘Scots’ or ‘Middle Scots’ a total of twelve times. However, he frequently uses ‘Middle English’ to identify the source language of a particular place-name element, and this can be quite misleading when the word in question is clearly the Middle Scots equivalent of a term also found in Middle English. This is the case for Scots *latch* ‘mire, bog, small stream’, which Macdonald lists as Middle English *leche*, even though the earliest place-name he includes is Latchbrae in Whitburn parish WLO, the name of which is first recorded in Late Middle Scots in 1699 as *Latch-bre*. It should be said at this point that this method of arranging place-name elements according to their historical antecedents can also cause problems in English place-name studies. For example, in Smith’s *English Place-Name Elements*, the discussion of names in *palace* is given under the headword Old French and Middle English *paleis*, even though it is noted that this element is found ‘usually only in modern names of important official royal or episcopal residences’ (Smith 1956: II, 58). While the headword is clearly relevant to the etymology of the element, it is less relevant to the understanding of how that element is employed in place-name terminology, and it could be argued that the distinctive nature of the toponymic record demands a more sensitive taxonomy than is most commonly applied. This contentious issue was the subject of an email discussion on the English Place-Name List in early April 2002, when John Briggs drew attention to the anomalies that the traditional system had produced in Barrie Cox’s recent publication *The Place-Names of Leicestershire*. Briggs points out that in the entry for *almes-hous* the word is classified as Middle English, even though the names of all of the examples listed are datable by their foundation to the early modern English period (EPNS 78: 309).² Briggs contrasts this approach with that taken by Victor Watts in *A Dictionary of County*

Durham Place-Names (2002), where he dates the headword form according to the earliest recorded place-names which incorporate that element. Watts has therefore classified elements including *avenue*, *beacon*, *bower*, *farm* and *loop* as Modern English (Watts 2002: 145-167). Some of the more recent studies of Scottish place-names have also moved away from the traditional method of classification in order to give greater emphasis to the use of Scots terminology in its Scots context, as for example Simon Taylor's doctoral thesis *Settlement Names in Fife* (1995).

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

05 Consideration is also given to the place-name elements that contribute to our understanding of the early lexicon and onomasticon of Old English, Middle English and Old Norse as well as Scots, and to the Germanic onomasticon of Scotland. The majority of previous work on place-names has tended to focus on generic or defining elements, and therefore this study gives greater emphasis to specifics or qualifying elements.³ The two main sections of the thesis comment in detail on individual categories of material which are of especial importance. Part One contributes to the current understanding of the Germanic onomasticon of southern Scotland by focusing on place-name elements which are unrepresented in England. Much of this terminology is specific to Scots. Part Two examines the contribution of Germanic place-name elements to the known lexicon by concentrating on terminology which is rarely attested or unattested in the literary corpus. Some of these elements also occur in English place-names, but have previously been discussed without reference to the Scottish occurrences. While it is beyond the scope of the present work to comment in detail on all of the Germanic toponymic vocabulary of southern Scotland, Appendix A provides a list of all the known Scottish place-name elements which were coined in a Germanic language, with the exception of all words of Celtic origin.

06 In recent years there has been much debate over the exact nature of toponymic vocabulary as distinct from lexical vocabulary. The findings of the present study may contribute fresh evidence to some of the aspects of this debate, particularly in relation to onomastic dialects. This concept was discussed by Nicolaisen in relation to place-name elements in north America, where he outlined some of the characteristic types which can be identified (Nicolaisen 1980). As an extension of this theory, he has also argued for the existence of a distinct onomastic dialect which developed in the Indo-European languages in parallel to other categories of vocabulary terms (Nicolaisen 1995). Peter Kitson's recent article on river-names identifies some of the Indo-European parallel formations for specific hydronyms, and he argues that such connections 'suggest an existence for the river-naming system as what Nicolaisen (1980) would call an "onomastic dialect" semi-independent of the development of ordinary vocabulary in most of the actual dialects since very early in the history of Indo-European' (Kitson 1996: 86). Nicolaisen's examination of pairs of cognate place-name elements like Old English *hlith* 'slope' and Old Norse *hlíth* 'slope', which became productive in the British Isles following immigration from West and North Germanic territory respectively, has led to further speculation about the implications of such similar terms being used consistently in a toponymic context. He therefore argues:

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

(Nicolaisen 1995: 110)

From the indices of Margaret Gelling's *Place-Names in the Landscape* and Oluf Rygh's *Norske Gaardnavne*, Nicolaisen has assembled a list of thirty-five pairings of Old English and Old Norse cognates which occur in place-names in both Scandinavia and the British Isles, and suggests that there are probably many more such pairs which have not yet been recognised (Nicolaisen 1995: 111). A recent article by Hough adds further

support to the theory of a Northwest Germanic toponymicon by drawing attention to the fact that Old Norse *kill* and Swedish *kil* ‘appear each to have developed a similar topographical use to refer to wedge-shaped land in place-names as far apart as England and Sweden’ (Hough 2000b: 4).

0.01 A brief history of Scottish place-name studies

00 The earliest comprehensive works on the place-names of Scotland were published in the late nineteenth and early twentieth centuries. Many of these works, including Sir Herbert Maxwell’s *Scottish Land-Names* (1894) and J. B. Johnston’s *Place-Names of Scotland* (1892) although pioneering in their day, are no longer regarded as authoritative. However, some of the works from this period have enjoyed greater longevity. W. J. Watson’s *The History of the Celtic Place-Names of Scotland* (1926) remains the most extensive study of its type, and contains much information which is still relevant to modern place-name studies. It is a testament to Watson’s work that an index to the Celtic elements in his *History* was republished by the Scottish Place-Name Society in 1997.⁴

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

02 By using this approach, scholars provide many advantages for those who wish to examine further the same onomastic or toponymic material, because of the collections of

early spellings which they have compiled from the relevant historical documents. These early spellings are the essential raw material necessary for the initial etymological interpretation, and usually crucial for any later attempts at reinterpretation. This present study draws heavily on the historical spellings recorded in the place-name surveys conducted by Dixon, Williamson and Macdonald in order to build the initial corpus of Germanic place-name elements in Southern Scotland.

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

04 The Scottish Place-Name Society was set up on 17th February 1996, following a Conference in St. Andrews which dealt with a variety of approaches to name-studies and reflected their diverse potential uses. This gathering was the first Scottish symposium to focus on onomastics and the papers offered helped to confirm the wealth of resources which can be exploited by scholars from many different disciplines. One of the products of the Conference was the publication of *The Uses of Place-Names* (1998), which contains expanded versions of many of the papers which were given in St. Andrews. Since its foundation, the Scottish Place-Name Society has sought to further interest and

progress in onomastic scholarship, and has been instrumental in the work on the Database of Scottish Place-Names at the University of St. Andrews. The Society attracts a diverse range of people with an interest in name studies including scholars, local historians and independent researchers, and regularly publishes a newsletter containing contributions from its members.

0.02 Recent developments in English place-name studies and lexicography

00 Since the publication of Smith's *English Place-Name Elements* in 1956, the study of English place-names has benefited from research undertaken in a variety of subject-areas, including linguistics, history, archaeology and geography. The linguistic contribution includes works such as Margaret Gelling's *Place-Names in the Landscape* (1984) recently revised with Ann Cole and republished as *The Landscape of Place-Names* (2000) which provides a very detailed study of the range of meanings attributable to English topographical elements. Similarly, linguists including Richard Coates, Carole Hough, Peter Kitson and Gillis Kristensson and geographers including Ann Cole and Della Hooke have further enhanced our knowledge of the uses and functions of many English place-name elements in a wide range of publications.⁵ Various journals, including the *Journal of the English Place-Name Survey* and *Nomina*, the journal for the Society of Name Studies in Britain and Ireland, have facilitated the production of a substantial number of articles on the subject of English place-name studies by a variety of scholars from different disciplines.

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

also provides further valuable information on exclusively Scottish vocabulary from 1700 onwards, drawing on material from a variety of sources throughout the country.

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

0.03 The linguistic stratification of south-western Scottish toponymy

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

unlikely, it is nonetheless very useful to be able to find some discussion of the name together with so many historical spellings, within the extant corpus of published Scottish onomastic materials (Johnston 1934: 325).

01 Southern Scotland must perforce be the main focus for any investigation of Old English and Middle English place-name elements in this country. The southern counties of Scotland are also of special interest to students of Scandinavian place-nomenclature, although the names in the south-east are thought to represent a very different movement of people than that represented by the names in the south-west. Linguistically, the situation in the whole of Scotland is further complicated by Gaelic, which was spoken throughout much of the country by the mid-eleventh century, and has continued to have an influence on the naming of places in Scotland up to and including the present day. Before the dominance of Gaelic, the speakers of P-Celtic languages, who have been variously labelled, created another stratum of place-name evidence. P-Celtic place-name elements found in the area 'defined as Pictish territory on the basis of the distribution of *Pit*-names' have accordingly been associated with these elusive people, and treated as evidence for the Pictish language (SPN: 204). In the south of Scotland, however, P-Celtic names are thought to belong to a northern variant of the P-Celtic language or dialects spoken concomitantly in other parts of the British Isles, and have consequently been labelled *British*, *Brittonic* or *Brythonic*.⁶ W. F. H. Nicolaisen has chosen to echo Kenneth Jackson's term 'Cumbrians' in order to describe the P-Celtic speakers of southern Scotland, and refers to their language as 'Cumbrian' in *Scottish Place-Names*. The earliest known group of elements, chiefly found in the hydronymic corpus of Scotland and believed to be related to a great many parallel constructions throughout Europe, has also attracted a variety of different labels and explanations. Hans Krahe argued in the 1950s that these names were remnants of 'Old European', the intermediate layer of Indo-European language which developed from Proto-Indo-European and preceded its sub-divisions into Germanic, Celtic, Italic, Illyric, Baltic and Slavic. Many other scholars, including W. F. H. Nicolaisen have supported his views, but Krahe's assessments have also been challenged by some, including Theo Vennemann (e.g. Vennemann 1994). Vennemann focuses on the correspondences which he sees between the oldest layer of river-names and the Basque language, and he argues that this class of hydronyms represents a non-Indo-European language which preceded the Indo-European languages. His point of view, however, has received little support from the academic

community, and his claims have been strongly challenged by other scholars including Kitson (1996).

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

03 The interpretation of Germanic settlement chronology in the south-west of Scotland has sometimes been considered separately from the south-east, particularly with regard to place-names of Scandinavian origin. Old Norse place-names found in the south-east of Scotland are thought to have been coined by Anglo-Scandinavians who travelled north into Scotland from the northern areas of England which were heavily influenced by the Danelaw. Their presence is attested by a group of place-names where a Scandinavian personal name is combined with an English generic, as for example in the name Dolphinston in Oxnam ROX (*Dolfinestone* 1296; PNB: 20), where the first element is the Old Norse personal name *Dólgfinnr* and the second is Old English *tūn*. Such combinations suggest that these settlers were not Scandinavian speakers (Crawford 1987). These names have sometimes been referred to as 'Grimston-hybrids' because it was at one time believed that many of the names which fell into this category had as their specific the personal name *Grim* (Cameron 1996: 74). The term 'Grimston-hybrid' is still often used, although many of the English places called 'Grimston' are no longer believed to derive from the personal name. Cameron has suggested that these compounds should perhaps be renamed 'Toton-hybrids' after Toton NTT, in which the Old Norse name *Tovi* is the first element (Cameron 1996: 74-75). However, this new designation has not succeeded in gaining enough currency to displace the older term.

04 While there are many linguistic problems in the onomastic infrastructure of this area, the distribution pattern of individual Scandinavian elements such as Old Norse *býr* ‘farmstead, village’, common in northern Cumbria and eastern Dumfriesshire which is also found in a small number of names near Ardrossan AYR underlines the historical connections between the south of Scotland and the Danish settlement areas in the north and east of England (SPN: 130 and map 9). By looking at the names in *-byr* in the south-east, Barbara Crawford has argued that this could indicate settlement by a Scandinavian-speaking population, especially when the relationship between the distribution of these names is compared with the distribution of hogback grave monuments (Crawford: 1987:100, 172). These tombstones date from the mid-tenth century, and their pattern of distribution is suggestive of Anglo-Scandinavian influence in areas of south eastern Scotland which are also found to contain Scandinavian place-name evidence. The stones are found on the east coast from the Tweed to Brechin, further inland on the River Teviot, and a number have also been discovered near Govan on the south side of Glasgow (Crawford 1987: 172). Fellows-Jensen has added to this debate, although she modifies the classification applied by Crawford to the south-east of Scotland by extending it out as far as the west coast and considers the area of the ‘Central Lowlands’ as a whole (Fellows-Jensen 1990: 41).

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

Brooke, however, has called this interpretation into question, arguing that the use of the element *Kirk-* in this and other so-called 'inversion compounds' represent a later development from an earlier English *Church-* (Brooke 1983).

06 Fellows-Jensen's examination of names in Old Norse *býr* in south-west Scotland has led her to the conclusion that they may be late ninth or tenth century in origin, representing movement of population from the Danelaw (Fellows-Jensen 1990). Names of this type include the lost *Godfraby* DMF and *Warmanbie* DMF, which may contain the personal names *Guðfrøðr* and *Vermundr* respectively (PNB: 286).⁷ However, she also offers the alternative view that these names may have been analogous formations, coined by Anglo-Scandinavians who travelled to Scotland in the 12th century (Fellows-Jensen 1990). Some of the written evidence from other parts of the British Isles can usefully be employed in order to help understand some of the general influences known to have affected the south of Scotland at this time. The Anglo-Saxon Chronicle records that in 875 A. D. raids were conducted by the Danish leader Halfdan against the Picts and the Britons of Strathclyde, presumably at least in part in Dumfriesshire (Fellows-Jensen 1991). Some of the Scandinavian place-names in Cumberland are known to have been coined before 927 A. D., when the Strathclyde Britons regained control of the area, and so Fellows-Jensen postulates that Scandinavian settlement in the south-west of Scotland must have occurred roughly between 880 and 920 A. D. (Fellows-Jensen 1991: 80).⁸

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

08 Many of the Old Norse names found in the Northern and Western Isles, and in the northern parts of mainland Scotland, represent regions of primary Scandinavian settlement. Particularly in the north-west, a great number of the place-names were subject to later adaptation by Gaelic speakers, often rendering the original Scandinavian

forms virtually indecipherable. Therefore, the place-name evidence from these areas deserves separate consideration, and receives little attention in this present study.

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

recognised for some time as indicating some degree of Anglian influence or overlordship in south western Scotland (SPN: 103). To these names, Leckprivick LAN should perhaps also be added.¹⁰ While Brooke has provided a list which provisionally details the known Anglian settlements in Galloway and Carrick, the true extent of Anglian influence in the south and west of Scotland is not yet fully understood, and this situation can only be improved by the undertaking of systematic county-by-county studies similar to those of the English Place-Name Survey in England (Brooke 1991b: 316-319).

0.04 Historical context and phonology of southern Scottish place-names

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

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

02 A small number of studies have used place-name evidence from Scotland as evidence for specific aspects of linguistic change. Kolb's study of West Norse sound changes uses some evidence from Scottish place-names together with English names in his analysis (Kolb 1969). Nicolaisen has used place-name evidence to examine the shift from /n/ to /ŋ/ in unstressed syllables and the loss of post-vocalic /l/ after /ɔ/ (Nicolaisen 1993: 312). In the present study, where possible, commentary on interesting features of Scots phonology exhibited by the historical spellings in the corpus has been

incorporated into the individual discussions of the elements. However, many of these characteristics occur in such abundance that it would be redundant to elaborate on them each time that they appear. The following consideration of the etymology of the lost name *Wheatacre(s)*, in Torphichen WLO, provides a useful illustration of some of the typical orthographic issues, and the changes which a diachronic study of a particular Scottish place-name can reveal. Not all of the analysis described in the following paragraph is necessary to establish the origin of the name, but it does show quite clearly that many of the rules which govern the historical phonology of lexis can often be applied with equal rigidity to onomastic materials.

03 The first element is *wet*, derived from Anglian *wēt*, and later spellings in *Wheat-* appear to have been introduced by folk-etymology. However, in order to establish this interpretation, it is necessary to examine the history of the name in some detail. The earliest recorded forms of the name date from the Early Middle Scots period: *Weytakre* and *Weyt Akyr* (both 1426), in which the vowel is represented as <ey>. In the Later Middle Scots period, we find the spellings *Weitacre* (1567), *Weitaker* (1573 and 1667), *Weitaiker* (1687), *(Lie) Weitaikeris* (1588), and *Weitacres* (1644), in which the vowel is consistently represented as <ei> (PNWL: 105). The Older Scots spellings <ey>, <ei> and <ee> represented Middle Scots [i:] which derived from Early Scots [e:] and [ɛ:] (Aitken 1977: 3). In the Anglian dialect of Old English, <ǣ> is often changed to <ē> by the presence of a following dental consonant, as exemplified by *hwēte* for *hwǣte* ‘wheat’, in the Mercian Rushworth Gospels (Campbell 1959: 124). The use of <ei> where <i> functions to indicate a preceding long vowel is thought to have been introduced to the British Isles through the influence of Norman French orthographic practices, with the Domesday Book commonly giving <ei> for Old English <ē> and <ǣ> (Knieza 1989: 443). Thus it is possible to trace the development of both OE <ǣ> and Old English <ē> to Middle Scots <ey> and <ei>. The commonest orthographic form for Middle Scots ‘wet’ was *weet* [wit] (CSD: 781 s.v. WEET¹). In the Middle Scots period, the reflexes of *hwēte* and *wēt* would have differed only in the pronunciation of the initial consonant. Old English *hw* would have become *quh* in Middle Scots, at which time the Scots word for ‘wheat’ is recorded as *quhete*, *qwet*, and *quhite*, most commonly representing [hwit] (CSD: 790 s.v. WHITE³). Contemporary historical spellings for the

place-name show an initial *w*- preceding the vowel demonstrating that the first element of *Wheatacre(s)* WLO cannot be derived from OE *hwæte*.¹¹

0.05 The nature of Scottish place-name evidence

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

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

02 While there will always be some problems associated with the provision of definitive interpretations, as exemplified by cases where progress in related areas of linguistic research have called older etymological theories into question, this is true for

almost every evolving discipline. As this and other studies serve to demonstrate, the Scottish evidence can frequently elicit an accurate or plausible interpretation of a name, even though the earliest known spellings rarely pre-date the twelfth century.

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

Notes

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

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

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

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

⁵ Cf. articles cited by Coates, Cole, Hooke, Hough, Kitson, Kristensson, (etc.) in the bibliography.

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

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

⁸ Cf. Fellows-Jensen (2000).

⁹ Cf. Hough (2001a), and Nicolaisen (2001), p.89-92.

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

¹¹ I have also used this illustrative example elsewhere (Scott 2003: 19).

1.00 **Part One: Contributions to the Onomasticon:
Place-name elements unrepresented in England**

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

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

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

(CSD: xiii).

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

02 Twelve place-name elements which were not covered by Smith (1956), but have subsequently been identified in England by later volumes of the English Place-Name Survey, are included in the appendix, but have not received detailed treatment in Part One. Seven of these are each attested once in a Scottish place-name recorded before 1700, and the remaining five are only found in a very small number of such names.¹ The elements in question are *jousting*, denoting lands where jousts were held; *porter* 'a

porter', *quarter* 'a fourth part'; *sergeant* 'sergeant, officer of a guild'; *shilling*, perhaps denoting 'land for which a certain number of shillings were payable in tax'; *sister* 'a sister, a nun'; *third* 'a third part'; *tolbooth* 'a toll-booth'; *windlestraw*, denoting 'various kinds of grass with long thin stalks'; *windy* 'windy, exposed to the wind'; and *woodcock* 'a woodcock'. The limited amount of Scottish comparative material and the discovery of the same elements in England has argued against their inclusion in the main body of the thesis. However, a very brief outline of the known uses of these elements in Scotland and England is provided in the following paragraphs.

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

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

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

06 *Shilling*, literally 'shilling', which apparently denotes 'the size or economic potential of a farm' (Waugh 1998: 49), is found in the lost name *Twenty Shilling*, in the modern county of Dumfries and Galloway (*lie Tuentie schilling land* 1635; DOST s.v.

shilling-land n.). Similar constructions are found in England, including Twenty Shilling Field CHE and Twenty Shillings Pasture DRH (Field 1972: 240).

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

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

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

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

11 *Windy* ‘windy’ is found in *Windydoors*, Stow MLO (*Windiduris* 1445; PNML: 289), *Windydoors*, Caddon SLK (*Windesdores* c. 1155 [16th cent.], *Wyndiduris* 1455 PNB: 235), *Windy Gowl*, Arthur’s Seat, Edinburgh MLO (*Windiegoull* early 17th cent.; PNML: 142), *Windyhall*, Dalmeny WLO (*Windiehall* 1692 PNWL: 11), *Windy Hill*, Closeburn

DMF (*Windyhillis* 1542-3 RSS; PNB: 117) and *Windy Law*, Borthwick MLO (*Wyndlaw* 1475; PNML: 117). Old English *windig* 'windy' or a later reflex is found in English place-names in Cheshire (EPNS 54: 389), including the lost field name *del Wyndybonke* (1366), in Bredbury (EPNS 44: 267) and also the field names Windy Half Acre in Derbyshire, Windy Harbour in Lancashire and Windy Hills in Durham (Field 1972: 256).

12 *Woodcock* 'a woodcock' is found in the lost name *Woodcockdale*, Linlithgow WLO (*Wodcockdale* 1491; PNWL: 66). Old English *wuducocc* is also evidenced in English place-names, as for example in Wodecokeslond in Cheshire (EPNS 54: 394), Woodcock Farm in Gloucestershire (EPNS 41: 189) and Woodcock Island in Leicestershire (EPNS 75: 386).

1.01 MSc. **bailie** - Also: **baillie**, **bailye**, **bailey**, etc. 1. An officer of a barony or regality. 2. A town magistrate next in rank to the provost. Perhaps also: 3. Bailey or court of a castle. 4. Jurisdiction or district of a bailie or bailiff. [In senses 1 & 2 < Old French *bailie*, used in the general sense of 'one who governs' (c. 1300; TLF s.v. *bailli* n.); also AN in the sense 'royal officer with judicial responsibilities' (c. 1160; TLF s.v. *bailli* n.). Cf. Middle English *baili* 'the chief officer of a hundred; the jurisdiction or district of a bailiff'. In sense 3 < Old French *baille* *bailey*, palisade or wall of a castle courtyard (c. 1160; TLF s.v. *baile* n.¹); with sense 4 see below; cf. Middle English *baillie* 'district, domain or bailiwick'.]

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

In combination with *-tūn* or *-town*: **Bailey Town** (NY 4271; Hooker);

Baillieston (NS 6763; Hooker); **Baillieston** (NS 3055; Hooker); **Baillieston** (NS 3929; Hooker).

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

In combination with terms for water: **Bailie Burn** (NT 3822; 3819; Hooker), **Bailies' Burn** (NT 9555; Hooker), **Bailey Water** (NY 5180; 5178; Hooker: see **Bailey**, below), **Baillieswells** (NJ 8703; Hooker).

With other elements: **Bailie Bow's Bridge** (NS 6592; Hooker), **Bailey's Cleugh** (NT 8412; Hooker), **Bailie's Hag Wood** (NT 5367; Hooker), **Baillieshall** (NS 8535; Hooker), **Bailey Head** (NY 5180; Hooker: see **Bailey**, below), **Baillie's Lair** (NJ 4537; Hooker); **Bailey Mill** (NY 5178; Hooker: see **Bailey**, below; **Baillie Moss Wood** (NS 6966; Hooker); **Bailies Muir** (NT 0876; Hooker); **Bailiesward** (NJ 4737; Hooker).

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

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

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

03 *Bailie* could also be used in Scotland to designate 'a town magistrate next in rank to the provost' from the late 14th century onwards (CSD s.v. *bailie* n.). The position

held by a Scottish provost is roughly equivalent to that of an English mayor, and so the post of *bailie* would be roughly equivalent to that of an English alderman, as stated in the *Oxford English Dictionary* (OED2 s.v. *bailie* n. 2 b). According to OED2, this usage does not occur before 1484, when it first appears in Caxton's *Chyvalry* in the phrase 'Kynges and prynces which make prouostes and baillyes of other persones than of knyghtes.' This example is pre-dated in Scottish records by a manuscript charter of Thomas Dunbar, the Earl of Moray, written nearly a hundred years earlier in 1393, which speaks of 'the aldirmen the baylis of our burgh of Elgyne' (DOST s.v. *baillie* n.¹ 1).³ Confusingly, while DOST defines *bailze* n.¹ as 'a town-magistrate ranking next to the provost', the relevant sense of *baillie* n.¹, where the above quotation is found, is re-phrased so that it is almost identical to that of OED2, as 'a town magistrate corresponding to an alderman in England' (DOST s.v. *baillie* n.¹ 1). Nevertheless, using all necessary inferences, the data can be drawn together.

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

05 It is possible that in Scottish place-names, this element could be confused with a word meaning '(upper or lower) court or open space of a castle', recorded from the early 16th century (DOST s.v. *baillie* n.², *bailze* n.²). This word is derived from OFr *baille*, 'bailey, the wall surrounding a castle or city', which had the Middle English variants *bailli* and *bali* in the same sense (VEPN1: 40). All of the variant spellings attested for the Scots form are also attested for the administrative *bailie*, and so the interpretation of a place-name in *bailie* cannot be deduced from the orthography alone. It may be significant, however, that DOST only gives a total of eight citations for *baillie* in the 'court' sense, suggesting that this was a comparatively rare term.

06 Macdonald interprets the name *Bailielands* as 'lands belonging to the bailies' (PNWL: 112). However, there is only one form with medial *-is-* which would indicate a possessive plural, recorded in the late spelling *Baillislands* (1699). This is the only known spelling which suggests that the name includes an inflected first element; all other spellings support interpretation of the name as a compound. A variety of different interpretations must therefore be considered as alternatives to Macdonald's suggestion. Since the sense 'bailey or court of a castle' is recorded for *baillie* from the early 16th century, there is some possibility that *Bailielands* could mean 'lands of the court', but this is difficult to substantiate without further evidence. Comparative evidence from similar compounds may supply a clearer picture. It may also be worth considering whether *bailieland* could mean 'land held under the jurisdiction of a bailie', but this would be unusual given that there were other words in Older Scots which had a very similar meaning. DOST provides the definition 'district under the jurisdiction of a bailie' under the entries for *baillerie* n., *bailliary* n., *bailliery* n., *bailzery* n., and the less common variant *bailliorie* n., each of these words also being defined as 'the office or authority/jurisdiction of a bailie' (DOST s.v.). These terms were in very common use throughout the fifteenth, sixteenth and seventeenth centuries, and DOST cites a substantial list of citations from charters and registers from many parts of southern Scotland from Edinburgh in the east to Cunningham in the west. While not impossible, it does seem unlikely that the place-name element would occupy exactly the same semantic position as another common lexical item which was already frequently attested by the date at which the name was first recorded.

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

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

Abbot(s)lands, Cramond MLO

Baxterland, Edinburgh MLO

Canyland(s), Uphall WLO ('canon')

Clerklands, Lilliesleaf ROX

('shoemaker')

Feuarlands, Linlithgow WLO

Friarlands, Abercorn WLO

Priestlands, Dalmeny WLO

Sergeantlands, Liberton MLO

Souterland, Liberton MLO

Vicarlands, Ecclesmachan WLO

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

09 Other constructions formed by adding *-land* to an occupational term may provide more direct comparisons with *Bailielands*. Words with meanings similar to *bailie* include a number of Old English terms such as *scīrman* or *scīreman* 'governor of a shire, prefect, sheriff, steward, procurator, official' and *ealdormann* 'ruler, prince, chief, nobleman of the highest rank, high civil or religious officer, chief officer of a shire' (CASD: 296, 94). The word *(ge)rēfa*, defined variously as 'high official, steward, sheriff, count, prefect, consul', is also attested in literature in combination with *-land* and

-mæd ‘meadow’ (CASD: 279, BT: 430). However, there has been some debate over the precise meaning of these rare compounds. In the original entry for *gerēfa-land* BT defines the word as ‘Tributary land’. However, the Supplement advises that this entry should be entirely replaced. A different Old English quotation is supplied and the definition is reinterpreted as ‘land held by a reeve’ (BTS: 393). The reader is then referred to the entry for *sundor-gerēfland* in the original edition, which is defined as ‘Land reserved to the jurisdiction of a *gerēfa* (?)’ (BT: 935).⁴ A more recent account of this term is given by Rusche, who explains it as ‘private property of a *gerefa*’.⁵ The term *gerēfa-mæd* has also been redefined in the Supplement as ‘Meadow-land held by a reeve’ (BTS: 393), although initially explained in the main dictionary as ‘The meadow which the reeve owned “ex officio”, or over which, as common pasture, he exercised the right of superintendence’ (BT: 430).

10 Another occupational term recorded in combination with *-land* is *genēat* ‘companion, associate, vassal’, and BT defines *genēatland* as ‘land granted for services or rent’.⁶ However, like the other examples of similar Old English compounds, later resources record a changed definition. For example, *genēatland* is explained as ‘land of a dependant or vassal’ in Clark Hall’s *Concise Anglo-Saxon Dictionary* (CASD: 247). *Genēat* is also found in the Norfolk place-name Neatishead, ‘household of the geneat’ (Sandred: 23).⁷ Comparison of *Bailielands* with the revised definitions of compounds such as *gerēfland* and *genēatland* suggests that *bailieland* is likely to represent ‘land held by a *bailie*’.

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

12 Although *Bailielands* WLO provides the only example of the element *bailie* in Scottish place-names for which detailed evidence of historical spellings has been

collected, closer examination of a number of other names may also reveal the use of *bailie* as an occupational term. Consultation of Hooker's *Gazetteers* reveals thirty-three possible candidates, including three names combining *bailie* and *land*, which appear to be doublets of the Linlithgow name. Place-names in *bailie* are mainly found in the Border counties and the central belt, with a cluster in the northern part of Ayrshire and a scattering in the north east.

13 The two *bailie*- names in Dumfriesshire, Bailie Hill and Bailiewhir, perhaps deserve separate consideration.⁸ Maxwell notes them briefly in *The Place-Names of Galloway*, and includes some of the earlier forms of Bailiewhir, which is recorded as *Ballequhir* (1550-1585), *Balzequhir* (1600), *Balwhy* (1662) and *Balzeuchar* (undated) (Maxwell: 14-15). He interprets both of these names as unambiguous compounds in Gaelic *baile* and does not comment on any other possibilities. No early spellings are known for Bailie Hill DMF, and considering that the second element of this name is a commonly found Germanic term like many of the other generics compounded with *bailie*, it is probably safe to consider the first element of this place-name as an example of the Scots word. Bailiewhirr DMF, however, does not have a recognisable Germanic word as its second element, and Maxwell may correct in assuming Gaelic *baile* 'farm, village' as the first element. The Middle Scots spellings of this name all begin with *Bal-*, the expected toponymic form of Gaelic *baile* and so I would suggest that the forms in *Bailie*- were introduced at some later time between the late seventeenth century and the present day, perhaps as a result of folk-etymology.

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

15 In Middle English, one of the senses which developed from the Old French noun *baillie* 'delegated office (especially that of a bailiff)' was 'district, domain or bailiwick', and this is reflected in the use of *baillie* as a generic in English place-names (VEPN: 40). If the same process occurred in Scotland, then the Scottish simplex name Baillie could be

a doublet of Bailey in Cumberland (1275) and Gloucestershire (1655), meaning ‘jurisdiction or district of a bailie/bailiff’. Comparison with the English term gives some support for the addition of a previously unidentified *bailie* ‘jurisdiction of a bailie’ to the Scottish toponymicon and lexicon.

1.02 MSc. **barmkin, barmekin, barnkin, etc.** Hill with a fortification. [App. an alteration of Middle English *barbican* ‘outer fortification or defence to a city or castle’ (OED2 s.v. *barbican* n.) < Old French *barbacane* ‘fortification used for defence’ (c.1160), perh. < colloquial Arabic *b-al-baquára*, alteration of *bāb-al-baquára*, properly ‘a cow gate’ (because the barbican protects an intermediate enclosure between the fortification and the principal wall, where those under siege would keep their livestock), altered to the form *barbacana* under the influence of *barrana* ‘exterior’; however, this hypothesis has not been confirmed by archaeological evidence (a Persian etymon has also been suggested; see further TLF s.v. *barbacane*). Cf. the English place-name element *barbecane* ‘outer fortification of a city or castle’ < Old French (VEPN1 : 48).]

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

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

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

02 Jamieson’s *Etymological Dictionary* provides *barmkyn* and *bermkyn* as variant spellings, with the definition ‘rampart or outermost fortification of a castle’. From Spottiswoode’s *MS Law Dictionary*, he adds the definition ‘aperture in the walls of a tower or fortalice, through which to fire...on the enemy’, apparently recorded in 1630 (EDSL: 123 s.v. *barmkyn*). Jamieson discusses several alternative etymologies, including

derivation from an altered form of Norman French *barbycan*, a reconstructed ‘Celtic’ compound **barbacana* and a construction from a Common Germanic *barm*, *bearm*, *berm* ‘mound or rampart’ with the diminutive suffix *-kin*.

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

04 There is some possibility that the first morpheme of *barmkin* could reflect an earlier cognate form, since a development from *barmr* ‘brim, edge’ to **barm* ‘fortification’ is semantically plausible. A cognate word may indeed have entered the British Isles in the form of English *berm* derived from Middle Dutch and German *berme*. OED2 suggests that *berm* is likely to be related to Old Norse ‘*barmr* brim, edge, border of a river, the sea, etc.’ (OED2 s.v. *berm* n.). *Berm* is recorded from the eighteenth century with the sense ‘narrow space or ledge; esp[ecially] in Fortif[ications] a space of ground, from 3 to 8 feet wide, sometimes left between the ditch and the base of the parapet’ (OED2 s.v. *berm* n.). However, even if some relationship could be established between the morpheme *barm-* in *barmkin* and other Germanic words of similar meaning, the problem of the suffix *-kin* would still remain, and on this basis an etymology from Old Norse *barmr* seems less likely than an etymology that involves a reformation of OF *barbacane*. The *Middle English Dictionary* treats *barmeken* as an unproblematic variant of *barbican*, giving the etymology from Old French *barbacane* with no further explanation (MED s.v. *barbican*).

05 The Celtic etymology suggested by Bullet and included by Jamieson is highly unlikely, and has not been taken up by more recent commentators. The unattested compound **barbacana* would apparently be derived from *bar* ‘before’ and *bach* ‘an inclosure’ or *bacha* ‘to inclose’ (EDSL: 123 s.v. *barmkyn*). However, given that Middle English *barmeken* and French *barbacane* are so semantically similar to Scots *barmkin*, it seems unnecessary to postulate tentative theories involving reconstructed forms.

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

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

which became corrupted, perhaps as a result of confusion with *barm* ‘bosom’ (OED2 s.v. *barm-team* n.).

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

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

10 The website of the Royal Commission on the Ancient and Historical Monuments of Scotland also includes entries for Barmkyn of North Keig (NJ 599200), described as a stone fort which ‘crowns the broad flat summit of an isolated hill’ (RCAHMS: CANMORE s.v.). As in the case of the Barmekin of Echt, the remains of various ramparts are still visible, and the site is also known by the alternative name of *The Barmkyn*. RCHAMS also records Fourmerkland Tower and Barmkin (NX 908807) in the parish of Holywood in Dumfries and Galloway, where it is still possible to see ‘the

position and extent of the barmkin wall' around the tower under certain conditions of light (RCAHMS: CANMORE s.v). Further examination of the records supplied by RCHAMS supplies a number of sites which have alternative names in *barmkin*. These are: Barmkin Tower in the parish of Inverness and Bona, Highland (NH 695436), for the site of Inshes House and Dovecot; Barmkin in Carluke parish, South Lanarkshire (NS 839473), for Tower of Hallbar; Smailholm Tower and Barmkin, for Smailholm Tower, Smailholm parish, Borders (RCAHMS: CANMORE s.v.).

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

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

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

14 The element *barbecane* is recorded in seven English place-names which are mainly located in the south of the country. One is recorded in Worcestershire, three are

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

15 The range of meanings for *barbecane* is apparently comparable to the uses of *barmkin* and its variant forms in literary sources and Scottish place-names. The core meaning of the place-name element *barmkin* appears to be 'wall of defence; fortification of a castle or similar structure'. From the evidence of the Aberdeenshire names Barmekin of Echt and Barmkyn of North Keig, and from that supplied by the Royal Commission for the Ancient and Historical Monuments of Scotland for features with the name *Barmkin*, it can be seen that many such defensive structures were built on hills. It may therefore be suggested that the extended sense 'hill with a fortification', arguably found in *Sunset Song*, is also attested in several Scottish place-names.

1.03 MSc. **bour** - Also **bower**. Enclosed, sheltered land. [App. a transferred use of Middle Scots *bour* ‘an inner apartment or small chamber’ < Old English *būr*. Cf. Middle English *bour(e)*.]

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

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

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

03 The second element of Bowerhope is Middle Scots *hope* ‘small enclosed upland valley, a hollow among the hills’, from Old English *hop* ‘remote enclosed place’ (CSD s.v. *hope* n.¹). This word is topographically appropriate, as ‘the enclosed lands of Bowerhope’ are described in modern accounts of the local terrain (RCHAMS: CANMORE s.v. *Bowerhope*). Middle Scots *hope* ‘small bay or haven’ (CSD s.v. *hope* n.²), from Old Norse *hóp* ‘small landlocked bay or inlet’ can be ruled out as it is usually found in coastal place-names (LPN: 133). The majority of Germanic terms which denote a type of valley are found in combination with elements denoting buildings, as demonstrated by the place-names in Old English *-denu* ‘valley’ and *-halh* ‘nook’ (LPN:118, 130). However, while there are several places called Hopton in which the second element is Old English

tūn ‘farm, estate, village’, there are no known examples of English names in *-hop* with a specific which signifies a settlement (LPN: 139). Similarly, the corpus of Germanic place-name elements reveals no examples of Scottish place-names in *-hop* which have a settlement term as their specific. In Scottish names, the most common specific is an animal name, as for example *hind* in Hindhope Burn, Oxnam ROX and Hyndhope, Kirkhope SLK, and *swine* in Soonhope, Lauder BWK (*Swinhop* 1472), although colour terms including *black* and *white* are also found quite often.⁹ This casts doubt on the possibility that Bowerhope contains either Old English *būr* ‘cottage, dwelling’, *burh* ‘stronghold’ or Old Norse *búr* ‘store-house’. Old English *(ge)būr* does not appear to have any direct equivalent which survived into Middle Scots, and while it may not be possible to rule it out entirely, other interpretations are more plausible.

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

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

Bourtree: Bourtree Burn FIF (NT 0091), Bourtreebuss FIF (NT 0190), Bourtree Hill DMF (NX 8888), Bourtreehill AYR (NS 3539), Bourtree Bush AYR (NS 4028), Bourtrees AYR (NS 2155), Bourtrees AYR (NS 3656), Bourtree Bank, Arran BUT (NR 9522), Bourtreebush ANG (NO 4756), Bourtreebush KCD (NO 8682), Bourtree Well ABD (NJ 9965) and Bourtreebush ABD (NK 0061); compare also *Bourtriehill*, Kirkliston MLO (*Bourtriehill* 1590 RPC; PNML: 216).

06 A further search for place-names in *Bower-* did not reveal any obvious occurrences of *bower* meaning 'bourtree'. Hooker records four simplex names in Bower from which a number of related names appear to be derived, considering their distribution:

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

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

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

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

07 There is some possibility that *bower* could represent an occupational term. OED2 records the word *bower* with the sense 'a maker of bows; a bowyer' in three fifteenth century Middle English texts and one eighteenth century Scottish text (OED2 s.v. *bower* n.²). The sense 'one who plays with a bow on a violin or other stringed instrument' is also recorded once, in a late seventeenth century text (OED2 s.v. *bower* n.²). Both *bower* and *bowmaker* were used in Middle Scots to signify 'a maker of bows' (CSD s.v. *bow*³). DOST records *bower* as a 'later form' of *bowar(e)*, which also has the

variant spellings *bouer* and *bouir* (DOST s.v. *bower* n., *bowar(e)* n.). Lexical evidence for the form *bower* is not found before the early 16th century, although *bowar* is attested from the mid fifteenth century. However, all of these variants point to a disyllabic pronunciation, whereas the form *bour* would be most likely to represent a monosyllabic pronunciation. The only example with a medial *-u-* is *bouer*, not *bour*. The earlier form of the name gives the first element as *bour*, and therefore it seems unreasonable to suggest that the place-name would have been altered to a disyllabic *Bower-* ‘maker of bows’ from earlier *Bour-* in a different sense. In the recorded spellings of the name Bowerhope, both *bower-* and *bour-* are therefore more likely to represent a monosyllabic word. The spelling given on the Blaeu map, *Baurupp*, which appears to attempt to represent local pronunciation, supports the idea that the first element is monosyllabic.

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

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

09 *Bour* could also signify ‘an inner apartment or small chamber’ in Older Scots, and DOST cites ten different texts in its quotation paragraph (DOST s.v. *bour* n.). In the place-name Bowerhope, however, this sense of *bour* seems unlikely if *hope* has the sense ‘enclosed upland valley’, as the lexical item *hope* is defined (CSD s.v. *hope* n.¹). If however, Gelling is correct in assigning the sense ‘remote valley’ to *hop* in the place-

names of southern Scotland (LPN: 135), then *bour* in Middle Scots *Bourhop* could represent a transferred use of the sense 'inner apartment, small chamber' used to denote 'enclosed, sheltered land'. In English place-names, *hop* is often found in combination with topographical or descriptive terms (LPN: 139). In Scottish place-names, combination with topographical terms is less common, but colour terms and other descriptive terms including *dry* in Dryhope, Yarrow SLK are frequently found.¹⁰ I would therefore like to suggest that Bowerhope SLK is most likely to mean 'enclosed, sheltered valley'.

1.04 MSc. **brewland** - Also **breuland**. Land connected with the brewing on an estate (where the brewer's or brewers' cottages were located). [< Middle Scots *brew* 'brew' (< Old English *brēow*) + Middle Scots *land* 'land' (< Old English *land*)].

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

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

02 Old English *brēow-ærn* 'brew-house' is recorded as a place-name element, and is also found in one isolated attestation in a gloss (VEPN2: 23). However, VEPN does not provide an entry for either an Old English compound *brēow-land*, or a Middle English *brew-land*. Later English names provide some examples of *brew-* compounded with the element *house* (from Old English *hūs*) as in the lost place-names *Brewhouse* DRH (1728-35), the street-name *Brewhouse Yard* NTT (VEPN: 28), and the field names *Brewhouse Field* in Hunsdon HRT, *Brewhouse Mead* in Bennington HRT and *Ewhurst* SUR, and *Brewhouse Meadow* in Albury SUR. Field explains that these names signify 'land by, or containing, a brewery' (Field 1972: 28), and he notes that the name *Brewhouse Close Furlong* in Leighton Buzzard BDF denotes a domestic brewery (Field 1993: 207). However, the English place-name corpus does not provide any further aid to the interpretation of Scots *brewland*.

03 In his discussion of the West Lothian examples *Brewland* and *Brewlands* in the parish of Bo'ness and Carriden, Macdonald states that the names should 'presumably' be interpreted as 'land attached to the brewery of an estate' but he does not provide any support for this definition (PNWL: 27). Dixon's account of *Brewlands* in Colinton MLO explains the compound as 'land attached to the brewhouse or brewery of an estate' and refers to Innes' *Lectures on Scotch Legal Antiquities*. However, this work does not provide a clear solution. Innes discusses the brew-house or *brasina* and its significance on an estate, but he does not mention the term *brewland(s)* (Innes: 48). The most relevant part of Innes' account appears to be his discovery that 'in later charters the *brasina* [is] superseded by the alehouse, which generally had a croft appended to it', and perhaps Dixon saw a connection between the land on which such appended crofts were situated and the term *brewland* (Innes: 48). Perhaps *brewlands* were lands on which the brewer's or brewers' dwellings were located.

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

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

06 These quotations and a further nine examples are cited in DOST, which gives three possible variant spellings: *brewland*, *breuland* and *broweland* (DOST s.v. *brewland* n.). The earliest example is dated a.1300, pre-dating the earliest place-name examples

given above. DOST notes that the term is commonly used in connection with place names in constructions such as ‘the *brewland(is) of Rosneth*’, and defines it as ‘land connected with the brewing on an estate’ (DOST s.v. *brewland* n.). The phrases ‘connected with’, used in DOST, and ‘attached to’, used by Dixon, however, do not really provide any further information, as it is unclear what purpose the ‘connection’ or ‘attachement’ is thought to have served.

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

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

1.05 MSc. **bucht** - Also **boucht**, **bowcht**, etc. Sheepfold; small inner fold for milking ewes. [Prob. < Flemish *bocht*, *bucht* inclosure for swine, sheep, etc.]

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

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

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

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

than the vague speculations provided by OED2, particularly because the same sense is attested for the Flemish word.

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

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

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

06 OED2 only cites two occurrences of *bought* ‘sheep-fold; pen for confining ewes at milking time’, dating from 1513 and 1813 respectively (OED2 s.v. *bought*), and this evidence is supplemented by a further four examples given in DOST (s.v. *bowcht* n.).¹¹ However, once this material is considered together with the place-name evidence, a much broader picture of lexical and onomastic uses of this word become visible.

1.06 MSc. **burgess** - Also **bowrges**, **burges**, **burgeis**, **bwrges**, etc. **Burgess**, a citizen or freeman of a burgh. [< Old French *burgeis* 'inhabitant of a town' (c. 1100; TLF s.v. *bourgeois*); cf. Middle English *burgeis*, modern English *burgess*.]

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

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

02 Middle English *burgeis* is attested as a place-name element in only two English examples, both of which are field names: *Burgess Bargain* (1677) and *Burrass Close* (*Burges stay* 1567; VEPN2: 73).

1.07 MSc. **buss** - Also **bus**, **busk**, **bush**, **busche**. 1. A bush. 2. A thicket; a clump or stand of trees; a wood. 3. A clump of some low-growing plant, e.g. heather, rushes, fern, grass. [*< Old Norse *buskr, *buski 'bush, shrub'; cf. Middle English busk, bush. With forms showing loss of -k, cf. Sc. ass, aise 'ash-tree' < Old Norse askr, Old English (Anglian) æsc and Sc. buss, variant of busk 'to adorn' < Old Norse búask (SND s.v. buss n.¹).*]

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

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

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

With other elements: **Bell's Bush**, near Dumfries, DMF (NY 0279; Hooker), **Black Bush**, near Aberfeldy, PER (NN 7946; Hooker), **Blindhillbush**, near

Lockerbie, DMF (NY 1589; Hooker), **Connelbush**, near Sanquhar, AYR (NS 7510; Hooker), **Crossbush**, near Kilmarnock, AYR (NS 4334; Hooker), **Fisher's Bush**, near Dumfries DMF (NY 0066; Hooker), **Greenbush**, south of Ballater, ABD (NO 4282; Hooker), **Hartbush**, near Dumfries, DMF (NY 0083; Hooker), **Kerrbush**, near Langholm, DMF (NY 3479; Hooker), **Lodgebush**, near Kilmarnock, AYR (NS 4232; Hooker), **Mirk Bush**, near Langholm DMF (NY 4084; Hooker), **Newbiggin Bush**, near Jedburgh, ROX (NT 6915; Hooker), **Rough Bush**, north of Lockerbie, DMF (NY 1398; Hooker), **Round Bush**, near Annan, DMF (NY 2367; Hooker).

01 *Bush* is very common in modern Scottish place-names, while the variants *buss* and *busk* are noticeably rare. The only modern names with *busk* are in the north-east of Scotland. All but two of the examples given above have been taken from Hooker's *Gazetteer*, but the list above only provides a representative sample of the number of names in *bush*. Compounds with plant names like *holly*, *bourtrees* and *rowan*, and with adjectives from plant-names like *birken* 'of birch trees' and *sauchen* 'of willow trees' are particularly common, and can be found in many parts of central, southern and north-eastern Scotland.

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

03 *Buss* meaning 'a bush' is recorded by Wright in Scotland, Northumberland and Cumberland, with the variant *bus* also attested for the northern counties of England (EDD: 460 s.v. *buss*). In a separate entry, Wright also records *busk* in the sense 'bush' for Cumberland, Westmorland, Yorkshire, Lancashire, Cheshire, Derbyshire and Lincolnshire (EDD: 458 s.v. *busk*). These variants can also be found in the place-names of many of these counties, for example the historical forms of the Cumberland names

Birch Bush and Birk Bush, which are ‘impossible’ to separate, include *Birkebusse* (1589), *Birbus* (1686) and *Birch Buss* (1741) (PNC: I, 87). The second element of the lost name *Elrebusche* CMB (c. 1245) is also thought to be derived from **buskr* (PNC: III, 464), as are Busk, *Goatbusk*, Rawbusk, Wool Busk, Buskcowmoor, *Akebusk* (1366), Ashbusk (1574), *Horsebusk* (1300), *Hunterbusk* (1698), *Setebusk(e)* (1279), and the three Busk(s) names, all found in Westmorland (PNW: II, 239). However there are no examples of names in **buskr* in the EPNS volume for the East Riding of Yorkshire, and only two names, Sedbusk and Stalling Busk, are given for the North Riding. The only possible candidate offered for Cheshire is Antrobus, which may instead be from Old English *busc* (PNCh: V, I:i, 123).

04 In the Scottish examples given above it may be possible to differentiate some of the senses in which *buss* is used. Some are clearly ambiguous; simplex names and names which have *buss* as an initial element may be derived from any of the three senses. Similarly difficult are names like Blindhillbush DMF and Newbiggin Bush ROX in which *buss* appears to have been compounded with an earlier name. There is some possibility that Kerrbush DMF may have Old Norse **kjarr* ‘brushwood’ as its first element, suggesting a greater likelihood that its second element could be derived from Old Norse **buskr*. In names like Sauchenbush ABD and Birkenbush ANG, *-bush* is most likely to represent sense 2, and the same is probably true of many of the other names where *buss* is compounded with the names of trees.

1.08 MSc., Sc. **cappie** - Also **cappit**. Hollow-shaped. [< Sc. *cap* 'wooden bowl', 'bowl-shaped shell', etc., later form of *cop* with usual change of *o* to *a* before *p* < Old Norse *koppr* 'cup'. Cf. Middle English *coppe*, variant of *cuppe*, Norwegian *kopp* (SND s.v. *cap* n.).]

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

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

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

03 One problem is the relationship between Old English *capiān* and **cape*. Ekwall interprets the word *capiān* as 'to look, peer' and Smith as 'to look upwards' (DEPN: 86, Smith: I 80). Clark Hall gives the main sense as 'to look', and interprets the phrase *ūp capiān*, as it appears in one isolated attestation as 'to look up, lie on its back (of the moon)' (Clark Hall s.v. *capiān*). He also notes that *capiende* is used once to gloss *supinus* in Prudentius Glosses (Clark Hall s.v. *capiān*). Although the evidence for Old English *capiān* is scant, these examples nevertheless suggest that the prevailing sense of

the word is ‘to look up (from a reclining or supine position)’, which casts some doubt on the likelihood of Old English **cape* in the sense ‘look-out place’.

04 There are also difficulties in the interpretation of the oldest forms of two of the English names. In order to explain the medial *-i-* of the early forms of Capland, Ekwall also puts forward the idea that the original meaning of the name could have been ‘beacon island’, with the final element being Old English *īegland* ‘island’ (DEPN: 86). However, the same argument can hardly be put forward to explain the medial *-i-* of Capton DEV, and it has been noted that the first element of this name may instead be the Middle English surname *Capia* (Smith: I 80).

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

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

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

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

09 One further Scots word which deserves some mention here is the problematic *capilowe* ‘to outdistance anyone in shearing, reaping, etc.’, recorded in two early 19th century Roxburgh sources (SND s.v. *capilowe* n.). SND notes that while the origin of this word is uncertain, *cap*- may be related to English *cap* ‘to outdo, surpass’ and Old

Norse *kapp* 'a contest' (s.v. *capilowe* n.). While this word may seem an appropriate name for a football ground, it is unclear whether it has enjoyed any toponymic currency.

1.09 MSc. **carline** - Also: **carlin**, **carling**, **kerlying**, etc. 1. Witch. 2. Old woman. [Later form of *kerling* (in the same senses) < Old Norse *kerling*, fem. of *karl* 'old man'; cf. northern Middle English *kerling* (DOST s.v. *carling* n., *kerling* n.).]

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

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

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

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

With other elements: **Carlindean** (NS 9946; Hooker), **Carling Den** (NO 7972; Hooker), **Carlinden Burn** (NJ 4822; Hooker), **Carlin Gil**, near Langholm DMF (also Carlingill Wood, NY 3683; Hooker), **Carling Glen** (NS 4780; Hooker), **Carlingheugh Bay** (NO 6742; Hooker), **Carlins Hole** (NT 5033; Hooker),

Carlin House Bay (NX 0938; Hooker), Carling Sike, near Langholm DMF (NY 2587; Hooker), Carlingwark Loch (NX 7661; also Carlingwark House, Carlingwark Lane, NX 7561; Hooker).

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

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

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

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

04 A few northern English place-names contain Old Norse *kerling* 'an old woman', including Carling Gill in Cumberland and Carling Howe in the North Riding of Yorkshire (Smith: II 3). These names parallel the Scottish evidence, especially when the second element is a hill-name like Old Norse *haugr* 'natural height, hill, heap, artificial mound, burial mound' in Carling Howe YON (Smith: II 3 and I 235). It is therefore quite possible that 'witch' rather than 'old woman' may be the dominant sense in many of the English examples.

05 There are many examples of place-names in *carline* in southern, central and north-eastern Scotland, as the above list of names from Hooker's *Gazetteer* attests. It is not always possible to determine whether 'witch' or 'old woman' is the more likely sense of the word when it is used as a topographical place-name element. It is also possible that some of the names could have a more literal meaning. OED2 records *carline* as a term for 'a woman, esp. an old one', often used as a derogatory term, but also as a word 'applied to a witch or one charged with being such' (OED2 s.v. *carline* n.). All of the quotations given for this latter sense are Scottish, and the first two examples date from the early sixteenth century (OED2 s.v. *carline* n.). It is therefore possible that some of these place-names 'commemorate' individuals who were charged with, or associated with, witchcraft.

1.10 Pre-lit. Sc., MSc. **carse** - Also: **cars**, **kers**, **kerse**, etc. A stretch of low alluvial land along a river-bank. [Origin uncertain; perh < Old Norse. Cf. Danish *kær*, *kjær* 'pool, pond', Swedish *kærr* 'fen, morass, marsh, moor', Norwegian *kjær*, *kjerr* 'pool, marsh, wet copse'.]

00 (a) **Carsebank** (NO 4853; Hooker), **Carsebreck** (NN 8609; Hooker), **Carsebuie** (NX 3365; Hooker), **Carseburn** (NO 4652; Hooker), **Carseduchan** (NX 3749; Hooker), **Carseglass Bridge** (NX 6485, also **Carseglass Hill** NX 6585; Hooker), **Carsegowan** (NX 4258; Hooker), **Carsegour** (NT 1098; Hooker), **Carsegowan** (NX 9566; Hooker), **Carsegreen** (NO 0333; Hooker), **Carsehall** (NO 6103; Hooker), **Carsehead** (NN 9523; Hooker), **Carsehead** (NS 3050; Hooker), **Carseknowe** (NS 3169; Hooker), **Carse Knowe** (Field), **Bonnytoun Farm, Linlithgow** WLO (PNWL: 152), **Carsemeg** (NN 8109; Hooker), **Carseminnoch** (NX 4463; Hooker), **Carsemoor** (NJ 3564; Hooker), **Carsemungo Sike**, north of **Langholm**, DMF (NY 4197; Hooker), **Carsenaw** (NX 4264; Hooker), **Carsenestock** (NX 4461; Hooker), **Carseriggan** (NX 3167; Hooker), **Carsethorn** (NX 9959; Hooker), **Carsewalloch** (NX 4561; Hooker), **Kerse Bog**, **Torphichen** WLO (*Kersebog(e)* 1546 to 1556 LC, *The Kerse Bog* 1556 *et passim* LC, *Kerseboig* 1586 Temp., *Kersebog* 1588 Cat. Tor.; PNWL: 103), **Kershill**, **Inveresk** MLO (v. *hyll*) (*Kershill* 1653 RMS; PNML: 211), **Kerswynd**, **Inveresk** MLO (v. *wynd*) (*the vennal called Kerswynd* 1653 RMS; PNML: 211), **Kershopefoot**, **Canonbie** DMF (*Kirsopfoote* Mercator 1595; PNS: 215).

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

In the form *carse of*: **Carse of Ae** (NY 0286; Hooker), **Carse of Ardersier** (NH 8057; Hooker), **Carse of Barr** (NX 4363; Hooker), **Carse of Bayfield** (NH 8072, 8073; Hooker), **Carse of Cambus** (NN 7102; Hooker), **Carse of Clary** (NX 4260; Hooker), **South Carse of Coldo** (NS 7097; Hooker), **Carse of Delnies** (NH 8256; Hooker), **Carse of Dundough** (NX 6088; Hooker), **Carse of**

Gowrie, district on the northern side of the Firth of Tay, FIF (*lie Carse de Gowrie* c. 1200 (Johnston 1934: 128), *cars of Gowrie* c. 1530–40, *Carse of Gowrie* 1564; *Kers of Gowrye* 1577; DOST s.v. *cars* n., *kers* n.; NO 2523; Hooker), **Carse of Kinglands** (NO 0233; Hooker), **Carse of Kinneil** (NS 9680; Hooker), **Carse of Lecropt** (NS 7796; Hooker), **Carse of Lennoch** (NN 7922; Hooker), **Carse of McOrriston** (NS 6798; Hooker), **Carse of Melbost** (NB 4533; Hooker), **Carse of Melgund** (NO 5555; Hooker), **Carse of Raddery** (NH 7158; Hooker), **Carse of Shannochill** (NS 5398; Hooker), **Carse of Trowan** (NN 8122; Hooker).

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

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

01 DOST notes that this word is commonly found in place-names, and several of the quotations listed under the headwords *cars*, *kars* and *kers* give examples of this usage (DOST s.v. *cars* n., *kars* n., *kers* n.). The earliest of these quotations, include 'Johanni de Stryvelyn del Cars' (1292), 'De firmis de Ferycars' (1359) and 'De firmis del Cars de Buthkener' (1359; DOST s.v. *cars* n.). The quotations also provide two historical spellings for the names *Kersheade* and *Coull-kers* (1623; again mentioned in collocation as *Kersheid* and *Cowlkers* 1641; DOST s.v. *kers* n., *cars* n.). It is difficult, however, to determine which places are referred to in these examples. The word is attested earliest in place-names, and the evidence given in DOST is antedated by the earliest known form of the name of the district on the northern side of the Tay called the Carse of Gowrie FIF (*lie Carse de Gowrie* c. 1200; Johnston 1934: 128).

02 It is clearly evidenced from the above list that the element is very common in Scottish place-names, and is found in very high concentration in Galloway. It is also recorded in the Borders, Ayrshire, Fife, Aberdeenshire and Perth, and even occasionally in the north-west, including the Carse of Melbost, near Stornoway on the Isle of Lewis, ROS. *Carse* occurs as a first element in combination with Germanic elements like Scots *bank, burn, gowan, hill, hall, head* and *knowe*, and also in combination with Celtic elements including Gaelic *baile* 'farm' (Balcarse), *breac* 'speckled' (in Carsebreck; PNS: 128) and *glas* 'green' (in Carseglass). Gaelic *cars* 'plain, fertile tract' is recorded in modern dictionaries as a borrowing from Scots *carse*, although the date of borrowing is not specified (PEDG s.v. *cars*). The element *carse* has remained productive since the Early Scots period (CSD s.v. *carse* n.), and the place-name evidence suggests that it may have been borrowed into Gaelic at an early stage. Carseminnoch may have Gaelic *mineach* 'tender grass' as its second element, and the medial *-en-* of Craigencarse suggests that the name may contain Gaelic *creag* 'cliff, precipice', followed by the Gaelic definite article, either in genitive singular or genitive plural form. According to Johnston, the earliest Scottish record of the element *carse*, occurs in a charter dated c. 1143, in 'Una salina in Carsach' (PNS: 128). This provides a possible example of *carse* in combination with Gaelic *-ach*, suffix of place (PNS: 128).

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

04 VEPN records the use of Old English *cærse* 'cress, watercress' in English place-names (VEPN2: 156). This element is often combined with generics which denote

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

05 Macdonald also records the minor name Carsie Hill, Cauldhame, Linlithgow WLO, which appears to contain an adjective from *carse* as its first element (PNWL: 152). CSD notes the use of *carsy* in the compound *carsy-coal*, 'a kind of coal found near Bo'ness', recorded in West Lothian in the 19th and 20th centuries (CSD s.v. *carsy* adj.).

1.11 Pre-lit. Sc. *caville*, *cauill* MSc. *cavel* - Also *cavil*, *kavill*, *kavel*, *kawel*, *kaivel*, etc. Land acquired by lot; a share. [< Middle Scots *cavel* 'piece of wood used in casting lots', 'a lot that is cast' prob. < Old Norse *kafl* 'a circular stick, a staff'. Cf. Middle Low German *kavele*, Middle Dutch *kavele*, both in sense 'piece of wood used in casting lots, a lot, a little stick inscribed with runes for casting lots'; northern Middle English *cavel*.]

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

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

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

01 Johnston gives one historical spelling of Kingscavil WLO, *Kincavil* (1451-98), and states that this is probably from Gaelic *cinn cailbeil* 'head chapel' (PNS: 225). However, Johnston also notes that this name is now more commonly interpreted as

'King's cavel', from Dutch *kavel* 'lot, parcel', and adds that *cavel* is recorded in England before the fourteenth century (PNS: 225).

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

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

04 However, Macdonald's argument that the second element is Gaelic *cabhuil* is not completely convincing, and he is perhaps too dismissive of Johnston's comments. The Middle English place-name element *cavil*, *kevelle*, discussed in an article by Victor Watts, and apparently related to the Dutch word *kavel*, noted by Johnston, may help to shed some light on this problem. Watts presents the English place-name evidence for the element, which is not discussed by Smith in *English Place-Name Elements*, and also provides early spellings for two Scottish examples, in the names Middlegill DMF and

Keavil FIF (Watts 1987: 248-50). Watts states that Bruce Dickins appears to have been the first person to identify the place-name element with the modern English word *cavel* 'division or share of property made by lot, an allotment of land', the original sense of which was 'a lot, a small piece of wood used in the casting of lots', recorded in the thirteenth century (Watts 1987: 250). However, it is quite clear from Johnston's account that he, and probably others, had drawn the same conclusion as Dickins, at least in the matter of the most recent interpretation of Kingscavil WLO. Watts then goes on to discuss the usage of *cavil* in Scottish literary sources and to provide an etymology for the element, deriving it from Old Norse *kafli* 'a circular stick, a staff', cognate with Middle Low German *kavele* and Middle Dutch *kavele*, both meaning 'a piece of wood used in casting lots, a lot, a little stick inscribed with runes for casting lots' (Watts 1987: 252-4).

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

06 While it may not be possible to assign Kingscavel WLO to the group of *cavel* place-names with absolute confidence, there is little doubt that Middlegill DMF contains this element. The first element is particularly suitable for forming a compound with a term associated with land division. The early spellings of Middlegill also predate the Scottish literary evidence for the word *cavel*, and the onomastic evidence therefore contributes to the knowledge of the development of *cavel* as a lexical item.

1.12 Pre-lit. Sc. *caullyne*, MSc. *cavelling* - Land acquired by lot; a share. [< verbal noun *cavelling* ‘drawing of lots; assigning by lot’ < *cavell* ‘to divide or assign by lot’ < *cavel* ‘land acquired by lot; a share’: see §1.11 above.]

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

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

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

03 The variant spelling *kaveling* is recorded once in 1480 (DOST s.v. *kaveling* vbl. n.). The other known literary forms are *cawelleyng*, recorded twice in a quotation from 1536, and *cawelyng*, the earliest example, recorded once a. 1400 (DOST s.v. *cavelling* vbl. n.). OED2 dates this earliest quotation c. 1375, and uses it as the first evidence for the verb (OED2 s.v. *cavel* v.). The place-name evidence therefore provides an antedating to the literary use of *cavelling*, and the toponymic usage of the word suggests that its semantic range included the hitherto unrecorded sense ‘land acquired by lot; a share’.

1.13 MSc. *cheke* - Also *cheik*, *cheike*, *chykk*, *chek*, *schek*, etc. 1. A cheek (of the face), (something) shaped like a cheek. 2. A side piece or part; one or other of the side-posts of a door or gate; only in the compound *liggatcheck* 'side post of a (self-closing) gate which shuts off pasture from arable land. [< Old English *cēace* 'cheek'; cf. Middle English *cheke*.]

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

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

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

02 There are however, instances where *cheek* is used to represent another sense altogether. Hooker's *Gazetteer* includes the names *Leggatecheek* KCB and *Liggetcheek* AYR, both of which appear to show the south-western Scots word *liggat* 'self-closing gate (which shuts off pasture from arable land)' as their first element (CSD s.v. *liggat* n.). The same compound is found in the Kincardineshire place-name *Liggatcheck*, which Maxwell interprets as 'post of the field gate, lea gate' (Maxwell: 196). This name formation can be compared with lexical compounds in *cheke* where the word denotes 'one or other of the side-posts of a door or gate', including Middle Scots *dore-cheke* 'the side-post of a door' and *zett-cheke* 'the side post of a gate' (DOST s.v. *cheke* n.; CSD s.v. *yett* n.).¹² The place-name evidence therefore allows the identification of a previously unrecorded compound appellative, *liggatcheck* 'side post of a (self-closing) gate (which shuts off pasture from arable land)'.

03 The other modern names in *cheek* recorded by Hooker, Carlandcheek (NS 2718) and Red Cheek (ND 3969), may also show this use of *cheek* in the sense ‘side-post of a door or gate’. However, this interpretation makes little sense in cases where cheek is used as a generic, and so provides no challenge to Williamson’s interpretation of Cheeklaw BWK.

1.14 MSc. *chymmys* - A mansion or dwelling house on an estate. In compound *chymmys-land* 'land attached to a mansion or dwelling house on an estate'. [< Old French, Middle French *chymois* < *chiefmois* 'principal mansion' < *cheif* 'chief, principal' + *més* 'house, dwelling, residence'; cf. Latin *caput mansus*, *caput mansi* 'chief dwelling'; cf. also Old French *chiefmesnage*, *chiefmasage* with the same sense (Godefroy s.v. *chiefmois* n., *chiefmesnage* n., *chiefmasage* n.) and French †*chef mois* 'a chiefe Mannor house' (1611 in Cotgrave). Cf. also Middle Scots variants *chemis* and *schimmeis*.]

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

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

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

02 Middle Scots *chymmis* is first attested in literary sources in the early fifteenth century, in the form *chemys* (DOST s.v. *chemis* n.). One earlier example, in the form *chymys*, is found in a Latin context in a document of 1364 (DOST s.v. *chymmis* n.). The evidence for the word is grouped under three separate headwords in DOST, *chemis*, *chymmis* and *schimmeis*, and the main sense is given as 'the principal dwelling, the

manor-house or mansion, of an estate' (DOST s.v. *chemis* n.). One of the variant headwords in DOST gives the more detailed definition 'the chief mansion or dwelling house of an estate, the chief residence, appar., once, with attached outbuildings or land', but it is unclear why, in this instance, the definition should have been extended to cover 'attached outbuildings or land' (DOST s.v. *schimmeis* n.).

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

04 DOST notes attributive use of *chymmis* in one example, 'le Chymmys-land', recorded in a Latin context in 1523 (DOST s.v. *chymmis* n.). This may be a reference to the same place-name recorded above, as the same source refers to *Linlithqw*, now Linlithgow WLO. Compounds in *-land* appear to have been commonly used to denote 'lands on an estate which served a specific purpose'. If *chymmys-land* is viewed as a compound, it can be compared with other terms including *brewland*, for which I have suggested the definition 'land connected with the brewing on an estate (where the brewer's or brewers' cottages were located)' and **day-land*, only attested in place-names, which perhaps denotes 'land where dairy products were produced; a dairy' (see

§1.04 above, §2.08). There is only one reference to *chymmys-land* in DOST, in the context described above, and no specific definition for this construction is offered by the dictionary (DOST s.v. *chymmis* n.). I would therefore like to suggest that the compound *chymmys-land* refers to 'land attached to a mansion or dwelling house on an estate'.

1.15 MSc. **couper** - Craftsman who makes and repairs wooden vessels formed of staves and hoops, as casks, buckets, tubs. [Perh. < a continental Germanic language (cf. Middle Dutch *cuper* < Middle Dutch *cupe* ‘cask’; Middle High German *küefer*, German *küfer*, (regional) *kufer*, all in sense ‘cooper’), or perh. < medieval Latin *cūpārius*, *cūperias* < *cūpa* ‘cask’. The word is not believed to be an English derivative of *coop*, as this word is not known ever to have had the sense ‘cask’. Cf. Middle English *couper* (from c.1415; attested from 1181 as a surname: see discussion below).]

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

(c) **Drumcooper** (NT 1587; Hooker).

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

cooper or *couper* may represent either the occupational term *cooper* or the surname *Cooper*. (Cf. *Cordiners' Land*; §1.17.01 below.)

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

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

04 The etymology of *cooper* as an occupational term is uncertain. OED2 states that the word is 'app[arently] of Low German origin' (OED2 s.v. *cooper* n.¹). Given the forms of the word for 'cooper' in other Germanic languages, there is some likelihood that

one of these was the source of the etymon, possibly Middle Dutch *cuper*. It is also possible that Latin *cūpārius* influenced the etymology, a theory which gains some support from the use of the personal name *Alanus cuparius*, recorded in Scotland in the early fourteenth century. DOST's etymology largely agrees with that of OED2, listing early modern English and Middle English *couper*, Middle Dutch *cuper* and Middle Low German *kuper* (DOST s.v. *couper* n.).

1.16 MSc., Sc. **corbie** - Also **corby**. 1. raven 15th c.- 2. carrion or hooded crow late 19th c.- (CSD s.v. *corbie* n.). [< Old French *corb* 'crow, raven', *corbe* 'female crow', or its derivatives *corbin*, *corbel*, with assimilated of the suffix to *-ie*; cf. modern French *corbeau* 'crow' (Hindley et al. s.v. *corb*, *corbe*, *corbel*; TLF s.v. *corbeau*).]

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

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

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

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

01 It is surprising that this element does not appear to have been used to form English place-names. According to Wright, the word *corbie* was used not only in Scotland and Ireland, but also in the English counties of Northumberland, Cumberland, Lancashire, Leicestershire, and Worcestershire, (EDD: 729 s.v. *corbie*). Mawer does not

record any instances of place-names in corbie for Northumberland or Durham (Mawer 1920), and there are no examples in the EPNS country volumes for Cumberland, Lancashire, Worcestershire, or in the two published parts of the survey for Leicestershire. However, possible exceptions to this include Corbies Knowe (NY 7790; Hooker) and two examples of the name Corby Linn (NY 7190 & NY 5587; Hooker), all of which are located close to the Scottish border in Cumberland. Furthermore, Corbie Cleugh (NU 0014; Hooker) and Corbie Craggs (NU 0821; Hooker) are in Northumberland. None of these names is mentioned in the EPNS county survey for Cumberland, or Mawer's volume on Northumberland and Durham (1920), and so it is difficult and probably unwise to interpret their meanings in the absence of early spellings. However, many of these names have doublets in the south of Scotland, and so it is possible that they contain the element *corbie* in the sense 'raven' or 'crow'. The very small number of possible examples of *corbie* names in England make it seem likely that the word was borrowed directly into Scots from French, and that the use of the word in the north of England reflects subsequent borrowing from Scotland.

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

03 There is a large number of English place-names which combine a bird name with *-hall*, including two Lark Halls in Cheshire, another in the West Riding of Yorkshire, and six Laverack or Laverock Halls, also in the West Riding of Yorkshire (Hough 1999b). There are some Scottish parallel formations, including Larkhall LAN (*Laverockhall* 1620) and Pyothall, Uphall WLO (*Pyothall* 1818 Forrest; PNWL: 75, NT 0772; Hooker), from *pyot* 'magpie', discussed together with the English evidence in Hough (2003a). As Hough notes, Corbiehall WLO appears to be another example of this type of 'bird hall' place-name.

04 Hooker's *Gazetteer* provides a considerable list of other names which should perhaps be considered together with Larkhall and Corbiehall. The most obvious candidates are: **Crowhall** NAI (NH 9859), **Eaglehall** BWK (NT 8750), **Gowkhall** FIF ('cuckoo' NT 0589), **Hawkhall** ABD (NJ 6242), **Larkhall** (NS 7651), **Larkhall** (NT 6320), **Laverockhall** (NO 4334), **Laverockhall** (NO 5644), **Laverock Hall** (NS 8714), **Linnethall** KCD (NX 9258), **Mavishall** MLO ('thrush' NT 4561), **Moorcock Hall** (NT 6170), **Muircockhall** (NT 1190), **Ravenshall** (NO 2509), **Ravenshall** (NX 1459).

05 Hooker's *Gazetteer* lists over two hundred examples of Scottish place-names in *corbie* or *corby*, and so only a sample of these, showing the different categories of combination, have been listed above. I have included names in *-cleugh*, *-cleuch* under the section on combinations with elements denoting hills, as the word frequently denotes a cliff or crag; however, it is also possible that in some cases the sense is 'gorge' or 'ravine' (CSD s.v. *cleugh* n.). I have included names in *-lin* or *-linn* in the section on combinations with elements denoting bodies of water. However, in the absence of early spellings for these names, it should be noted that the second element may derive either from Scots *linn*, *lin* 'the pool below a waterfall', from Gaelic *linn* 'a pool', or from Scots *linn*, *lin* 'waterfall, cataract', from Old English *hlynn* 'a torrent'. It is also possible that the second element may represent either the Old English or the Gaelic word rather than a Scots borrowing. Confusingly, while Scots *linn*, *lin* is recorded in the sense 'waterfall' from the fifteenth century, this word also developed the later sense 'a deep and narrow gorge', found from the eighteenth century onwards, and either of these meanings may lie behind the element *linn*, *lin* in later place-names (CSD s.v. *linn* n.¹, *linn* n.²). Another water-name which Hooker notes is Corbies Pot, in which *-pot* is likely to represent Scots *pot* '(deep) hole in a river, pool' (CSD s.v. *pot* n.).

1.17 MSc. *cordiner* - Cordwainer, shoemaker. [< OFr *cordoennier* (early 13th cent.), *cordonier* (c. 1255, orig. 'worker in cordovan leather', later 'shoemaker'; cf. French *cordonnier*) < *cordoan*, *cordouan* 'leather of Cordova, Spain' (first half of the 12th cent.) + *-ier* (occupational suffix corresponding to English *-er*). Cf. Anglo-Norman *cordewaner*, *cordewanere*, *corduanier*, etc. (AND s.v. *cordewaner*); Middle English *cordewan[ere]* (a. 1100; OED2 s.v. *cordwainer* n.).]

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

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

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

03 Fransson includes an entry for *Cordewaner* which records that the word was in use as a Middle English surname from 1175 (Fransson:130). Wright provides the same definition for the form *cordwainer*, and records that this word was used in Yorkshire and Lincolnshire as well as in Scotland (EDD: 730 s.v. *cordwainer*). To date, there are no examples of the word used as a place-name element in the relevant published EPNS volumes for those counties.

04 A few Middle English place-names are worth noting, as their early forms contain related words. The only examples of which I am aware are Cordwainer's Row, Norwich (*Cord(e)waneria* 1280, *Cordwanrowe* 1317; EPNS 78: 72) and a lost *Cordwainers' Row*, in the borough of Leicester, for which the early spellings are from medieval Latin *cordewanarius* and *allutarius*, both in the sense 'shoemaker' (*Raingia Cordewan'* 1300, *rengia allutariorum* 1325; EPNS 75: 29).

1.18 MSc. *curat* - Also *corat*. Curate; one having the cure of souls; a priest or pastor. [< Middle English *curat*, *curate* < Medieval Latin *curatus*.]

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

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

02 The paucity of examples of place-names in the British Isles which contain this element is perhaps due to the word *curate* being less common as an ecclesiastical occupational term than other, similar terms. For example, *priest*, which has been used to form place-names since the Old English period, is commonly found in place-names throughout Britain, and there are numerous examples of its use as a place-name element in Scotland (see Appendix B s.v. *prēost*). One of the oldest examples is Prestwick (*Prestwic* 1165-73, *Prestwyc* c.1272), from an Old English name which was either *prēost wīc* 'priest's dwelling' or *prēosta wīc* 'priests' dwelling' (Nicolaisen 2001: 103), and Hooker's *Gazetteer* also reveals a large number of names with the modern form *priest*, as for example Priest Burn (NS 6281), Priestcraig (NO 4426), Priest Hillock (ND 0664), Priest Inch (NT 0876), Priestland (NX 9674), Priest's Pulpit (NT 6772), Priestwells (NJ 6126).

03 Hooker also records a small number of modern Scottish place-names in *minister*, including: Minister's Cairn (NO 4280), Minister's Ditch (NN 5901), Minister's Flag (HY 4849), Minister's Moss (NK 0433), Ministers Moss (NT 3424), Minister's Moss (NX 6286), Minister's Rock (ND 2534), Minister's Slack (NY 3279) and Minister's Well (NJ 4714). It is likely that these names were all coined after the Reformation, when the word became commonly used to denote the ecclesiastical office 'clergyman of the Church of Scotland' (CSD s.v. *minister* n.).

1.19 MSc., Sc. **elbuck** - Also **elbock**, **elback**. An elbow-shaped topographical feature. [App. a Middle Scots variant of Middle English *elboue*, *elbou* ‘elbow’ < Old English *elnboga*. Perh. cf. *warlock* and Sc. *winnock*, *windok*, etc., but see discussion below.]

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

(c) **Catelbow**, Kirkliston WLO (*Cattelbok* 1535 Dund. B, 1546 LC, 1615 RMS, *Cattelbo* 1540 *et passim* SHS II. 4, *Cattlebow* 1683 Ret., *Catelbok* 1535 Dund. A *et passim* to 1614 Prot. R. K., *Catelbo* 1542 SHS II. 4, 1582 Hou., *Catelbocke* 1647 Dund. B, *Catelbow* 1663 KS Kirk.; PNWL: 41), **Deil’s Elbuck** (NX 9393; Hooker).

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

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

03 *Warlock*, on the other hand, is first attested with final /k/ in a personal name, Nicholas *Warloc*, recorded in 1279 (MED s.v. *war-lou* n.). Other examples from personal names include Simon le *Warlok* (1290-1), Elias *Wyrlok* (1303-4) and John

Werlok (1327; MED s.v. *war-lou* n.). The first example of a non-onomastic example of the word with final /k/ is *warlocke*, recorded in the sense ‘sorcerer’ in a literary source dated a.1500 (MED s.v. *war-lou* n.). Modern English *warlock* developed from Old English *wærlōga* ‘troth-breaker, traitor, liar’, and it may be no coincidence that both *warlock* and *elbock* evolved from Old English words terminating in *-oga*. There is much more evidence for Middle English forms of the word *warlock* than for Middle English forms of *elbow*, and perhaps the absence of evidence for a Middle English **elbock* should not preclude the consideration that it could have existed. It has sometimes been argued that *warlock* was influenced by Old Icelandic *varð-lokkur* ‘magic songs, charms’. IED for example states that ‘from this word comes the Scot. “warlock”, though it has changed its sense to that of the wizard himself’, but the supplement volume instructs that this line should be ignored (IED s.v. *varð-lokkur*). IED only provides one citation for the Old Icelandic word, making it an unlikely source of influence, and they appear to have been unaware of the occurrence of forms with /-k/ in Middle English, which rule out the possibility that they passed into English use from Scotland.

04 *Winnock* ‘window’ is attested in Scots texts from the late 16th century, and variant forms with medial *-d-* are also recorded, including *wyndok*, *windok*, and *wyndak* (CSD s.v. *winnock* n.; OED2 s.v. *winnock* n.). OED2 explains the word as a Scottish development of Middle English *windoze* ‘window’, which in turn is derived from Old Icelandic *vindauga*, literally ‘wind eye’, and compares it with Gaelic *uinneag* and Irish *fuinneog* (OED2 s.v. *winnock* n.). The Gaelic word is also derived from Old Icelandic.¹⁵ However, Gaelic *uinneag* /u:nag/ does not bring the investigation any closer to an explanation of the development of Scots *winnock*. *Winnock*, unlike *warlock* and *elbock*, does not have an Old English antecedent with the suffix *-boga*, and so it may not ultimately show developments which parallel those of *elbock*.

05 Spellings showing final /k/ are first attested for *elbock* and *winnock* in 16th century Scots, but for *warlock* the first example is found considerably earlier, in the Middle English personal name *Warloc* (1297; MED s.v. *war-lou* n.). All that can be said with certainty is that *elbock*, *warlock* and *winnock* all have variant spellings in Middle English with a suffix which implies the pronunciation of a velar consonant, as for example *-ohe* (in *elbohe*), *-oghe*, *-agh*, *-aghe* (in *warloghe*, *warlagh*, *warlaghe*) and *-ohe* and *-oge* (in *windohe*, *windoge*; examples from MED s.v. *elboue* n., *war-lou* n.,

windou(e) n.). From this information it could be tentatively deduced that disyllabic Middle English words with variants in *-ohe* were also likely to have variants in *-ock*, *-ok*, etc. which were more common in the north, and that perhaps *warlock* was influenced by another word that aided the early selection and later codification of forms with final /k/.

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

07 There is also a small number of Scottish place-names in Hooker which appear to show the element *elbow*, as for example Elbow (NO 5628), Elbowend Junction (NT 0885), Elbow Plantation (NT 9262), Cumbrae Elbow (NS 1351). Three examples of the name Devil’s Elbow are noted, (NT 6270), (NO 1476), (NJ 7937) as are two examples of the name Deil’s Elbow (NT 8240), (NS 3401). The only Scottish *elbow* name from the corpus for which early spellings are available is *Catelbow*, Kirkliston WLO, which shows variation between forms ending in *-k* and *-o* in the Middle Scots period, perhaps suggesting that the name was still semantically transparent at this time (*Cattelbok* 1535, *Cattelbo* 1540, *Cattlebow* 1683, *Catelbok* 1535).¹⁶ Macdonald translates this name as ‘Cat’s elbow’, and compares it with the German place-name Katzenelnbogen (PNWL: 41).

08 Macdonald also lists a further example of a *Devil’s Elbow* name, the later minor name Devil’s Elbow Field, Preston, Linlithgow WLO, noting that two of the edges of this triangular field ‘form a steep, narrow “elbow” bend in the road’ (PNWL: 151). Field notes the names Devils Acre KNT, Devils Bed WLT, Devils Bush Field MDX, Devil’s Den HMP, Devils Den KNT, Devils Dole MDX and Devil’s Own WAR as ‘derogatory names for unproductive or difficult land’ (Field 1972: 62). He also lists several names in *elbow*, including Elbow Acre GLO, Elbow Corner HRT, Elbow Field CHE, Elbow Hempnay DEV and two examples of the name (The) Elbows in Cheshire and Hampshire (Field 1972: 70). Field interprets *elbow* in English field-names as ‘land with sharp turn(s) in its boundaries, especially adjacent to a stream’ (Field 1972: 70).

09 There are also a number of English examples of the name Devil's Elbow, although not noted by Field (1972). One such name is found on the river Etherow in Longdendale, close to the border between Derbyshire and Cheshire, and is said to refer to a rock-formation which overhangs the river.¹⁷ Another Devil's Elbow name is found in North Yorkshire, denoting a sharp turn in the road between Pickering and Whitby.¹⁸ Further examples can also be found in the place-names of other English-speaking countries. For instance, there is a Devil's Elbow name in Wentworth, New South Wales, Australia, a place called Devil's Elbow Mine in New Brunswick, Canada, and another Devil's Elbow name on Route 66 in Missouri, in the United States of America. The last of these appears to have been named because of the nearby bend in the Big Piney River. From this comparative evidence, it therefore appears that Devil's Elbow Field WLO, as noted by Macdonald, similarly takes its name from the bend in the adjacent road.

1.20 Pre-lit. Sc., MSc. *ewer* - Shaped like, or perhaps functioning similarly to, a ewer (i.e. by providing a source of water). [App. < Middle French, French *aiguière* (although attested slightly later, from 1352; 1611 in Cotgrave glossed as ‘ewer’, in forms *eviere*, *esguiere*, *aiguiere* and *ayguiere*) < Provençale *aiguiera* (attested from the 14th cent.) < Latin **aquaria*, an unattested noun < *aquarius* < aqua ‘water’ (1352; TLF s.v. *aiguière* n.). Cf. Old French *evier* (TL s.v. *evier* n.) and the unattested Anglo-Norman etymon **ewiere* (OED2 s.v. *ewer* n.²). Cf. also Middle English *ewer* ‘pitcher with a wide spout, used for water’ and *ewer* ‘servant who supplied guests, etc. at table with water to wash their hands’ (OED2 s.v. *ewer* n.¹).]

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

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

02 It may be worth considering whether the place-name could contain *ewer* as an occupational term. The Middle English word is attested in the sense ‘servant who supplied guests, etc. at table with water to wash their hands’ (OED2 s.v. *ewer* n.¹). OED2 dated this sense from 1361, taking the first example as the quotation ‘Davy, *q’est* Barber *et* Ewer’ (OED2 s.v. *ewer* n.¹). However, MED rightly concludes that this quotation cannot be used as evidence for the English word when the context is clearly French, and have supplied the same text in square brackets, as evidence for use of the

French word in an English context (quot. 1361 in MED s.v. *euēr* n.²). The earliest unambiguous English source cited in MED is dated a.1475, and gives the word in the forms *euwere* and *euwer* (MED s.v. *euēr* n.²). Earlier use of *ewer* is noted in the personal names *Johannis le Ewer* (1362) and *Ricardus Lewer*, but these have also been interpreted as showing the French word (MED s.v. *euēr* n.²). However, the sense ‘servant who supplied guests, etc. at table with water to wash their hands’ is not attested for the word *ewer* in Scottish literary sources, nor does the synonymous Middle English term *ewerer* appear to have been employed in Scotland. It is therefore possible that servants were not usually employed to fulfill this function in medieval Scottish society, which casts doubt on the likelihood of the first element of Ewerland MLO representing *ewer* as an occupational term.

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

04 The most relevant part of this extract is the reference to *the usual blench service of the basin* (PMNL: 158). *Blench service* probably refers to a type of tax, paid either in money or in kind, as it is very similar in construction to the Middle Scots legal terms *blancheferme* and *blench-duty*, which both denoted ‘a small or nominal quit-rent paid in money or otherwise’ (CSD s.v. *blancheferme* n.). *Blench-duty* is only recorded in the seventeenth century (CSD s.v. *blanchferme* n.), and *blench service*, although not recorded in CSD, DOST or OED2, may represent a parallel formation. It therefore appears that in the seventeenth century, a nominal rent was paid in exchange for the use of *the basin*, which may refer to a basin-shaped area of land, perhaps containing a source of water.

05 Dixon is probably correct in his assessment of the first element of Ewerland MLO as Scots *ewer*, but he was unaware that the earliest form of the name also provides a significant antedating to the earliest citation for the word *ewer* in British sources. His definition could also be usefully refined, and I would suggest that *ewer* in Ewerland MLO refers to ‘land shaped like, (or perhaps functioning as) a ewer, perhaps providing a source of water’.

1.21 MSc. **farding** - Also **farthing**. Prob. denoting a quarter share of a given piece of land. [< Old English *fēorðung*, *fēorðing* ‘a fourth part, a quarter’, found in onomastic and lexical contexts in England; in later English field names perhaps denoting ‘a measure of land or a rental of a farthing’ as in the lost field name *the farthing balke* (1612) in Wyfordby, Leicestershire (EPNS 78: 145, 330).]

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

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

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

03 Neither Williamson’s discussion nor Hooker’s list provide any examples of place-names which show the compound *farthingland*, although they do give several

examples of *farthing-* prefixed to another element. Williamson alludes to the existence of ‘various Farthinglands’, but does not elaborate further. She also notes that these ‘Farthinglands’ could ‘denote quarter shares...rather than land held at a farthing’s rent’ (PNB: 206). It may therefore be the case that *farthing* is simply used in the above examples to denote ‘a quarter share of a given piece of land’, rather than a specific measure comparable with other terms of land-division under the ‘auld extent’ (cf. for example Middle Scots *poundland* s.v. §1.58). In what is now the modern county of Dumfries and Galloway, Waugh has also identified the names *Ferdingdrumbane* and *Ferdingilroy*, and interprets them as having a first element equivalent to *farthingland* (Waugh 1998: 49), and her comments are reiterated by Hough, who also interprets these names as denoting ‘land for which a farthing was paid in tax’ (Hough 2001a: 48).

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

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

06 Other modern Scottish place-names in *farthing* listed in Hooker are: **Farthing’s Cleuch** (NT 6813), **Farthings** (NY 3752), **Farthingwell** (NX 9283; also High

Farthingwell and Low Farthingwell NX 9182), **Farthingbank Loch** (NS 8400; also High Farthingbank NS 8401 and Low Farthingbank NS 8501) and **Farthing Rig** (NS 9003).

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

08 In the absence of place-names which show the term *farthingland*, and from a consideration of the evidence above, Williamson's original interpretation of Fardingjames DMF and Fardingallan DMF as 'the "farthinglands" of James and Allan' has little support (PNB: 207). It therefore seems much more likely that these two Dumfriesshire names, and possibly the name Fardenwilliam AYR contain *farding* in the sense 'a quarter share of a given piece of land'.

1.22 MSc., Sc. **fauld** - Also **fald**, **fold** 1. A fold, a pen. 2. An enclosed piece of ground used for cultivation; a small field. [< Old English *fald*, *falod* 'a fold, a small enclosure for animals'.]

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

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

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

Hooker), **Wheatyfauld** (NS 3250; Hooker), **Whitefaulds** (NS 2909; Hooker), **Whitefauld Hill** (NY 0293; Hooker), **Whitefauld Rig** (NX 8492; Hooker).

(e) **Achnafauld** (NN 8736; Hooker).

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

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

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

04 Hooker also notes one example of a place-name in *faulding-*, Fauldingcleuch, in the parish of Kirkpatrick-Fleming, Dumfriesshire, recorded earlier as *Foldingcleugh*

(1768 CRD; PNB: 231; NY 2771). The word *fauldin*, *faldin*, etc. is attested in the sense 'cattle-fold or sheep-fold' from the late 18th to the 19th century (CSD s.v. *fauld* n.²). *Cleuch* or *cleugh* can denote either 'gorge, ravine' or 'cliff, crag', and so the name probably means 'animal enclosure by the gorge or cliff' (CSD s.v. *cleugh* n.). Williamson explains the name as 'the *cleuch* where sheep were "folded" or placed in pens' (PNB: 231). Similarly, in his section on 'field and minor names', Macdonald lists the field-name Faulding Flatts, New Mains, Kirkliston WLO, with the sense 'flat fields used as a sheepfold' (PNWL: 148). Names containing the element *fauldin* are much less common than names in *fauld*, though further examples of *fauldin* names might be discovered by a thorough survey of field and minor names.

1.23 MSc., Sc. **feuar** - Also **fewar**. A person who holds land in feu. In compound **feuar-land(s)**, perh. ‘lands let by a feuar’ [< Middle Scots *feu* (originally) ‘a feudal tenure of land where the vassal, in place of military service, made a return in grain or in money’, (later) ‘a holding in which a vassal has the exclusive possession and use of heritable property in return for payment of a feu duty to a superior’ (< Old French *feu* (c.1100), further etymology uncertain, perh. from an unattested proto-Germanic **fehu* ‘cattle’, reconstructed on the basis of Middle Dutch *vee*, Old High German *fihu*, Old Low German *fehu*, all in the same sense and Gothic *faihu* ‘silver, possessions’: see further TLF s.v. *fief* n.) + Sc. **-ar** (occupational suffix). Cf. medieval Latin *feus*, *feum* and Middle English *fee* < Anglo-Norman *fee*, *fie* and Old French *fé*, *fié*.]

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

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

02 There are no examples of the compound *feuar-land(s)* in DOST, but the dictionary does note two examples of the use of *few-land* or *feu-land* in the sense ‘land let in feu’, recorded from the late sixteenth and late seventeenth centuries respectively (s.v. *few-land* n.). The existence of this compound offers a basis for reinterpreting the place-name *Feuarlands*, recorded in the semantically transparent forms *Fewarlandis* (1529), *Fewerlandis* (1562), *Fewaris lands of Bonitoun* (1567), (*lie*) *Fewarlands* (1567,

1677), *Fewarlands* (1578), and *Feuarlands* (1683), corresponding quite closely in date to the attested examples of *few-land* and *feu-land*. It is therefore possible that the West Lothian name allows the identification of a compound appellative *feuar-land(s)* 'land(s) let by a feuar', previously unrecognised in Middle Scots.

03 The other examples given above are taken from Hooker's *Gazetteer*, and demonstrate that there are some extant place-names which appear to contain the element *feuar*. There is a slight possibility that this element could be confused with the occupational surname *Feuere* from Old French *fevere*, *fevre* lit. 'one who works with fire', 'blacksmith', recorded in Middle English from 1243 (Fransson: 142). However, this surname is not known to have been used in Scotland, and so the most likely interpretation of the element *feuar* is 'a person who holds land in feu'.

1.24 MSc., Sc. **fiddle** - A fiddle; fiddle-shaped. [< Middle English *fipele*, app. < Old English *fipele* (weak feminine form implied in the derivative *fipelere*), cognate with Middle Dutch *vedel*, *vedele* (Dutch *vedel*, *veel*), Old High German *fidula* (Middle High German *videle*, German *fiedel*), Old Icelandic *fípla*, Danish *fiddel*, further etymology uncertain; perh. an early borrowing from a proto-Romance **vidula*, the source of medieval Latin *vitula*, *vidula* in the same sense (OED2 s.v. *fiddle* n.).]

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

(c) **Fograffiddle** (HU 2742; Hooker).

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

provides any supporting evidence because *bēmere* has in this context been reinterpreted as ‘bittern’ (Hough 1998b).

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

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

04 It is not immediately clear what role is played by *fiddle-* in the place-name Fiddleton, but as it is the function of the specific to provide descriptive information about the generic, it is necessary to consider the likely adjectival uses of *fiddle*. Comparative evidence from English place-names suggests that *fiddle-* may have been used to describe the shape of the *toun*. For example, Old English *belle* ‘bell’ is thought to have the sense ‘bell-shaped’ in the place-names Belstone DEV and Bell Busk YOW (VEPN1: 79).²⁰

Similar uses of Old English *hearpe* 'harp' in the sense 'harp-shaped' may exist in English place-names including Harpsden OXF, recorded as *hearp dene* in 1176 (Smith I: 240). On balance, it is likely that the first element is Middle Scots *fiddel* 'fiddle', and that name Fiddleton DMF denotes 'enclosed farmland shaped like a fiddle'.

1.25 Pre-lit. Sc. (?see below), MSc., Sc. **fiddler** - A fiddle player. [< Middle English *fiþeler* < Old English *fiþelere* < the Germanic base of Old English *fiþele* (see §1.24 above) + occupational suffix *-er*.]

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

(a) **Fiddler's Bay** (NN 6234; Hooker), **Fiddler's Burn** (NH 7247; Hooker), **Fiddler's Croft**, field name, Linlithgow WLO (*Feliliscroft* [sic] 1335 Bann. Cl. 94, *Feulleriscroft* [sic] c.1335 Bann. Cl. 94, *Fotelcroft* 1335-6 CDS, *Fitelcroft* 1336-7 CDS, *Fithilcroft* 1437 ER, *Fythlarecroft* 1438 ER, *Fethilcroft* 1451 ER, *Fethelcroft* 1451 ER, *le Fedylcroft* 1454 ER, *Fethillaris Crofft* 1456 ER, *Fiddillariscroftis* 1457 ER, *Fidlariscroft* 1458 ER, *Fiddil(l)croft* 1537 RSS *et passim* to 1647 Ret., *Fidillcroft* c. 1630 BM, *Fiddells Croft* 1667 Dund. B, *Fiddilscroft* 1697 Cess.; PNWL: 116), **Fiddler's Crus** (HU 6192; Hooker), **Fitheleres flat**, near Crieff, PER (*Fitheleres flat* 1226-34 SHS I. 56: 48, perh. also *Fithlerflath* c.1272 SHS I. 56: 94; see discussion below), **Fiddler's Ford** (NX 9379; Hooker), **Fiddler's Green** (NK 0459; Hooker), **Fiddler's Knowe** (NX 8297; Hooker), **Fiddlers Moss** (NX 7698; Hooker), **Fiddler's Rock** (NR 7616; Hooker), **Fiddler's Well** (NH 8067; Hooker).

01 Macdonald interprets Fiddler's Croft WLO as "either 'enclosed land shaped like a fiddle' (as the field in question is) or 'land belonging to the fiddler'" (PNWL: 116). The spellings of the name *Feliliscroft* (1335) and *Feulleriscroft* (c.1335) are problematic, but the forms *Fotelcroft* (1335-6), *Fitelcroft* (1336-7) and *Fithilcroft* (1437) lend support to the interpretation of the first element as *fiddle*. Considering that the field can be seen to be shaped like a fiddle, Macdonald's first explanation of the name as 'enclosed land shaped like a fiddle' is very plausible. Later forms of the place-name include *Fethillaris Crofft* (1456), *Fiddillariscroftis* (1457) and *Fidlariscroft* (1458), which perhaps show the influence of folk-etymology as they appear to show a reformation of the name with the sense 'land belonging to the fiddler'.

02 *Fitheleres flat* PER is recorded in the early thirteenth century, near Inchaffray Abbey (SHS I. 56: 48). The discussion of the charter in the appendix on the Abbey's lands notes that the name appears in the description of a grant of land given to the canons

by Earl Robert's vassals, of 'two acres in Pitlandy "in agro qui dicitur Fitheleres flat",' adding the note that 'the Teutonic name at this early period is significant' (SHS I. 56: 320). This may be the same place as the *Fithlerflath* recorded slightly later (c.1272), although it may be significant that the original charter in H. M. Register House, Edinburgh, No. 57 of Calendar (=Lib. Ins. Mis. No. 62) gives the alternative reading of *flechirflat* (SHS I. 56: 94).²¹

03 Hooker's place-name lists also record the Cumberland name, Fiddler's Bog, south of the Kielder forest (NY 7979; Hooker). In some of the later names it is likely that *fiddler* represents the surname *Fiddler*, which is recorded in Scottish contexts from the late fifteenth century (Black: 262). The Middle English surname *Fitheler* is recorded from 1275 (Thuresson: 186). The northernmost county in which Thuresson notes the use of this personal name is Yorkshire, where the forms *Ficheler* (1325), *Fetheler* (1360) and *Fidiller* (1439) are attested (Thuresson: 186). Other examples are recorded in Lincolnshire, Suffolk, Essex, Hertfordshire, Hampshire, Somerset, Oxfordshire, Worcester and Staffordshire (Thuresson: 186).

1.26 MSc. **fluit** - Also **fluite**. Flute (player). [< Middle English *flut* < Old French *flaute* ‘musical instrument’(c. 1165; further etymology unknown: TLF s.v. *flûte* n.¹).]

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

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

02 The Middle English surname Floutere ‘flute-player’ is attested in Yorkshire as *Floutere* (1268), *Floyter* (1381) and as *Flouter* (1332) in Lincolnshire (Thuresson: 184). This lends some support to the use of similar words in onomastic contexts.

1.27 MSc., Sc. **foumart** - Polecat, ferret, weasel. [< Middle English *fulmart*, app. < an unattested Old English **ful mearð*, lit. 'foul marten'.]

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

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

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

03 Two of the names listed by Hooker, **Foumart Flow** and **Foumart Knowe** (NU 1124), are located in the north of England, in Northumberland, north east of Catteran Hill. However, these names are not mentioned by Mawer (1920), and I am unaware of any other study which notes the use of this place-name element south of the border.

1.28 MSc., Sc. *gowan* - Daisy; wild flower. [App. a variant of Scots and early modern northern English *gollan*, *golland*, further etymology uncertain: see discussion below.]

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

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

02 DOST provides only four citations evidencing the use of Middle Scots *gowan* ‘daisy’, the first of which appears to contain the place-name ‘govwane rig’ (1542 s.v. *gowan(e n.)*). The word *gowan* is also found in later regional use in the north of England, although the majority of the evidence is Scottish (OED2 s.v. *gowan n.*). In place-names, the element most commonly combines with words for types of hill, as in the *-brae*, *-hill* and *-side* names from Hooker’s *Gazetteer*, listed above.

03 Confusion is possible with place-names in *gowan* from Gaelic *gobhann* 'blacksmith', which is most likely to be the terminal element in modern names such as Ledgowan (NH 1355; Hooker), Rawgowan (NJ 6358; Hooker) and Balnagowan (Isle of Lismore ARG). When *gowan* appears as the first element of a southern Scottish place-name which clearly shows Germanic element order, it is most likely to represent Scots *gowan* 'daisy'. It is not possible to be absolutely certain, however, especially in cases where historical spellings or extralinguistic evidence is not available, and the *-gowan* names which are found in historical or modern Gaelic-speaking areas must be treated with care. Conversely, while there is no evidence to suggest that Scots *gowan* 'daisy' was borrowed into Gaelic, the possibility cannot be entirely ruled out. Gaelic *gowan* 'blacksmith' has also given rise to a surname Gowan (Black: 322).

04 Hooker's *Gazetteer* also records the Cumberland names Gowanburn (NY 6491), Gowany Sike (NY 6075), Gowany Hill (NY 6176), Gowany Knowe (NY 6675), Little Gowany Knowe (NY 6977), Muckle Gowany Knowe (NY 7078) and Gowany Knowe (NY 7379) which perhaps show use of the adjective *gowany* 'covered with daisies or wild flowers'. Many of these names are located near one another, and do not necessarily represent independent constructions.

1.29 Pre Lit. Sc. **hawk**, MSc., Sc. **halk** - A hawk. [< Middle English *halk*, *hawk* (with regular Sc. development of *-al-*, *-aul-* for English *-aw-*) < Old English *hafoc* and Old Norse *haukr*, both cognate with Middle Dutch *havic*, *havec*, *hawic* (Dutch *havik*), Old High German *habuh*, *hapuh* (Middle High German *habech*, *habich*, German *habicht*) < a Common Germanic base further related to the Indo-European base of Polish *kobuz* and Russian *kóbets*, both in sense ‘species of hawk or kite’ (OED2 s.v. *hawk* n.¹, ODEE s.v. *hawk* n.¹.)]

00 (a) In combination with words denoting hills: **Hagbrae**, Borthwick MLO (*Halkbr(a)* 1483, 1534, 1546-80 RMS, *Hakbra* 1538 RMS, *Hagbrae* 1627 Mait. Cl. 34, 1666 RMS, 1788 Sasines, *Hogbrae* Arm; PNML: 112), **Hawks Brae** (HY 6425; Hooker), **Halk Law** (NT 3458; Hooker), **Hawklaw Bog** (also **Hawklaw Plantation** and **Hawklawtongues** NT 5604; Hooker), **Hawk’s Craig** (NJ 1247; Hooker), **Hawk Craig** (NN 3823; Hooker), **Hawk’s Craig** (NN 9407; Hooker), **Hawk Craig** (NS 1453; Hooker), **Hawks Craig** (NS 6400; Hooker), **Hawkcraig Point** (NT 2084; Hooker), **Hawk Craig** (NX 7882; Hooker), **Hawkhill** (ND 3562; Hooker), **Hawkhill** (NG 3731; Hooker), **Hawk Hill** (NH 7357; Hooker), **Hawkhill** (NJ 6024 also **Hawkhill Plantation** NJ 6241 and **Hawkhall** NJ 6242; Hooker), **Hawkhill** (NJ 9356; Hooker), **Hawkshill** (NJ 8716; Hooker), **Hawkhill** (NS 6221; Hooker), **Hawkhill** (NO 1143; Hooker), **Hawkhill** (NO 4024; Hooker), **Hawkhill** (NO 6851; Hooker), **Hawkhill Farm** (NO 7580; Hooker), **Hawkhill Wood** (NO 8394; Hooker), **Hawkhill** (NS 2742; Hooker), **Hawkhill** (NS 9288; Hooker), **Hawk Hill** (also **Hawk Hass** and **Hawk Sike** NT 4802; Hooker), **Hawkhill** (NU 2212 also **Hawkhill Bridge** NU 2112 and **Old Hawkhill** NU 2111; Hooker), **Hawkhill** (NX 2299; Hooker), **Hawk Hill** (NX 3951; Hooker), **Hawk Hill** (NX 4268; Hooker), **Hawkhill** (NX 9265; Hooker), **Hawkhillock** (ND 1267; Hooker), **Hawkhillock** (NJ 8029; Hooker), **Hawkhillock** (also **South Hawkhillock** NK 0038, **Easter Hawkhillock** and **Upper Hawkhillock** NK 0039 and **Nether Hawkhillock** NK 0037; Hooker), **Hawk Hillock** (NO 7797; Hooker), **Hawk Law** (NK 0834; Hooker), **Hawk Law** (NJ 7924; Hooker), **Hawk Law FIF** (*Hawklaw* 1660 RMS; PNML: 113, NO 3715; Hooker), **Hawks Law** (NT 8043; Hooker), **Hawkslaw**, **Coldstream BWK** (*Halksla* 1662-5 Blaeu; PNB: 125).

In combination with other elements: **Halk Burn** (NT 4641; Hooker), **Hawk Burn** (also Hawk Gill and Hawk Stone NT 7504; Hooker), **Hawk Cleuch** (NS 7807 and 8006, also Hawkcleuch Burn NS 8006, Hawkcleuchside NS 8107; Hooker), **Hawk Cleuch** (NY 0289; Hooker), **Hawkden** (NJ 8163; Hooker), **Hawkhead Farm** (NS 5162; Hooker), **Hawk's Heugh** (NT 7871; Hooker), **Hawks Hole** (NY 1397; Hooker), **Hawkshole** (NY 3776; Hooker), **Hawkhope Hole** (NY 5996; Hooker), **Hawksland** (NS 8439; Hooker), **Hawkslee Farm** (NT 5831; Hooker), **Hawks Geo** (HU 6688; Hooker), **Hawks Ness** (HU 4548 and 6098; Hooker), **Hawk's Ness** (NT 9562; Hooker), **Hawksnest Burn** (NO 5487; Hooker), **Hawksnest** (NT 4940; Hooker), **Hawk's Nest** (NX 4281; Hooker), **Little Hawk's Nest and Meikle Hawk's Nest** (NO 7388; Hooker), **Hawk's Nib** (NS 1153; Hooker), **Hawknest Rig** (also Hawknest Sike NY 4192; Hooker), **Hawknest Lake** (also Hawknestrig Plantation NY 3377 and Hawknestrig NY 3476; Hooker), **Hawk's Point** (NO 1748; Hooker), **Hawkshaw** (NT 0722 also Hawkshaw Burn NT 0721, Hawkshaw Castle NT 0720, Hawkshaw Cleuch NT 2726, North Hawkshaw Rig NT 2627 and South Hawkshaw Rig NT 2626; Hooker), **Hawk Stone** (NO 2021; Hooker), **Hawk Stone** (NO 8385; Hooker), **Hawkwillow Fell** (NT 7506 also Hawkwillow Burn NT 7508; Hooker), **Hawkwood** (NS 6839 also Hawkwood Hill NS 6838; Hooker), **Hawkwood Hill** (NS 9624 also Hawkwood Burn NS 9723 and Hawkwood Rig NS 9725; Hooker).

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

02 The Scots variant *halk* with medial *-l-* is recorded in DOST from the late fifteenth century, and there are no clear examples of this type of spelling in Middle English (s.v. *halk* n., MED s.v. *hawk* n.¹).²² However, it may be relevant that forms of the Middle English word *halk* or *halc* 'recess or nook in a building, remote corner in an open

place, hiding place' which may also have the sense 'an angular piece of ground' are apparently found in a number of northern English place-names and surnames (MED s.v. *halk* n.). Many of these names are in Cumberland, as *Le Halc*, *Halk* (1228), *Molendinum de Halke* (1279), *Madehalk* (1281), *Halkpath* (1339), *Weyehalk* (1349), *Halkmylne* (1398), *Halkestrete* (1446; MED s.v. *halk* n.). Although there is no evidence in DOST to suggest that the topographical term *halk* was used in medieval Scotland, it is not impossible that this took place, considering the extensive shared onomastic vocabulary of northern England and southern Scotland. Conversely, it is possible that 'Scots' *halk* may be represented in some of the place-names listed by MED, although this is somewhat unlikely considering that their second elements do not denote *hills* or *woodland*.

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

1.30 Pre-Lit. Sc. MSc., Sc. **halcker** - Hawker, falconer. [< Middle English *halcker*, *hauker* < Old English *hafocere*.]

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

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

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

03 The Middle English personal name *Haekere* is attested from 1221, in forms including *Hauker* (1327, 1341, 1374, etc.), *Haweker* (1332), *Haueker* (1221, 1284, 1332, etc.) and *Haekere* (1243, 1309, 1310-24, etc.; Thureson: 79). His examples are taken from central and southern England, in the counties of Lincolnshire, Suffolk, Essex,

Hertfordshire, Surrey, Sussex, Hampshire, Somerset, Oxfordshire, Worcestershire, Staffordshire and Lancashire. There are no recorded examples of the surname with medial *-l-* as in Middle Scots *halcker*. Nevertheless, the collective Scottish onomastic evidence for the word, including place-names which may be derived from the surname, pre-dates literary usage of the word. The earliest known examples being Halkerston MOR (c.1200 *Halkerston*; Johnston: 199) and Halkerston MLO (*Haucarsto(u)n* 1345; PNML: 112).

- 1.31 OE *hægstald*, *hagustald*, pre-lit. Sc. *hextild*, *hexteld* - A warrior, a bachelor. [Cf. Old English (West-Saxon) *hagosteald*. Cognate with Old High German *hagustalt*, with the same sense, also in sense ‘younger son without inherited property’ (Smith I: 215).]
- 00 (b) *Hesterhoh*, Yetholm ROX (*Hesterhoh* c. 1050 [12th] ESC; PNB: 140), *Hexpath*, Gordon BWK (*Hextildespeth(e)* 1296 Bann. Cl. 47, 1296 CDS, *Hexteldespehe* 13th cent. CDS, *Hekkispeth* 1469 RMS, *Hecspeth* 1471 HMC (Home); PNB: 154).
- 01 Williamson suggests that the first element in Hexpath is derived from Old English *hægstald*, ‘warrior’ and supports her view with comparative evidence relating to the English place-name Hexham DRH. At the time she was writing, it was commonly believed by place-name scholars that ‘Hexham-on-Tyne [was] originally a Celtic river-name corrupted to **Hestild*, which then became associated with the West Saxon variant *hago-steald*’ (PNB: 154). Williamson proposes that Hexpath is unlikely to have evolved from a Celtic name, and therefore must have originated from the Old English word (PNB: 154). In a short article on the element *path* in Scottish place-names, Nicolaisen supports with Williamson’s interpretation, agreeing that Old English *hægstald* ‘warrior’ is represented in the compound name (Nicolaisen 1963).
- 02 However, the modern interpretation of Hexham is considerably different from that of the 1940s, when Williamson wrote her thesis, and the current understanding of this English place-name has some important implications for the interpretation of Hexpath. The historical spellings of Hexham are discussed in recent articles by Victor Watts (Watts 1994), and Donald Bullough (Bullough 1999). Both investigations ultimately derive the first element of the place-name from Old English *hagustald* ‘warrior, bachelor’, which can clearly be seen in the earliest form of the name, *Hagustaldes ham* (c. 1120) (Watts 1994: 120).
- 03 Hexham also appears in the form *Hextildesham* in Latin documents from 1268 to 1535 (Watts 1994: 120). According to Watts, this historical spelling demonstrates that the name was re-shaped to incorporate the feminine name *Hextild* or *Hestild*, borne by

the wife of Richard Comyn, a twelfth century noble (Watts 1994: 120). Watts argues that folk-etymology gave rise to a re-interpretation of the place-name as ‘the *ham* of *Hestild*’ (Watts 1994: 120). Curiously, there are some notable similarities between the early spellings of Hexham and the earliest recorded forms of the name Hexpath. The form *Hextildespeth(e)* is recorded in 1296, and *Hexteldespehe* is found on a thirteenth century seal (PNB: 154).

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

05 The evidence of Hexpath BWK may confirm that the Old English variant *hægstald* could become *Hextild-* as a result of a logical progression, although there is the additional complication that none of the historical spellings of Hexpath demonstrates with certainty that the first element was indeed Old English *hægstald*. Two other place-names thought to be derived from Old English *hægstald* or *hagustald* are Hestercombe in Somerset (Smith I: 215, DEPN: 237) and *Hegestuldes setl*, a lost Gloucestershire name recorded in the year 950 (EPNS 41: 133). Hestercombe SOM is recorded as *Hægstaldescumb* (672 for 682; Sawyer no. 237 [17th]), *Hegsteldescumb* (854; Sawyer no. 311 [12th]), *Hegstealdcumb* (c. 900; Sawyer no. 1819 [12th]), and *Hestercumba* (1155; *Charter Rolls* [1334]) and *Hegestuldes setl* is recorded thus in 950 (Sawyer no. 553 [19th]) (Watts 1994: 125). Neither of these names provides supporting evidence for the development of forms in *Hextild-*.

06 Watts' argument that the place-name Hexham was re-shaped under the influence of a feminine name *Hestild* or *Hextild* also has important implications for the interpretation of Hexpath. Watts states that he has found no other examples of the name *Hestild* (Watts 1994: 120-1, fn. 6), but the similarity of the thirteenth century spellings for Hexham and Hexpath may indicate that this personal name could also be found in Scotland during the Middle Ages. If the first element of these place-names represents a feminine name, then the *-es* ending may seem problematic, because of its resemblance to the masculine genitive inflection associated with masculine personal names. However, this alone does not prove that *Hestild* need be interpreted as a masculine name. It has recently been established that the genitive marker *-es* was also used in combination with feminine personal names (Robinson 1993). Robinson lists a significant number of historical examples of the use of the *-es* inflection with names that are clearly feminine, including *Kyneburges*, found in the *Peterborough Chronicle*, *Racheles*, from a late translation of *Genesis*, and several toponymic examples cited from Boehler's *Die altenglischen Fraunnamen* (Robinson 1993: 173). Other masculine inflections are also found in combination with feminine names in the late Old English period (Hough 2002: 49-50).

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

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

The spelling of Hexham as *Hægstealdes æ* in *The Old English Version of Bede's Ecclesiastical History*, mentioned above, may indicate that several variant forms of the

name existed concurrently, and that there is no need to look elsewhere for a solution to the chronological development of the name. One thing that can be said with some certainty is that the notion that both place-names are derived from this word, re-shaped by the same feminine name, is highly implausible.

08 The first element of the lost name *Hesterhoh* ROX is not explained by Williamson, who notes only that it is 'probably Celtic' (PNB: 140). The earliest known form of the place-name *Hesterhoh* ROX bears close similarity to twelfth century forms recorded for the English place-name Hestercombe SOM. The Roxburgh name is recorded as *Hesterhoh* c.1050 (PNB: 140) and the first element of this early form is identical to that found in the early *Hester-* forms of the Somerset name, recorded from 1155 (Watts 1994: 125). As mentioned above, Hestercombe is found in the forms *Hægstaldescumb* (672), *Hegsteldescumb* (854), *Hegstealdecumb* (c. 900) and *Hestercumba* in 1155 (Watts 1994: 125) and so it is clear that the spellings in *Hester-* developed from the Old English element *hægstald* which is plainly visible in the oldest form of the name. It is therefore very likely that the Roxburgh name *Hesterhoh* also developed from an earlier form, **Hægstaldeshoh*, with Old English *hægstald* as its first element.

1.32 Pre-lit. Sc. **hal** - Perh. with the Old English senses: ‘nook; corner of land; water-meadow; tongue of land between two streams; a hollow; secluded valley’, Middle Scots, Sc. **haugh, hauch, halch**, etc. - ‘a piece of (alluvial) level ground, on the banks of a river; river-meadow land’. [< Old English (Anglian) *halh* ‘nook; corner of land; water-meadow; tongue of land between two streams; a hollow; a secluded valley’; cf. Old English (West-Saxon) *healh*, (Kentish) *halh*.]

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

(b) **Hailes** MLO *the former name for Colinton parish* (*Hala* c. 1150-3 Bann. Cl. 74, *Hale* c.1240 Bann. Cl. 74, *Halis* 13th cent. Bann. Cl. 69, 1329 ER, 1506 RSS, 1488 AC, 1450-1 RMS, c. 1240, 1557-85 Bann. Cl. 74, 1214-49, 1398 Bann. Cl. 70, *Hales* 1214-49 Bann. Cl. 70, *Halys* 1329 ER, 1482 ADA, *Heallis* 1561 Bann. Cl. 74, *Haillis* 1561 Bann. Cl. 74, 1591 RPC, 1591 *et passim* to 1619

RMS, *Hailles* 1622 RMS, *Hails* 1654, 1663 RMS, *Hallis* 1662 RMS, *Hailis* 1662 RMS, *Hailes* 1594 LC, 1654 RMS; PNML: 146), **East Hailes**, Colinton MLO (*Easter Hailles* 1641, 1643 RMS; PNML: 146), **Halls**, Penicuik MLO (*Hallys* c. 1350 RMS, *Hall(i)s* c. 1350 RMS, 1741 SHS I. 13, *Halhous de Lekbernarde* 1459 RMS, *Halhous* 1598, 1607, 1610, 1647 RMS, 1647 Sasines, *Hal(l)house* 1654 RMS, 1653 Ret., *Hailles* 1654 Sasines, *Halls* 1773 Arm.; PNML: 267), **Haugh**, Kirkliston WLO (*Hauch* 1553 RMS, *Hauchis* 1592 RMS; PNWL: 46), **Haugh** (also **Haughhead**, **Haugh Farm** NS 4925 and **Haughyett** NS 4926; **Hooker**), **The Haugh** (NO 2343; **Hooker**), **East Haugh**, Kirknewton MLO (*Haughhead* 1773 Arm., *Easthaugh* 1790 (source not specified); PNML: 222), **New Hailes**, Inveresk MLO (*Hale(s)* 1124-53, 1153-65, 1163, 1166-1214, 1184, 1227, 1232, 1234 Bann. Cl. 74, *Halis* e. 13th cent., 1450 Bann. Cl. 74, 1591-2 RPC, *Halys estir and Westir* 1438 Bann. Cl. 74, *(Estir) Halys in (regalite de) Mus(s)(k)ilburgh* 1480, 1483 Bann. Cl. 74, *(E(i)ster) Ha(i)l(l)is* 1490 Treas. Acc., 1506, 1534, 1555-83 Bann. Cl. 74, *New Hailes* 1773 Arm.; PNML: 205), *Waulkmill of New Hailes*, Inveresk MLO (*the waulk-mill of Easter Hailles*, no date; PNML: 205).

With of: **Haugh of Aberuthven** (NN 9817; **Hooker**), **Haugh of Ardoe** (NJ 8902; **Hooker**), **Haugh of Drimmie** (NO 1750; **Hooker**), **Haugh of Grandtully** (NN 9253; **Hooker**), **Haugh of Kercock** (NO 1339; **Hooker**), **Haugh of Kilhame** (NS 2410; **Hooker**), **Haugh of Kilmorich** (NN 9950; **Hooker**), **Haugh of West Grange** (NS 8294; **Hooker**), **Haugh of Ballechin** (also **Haugh Island** NN 9452; **Hooker**), **Haugh of Blackgrange** (NS 8492; **Hooker**), **Haugh of Scattertie** (NJ 6957; **Hooker**), **Haugh of Sluie** (NO 6296; **Hooker**), **Haugh of Strachan** (NO 6691; **Hooker**), **Haugh of Tannadice** (NO 4857; **Hooker**), **Haugh of Urr** (also **Haugh Mill** NX 8066 and **Haugh Bridge** NX 8065; **Hooker**), **Haugh of Urrard** (NN 9063; **Hooker**), **Haughs of Airth** (NS 9186; **Hooker**), **Haughs of Ashogle** (NJ 7052; **Hooker**), **Haughs of Ballinshoe** (NO 4253; **Hooker**), **Haughs of Benholm** (also **Haughs Bay** NO 8168; **Hooker**), **Haughs of Caenlochan** (NO 1975; **Hooker**), **Haughs of Cossans** (NO 4049; **Hooker**), **Haughs of Finavon** (NO 5057; **Hooker**), **Haughs of Kinnaird** (NO 6457; **Hooker**), **Haughs of Pittentian** (NN 8720; **Hooker**).

(c) In compounds with a forename, surname or occupational term (often difficult to distinguish from one another): **Allan's Haugh** (no early spellings; PNML: 289), **Carterhaugh**, Selkirk SLK (*Cartarehauch* 1489-90 RMS; PNB: 95), **Douglashaugh Plantation** (NT 3811; Hooker), **Elstaneshalche**, a valley between Whitton and Morebattle ROX (*Elstaneshalche* 1181 Bann. Cl. 56, *Elstannes halech* 1175-99 Bann. Cl. 56; PNB: 95), **Monkshaugh**, Penicuik MLO (no early spellings; PNML: 272), **Pearsby Hall**, Tundergarth DMF (*Perisby* 1285 [c. 1320] Bann. Cl. 82, c. 1294 Bann. Cl. 56, *Perbehalvis* 1542 RMS, *Perbehawes* 1555 HMC (Jhn), *Peirsbie-halls* 1662 RMS; PNB: 285), **Philliphaugh**, Selkirk SLK (PNB: 95), **Prattshaugh** (NJ 9059; Hooker), **Priesthaugh**, Teviothead ROX (*Preesthouch*, 1662-5 Blaeu; PNB: 93), **Purveshaugh**, Earlston BWK (*Purveshanch* 1611 HMC (Wed); PNB: 94, NT 6039; Hooker), **Sergeanthaugh**, Dalkeith MLO (*le Serjandhaulch* 1451-2 RMS, *Serjandhauch* 1658 LC; PNML: 185).

In compounds with elements denoting vegetation: **Ackornehauchburne**, Newbattle, MLO (*Ackornehauchburne* 1583 LC, *le accornhalch* (undated) Bann. Cl. 89, perhaps the same river as Ochre Burn (PNML: 256), **Broompark**, Kirknewton MLO (*Brewmale de Westir Newtown* 1546 RMS, *Brumedail* 1607 RMS, *Brwmedaill* 1614 RMS, *Banndail* 1654 RMS, *Bromedaill* 1662 RMS; PNML: 221), **Saughland**, Crichton MLO (*Sauchnale* 1488, 1498 RMS, 1495 AC, *Sauchnell* 1546-80, 1666 RMS, 1627 Mait. Cl. 34, *Sauchyland* 1773 Arm.; PNML: 171), **Wedhale**, now Stow (parish) MLO (*Wedhal(e)* c. 1180-4 Bann. Cl. 56, 13th cent. Bann. Cl. 69, *Wedal(e)* 1221-24, 1221-40, 1296-1332 Bann. Cl. 109, 1329, 1394, 1395 *et passim* to 1422 ER, 1329-70 Bann. Cl. 94, 1233 Bann. Cl. 56, 1395 Bann. Cl. 69, 1398 Bann. Cl. 70, *Wedall* 1329, 1396, 1397 ER, *Wedd(a)l(e)* 1392, 1412, 1413, 1415 *et freq.* to 1421 ER, 1471 ADA, 1484, 1513 RMS, *Waddell* 1612 LC, *Weddell* 1618 RMS; PNML: 280).

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

(*Langhauch* 1471 RMS; PNML: 164), **Longhaugh**, Linlithgow WLO (*Langhauch* 1696 Cess.; PNWL: 118), **Wester Longhaugh**, Linlithgow WLO (*Wester Langhauch* 1551 SRS 57, *Wester Longhauch* 1560 SRS 57; PNWL: 118), **Longhaughmill**, West Calder MLO (*Longhaughmylne* 1624 RMS; PNML: 306), **Ruchale**, Newbattle MLO (*R(h)uchale(c)(h)* c. 1140, a. 1153, 1214-49, 1215, 1224, 1273 Bann. Cl. 89, 1140-53 Bann. Cl. 70, 1142, 1144 Lawrie, *Ruenhale* c. 1140 Bann. Cl. 89, 1142 Lawrie, *Ruchalc* 1166-1214, 1230 Bann. Cl. 89, *Rughalegh* 1174 Bann. Cl. 89; PNML: 256), **Whitehaugh**, Penicuik MLO (*Quhythauch* 1636, 1643 RMS, *Whythauch* 1663, 1666 RMS; PNML: 273), **Whithaugh**, Castleton ROX (*Wheatoughe towre* 1583 CBP, *Whithaugh* 1590 CBP; PNB: 94), **Whitehaughbank**, Newbattle MLO (*Quhythauchbank* 1584 LC; PNML: 259).

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

With other elements: **Blindhaugh**, Newbattle MLO (*le blindhalch* Bann. Cl. 89; PNML: 257), **Borthaugh**, Hawick ROX (*Bordhauch* 1526 ALC; PNB: 93), **Carlowrie Haughs**, WLO (*the haucht of Carlowry* c. 1540 Rent. Tor., *Carlowrie-hauchis* 1572-3 RMS; PNWL: 41), **Cleithaugh**, Southdean ROX (*Cleethaugh* 1590 CBP; PNB: 93), **Dalryhaughs**, Edinburgh MLO (*Dalryhauchis* 1538 RMS; PNML: 126), **Elginhaugh** (*Elginhaugh* 1773 Arm.; PNML: 229), **Fardinhauch** (now Whitehill), Inveresk MLO (*Whithill called Fardinhauch* 1653 RMS; PNML: 209), **Galtuneshalech**, near Gattonside,

Melrose ROX (*Galtuneshalech* c. 1136 LSMM, *Galtuneschalech* 1143-4 Lawrie; PNB: 95), Joustinghaugh, Linlithgow WLO (*The Justinghaugh* 1561 SRS 57; PNWL: 117), Landelhaugh, Ecclesmachan WLO (*Langdale Haugh* 1754 Est. Map, *Landle Haugh* 1818 Forrest; PNWL: 50), Lennel, Coldstream BWK (*Leinhal*, *Leinhale* 1095-1100 Lawrie, c. 1200 (1434) Coldstream, *Leinhah* 1243 Pont. Off. St. And., *Lenorthtun* c. 1250 (1434) Coldstream, *Laynal* c. 1270 (1434) Coldstream, *Leynolf* 14th cent. St. And.; PNB: 94), *Millhaugh*, Borthwick MLO (*Milnehauch* 1662 RMS; PNML: 116), *Mill Haugh*, Torphichen WLO (*Hylnhauch* 1579 Temp.; PNWL: 104), *Smiddy Haugh*, Bo'ness and Carriden WLO (*Smiddie Hauche* 1605 Ham. Inv.; PNWL: 37), *Whitmuirhaugh*, Sprouston ROX (*Quhitmuirhall* 1569 RMS; PNB: 160).

01 The Scots element *haugh* is extremely common as a place-name element, and the modern names from Hooker's Gazetteer which have been included in the above list provide only a representative sample of the several hundred place-name constructions in *haugh*. A number of constructions with *of* have been included from Hooker's lists. Nicolaisen discusses place-names in which *burn of* has been prefixed to a pre-existing name (SPN: 77-8), and these can be compared with many of the names in *haugh of-* as the terminal component of such names is often an older (and frequently Celtic) place-name. Typical Gaelic translations for *haugh* are *lèanan* and *srath*, and there is no evidence to suggest that the Scots word was ever adopted into Gaelic (PEDG s.v. *haugh*). The majority of formations of the type *haugh of* therefore provide evidence for the incursion of Scots into formerly Gaelic-speaking areas.

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

03 Williamson has argued that Crumhaugh Hill ROX, which is situated near a sharp bend in the Slitrig Water, could be derived from either Old English *crumb* or Gaelic *crom* on the grounds that both had the sense 'crooked' or 'bent' (PNB: 93). Gaelic *crom* 'bent' is found in some Scottish place-names, as for example Crombie Water BNF, where it describes the curve of a river (CPNS: 442, SPN: 224). Semantically at least, this name can be compared with the English place-names Cromwell NTT, YOW which contain the

Old English element *crumb* and denote 'winding streams' (DEPN: 131, Smith I: 116). Watson states that the Gaelic word can also be found in the name Cromdale MOR, recorded earlier as *Cromdol* (c.1224), which has the form *Cromdhail* or *Crom'ail* in Gaelic with the meaning 'bent haugh' from its situation near a bend in the river Spey (CPNS: 419). However, a Gaelic place-name would not be expected to show typically Germanic syntax, with an adjective preceding a noun, unless it could be shown that the name had been coined before the ninth century (Jackson 1953: 225-7). Cromdale MOR has some difficulties of interpretation; it is possible that the second element may be a reflex of Old English *dǣl* 'share, lot' and that the first element is a reflex of Old English *crumb* 'crooked, bent, twisted'. *Crumhaugh* ROX can also be compared with the English place-name Cromhall GLO, in which the first element is thought to be an unattested Old English noun, **crumbe* 'a bend (csp. in a river or stream)', because use of the adjective in this construction 'would be inappropriate' (Smith I: 116). Comparison of the Scottish and English evidence suggests that place-names with the meaning 'crooked, bent haugh' may not be completely inappropriate, and may be commoner than previously believed. The modern name Crumhaugh LAN may be a further example of this type of construction.

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

1489-90) may have either the surname *Carter* or the occupational term *carter* as its first element (PNB: 95). The surname is recorded in Scotland from 1439, when James *Cartare* is recorded as a witness in Edinburgh (Black: 140).

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

the evidence of the related Scots and Gaelic words discussed above, however, it is necessary to modify her conclusion. The initial element of Cleithaugh ROX is probably ultimately related to Old Norse *klettr* 'rock, cliff', and the name was probably coined using either Gaelic *cleit* or a previously unrecorded Middle Scots reflex of the Old Norse word.

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

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

meadow' and 'tongue of land between two streams'. However, it is worth considering whether it is necessary to look for a non-Germanic solution.

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

09 The element *haugh* has a long history in Scots, and the earliest examples of its use date from the Old English and pre-literary Scots periods. The Scottish evidence can therefore be used as a source of valuable comparative material when historical uses of the element in the British Isles are under consideration. In English place-names, the commonest type of specific found in combination with Scots *haugh* or Anglian *halh* is a personal name (LPN: 127). However, while this is also a common construction in Scotland, it does not form the largest category. The oldest example of this type is the name *Elstaneshalche*, a valley between Whitton and Morebattle ROX, recorded as *Elstaneshalche* (1181) and *Elstannes halech* (1175-99). The personal name appears to be Old English, and may be the same as that which is found in Athelstanford ELO (*Elstanesford* 1153-78), perhaps *Æðelstān*, *Alfstān* or *Aldstān* (PNB: 95). The commonest construction in Scotland appears to be the *haugh of-* or *haughs of-* formation. Other factors may also be useful as comparative evidence. For example, the fact that the sense 'a piece of (alluvial) level ground, on the banks of a river, river-meadow land' became the dominant use of the word in Middle Scots may shed some light on the

undetermined senses of northern English place-names, considering the extensive onomastic vocabulary known to have been shared between northern England and southern Scotland.

1.33 Pre-Lit. Sc. hereget, heriot, etc. - Perh. 'tribute-land': see discussion below.
[Prob. < Old English *here-geatu* 'tribute paid to the lord by his subject'.]

00 Heriot (parish) MLO (*Hereget* 1198 CDS, *Her(r)iot(e)* 1214-40, 1221-40 Bann. Cl. 109, 1311-12, 1336-7 CDS, 1426 ER, 1483, 1578 *et freq.* to 1675 LC, 1538, 1543 *et freq.* to 1644 RMS, 1773 Arm., *Herryhot* 1221-38 Bann. Cl. 109, *Herewyt* 1264-66 ER, *Herieth* 13th cent. Bann. Cl. 69, 1577 LC, *Heryet(h)* 1311-12 CDS, 1338 Bann. Cl. 89, undated Bann. Cl. 74, *Heryoth* 1335-6 CDS, *Herioth* 1354 Reg. Ho. Ch., *Hereot(t)(e)* 1550, 1551, 1583, 1592 LC, 1563 Bann. Cl. 89, 1620 RMS, *Herrot* 1565 RMS, *Harrett* 1580 RPC, *Hyriot* 1585 LC; PNML: 197).

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

02 Another interpretation for Heriot MLO has also been put forward. Nicolaisen states that the earliest form of the name, *Hereget* (1198), 'reveals it to be derived from OE *here-geat* which refers to a gap (in the hills) through which an army might pass' (SPN: 24). He also adds the neutral comment that a derivation from '*here-geatu* "wergeld" has also been suggested', presumably with reference to Dixon's earlier assertion (SPN: 24). While this is possible, comparative evidence from English place-names does not provide much support for this argument. The closest parallels to the otherwise unattested Old English compound **here-geat* 'gap (in the hills) through which an army might pass' are names in which *geat* combines with the name of a type of animal. In Dargetts KNT the first element is *dēor* 'deer, animal', and in Reigate SUR it is *rāge* 'roe deer', and in each case the names denote 'gaps in fences and the like which only the particular animals could pass' (Smith I: 198). There are no examples of names of this type which include reference to the movement of people or troops. Furthermore, the earliest spelling of the name, *Hereget* (1198), is paralleled by five attestations of the form *heregete* in the sense 'tribute' in late Old English charters.²³ Other early forms of

the name include *Heriot* (1214-40) and *Herieth* (13th cent.) which can be compared with Middle English *heryott* (1296) and *heriath*, later reflexes of Old English *here-geatu*, (?a1320; MED s.v. *heriet* n.).

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

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

05 Considering the lexical and onomastic evidence together, it is possible that the earliest form of the name Heriot, *Hereget* (1198), may provide a ‘missing link’ between Old English *here-geatu* and Middle Scots *herezeld*. The shift from *-t* to *-ld* may have taken place as a result of analogy on the basis of the existing ‘variation of *-ld* and *-t* in such words as *herald*, *heart*’ (DOST s.v. *herezeld* n.). The interpretation of the place-name Heriot MLO as ‘tribute-land’ is not implausible, and would provide supporting evidence for existence of a pre-literary Scots form of the Old English word.

1.34 MSc., Sc. **heroun** - 'heron' [< OFr *hairon* (c. 1150; French *héron*); cf. Middle English *heiroun*, *heroun*, *herne*, medieval Latin *hairo* (11th cent.; TLF s.v. *héron*).]

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

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

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

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

02 A group of modern names in Hooker's Gazetteer, which includes **Drummieheron** (NX 1565), **Craig na Heron** (NO 3881), **Tom na Heron** (NJ 2031) and **Loch Heron** (NX 2764), are somewhat problematic as they look like Gaelic formations

and probably do not contain the Scots element *heron*. Although Craig na Heron could signify 'heron's rock, crag', from either Scots *craig*, or Gaelic *creag*, it would be very unusual for the name to preserve the Gaelic genitive singular *na* 'of the', and for the name to incorporate a non-Gaelic element while preserving typically Celtic syntax. Chapelheron (NX 4541) is also unlikely to show the element *heron*. The second element may have originally denoted a previously existing location, the name being coined when a church was founded there. Loch Heron (NX 2764) may be derived from Scots *loch* and *heron*, though unusually following Celtic word-order, or it may be from Gaelic *loch* and another Gaelic element.

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

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

05 There are no known examples of English place-names in *heron*, although Field notes two field names which contain the same form in their modern spelling (Field 1972: 102). He derives the names The Heron, Andover HMP and Herons, Wharton CHE from

Old English *hyrne* '(land in) an angle, a corner' (Field 1972: 102). It is therefore possible that some of the Scottish names in *heron* may also reflect this element.

1.35 Pre-Lit Sc. *hevi*, Sc. *heavy* - Heavy (ground); wet soil. [< Old English *hevig*.]

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

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

02 Williamson interprets the Roxborough name as "hillside where the ground is heavy", i.e. clayey or very wet' (PNB: 148). This can be compared with some of the literary uses of *heavy*, as for example the sense 'of ground, a road, etc.: that clings or hangs heavily to the spade, feet, wheels, etc., and thus impedes motion or manipulation; soft and tenacious', recorded from 1577 (OED2 s.v. *heavy* a.¹). However, this is perhaps an unusual meaning for a word which is found in combination with *-side* in the sense 'hillside', as sloping topography is unlikely to be very wet, although it could be resistant to ploughing or cultivation. If Williamson is correct in her assessment of the first element of the place-name, it may be worth considering whether the second element reflects the sense of the Middle English place-name element *sīde* 'land extending along a river or lake, the edge of a wood or village', as attested in English place-names (Smith II: 122). A similar usage is found in later Scottish place-names, where *-side* is often used as a generic denoting a settlement near a topographical feature represented by the specific, as for example in 'Glenside', 'Lochside' and 'Woodside' (Nicolaisen 1985: 32).

03 A further problem with the interpretation of *hevi* as 'clayey or very wet' is that the date for this sense in literary contexts is considerably later than the place-name, and so it is possible that more useful comparisons can be made with some of the earlier lexical senses of the word. The Middle English word *hevi* is found in the sense 'massive, large' from the first half of the fifteenth century, and in the sense 'of things: offensive or rank in odour' from the late fourteenth century (MED s.v. *hēvī* adj.). *Heavy* is also

recorded in the sense 'distressing, grievous; sad, sorrowful' from the Middle English period, and this sense gives rise to the phrase *heavy hill* which was used in early modern English to denote 'the ascent to Tyburn', i.e. 'the way to the gallows' (OED2 s.v. *heavy* a.¹). Middle Scots *heavy* is recorded in the sense 'pregnant' in the late fourteenth century (CSD s.v. *heavy* adj.).

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

05 It is possible that a transferred use of the literal meaning 'heavy' lies behind the first element of Heavyside ROX, but it is equally possible that the precise meaning of the name may never be clearly established. If the generic is understood as *sīde* 'hillside', then perhaps *heavy* denotes a characteristic, as Williamson suggests, relating to the quality of the soil. Considering the early Middle Scots use of *heavy* in the sense 'pregnant', it is also possible that the place-name denotes a hillside which bulges, or appears swollen. However, if *sīde* should be interpreted as 'land extending along a river or lake, the edge of a wood or village', then it seems likely that Williamson's definition of *heavy* as 'clayey or very wet ground' is most appropriate.

1.36 Pre-lit. Sc., MSc., Sc. **hingand** - 'hanging', from the present participle of *hing* 'to hang'. [< Middle Scots *hing* 'hang' + present participle suffix *-and*. Cf. Old English *hangende* and Old Norse *hengjandi*, both in sense 'hanging', used in English place-names to describe places on a steep hill or slope.]

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

01 The English present participle adjective *hanging* is first recorded in the sense 'of a wood, garden, walk, etc.: situated on a steep slope, top of a wall, etc. so as to hang over or appear to do so' in the late twelfth century, c. 1170 (OED2 s.v. *hanging* ppl. a.). The English noun *hanging* is first recorded in the sense 'a steep slope or declivity of a hill' in the Middle English period, c. 1400 (OED2 s.v. *hanging* vbl. n.). In English place-names, the Old English and Old Norse present participles, respectively *hangende* and *hengjandi*, are both used to describe places on steep slopes or hills (Smith I: 233). The same usage appears to be reflected in the Scottish examples, derived from Middle Scots *hingand*. In one of the Middle Scots variants of the name Hangingshaw, Heriot MLO, *Hangitschaw(e)* (1506, 1545, 1557, 1584, 1620), the present participle adjective *hingand* has been replaced by a form of the past participle adjective *hangit* 'hanged', perhaps as a result of folk-etymology.

02 This element may also be found in a small number of early personal names which are, in turn, probably derived from lost or unidentified place-names in *hingand*. Black notes a *Richard de Hanggandsid* (1398), which apparently contains an early spelling of a Berwickshire place-name later known as Handyside (Black: 341). Provided that his location for the place-name is correct, it seems very likely that *Hanggandsid* is a doublet of the West Lothian name Hangingside, and contains a variant of Middle Scots *hingand*. Black also notes another comparable place-name within the personal name *Gilbert de Hanguydeschawe* (1296), which Williamson identifies as Hangingshaw Hill ROX (PNB: 210).

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

04 There are also several English place-names which contain the parallel element *hangende*, as for example the Cheshire names Hangingstone Hill (*Hanging Stones Hill* 1819) 'hill with overhanging rocks' (EPNS 46: 214), Hanging Wood 'wood on a steep slope' (EPNS 46: 169), Hinging Bank 'steep, hanging bank' (EPNS 46: 46), and the lost West Yorkshire field name *Hangancliff* (1350) 'steep, hanging cliff' (EPNS 36: 201). Smith also notes the use of the element in Hang Bank in the North Riding of Yorkshire and Hanging Well in Durham (Smith I: 233). He also records its use as a prefix added to pre-existing names including Chadder in Lancashire, Grimston in the East Riding of Yorkshire and Heaton in the West Riding of Yorkshire (Smith I: 233). While constructions like Hanging Wood and Hinging Bank CHE can be compared with Scottish examples like Hangingshaw SLK, MLO and Hangingside WLO, there are no known examples of the use of *hingand* as a prefix to a pre-existing name in Scottish place-names.

1.37 Pre-Lit. Sc. **hirdman**, MSc., Sc. **hirdman**, **herdman** - A herdsman. [< Old English *hierdeman* 'herdsman'. Cf. Middle English *herde-man*; some Middle English forms show influence of the Middle English word *herde* 'herd of animals' < Old English *heord* (MED s.v. *herde-man* n., *herde* n.¹).]

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

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

02 Confusion with forms of the surname Hirdeman is possible in both English and Scottish place-names. Hirdeman is recorded as a personal name in Middle English from

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

03 In literary contexts, *herdisman* is particularly uncommon in Middle Scots. DOST only cites one example of its use, in the phrase 'Twa that was herdismen of the herde' in a sixteenth century text, but a variant reading supplies not *herdismen*, but *heidmen* 'leaders', literally 'head-men' (DOST s.v. *herdisman* n.). It is therefore possible that the form *herdismen* is a scribal error. DOST notes that the usual word is *herd* 'keeper of a herd; a herdsman, a cattle-herd or shepherd' (DOST s.v. *herdismen* n., *herd* n.²). The earliest evidence for the use of the Scottish word is therefore supplied by the earliest form of the place-name Hermiston, Lilliesleaf ROX (*Hirdmanestun* 1165-88). This name also provides the earliest known use of this element in the place-names of the British Isles.

1.38 OE *hōh* - Heel, spur of land. MSc., Sc. **heugh, huche, heuch** 1. Precipice, crag, cliff, steep bank, often one overhanging the sea or a river. 2. Glen, ravine with steep, overhanging sides. 3. Pit, mineshaft, quarry (-face). Also MSc., Sc. compound appellative **heugh-head** - The top of a cliff or precipice. [Cf. northern Middle English *hough, hogh* 'hill'.]

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

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

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

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

With *of* (in some cases perhaps after, or by confusion with **haugh** (see §1.32 above): **Heughs of Barholm** (NX 5152; Hooker), **Heughs of Laggan** (NX 8955; Hooker), **Heughs of Machirn** (NO 3161; Hooker), **Heughs of Mause** (NO 1747; Hooker), **Heughs of St Cyrus** (NO 7464; Hooker).

(c) In compounds with a personal name: **Chatto**, Hownam ROX (*Chethou* 1165-92 Bann. Cl. 56, *Chatthov* 1185-99 Bann. Cl. 56, *Chathou* 1296 Bann. Cl. 47, *Chattow* 1357-8 HMC (Rxb); PNB: 135), **Drumsheugh**, Edinburgh MLO (*Meldrumsheugh* 1630 Bann. Cl. 70; PNML: 127, *Meldrumshaugh* 1699; Johnston: 160), **John's Heugh** (NO 9092; Hooker), **Kersheugh**, Jedburgh ROX (*Carisheughe* 1590 CBP; PNB: 137), **Elisheugh Hill**, Morebattle ROX (*Ileshow la* 13th cent. Bann. Cl. 82, *Eleisheuch* 1569 RMS; PNB: 135), **Maxwellheugh**, Kelso ROX (no early spellings PNB: 140), **Paton's Heugh** (NO 6083; Hooker), **Pittlesheugh**, Eccles BWK (PNB: 139).

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

1552 Bullock, *Whyta hill* 1662-5 Blaeu; PNB: 139), *Witehou*, site of Coldstream Priory, Coldstream BWK (*Witehou* 1165 [1434] Gramp. Cl. 18; PNB: 140).

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

In compounds with terms for vegetation: **Fogo** BWK (*Fogko* 1159 [c. 1320] Bann. Cl. 82, *Foghou* 1165-82 Bann. Cl. 56, 1296 CDS, *Fogo* c. 1230 [1434] Gramp. Cl. 18, *Fog(g)howe* c. 1300 Cold. Corr., 1336-7 CDS; PNB: 138), **Heathery Heugh** (NT 7871; Hooker), **Rowan Heugh** (NO 0412; Hooker).

In compounds with terms for structures: **Millheugh**, Jedburgh ROX (no early spellings; PNB: 140), **Pilheuch**, Ayton BWK (*Pilheuch* 1568 HMC (Var. Coll. v.); PNB: 140), **Smiddy Heugh**, Bo'ness and Carriden WLO (*Smiddie-heugh* 1600 Ham. Inv.; PNWL: 38).

In compounds with other hill-names: **Minto** ROX (*Munethov* [p] 1166 CDS, *Mynetowe* 1296 RS, *Minthou* 1317 RMS, *Myntow* 1359 ER, *Myntehowe* 1380 CDS; PNB: 137).

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

01 Only a representative sample of place-names in Middle Scots and Scots *heugh* are shown above, many of which are modern examples taken from Hooker's Gazetteer.

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

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

03 The early names for which personal names have been proposed as first elements require some re-examination. Williamson puts forward the suggestion that the first element of Chatto ROX is *Cætt, an unattested strong form of the Old English personal name *Ceatta* or *Cætta*, in its Northumbrian undiphthongised form (PNB: 135). *Ceatta* is thought to be the first element in the English place-names Chatton NTB and Chatburn LNC, and Williamson cites Chatsworth DRB, and Chattisham SFK as further comparative and supporting evidence for her argument (PNB: 135). Chatto ROX is recorded as *Chethou* (1165-92), *Chatthov* (1185-99), *Chathou* (1296) and *Chattow* (1357-8; PNB: 135). Ekwall derives the first element of both Chatsworth DRB (*Chetesuorde* 1086, *Chattesworth* 1276) and Chattisham SFK (*Cetessam* 1086, *Chettesham* 1190, *Chatesham* 1254) from **Ceatt*, 'a strong side-form of *Ceatta*' (DEPN: 97). Williamson's interpretation therefore remains plausible when considered in relation to the comparative evidence from England. Similarly, Elisheugh Hill, Morebattle ROX, recorded earlier as *Ileshow* (late 13th cent.) is likely to contain a pre-literary Scots reflex of the Old English personal name *Ill*, found also in the Northumberland name Elilaw (PNB: 135).

04 The first element of the lost name *Hesterhoh* ROX, recorded earliest as *Hesterhoh* (c. 1050 [12th]), is not explained by Williamson, who notes only that it is ‘probably Celtic’ (PNB: 140). However, it is possible that the initial component of the name is the Old English word *hægsteald* or *hagustald* ‘warrior, bachelor’ (§1.31).

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

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

07 Gelling notes that there is a high proportion of English place-names in *hōh* in which the element appears in initial position (LPN: 186). The Scottish evidence shows a smaller number of names which parallel this construction, although there are some notably early examples like Hutton BWK (*Hotun* 1095) and Hutton DMF (*Hotune* 1210-12) which do show the same pattern. In Scottish contexts it is sometimes difficult to differentiate between names derived from Middle Scots *heugh* and Middle Scots *haugh*, and it is possible that the more recent names which have been assigned to one of the separate categories here, largely on formal grounds, may more accurately belong to the other.

1.39 MSc., Sc. **howlet** - Also **hoolet**, **howlat**, etc. [< French *hulotte* 'owl' (although not attested before 1530) < Old and Middle French *huller*, *uller* 'to let out piercing screams' (c.1165 as *ullent* 'braying, crying') < Latin *ulūlare* 'to cry, howl' (TLF s.v. *hulotte* n.). Cf. late Middle English *hōulot* 'an owlet; an owl', also from French (MED s.v. *hōulot* n.); cf. also Latin *ulula* 'an owl' (OLD s.v. *ulula* n.).]

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

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

02 The Middle English word *hōulot* is rarely attested in literary sources; MED only provides two illustrative quotations for the word (MED s.v. *hōulot* n.). *Hōulot* is not known to have been used as a place-name element in England, and no mention of it is made in Smith (1956) or Field (1972). The earliest name given above therefore antedates the English evidence by nearly a hundred and fifty years, and provides valuable comparative material which deserves recognition by any investigation of the lexical history of the word.

1.40 MSc., Sc. **lane** - A stream. [Prob. either a spec. use of Middle Scots *lane* 'lane, narrow road' < Old English *lone, lane, lanu*, or < Old Norse *lón* 'quiet water' (app. the second element of the English river-name *Asland* LNC (SSH: 48)) < proto-Germanic **luhnō*. In either case, prob. influenced by Gaelic *lèan(a)* 'marshy meadow' (see discussion below). Cf. Norwegian *lón* 'slowly flowing water' and also §1.44 below.]

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

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

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

01 *Foslane* MLO may possibly contain this element. According to Dixon, the site is likely to have been either beside or close to the Water of Leith, and its first element may be Old English *foss*, denoting a ditch (PNML: 150). While it is possible that the name may be a somewhat tautologous construction from Old English *foss* 'ditch; artificially made water channel' and the Scots *lane* 'stream', one other Germanic explanation deserves some consideration. In northern English place-names the element *foss* can be

derived from either Old English *foss* 'ditch' or from Old Norse *fors*, Old West Scandinavian *foss* 'waterfall' (Smith I: 184-5). The sense 'waterfall' may not be appropriate for the Scottish name, but it may be significant that in regional Norwegian *foss* can also denote 'a swift descending stream' (SND s.v. *fossak* n.). Old Norse *fors* is thought to be the etymon for the Caithness river-name Forss (SND s.v. *fossak* n.). This element is also likely to be found in the second part of the name of the River Forsa on Mull, and the first part of the name of the Forsy Burn INV, which both appear to be derived from the Old Norse *fors* and à 'river, stream, water-course'.²⁴ In these last two examples, the combination of *fors* is clearly being used non-tautologously to describe the type of river, and so the evidence of these names argues against the use of *fors* in Old Norse to denote 'river'. However, it remains possible that a reflex of Old Norse *fors* may have developed the sense 'river' in a Scottish onomastic context, especially when the comparative evidence of regional Norwegian *foss* 'a swift descending stream' and the of river-name Forss CAI is taken into consideration.

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

03 Nicolaisen derives Scots *lane* from Old Norse *lón* 'quiet water' (SSH: 48). He argues for an Old Norse etymology for this place-name element, together with the second element of the Lancashire name Asland and the element *lòn*, found in river-names in Skye (SSH: 48). Other suggestions have also been put forward for the etymology of Scots *lane*. OED2 records the Scottish word *lane* in the sense 'a sluggish stream of water; also the smooth part of a stream' from the nineteenth century, and treats it as a late semantic development of the noun *lane*, first attested in Old English as 'a narrow way' (OED2 s.v. *lane* n.¹). However, OED2 also notes that this specific Scottish use is 'perh[aps] a different word' (OED2 s.v. *lane* n.¹). CSD records the word in the sense 'a marshy meadow; a slow-moving, winding stream or its bed' from the seventeenth century in the south-west of Scotland, and notes that it is also used in place-names in Galloway (CSD s.v. *lane* n.²). CSD derives *lane* from Scots Gaelic *lèan(a)*, cognate with Irish Gaelic *léana*, both in the sense 'a marshy meadow' (CSD s.v. *lane* n.²).

04 There are some semantic difficulties with the Gaelic etymology given by CSD, and some Germanic influence, if not a wholly Germanic explanation, cannot be ruled out. SND records the use of *lane* in the Galloway river-names Lanebreddan (cf. Loop of Lanebreddon NX 4780 in Hooker), Lanemannoch (NX 5288 in Hooker) and Laniewee (cf. Laniewee Burn NX 3282 in Hooker), and considering the syntax of these names, the first element of each looks likely to be Gaelic *léana* (SND s.v. *lane* n.). However, in these three examples it is difficult to determine whether *lane* denotes a marshy meadow or a river, especially when both of these features may have been reflected in the local topography. The Celtic etyma given in CSD both have the sense ‘a marshy meadow’, and appear not to have had the sense ‘river’ (CSD s.v. *lane* n.²). The Scots Gaelic word is glossed as ‘a plain; green lawn, meadow’ in PEDG, and the Irish Gaelic word is glossed as ‘a meadow, swampy ground, a lawn, a field’ in Dineen (PEDG s.v. *lèana*, Dineen s.v. *léana*). Although possible, it is not immediately apparent that a word meaning ‘marshy meadow’ should naturally develop the sense ‘river’, and it may be that the origins of the two senses of Scots *lane* given by CSD should be considered separately. While a reasonably convincing case can be made for the derivation of the sense ‘a marshy meadow’ from Gaelic, this source does not provide a complete explanation for the origin of the ‘river’ sense of *lane*.

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

06 *Lane* is only recorded in this sense from the seventeenth century, which is quite a late date for a Gaelic borrowing to have taken place. Similarly, the river-name constructions in *lane* in the South of Scotland also appear to be relatively late formations, and the element has in many cases been combined with a Scots or Scottish Standard

English element such as *back* in Back Lane AYR, or with a pre-existing place-name like Fingland in Fingland Lane DMF. It may not be possible to determine the etymology of this element with great certainty, and it may be that a Gaelic word denoting 'marshy ground' and a Germanic word with the sense 'stream' both had a part to play in the evolution of the word. Nicolaisen's evidence suggests that *lane* is an Old Norse borrowing into the onomastic dialect of the British Isles, and this remains a persuasive argument. However, the names in Skye, south-western Scotland and Lancashire may only seem to be part of a larger continuum, and the lateness of the Scottish evidence for *lane* could be seen to suggest that it arose from a simple semantic development of *lane* in the sense 'lane, path'.

1.41 Pre-Lit. Sc. *lempet* - Also *lemped*, MSc. *lempat*, *limpet*, *limped* - *Limpet*; also fig. 'limpet-shaped'. [< Old English *lempedu* 'limpet'; also in sense 'lamprey'.]

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

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

02 There is not very much evidence for the word in early English sources. The Old English word *lempedu* is attested once in the Toronto *Dictionary of Old English Corpus* where it appears in a glossary translating medieval Latin *lemprida* (OEC gloss no. 3746; Stryker: 28-367). Medieval Latin *lamprēda* is recorded as both 'limpet' and 'lamprey', and may be an altered form of the earlier Latin word *lampetra* 'lamprey', in turn perhaps derived from Latin *lambere* 'to lick' and *petra* 'stone', with reference to the lamprey's ability to attach itself to stones by a sucker (OED2 s.v. *lamprey* n.). Campbell and Clark Hall define Old English *lempedu* as 'lamprey', but OED2 uses the same glossarial example described above as evidence for the first attestation of the word 'limpet' (Campbell § 541 (5); CASD s.v.; OED2 s.v. *limpet* n.). MED only includes one possible quotation for *lempet*, from an early fourteenth century Durham text, and the dictionary expresses some uncertainty over the meaning of the word which it gives as '?The European limpet' (MED s.v. *lempet* n.). The same quotation is again cited in OED2, and all further evidence for the word dates from the late sixteenth century onwards (OED2 s.v. *limpet* n.).

03 Williamson is probably correct in her assessment of Lempitlaw ROX as 'limpet-shaped' hill, as it is likely that there could be a close similarity between the shape of a hill and a limpet shell (PNB: 121). A limpet has shell shaped like a tent and the word is often used figuratively to describe something which clings tightly to something else, because the mollusc adheres tightly to rocks (OED2 s.v. *limpet* n.). In literary contexts, the description of something as *limpet-shaped* is not recorded before the late nineteenth century, where it is used in reference to a type of hat (OED2 .v. *limpet* n.). However, it is quite probable that this figurative use first appears much earlier in the Roxburgh place-name.

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

05 It is possible that in early examples this place-name element could be confused with the Old English word *lempit* 'dish, basin' (CASD s.v.). However, in the case of the list above, such potential confusion could only apply to Lempitlaw ROX, and this seems quite unlikely. The medial *-d-* of the majority of the early spellings argues that the element is a pre-literary Scots reflex of Old English *lempedu*, and the local topography argues against the name meaning 'bowl-shaped hill'.

1.42 MSc., Sc. **links** - 1. Stretch of undulating open sandy ground, usually covered with turf, bent-grass or gorse, normally near the seashore; chiefly East coast. 2. A golf-course, originally formed on seaside links as at St. Andrews, Troon or Prestwick. [< northern Middle English *lynkys* < Old English *hlinc* 'ridge, bank; undulating sandy ground, a ledge of ploughland on a hillside, an unploughed strip (or step) between fields'; plural *hlincas*.]

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

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

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

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

(d) **Balcomie Golf Links** (NO 6210; Hooker), **Blairton Links** (NJ 9718; Hooker), **Bruntsfield Links** (*Bruntsfield Links* 1684 DOST s.v. *links* n. pl., NT 2572; Hooker), **Earlsferry Links** (NT 4799; Hooker), **Kinghorn Links** (NT 2686; Hooker), **Leith Links**, Edinburgh MLO (*le lynkis de Leith* 1453 ER, *the Lynkis* 1632 LC; PNML: 131, NT 2775; Hooker, also *lynkis of Leith* 1529-30,

Leith linx 1673 DOST s.v. *links* n. pl.), **Luffness Links** (NT 4781; Hooker), **Lundin Links** (NO 4002; Hooker), **Menie Links** (NJ 9821; Hooker), **Tynningame Links** (NT 6280; Hooker).

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

02 The earliest example of the use of the word *links* in sense 1. is in the place-name *le lynkis de Leith* (1453), a reference to which has been given as the first quotation for the corresponding entry in DOST (s.v. *linkis* n. pl.). Several other quotations in DOST also provide early forms of names, and these have been included in the list above. Use of the simplex form with the definite article is relatively common, as is the use of *links* as an affix to older place-names.

1.43 MSc., Sc. **lint** - The flax plant. [App. < Middle English *linnet*, *linete*, *lint*, *linete*, etc., though this is mainly recorded in the sense: 'lint made from linen by scraping'; cf. one isolated attestation of the form *lanett* 'flax' in *seede of lanett* 'linseed' (a.1400; MED s.v. *linet* n.) < Old English *līn*; cf. Old Norse *līn*. Cf. also Middle French *linnet* 'linseed' (15th cent.) diminutive of *lin* 'flax' < classical Latin *līnum* 'flax' (Robert s.v. *linette* n.); cf. also post-classical Latin *lintheum*, *lintheum* 'a linen sheet' (MED s.v. *linet* n.). Middle Scots *lint* is perh. occas. confused with Scots *lintie*, *lintick* 'linnet, *Linota cannabina*', a small bird which feeds on the seeds of the flax plant, itself derived from French *linette*, *linot* in the same sense (late 13th cent. in Old French: TLF s.v. *linotte* n.)]

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

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

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

With other elements: **Lintalee**, Jedburgh ROX (*Lyntoun-le* c. 1375 [1487] Brus, MS 'C', *Lyntaile* c. 1375 [1489] Brus, MS 'E', *Lintole(y)* 1457 HMC (Rxb), 1553 RMS, *Lyntellie* 1590 RPC, *Lyntaly* 1662-5 Blaeu; PNB: 73²⁵, also Lintalee Farm and Lintalee Glen NT 6418; Hooker), **Lint Burn** (NT 6571; Hooker), **Lintdub Moss** DMF (NY 2381; Hooker), **Lint Hole** (NX 6854; Hooker), **Linthouse** (NS 5466; Hooker), **Lint Lands** (NT 9016 and Lintlands Sike NT 8916; Hooker), **Lint Lochs** (ND 3769; Hooker), **Lintrig**, Livingston WLO (*lie*

Lynt-rig 1539 RMS, *Lintrig* 1609 Ret.; PNWL: 76), *Lintrigs* (NJ 9338; Hooker).

01 The Scots word *lint* is first recorded in 1375 in the form *lynt*, denoting 'flax or flax waste, used as a combustible or for caulking' (DOST s.v. *lint* n., SND s.v. *lint* n.¹). The etymology of the word is not entirely clear, although the word must in some way be related to Middle English *linnet* 'flax', which is perhaps derived from Old English *līn* in the same sense, with the addition of the diminutive suffix *-et*. It is possible that *lint* was influenced by French *linnette* although this word is only known to have been used in the sense 'linseed'. OED2 suggests that *linnette* was 'possibly of wider meaning in Old French' (OED2 s.v. *lint* n.¹). SND notes that this word is often found as an element in farm names, and cites the examples of Linthaugh, Linthill and Lintalee (SND s.v. *lint* n.¹). SND does not provide locations for these place-names and so it is not clear whether its note is intended to reflect specific examples or common constructions. *Lint* is found more than once in combination with both *hill* and *haugh*.

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

03 The Gaelic word for lint or flax is *liòn*, and this may be found as a place-name element in the lost place-name *Linstrath*, Torphichen WLO (*Linstrayth* 1571 SRS 52; PNWL: 103). Macdonald states that the first element could also be derived from Gaelic *linne* 'pool, lake, channel, bay, etc.' with the meaning 'water-fall valley' (PNWL: 103-4), and he is correct to draw attention to this ambiguity. Certainly this name looks like a Gaelic construction, as it shows Celtic word order and its second element appears to be Gaelic *sràth* 'valley'. The identification of the first element, however, is difficult to establish.

1.44 MSc., Sc. loan - Also lone, loyne, loune Grassy cattle-track or by-road, commonly diked in, as a passage for animals through arable land, park or orchard land or the like. Often a grassy strip leading to a pasture or other open ground used as common grazing or as a milking place, etc. [< Old English *lone*, *lane*, *lanu* 'lane, narrow road'. See also MSc. loan-heid (§1.45) and loaning (§1.46).]

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

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

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

Torphichen WLO (*Streth loan head* 1673 KS Tor.; PNWL: 98), Whinloans (NO 2255; Hooker), Whin Loan (NS 6877; Hooker), Whiteloan (NX 2079; Hooker).

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

01 *Loan* is a very common place-name element in Scotland, and the sample of names from Hooker's *Gazetteer* included above only provides a rough representation of distribution and usage. The element is also quite common in modern street-names, and has been given a standard abbreviation in some street atlases (e.g. *ln.* in SFA: 95).²⁶ I have included a representative sample from an atlas of the Glasgow area to illustrate typical uses.

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

03 *Loan* is commonly found as the first element in the compound appellatives *loanheid*, (see §1.45), *loanend* and *loanfoot*, all of which denote the ends of a *loan*.

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

04 Hooker also records the names *Braid Loans* (NY 6477) and *Mearn Loan* (NY 7073), south of the Kielder Forest in Cumberland. It is possible that *loan* in these name has the same application as the Scots word, although the element *lane* or *lone* is almost exclusively recorded in the sense 'lane, narrow road' in English place-names (Smith II: 15).

1.45 MSc., Sc. *loan-head* - Also *lone-head*. The higher or outer end of a *loan* (see §1.44 above), farthest from the settlement which it served. [< Middle Scots *loan* (see §1.44) + Middle Scots *heid* 'head' (< Old English *hēafod*). Cf. also *loanend* and *loanfoot* (§1.44).]

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

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

(c) *Blackloanhead* (NJ 6258; Hooker).

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

01 DOST records the use of this compound from the mid sixteenth century (DOST s.v. *lone* n.¹). The list of examples given above is not comprehensive, but represents a geographical sample of names of this type. Other compound appellatives in *loan* include *loanend*, found in the name *Loanend* WLO and several names in Hooker's *Gazetteer*, and *loanfoot*, recorded in several modern place-names (see §1.44). Pairs of names of this

type are sometimes found close together, as Loanhead (NS 5835) and Loanfoot (NS 5836: see §1.44), where they denote the opposite ends of the *loan*.

02 The simple compound is found quite frequently in place-names, chiefly in the south of Scotland. There is very little chance of confusion with Gaelic *lòn* 'marsh, morass' or 'pond' in these examples as the place-names represent direct equivalents of their lexical counterparts.

1.46 MSc., Sc. **loaning** = **loan** (§1.44) Grassy cattle-track or by-road, commonly diked in, as a passage for animals through arable land, park or orchard land or the like. Often a grassy strip leading to a pasture or other open ground used as common grazing or as a milking place, etc. [< Middle Scots *loan* (see §1.44 above) + *-ing*. Cf. northern English regional *loaning* ‘an open uncultivated piece of ground near a farm-house or village in which the cows are milked; a field, a paddock’ (EDD s.v. *loaning* n. 3.); cf. also Middle English *loning*, *laning* ‘lane, right of way’, app. found in English place-names.]

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

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

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

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

01 The element *loaning* is found mainly in place-names in the south of Scotland, and is much less common than the related word *loan* (see §1.44). All the examples found in Hooker have been included in the list above. The compound appellatives *loaninghead*

and *loaningfoot* are attested in place-names and can be compared with *loanheid* (see §1.45) and *loanfoot* (§1.44) respectively. The modern name Common Loaning (NT 9333) may also show the use of a compound appellative, as *commoun loaning* is recognised as a lexical term denoting ‘a public or communally owned loan’ (CSD s.v. *loan* n.¹). Simplex forms are fairly common, but examples of the use of *loaning* in a compound with a descriptive element are rare.

02 *Loaning* is first recorded in pre-literary Scots in 1348 in the form *lonyng* (SND s.v. *loanin* n.). There does appear to be some overlap between the Scots and northern English usage of *loaning* to denote ‘an open uncultivated piece of ground near a farmhouse or village in which the cows are milked; a field, a paddock’, as this sense is recorded in some nineteenth century sources from the northern counties of England, particularly Northumberland (EDD s.v. *loaning* n. 3.). This usage is relatively uncommon in England, however, and the usual sense in which the word is employed in later regional use in England is ‘a lane, by-road’ (EDD s.v. *loaning* n. 1.). There are no known examples of the use of *loaning* in the chiefly Scottish sense in English place-names, although the Middle English word *loning*, *laning* ‘lane, right of way’ is thought to lie behind the Cheshire names *Loninde* and *Loonons* (EPNS 54: 271) and perhaps the field name *Lowning*, Holwell, Leicestershire (EPNS 78: 353). However, Hooker records one example of *Loaninghead* (NU 1815) from the north of England, and since this name has many doublets in Scotland, it may also represent a semantic parallel.

1.47 MSc., Sc. **mailing** - A tenant farm. [< Middle Scots *mail* 'rent' (< northern Middle English *male* < late Old English *māl* 'tax, rent, payment' and Old Norse *mál* 'speech, agreement'; cf. Old Norse *máli* 'contract, pay') + *-ing* (suffix forming derivatives: see further OED2 s.v. *-ing*¹). Cf. Middle Scots *mail*, *maill*, *malie*, *malzie*; also *mail-land*, *maill-land*, and *mailling* (1674), all in sense 'a land measure, recorded only on the island of Tiree ARG', prob. related to Old Norse *máelir* 'measure of solids or liquids, a measure of land (i.e. "a field sown with a *máelir* of grain")'; with forms in *-land* cf. also Old Norse *máeliland* in the same sense (DOST s.v. *mail(l)* n.²).]

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

(b) **Mailings** (NS 7579; Hooker).

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

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

sense 'a farm, holding' in Scotland and the northern counties of England, specifically Northumberland and Cumberland (s.v. *mailin(g n.)*). The northern English use of the word is probably best considered as a borrowing from Scots.

02 The element does not appear to have been used to coin place-names in England. No examples of names in *mailing* are recorded in Field (1972), Mawer (1920), or the EPNS volumes for Cumberland. Nevertheless, there are several examples of English place-names which are derived from the same etyma Old English *māl* 'a law-suit, bargaining; tax, rent' and Old Norse *mál* 'speech, agreement' (Smith II: 34 s.v. *māl*¹).

1.48 MSc., Sc. **moch** - A moth. [< northern Middle English *moghe*, Middle English *moughte*, *mowhe*, *mowghe*, etc., < Old English (Anglian) *mohðe*.]

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

03 While this explanation for the Cheshire name is possible, there may be a simpler explanation. The word *moder* is recorded in Middle Scots in combinations denoting the ‘source or fountainhead (of a river, stream or the like)’ from the early fourteenth century onwards (DOST s.v. *moder* n.¹). The earliest citation in DOST is a lost Scots place-name *Modirlech* recorded in a Latin charter in the phrase ‘incipiendo ad inferiorem finem de le Modirlech qui vocatur Gramos et sic ambulando...’ from 1325 in *Illustrations of the Topography and Antiquity of the Shires of Aberdeen and*

Banff (DOST s.v. *moder* n.¹). Other quotations in DOST also show similar constructions. One refers to *the modernmyre*, recorded in the fifteenth century in an ecclesiastical register from Aberdeen, and another to *the auld moder burne* in a late sixteenth century source from Inverness (DOST s.v. *moder* n.¹). This usage is not known in England (see e.g. OED2 s.v. *mother* n.¹).

04 The quotation evidence provided by DOST gives many examples of Middle Scots constructions in which *moder* is prefixed to a word denoting water or watery places, as *lech* 'latch, small stream', *myre* 'mire' and *burne* 'burn, small stream'. I would therefore like to suggest that similar collocations with the elements *well* and *water* are found in the place-names Motherwell LAN and Mother Water WIG. It is also possible that this usage is also reflected in the Cheshire place-name *Modrelake*.

1.50 OE *musel*, Pre-lit. Sc. *muchsel* - A mussel. Also fig. 'mussel-shaped'. [< Latin *muscula*; cf. Anglo-Norman *moskle*, *muscle*, *muskele*, etc., also < Latin *muscula*; cf. also Middle Dutch *mosscele*, Middle Low German *mussel*, Old High German *muscula*, Middle High German *muschel* (OED3 s.v. *mussel* n.)]

00 (a) **Mussel Bed**, Gruinard Bay ROS (NG 9592; Hooker), **Musselburgh MLO** (*Muselburge* 1070-93 Lawrie, early undated charter Bann. Cl. 74, *Muchselburg* 1201 Bann. Cl. 56, *Muxleburg* 1174 Bann. Cl. 89, *Muxelburg* 1166-1214 Bann. Cl. 89, *Muxilburg* 1224, 1273 Bann. Cl. 89, *Muxilburge* 1232 Bann. Cl. 74, *Muxkylburg* 1273 Bann. Cl. 89, *Muxkilburg* 1273 Bann. Cl. 89, *Muxkelburgh* 1230 Bann. Cl. 89, *Muskilburgh* 1190-1220 Bann. Cl. 109, 1364, 1416, 1451 ER, 1363 *et freq.* to 1484 Bann. Cl. 74, *Muskilburghe* 1419 Bann. Cl. 89, *Muskilburge* 1184, 1232, 1249 Bann. Cl. 74, *Muskilburg* 1234, 1253 Bann. Cl. 74, *Muskilburc c.* 1235 Bann. Cl. 74, *Muskilburce c.* 1235 Bann. Cl. 74, *Muskilburke* 13th c. Bann. Cl. 69, *Muskillburgh* 1451 ER, *Muskelburg* 1140, 1254 Bann. Cl. 74, *Muskelburghe* 1336-7 CDS, *Muskylburge* 1339 Bann. Cl. 74, *Muskylburg* 1359 Bann. Cl. 74, *Muskylburgh* 1360 *et passim* to 1376 ER, *Musclebrug* 1662-5 Blaeu, *Muskalburg c.* 1235 Bann. Cl. 74, *Musclebroch* 1214-1249 Bann. Cl. 70, *Mussilburgh* 1329 ER, 1511, 1531 Bann. Cl. 109, 1511, *c.* 1580 Bann. Cl. 74, *1534 et freq.* to 1593 RMS, *1565 et freq.* to 1585 RPC, 1570 Bann. Cl. 94, *Mussilburghe* 1499, 1561 Bann. Cl. 74, *Mussilburch* 1444 Bann. Cl. 109, *Mussilbrughe* 1561 Bann. Cl. 74, *Mussilbruche* 1561 Bann. Cl. 109, *Musilburgh* 1444 Bann. Cl. 109, *Musleburgh* 1662 RMS, *Mussilburgum* 17th c. SHS I. 52, *Musselburgh* 1573 RPC, 1541 *et freq.* to 1609 LC; PNML: 206; *Muselburge* 1070, *Muchselburg* 1201; NTC: 138, NT 3573; Hooker), **Mussel Craig**, near North Haven, south of Peterhead ABD (NK 1138; Hooker), **Mussel Hillocks**, near Boddam, south of Peterhead ABD (NK 1342; Hooker), **Mussel Loch**, near Copister on the south coast of the Island of Yell SHE (HU 4778; Hooker), **Mussel Scalp**, near Balintur on the coast of Loch Brittle on the Isle of Skye INV (NG 4020; Hooker), **Mussel Scalps**, near the Kildermorie Forest INV (NH 7883; Hooker).

01 There is little doubt that the meaning of Musselburgh MLO is literal, as the town is well known for the mussel-bed which can be found near its coast (NTC: 138).

This name is recorded very early for a Scottish name, and apparently has no parallels in England. In the modern names Mussel Bed, on the coast of Gruinard Bay ROS (NG 9592) and Mussel Loch (HU 4778), the sense is also most likely to be literal. With the exception of the Mussel Scalps INV (NH 7883), all of the names listed above are located on the coast. In combinations with elements denoting hills as in Mussel Craig (NK 1138) and Mussel Hillocks (NK 1342), *mussel* may perhaps be used in a figurative sense to describe the shape of the hill (cf. similar constructions with the element *lempet* in §1.39 above).

1.51 Pre-Lit. Sc. *nesbyt*, *nasebith*, MSc. *nesbit* - Nose-bit, piece of land resembling a nose in shape. [< Pre-literary Scots *nes* (cognate with early Middle English *nese*, Middle Dutch *nēse*, Middle Low German *nēse*, prob. from the same Germanic base as English *nase*: see further OED2 s.v.) + Pre-literary Scots *byt* (< Old English *bite*: see further OED2 s.v. *bit* n.¹). Cf. *nese-bit* in the Northumberland names Nesbit, Doddington and Nesbitt, Stamfordham (Mawer: 147; Smith II: 49 s.v. **nēs*¹).]

00 Nisbet and West Nisbet, Crailing BWK (*Nesbyt* 1147-52 (Morton) ESC, *Nasebith* 1165-1214 NMS, *Nesbit* 1330 ER, *Nysbet* 1566 RMS; PNB: 205), Nisbet, Edrom BWK (*Nesebite* 1138 ESC, *Nesebyt* 1296 RS, *Nessebyte* 1253 CDS, *Nesbit* [p] c. 1300 Cold. Corr., *Nisbit* 1585 HMC (Var. Coll. v.); PNB: 205).

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

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

word and the compound appellative *nesebyt*, also found in early onomastic contexts in the north of England.

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

04 The surname, variously spelled as *Nisbet*, *Nisbett*, *Nesbit*, *Nesbet*, etc., is attested from the twelfth century in Scottish sources, and has been attributed to the place-name Nesbit in Edrom BWK (Black: 630). It seems very likely that this surname did indeed arise from a descriptive place-name, and both the dating of the written forms and the topographical evidence supports the idea that the place-names arose first, as accurate descriptions of the local geography.

1.52 MSc., Sc. **neuk, nuke, nook, nok** - Sc. 1. A projecting point of land, especially into the sea. 2. A corner of a piece of land. 3. An outlying or remote place. [< Middle English *nōk* ‘a nook of land, a triangular plot of ground’ < further etymology uncertain, prob. a Scandinavian loan, and perh. related to Norwegian regional *nōk* ‘hook, bent figure, bent or contracted person’. Cf. Scottish Gaelic *niùc* ‘corner, nook’ (< Scots *neuk*; OED2 s.v. *nook* n., EPDG s.v. *niùc*).]

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

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

(c) **Black Neuk** (NX 1795; Hooker), **Black Neuk** (NX 7846; Hooker), **Craigneuk** (NM 9037; Hooker), **Craigneuk Wood** (NJ 5324; Hooker), **Craigneuk** (NT 0371; Hooker), **Crookedneuk** (NK 0148; Hooker), **Deil’s Neuk** (NT 7363; Hooker), **Deil’s Neuk** (NX 7677; Hooker), **Dykeneuk** (NJ 5125; Hooker), **Dikeneuk** (NO 0645; Hooker), **Dykeneuk**, **Penicuik MLO** (*Dyknuiik* 1613, 1647 RMS, 1646 Sasines, *Dyknuke* 1604 RMS, *Dyneuk* 1654 RMS, *Dyk(e)nook* 1741, 1747 SHS I. 13, 1773 Arm.; PNML: 266), **Dykeneuk** (NS 5528; Hooker), **East Neuk** (NO 6309; Hooker), **Englishman’s Neuks** (NO 9395; Hooker), **Frenchman’s Neuk** (NO 1211; Hooker), **Gilmourneuk** (NS 7065; Hooker), **Grangeneuk** (NS 8273; Hooker), **Gushetneuk** (NJ 6526; Hooker), **Gushetneuk** (NK 0544; Hooker), **Honeyneuk** (NJ 9248; Hooker), **Inchneuk Farm** (NS 7169; Hooker), **Jamie’s Neuk** (NT 4884; Hooker), **Manorneuk** (NS 8294; Hooker), **Millersneuk** (NS 6672; Hooker), **Mossneuk** (NS 3454; Hooker), **Mossneuk** (NJ 9533; Hooker), **Parkneuk** (NJ 7962; Hooker), **Parkneuk** (NO 1833; Hooker), **Parkneuk** (NO 7975; Hooker), **Parkneuk** (NS 6754; Hooker), **Parkneuk Burn** (NN 8826; Hooker), **Ravensneuk**, **Penicuik MLO** (*Ravin(n)(i)snuke(e)* 1488 ADC, 1527, 1590-1, 1607 RMS, 1591 RPC, *Ravynniskuke* 1542, 1587 RMS, 1590, 1590-1, 1591 RPC, *Revynniskuk* 1574 RMS, *Ravinskuiik* 1610 RMS, *Ravensneuk* 1594 RPC,

Ravensn(e)uck 1676-1755 SHS I. 13, *Ravensnook* 1726 SHS I. 13, 1773 Arm.; PNML: 270), **Ravensneuk Castle** (also Ravensneuk Farm NT 2258; Hooker), **Roughneuk** (NS 2704; Hooker), **Salter's Neuk** (NO 3707; Hooker), **Sand Neuk** (NX 0941; Hooker), **Low Wardneuk** (NS 3829 also High Wardneuk NS 3928; Hooker), **Whiteneuk** (NX 7665 and Whiteneuk Hill NX 7581; Hooker), **Woodneuk** (NS 4858; Hooker).

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

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

02 The ultimate etymology of the element is problematic, although it appears to have been borrowed from a Scandinavian language (see OED2 s.v. *nook* n.). The Scottish evidence for *neuk* in onomastic contexts is not however especially early and so sheds no new light on this problem. DOST records the word *neuk* in several senses which may have had a bearing on the use of the element in place-names, including 'a corner or angle of a piece of land', 'the angle of a stream or a stretch of water; an inlet' and 'a point of land projecting into the sea; any projecting point of land' (DOST s.v. *nuk(e)* n.). It can be difficult to decide which of these uses is employed in any given place-name, unless the local topography provides supporting evidence.

1.53 MSc. **oxgang** - A measure of land under the Auld Extent; usually equivalent to a *bovate*, i.e. one eighth of a ploughgate (reckoned as roughly equivalent to thirteen acres), but occasionally (mainly Sutherland and Ross-shire) of a *davach*, which has 'at different times... represented different spatial units' (Adams: 5). [< Old English *ox-gang* 'a measure of land of 10-30 acres' extent, an eighth of a plough-land < *ox* 'ox' + *gang* < *gangan* 'to go', app. originally used to denote the quantity of land which an ox could plough in a day. Cf. use in English place-names: see below.]

00 **Oxgang** STL (and Oxgang Bridge NS 6673; Hooker), **Oxgang** (Field), Preston, Linlithgow WLO (PNWL: 153), **Oxgang** DMF (and Oxgang Bridge NY 0475; Hooker), **Oxgangs**, Colinton Parish MLO (*le Oxgangis* 1425 RMS, *Oxgangis* 1591 *et freq* to 1606 RMS, *Oxingangis* 1524 RSS, 1528 *et freq* to 1643 RMS, *Oxgangs* 1609 APS, *lie Oxenganges* 1619 RMS, *Auchingang* 1635, 1642, 1643 RMS, *Oxinganges* 1643 RMS, *Oxegang* 1654, 1656 RMS; PNML: 148, NT 2369; Hooker), **Oxgang(s)**, Uphall WLO (*(lie) Oxgangis* 1632 RMS, 1635 Ret.; PNWL: 74), **Hangings-Oxgang**, Ecclesmachan WLO (*Hinggingis-oxingang* 1506 RMS, *Higingis-oxingang* [sic] 1538 Reg. Ho. Ch.; PNWL: 50).

01 DOST notes that all the localised evidence which pre-dates the sixteenth century refers to the use of the word in the south or southern central areas of Scotland (s.v. *oxgang* n.). With the exception of the example from Stirlingshire, all of the evidence shown above is also from the south of Scotland. The word is recorded in literary contexts from the late fourteenth century onwards (DOST s.v. *oxgang* n.). The Scottish onomastic examples can be compared with English place-names from Old English *ox-gang* 'a measure of land', as for example the field names recorded in Derbyshire: '*les Oxionges* 1415, *les Oxyonges* 1409, *Halfoxyang-* 1328, *Blakoxgangh* 1328, *le Boreoxeyong* 1261-75, *Thomas oxegang*' (EPNS 29: 744), and also in the lost Cheshire names *Oxezunges* and *Cursed Oxgang* (EPNS 54: 298) and the lost *Oxgang Cottages*, Leicestershire (EPNS 78: 360). Many of the examples from England show use of *oxgang* in compounds, whereas the majority of Scottish names give the element in simplex constructions.

1.54 Pre-lit. Sc., MSc., Sc. peel, pele - 1. A defensive palisade or stockade; the ground enclosed by such. Cf. *peel-house*, *peel-tower* 'a fortified dwelling or refuge built orig. within a palisade'; *pilmuir*, *pilmoor*, *pilmure* 'appar. a piece of common land enclosed by a fence and cultivated as arable ground; specif. in Morebattle and Yetholm [ROX]...an individual allotment in the local pilmuir, now [late 20th cent.] used by village proprietors as cropping-ground or pasture'; *peel-rig*, *peil-rig* 'a ridge or strip of land on a pilmuir' (SND s.v. *peel* n.⁴). 2. A small fortified or moated rectangular stone tower of a type found especially frequently in the border counties of England and Scotland, mainly dating from the sixteenth century and used as a dwelling and place of refuge for people and animals against the border reivers. Later extended to other fortified towers of earlier or later date (SND s.v. *peel* n.⁴). [< Scottish Medieval Latin *pela* 'fortified house' (14th cent.) < Medieval Latin *pela*, *pelum* 'stake, palisade'. Cf. Middle English *pel*, *pele* 'stake, palisade, castle' and also Old French *pel*, *piel* (CSD s.v. *peel* n.³). See further G. Neilson (1893), *Peel: Its Meaning and Derivation*, referred to by both OED2 s.v. *peel* n.² and SND s.v. *peel* n.⁴ Cf. also English *pile*, the term used to describe the Border peels in English records, which may have a different derivation (SND s.v. *peel* n.⁴.)]

00 (a) **Peelbraehope**, Cavers ROX (*Peilbray* 1574 RPC; PNB: 254, NT 4804; Hooker), **Peel Craigs** (NS 5925; Hooker), **Peel Farm Cottages** (NO 2654 also Easter Peel NO 2653; Hooker), **Peaseflat**, Newbattle MLO (*Pilflat* 1632 LC, *Peilflat* 1662 RMS, *Peelaflat* 1773 Arm.; PNML: 258), **Peel Haugh** (NJ 7760; Hooker), **Peelhill** (NS 6436; Hooker), **Peelhouses**, near Lockerbie DMF (NY 1483 also Peelhouses Hill NY 1583 and Peelhouses Moor NY 1584; Hooker), **Pilmuir**, Currie MLO (*Pilmor(e)* 1437 Reg. Ho. Ch., 1462 LC, *Pilmur(e)* 1535 RSS, 1540 *et freq.* to 1643 RMS, 1590 RPC, *Pilmour* 1627 Mait. Cl. 34, *Pilmooore* 1662-5 Blaeu, *Pilmuir* 1773 Arm., *Pylmure* 1502 RMS, *Pylmuir* 1839 NSA; PNML: 178), **Pilmuir**, Torphichen WLO (*Pellmure* 1599 Temp., *Pilmor* c. 1540 Rent. Tor., *Pilmure* 1644 Cat. Tor., 1691 KS Tor., *Pilmoor* 1667 Dund. B, *Pilmuir* 1677 SRS 40, 1683 KS Tor.; PNWL: 97), **Peel Park** (NS 6054; Hooker), **Peel Pond** (NS 4588; Hooker), **Peelnick**, Oxnam ROX (no early spellings; PNB: 189), **Peelrig**, Dunse BWK (*Pilrig* 1628 HMC (Wed), *Filrig* 1662-5 Blaeu; PNB: 246), **Pilrig**, Edinburgh MLO (*Peilrig* 1448 Bann. Cl. 105,

Pilrig 1525 RSS, 1571, 1584, 1585, 1589-90 RPC, 1578 Bann. Cl. 70, 1626 LC, 1647 RMS, 1773 Arm.; PNML: 133), **Peelton**, Glencairn DMF (no early spellings; PNB: 189; perh. the original name which gives rise to the modern names Peelton Wood, near Moniaive DMF (NX 8090) and Peelton Hill (NX 8091); Hooker), **Pilton**, Cramond MLO (*Piltone* 1336-7 CDS, *Piltoun(e)* 1465 *et passim* to 1667 RMS, 1672 SHS I.16, *Pilton* 1465, 1653 RMS, 1505 SHS II.10, *Pyltoun* 1460 RMS, 1510-11 SHS II.10, 1545, 1548 RSS, *Biltoun* 1546 RSS; PNML: 161), **Peelwalls**, Ayton BWK (*pyle* 1542 Ham. Inv., *Pile of Ayton* 1542 Ham. Inv.; PNB: 189), **Pilheuch**, Ayton BWK (*Pilheuch* 1568 Var. Coll. v; PNB: 140).

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

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

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

(d) **Gilston Peel** (NT 4456; Hooker), **Hardenpeel** (NT 6819 also Hardenpeel Bank NT 6919; Hooker), **Leitholm Peel** (NT 7843; Hooker), **Penchrise Peel** (and Peel Wood NT 5105; Hooker).

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

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

03 Macdonald notes with reference to The Peel, Linlithgow WLO that the name ‘applied originally to the castle on the site of the present Linlithgow Palace [and] was transferred at an early date to the land surrounding the building - its present use locally’ (PNWL: 120). This name is defined, as one of the senses of the word in DOST, as ‘the enclosed park surrounding the castle or palace of Linlithgow’ (DOST s.v. *pele* n.¹ 2).

1.55 MSc., Sc. **pendicle** - A piece of land forming part of a larger holding or farm and frequently let to a sub-tenant. [< Medieval Latin *pendiculum* < Latin *pendēre* 'to hang' + *-culum*, suffix forming names of instruments, also often diminutive (OED2 s.v. *pendicle* n.). Cf. Latin *pendiculus*, medieval Latin *pendiculum* 'a cord or rope to hang with' (OED2 s.v. *pendicle* n.).]

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

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

(d) *Balmongy pendikil*, unlocated (1420 *Pitfirrane Writs*; DOST, OED2 s.v. *pendicle* n.), **Craignorth Pendicle** (NO 1824; Hooker), **Douglashall Pendicle** (NY 1677; Hooker), **Kirkhill Pendicle** (NJ 9345; Hooker).

01 In lexical use, *pendicle* is chiefly Scottish, as noted by OED2 (s.v. *pendicle* n.). The general sense of the word is 'a thing dependent on another; a subsidiary, an appurtenance, an appendage', and both this usage and the sense 'a hanging ornament, a pendant; a cloth hanging' are recorded in use in non-Scottish sources (OED2 s.v. *pendicle* n.). However, the sense most relevant to the use of the word in place-names appears to be exclusive to Scotland (OED2 s.v. *pendicle* n.). The quotation evidence supplied by OED2 includes examples of *pendicle* as a place-name element, as for example in 'the Pendicles of Stobo', cited from the 1792 edition of the *Statistical Account* (OED2 s.v. *pendicle* n.). SND notes that *pendicle* was frequently used in place-names to refer to areas of land which were originally subordinate to another settlement, but which have since become independent units (SND s.v. *pendicle* n.). The earliest example of the *pendicle* appears to be in onomastic use; the *Pitfirrane Writs* contain a reference to the 'landis of Balmongy pendikil', recorded in 1420, and OED2 and DOST include this in their quotation paragraphs (s.v. *pendicle* n.).

02 Dixon defines the lost name *Taylor's Pendicle* MLO as 'the croft or small farm tenanted by Taylor', basing his interpretation on the SDD entry for *pendicle* (PNML: 117). However, he does not explain his reasoning for choosing sense 4 'a small farm, a croft' over sense 3 'a small piece of land attached to a larger' (SDD s.v. *pendicle* n.). Williamson follows Jamieson in giving the sense of *pendicle* as 'a small piece of land attached to a larger; a small farm or croft', and does not attempt to give a more specific definition for the use of the place-name element (PNB: 204). In the instances where *pendicle* is found in combination with another place-name, the definition of the element as 'a small piece of land attached to a larger; a small farm or croft' seems most appropriate. The majority of names listed above fall into this category, and it seems likely that, for example, the modern names Craignorth Pendicle (NO 1824), Douglashall Pendicle (NY 1677), Kirkhill Pendicle (NJ 9345) should be understood as 'small pieces of land' attached to the lands of Craignorth, Douglashall and Kirkhill respectively.

1.56 MSc., Sc. **plewland** - Also **ploughland**, **pluchland**, **pluland**, etc. 1. A measure of land equivalent to eight oxgangs or (roughly) 104 acres. Cf. the equivalent terms *plew-gang* and *plew-gate* and also *oxgang* (see §1.51 above) and *pleuch-stilt* ‘a unit of land measurement’, spec. in Galloway and Kirkcudbright (DOST s.v. *pleuch-stilt* n. 2). 2. Arable land; a piece or plot of this. [< Scots *plew* ‘plough’ + Scots *land* ‘land’. Cf. English *plough-land* ‘a measure of land used in the northern and eastern counties of England after the Norman Conquest, based on the area able to be tilled by one plough with a team of eight oxen in the year, varying greatly in extent from around 60 to 300 acres according to locality, but usually equivalent to around 120 acres, and divided into eight oxgangs’ (OED2 s.v. *plough-land* n.). Perh. cf. also Old Norse *plógs-land* ‘an acre (the normal area of land ploughed in a day)’ (DOST s.v. *pleuchland* n.).]

00 (b) **Plewlands**, near Gordonstoun MOR (also **Plewlands Cottages** NJ 1769; Hooker), **Ploughland**, Dundonald AYR (*Plewland* 1617, 1631 RMS, *Plewlandis* 1617, 1632, 1638 RMS, *Plewlands* 1690 Retour, *Plubland* 1662 Blaeu, 1755 *Pleughland* Roy; also **Ploughland Holdings** and **Ploughland Mount**, all NS 3635; Hooker, Lang: 18), **Plewlands**, north-west of Tarbolton AYR (NS 4230; Hooker), **High Plewland**, near Glengavel Water, south of Drumclog LAN (NS 6534 also **Laigh Plewland** NS 6535; Hooker), **Ploughlands**, Eccles BWK (*Pleulande* 1450 RMS; Johnston 1940: 42; also *Plewland* 1509-10 RMS, *Plewlandis* 1535 RSS; PNB: 195), **Plewlands**, Kirkpatrick-Juxta DMF (*Plewlandis* 1484 RMS; PNB: 197), **Ploughlands**, Maxton RXB (no early spellings; PNB: 195), **Ploughlands**, Crailing RXB (no early spellings; PNB: 195), **Plewlands**, Edinburgh MLO (*Overbraid* voc. *Plewlandis* 1517-18 RSS, (*ly*) *Plewland(i)s* (*de Braid*) 1527, 1538 RMS, 1528 Bann. Cl. 89, 1529, 1535 RSS; PNML: 123), **Over Plewlands**, Edinburgh MLO (*Greinbank* otherwise called *Werplewlands* 1652 RMS, *Greenbank* alias *Easter Plewlands* 1665 RMS, *Greenbanks* alias *Over Plewlands* 1685 LC, *Greenbank* or *Overplewlands* 1784 Sasines (1196), 1791 Sasines (4506-7), *Greenbank* 1773 Arm.; PNML: 123), **Nether Plewlands**, Edinburgh MLO (*Ne(a)ther Plewland(s)* 1652, 1665 RMS, 1685 LC; PNML: 123), **Plewland(s)**, Dalmeny WLO (*Plewlande* 1465/6 Dund. A, *Plewlandis* 1599 Dund. A, *Plewlands* 1634 BM *et passim* to 1693 KS Dal., (*le*) *Pluchlande* 1475 Dund. A, *Pleughland* 1690 Ret.; also known as

Plewlandfield(s) (*Plewlandfeld* 1478 ADA, *Plewlandfeild* 1540/1 Dund. A *et passim* to 1576 Dund. B, *Plewlandisfeildis* 1582 Dund. B, *Pleughlandfeilds* 1690 Ret.); PNWL: 8), *Plewlandfield* MLO (*Plewlandfield* 1769; Harris: 498).

(c) *Redplowlande* (1376 RMS; Johnston 1940: 43).

01 The Middle Scots element *plewland* is mainly found in the south of Scotland, although Hooker gives one example from the north-east. Smith records the use of the equivalent English element in the place-name Ploughland in the East Riding of Yorkshire (Smith II: 67). There may be a number of other minor names in England derived from Old English *plōg-land* denoting a measure of land. Hooker also records one instance of the name Ploughlands to the west of Carlisle, in Cumberland (NY 2855). The word *plough-land* 'arable land' is attested in the nineteenth century in Northumberland and west Somerset, and in the sense 'a measure of land' in north Lincolnshire and also in Wales, in Pembroke, although only one citation is given for each county (EDD s.v. *plough* n.).

02 The interpretation of this term in place-names is not always straightforward. For example, Williamson interprets the meaning of Ploughlands, Eccles BWK as 'land under plough' (PNB: 195), whereas Dixon explains *Plewlands*, Edinburgh MLO as 'a measure of land, normally equivalent to 104 acres', and notes that the element has survived in a street name in Braid (PNML: 123). It may not always be possible to be certain whether *plewland* is used in a place-name to denote a specific measure of land or simply 'arable land', but it seems very likely that the land-measure sense is frequently employed. Harris notes that 'the area of 95 Scots acres given on the plan of *Plewlandfield* 1769 corresponds closely with the land measure of a carucate or plewland' (Harris: 498). This specific sense is recorded in lexical records in Middle Scots, the earliest example being a reference to the 'pluchlande of Macgylcrist' in 1392, which could arguably be an onomastic example (DOST s.v. *pleuchland* n.).

1.57 Pre-lit Sc. *pofil*, MSc. *poffle*, Sc. *paffle* - ?A small piece of land, a croft, an allotment. [Origin uncertain. Perh. < Old English **pofel*, perh. with the sense ‘a piece of low-lying sandy ground’ (SND s.v. *paffle* n.). Cf. modern Scots *paffle* ‘a small piece of land, a croft, an allotment’ (SND s.v. *paffle* n.). Perh. cf. *pightle* ‘a small field or enclosure; a paddock, a close’, recorded in English place-names from the early 13th cent. (OED2 s.v. *pightle* n.).]

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

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

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

(Offord: 5; my italics).²⁷

Offord glosses *pufilis* as ‘?small parcels of land’ (Offord: 88), whereas Gollancz emends the manuscript reading to *pu[r]filis* ‘borders for robes’ (Gollancz: *Glossary* s.v. *pu[r]filis*).²⁸ Offord bases her interpretation on the place-name evidence for Old English **pofel* and argues that this is more likely to be correct than Gollancz’s reading because ‘the sense “small pieces of land” fits the context here better’ (Offord: 45). Other interpretations may also be possible. *Polyale* means ‘poultry’ and it may be significant that while MED does not include the word *pofil*, it does record one example of the use of the word *pofire* as ‘a kind of waterfowl’ (MED s.v. *pofire* n.). One could infer that the collocation of two words which both denote a type of edible bird is more likely in the context of the poem, and that the form *pufilis* may have resulted from a scribal miscopying or misunderstanding of *pofire* or an unrecorded variant of this word. The available evidence does not support any firm conclusion about the meaning of *pufilis*, and it may have no connection to place-names in *pofil*.

02 It is therefore perhaps best to consider a Middle Scots quotation, from the Register of the Great Seal for the year 1488, as the first recorded use of the word. The Register records ‘Le Park de Boithuill [Lanarkshire].Knokhubill, cum le Poffillis, le Schawis’.²⁹ It is unclear whether in this context ‘le Poffillis’ is used as a place-name or simply as a descriptive term. Either way, the early spellings of Maxpoffle predate this use by nearly two hundred years, and are therefore especially important for an understanding of the word. OED2 notes the name Maxpoffle, in the form *Max poffil*, ‘the poffle of Maccus’ in 1317, apparently attested in an unspecified source, but the quotation evidence provided for the word is no earlier than the late eighteenth century (OED2 s.v. *poffle* n.).

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

04 Williamson notes that McClure sees an etymological connection between the element **pofle*, Spanish *pueblo*, Welsh *plwf*, and Latin *populus* or *plebs* ‘parish’, and that this interpretation ‘would suit *Prestpofill*’ (PNB: 204)³⁰. Semantically, McClure’s interpretation seems attractive, but he provides very little supporting evidence, and also argues that several other place-names including Peebles PEB share a derivation from ‘Latin *Populus* or *Plebs*, in the sense of Parish’ (McClure: 86, ftn.)³¹ Peebles PEB, recorded earlier as *Pobles* (c.1124) and *Pebles* (c.1126), is however derived from Welsh *pebyll* ‘tent, pavilion’ (SPN: 220).

05 Another word also derived from Latin *populus* is French *peuple* ‘people’, which is first attested in 842 in the form *poblo* with the sense ‘group of people who live in the same country and (in general) have shared institutions; group of subjects in

relation to the sovereign' (TLF s.v. *peuple* n.). This word is also found in the late tenth century with the sense 'population (of a place)', in the form *pople* (TLF s.v. *peuple* n.). It could therefore be argued that **pofle* may be some sort of corruption of the French word, but the apparently consistent use of the medial *-f-* in the early spellings of names in **pofle* makes this idea less convincing. It may be that the etymology of the word will never be explained satisfactorily.

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

07 It seems likely that modern Scots *paffle* is related to the second element of Maxpoffle ROX and that the senses may be the same. It is also possible to argue that the element is probably represented in a small number of English place-names, and that all evidence points to an original unattested Old English word **pofle*. However, it is difficult to draw any firm conclusions about the further etymology or exact semantic development of **pofle*, based on the scant evidence for both the word and the place-name element.

1.58 MSc., Sc. **poundland** - Also **pundland**. A measure of land, originally assessed at the annual value of one pound under the Auld Extent, fixed in the late 16th century at four *oxgangs* (see §1.51 above) or half a *plewland* (see §1.54 above). [< Middle Scots *pound*, *pund* (< Old English *pund*) + Scots *land* (< Old English *land*), corresponding to the medieval Latin term *librata terræ* and the earlier *pundis (pondis) worth (of land)* (DOST s.v. *pund-land* n.).]

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

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

02 Williamson correctly identifies this element in the Dumfriesshire place-names in the parishes of Glencairn and Dunscore (PNB: 206). Further examples of modern names which probably also show this element have been included above, all taken from Hooker's *Gazetteer*. Other similar terms of land evaluation include *shillingland* and *pennyland*, also found in the place-names of Dumfriesshire. On the basis of comparative evidence from England, Hough has suggested that the West Lothian name Pennylaws, in Kirkliston, may have as its first element *penny*, denoting 'land on which a penny rent was payable' (Hough: 2001a: 45).³² Williamson notes the modern Dumfriesshire place-names *Shillingland* in Dunscore and *Pennyland* in Kirkmahoe (PNB: 206). *Shillingland* is also attested in one early-seventeenth century text from Kirkcubright, 'fossilised as a place-name', *lie Tuentie schilling land* (1635 in DOST s.v. *schilling-land* n.).³³

1.59 MSc., Sc. **pow** - Also **poll**. 1. A (shallow or marshy) pool of water, a watery or marshy place; sea-pool in the rocks. 2. A slow-moving, ditch-like stream flowing through flat heavy land, especially that bordering the Tay, Forth and Solway. 3. A small creek, generally at the mouth of such a stream as defined above, and serving as a landing-place or wharf for small vessels. 4. (Chiefly Orkney) A name applied to a field, often a marshy or low-lying one, which has at one time been under water. [Partly < Gaelic *poll*, 'pit, pond, mud, mire', cognate with Welsh *pwll*, Cornish *pol* and Breton *poull*, all in the sense 'pool', and partly < Old English *pōl* and its later reflexes. Cf. Old English *pull* 'pool (in a river, pond)', Old English *pyll* 'tidal creek, pool in a river' and Old Norse *pollr* 'pool' (Smith II: 68-9, 75).]

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

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

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

With *of*: **Pow of Cullingsburgh** (HU 5142; Hooker), **Pow of Errol** (NO 2522; Hooker), **Pow of Glencarse** (NO 2022; Hooker), **Pow of Lindores** (NO 2418; Hooker).

01 (c) **Black Pow** (HY 4444; Hooker), *Claypots*, Inveresk MLO (v. clæg) (*Claypule* 1534 RMS, *Claypull* 1587, 1591, 1593 RMS, *Claypuillis* 1593-4 RMS, *Claypots* 1653 RMS; PNML: 210), **Claypow** (HU 3687; Hooker), **Drypow** (NS 8491; Hooker), *Hum Pulles* BWK (place-name *Hume*) (*Hum Pulles* 1198-1214 (c.1320) Kelso, *Pullys* 1268 (c.1320) Kelso, *Pollys* 1268 (c.1320) Kelso, *Hunpul* c.1300 (1434) Cdstr.; PNB: 273), **Muckle Pow** (HY 3328; Hooker).

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

02 SND gives the etymology of the word as Gaelic, from *poll* ‘pit, pond, mud, mire’, noting that it is ‘very common in placenames’ and cognate with *puil* (SND s.v. *pow* n.²). This explanation is a little problematic, however, as the dictionary describes the word *puil* as expressing Scottish ‘forms and usages of Eng[lish] *pool*’ (SND s.v. *puil* n.). If Scots *pow* is cognate with *puil*, then *pow* cannot also be derived from a Gaelic word, unless SND is implicitly suggesting that the English word is also derived from the same Gaelic word. DOST does not give a discursive account of the etymology of this word, but instead compares it with various Celtic words of similar form and sense, as Scottish and Irish Gaelic *poll* ‘pit, hole, mire, pond, pool, gulf, inlet of the sea’ and Welsh *pwll*, Cornish *pol* and Breton *poull*, all with the sense ‘pool’ (s.v. *poll* n.¹). OED2 explains *pow* as ‘a phonetic representation of earlier Scottish *poll*’, referring the reader to the entry for *pool*, and adds that comparison should be made with Gaelic *poll*, which may be the ‘immediate source’ (OED2 s.v. *pow* n.¹). The relationship between Old English *pōl* the etymon of modern English *pool*, to the various Celtic forms given above is described as ‘obscure’ in OED2 (s.v. *pool* n.¹). The Old English element *pōl* is defined in English place-name use as “‘a pool, a pond, a pool in a river’”, possibly also “‘a creek’” by Smith, who adds that its uses in onomastic contexts ‘suggest that it might also have meant “stream, rivulet”’ (Smith II: 68). It therefore seems very likely that both Gaelic *poll* and reflexes of Old English *pōl* have played a part in the development of the Scots word *pow*, as expressed in the etymology given above.

03 It has also been suggested by G.W.S. Barrow that the word which survives in modern Scots as *pow* is derived from 'the P-Celtic word *pol*' (Barrow 1998b: 59). Barrow goes on to say that P-Celtic *pol* 'must be distinguished, at any rate as a place-name element, from Q-Celtic *poll* and Old English *pōl*, both of which have the roughly similar meaning of "pool", "hole", "cavity", etc.' (Barrow 1998b: 59). While it would certainly be useful to be able to separate place-names derived from P-Celtic *pol* from those derived from Q-Celtic *poll* and Old English *pōl*, I think that this may be an impossible task. The shared semantic qualities of this group of words and the strong likelihood that they influenced one another makes it very difficult, and perhaps to some degree unhelpful, to assume the etymology of *pow* can be traced in a direct line through one family of languages. Furthermore, Barrow's assertion that P-Celtic *pol* can be distinguished from other words of similar form and meaning in the place-names of Scotland is based largely on the distribution of the names in question. He argues that names in *pol* are so common in the south-west of Scotland that 'we are forced to conclude that in this region...it was so well established that it survived the appearance of Old English, Gaelic and Older Scots' (Barrow 1998b: 59). However, it is possible to infer more than one historical explanation from the distribution pattern alone. One could argue equally plausibly, for instance, that the concentration of names in *pow* in the south-west resulted from an 'original' group of names derived from P-Celtic *pol* being reinforced by the introduction of similar terms from Old English and Gaelic. There is no reason to assume that all names in the south-west, even those which denote similar types of stream, must have the same etymology.³⁴ The elements with which *pow* or *pol* combines could be used to infer etymological developments, but while it is possible to separate likely Scots coinages from likely Celtic coinages, the process of differentiating between P-Celtic and Q-Celtic elements remains very difficult, especially in cases where the written evidence is late.

04 DOST notes that the word is commonly used as a place-name element, referring the reader to G.W.S. Barrow's *Robert Bruce* (1965: 302), W. J. Watson's *Celtic Place-Names* (1926: 204) and Ekwall's *English River-Names* (1928: 329-330), for comparable names in Cumberland (DOST s.v. *poll* n.¹). Watson notes that the use of *poll* to denote 'a slow-stream', commonly found in south-west Scotland, is 'rather Welsh than Gaelic', but he does not comment on the range of uses of *poll* or *pow* as a Scots place-name forming element (CPNS: 204). Ekwall also interpreted *pol* as a P-

Celtic word denoting a stream or flowing water, and Barrow supports his argument (Barrow 1998b: 59).

1.60 Pre-lit. Sc. *raper* - Rope-maker. Perh. used in the example below as a surname.
[< Old English *rāpere* ‘rope-maker’ < *rāp* ‘rope’ + *-ere*, suffix forming occupational terms.]

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

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

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

03 There are no other Scottish place-names in Hooker’s *Gazetteer* which contain the element *raper* or *roper*. It is uncertain whether Raperlaw ROX shows use of the word *raper* ‘rope-maker’, or of the surname *Raper*, but nevertheless, this name does supply evidence which is relevant to an understanding of the history of words denoting

makers of ropes, and provides an antedating to the known records of the word *roper* and its variants in English.

1.61 MSc., Sc. reeve - 1. An enclosure or pen for animals: a pen or fold for sheep or cattle, a pig-sty, chicken-run. 2. A yard or enclosure for storing coal. [App. a variant of *ree* 'yard for storing coal', 'artificially enclosed stretch of water', 'a stone-built yard for wintering cattle', 'a stone sheep pen', 'a pig sty' (perh. originally in form **reethe*, perh. cognate with Middle Scots *reid* and Dutch *ree*, *reede*, all with the sense 'roadstead', 'anchorage', although this presents some semantic difficulties), with excrescent *-v*, app. also found in the synonymous word *cruive* (SND s.v. *reeve* n.¹, *ree* n.¹).³⁵]

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

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

(b) **Reeves**, Whitburn WLO (*Rives* 1694 KS Liv., *Reives* 1697 KS Liv.; PNWL: 111), **Easter Reeves**, Whitburn WLO (*Easter Rives* 1696 KS Liv., *Reives* 1697 KS Liv.; PNWL: 111), **Wester Reeves**, Whitburn WLO (*Wester Rives* 1697 KS Liv.; PNWL: 111).

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

01 In place-names, this element may be confused with the surname *Reeve* which derives from this word. Black includes an entry for the surname, but he has no examples of its early usage, and notes only that CDS records mention of 'Adam the reeve of Machan' who was 'juror on an inquisition by the sheriff of Lanark' in 1263 (Black: 687). This early example of the use of *reeve* as an occupational term is not mentioned in DOST's entry for Middle Scots *reif* 'reeve', which only notes the use of the word in literary texts which refer to 'John the Reeve', the eponymous hero of a popular fifteenth century Scottish poem (DOST s.v. (*refe*), *reif* n.²). Black's evidence therefore suggests that the word *reeve* was in use in Scotland from the thirteenth century, and this usage may be reflected in place-names.

02 The earlier form of this word, *ree*, is only recorded in Middle Scots in one written source from Kircudbright in 1674 and 1682 (DOST s.v. *ree* n.²). In early Modern Scots, the word is also recorded in one source from Ayrshire (DOST s.v. *ree* n.²). CSD includes the variant *reed* in the specific sense ‘a stone-built yard, wholly or partly covered, in which cattle are wintered’, recorded from the late eighteenth century onwards (CSD s.v. *ree* n.1). It is virtually impossible to use modern name forms to obtain an overview of the use of this variant of the element in Scottish place-names, as the ‘snapshot’ provided by Hooker’s *Gazetteer* would also include names derived from word such as *reed* ‘reed, water or marsh plant’.

03 The word *reeve* is also attested in literary contexts with the sense ‘a prehistoric hill-fort’ in SND, but this usage is very rare and may in fact be entirely restricted to their single supporting quotation from a late nineteenth century poem (SND s.v. *reeve* n.¹). English sources also attest to the existence of a word (or words) in the form *reeve* with meaning ‘a string or rope (of onions)’, and ‘a long narrow strip’ (OED2 s.v. *reeve* n.³). This latter sense is also found in a Herefordshire text included in Opie and Tatem’s *Dictionary of Superstitions*: ‘it is an omen of death if a “reeve” or ridge be missed when sowing the corn’.³⁶ However, while this example demonstrates that the word *reeve* has been used in England to describe a ridge in a cultivated field, there is no evidence to suggest that this usage has ever been employed in Scotland. It is therefore unlikely that the names listed above represent any usage other than those for the types of enclosure described.

1.62 MSc., Sc. **sanctuary** - A sacred place in which fugitives were by law or custom immune from arrest. [< Middle English *sanctuary* < Old French *saintuarie* (early 12th cent.) and Latin *sanctuārium*. Cf. Middle Scots *sanctuar*, *sanctuarie* ‘holy, consecrated place’, ‘sacred place providing samunity from arrest for fugitives’ (DOST s.v. *sanctuar(e n.)*)]

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

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

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

03 Hough, however, has put forward an alternative derivation for **Sanctary Crofts** WLO (Hough 2001a: 47). On the basis of comparative evidence from England, she has suggested that the West Lothian name may contain *sanctuary* ‘a section of the chancel (the most sacred area of the church and containing the altar’, the place-name therefore denoting ‘lands endowed for the upkeep of this part of the church’ (Hough 2001a: 47). *Sanctuary* is not listed as a place-name element in Smith, but there are a small number of known examples in the EPNS volumes which post-date Smith, and also in English

field names. The element occurs in the name Sanctuary in Rutland (EPNS 69: 428), Seyntuary Close in Oxfordshire and The Sentury Land in Berkshire (Field 1993: 203). Hough notes that the place-names The Quire, Le Quere and perhaps also Chauncell Close, all in Oxfordshire, refer to lands endowed for the upkeep of other parts of the chancel, and so it is likely that Sanctuary Crofts WLO also denoted lands which were used for the maintenance of this section of the church (Hough 2001a: 47).

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

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

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

06 It is therefore possible that in medieval place-names, *sanctuary* could have denoted ‘a sacred place in which fugitives were by law or custom immune from arrest’, in parallel with the lexical usage, and this seems a more convincing interpretation for the West Lothian name.³⁷ Although it has been suggested on the basis of English place-name evidence that Sanctuary Crofts WLO denotes ‘lands endowed for the upkeep of the most sacred area of the church, containing the altar’ (Hough 2001a: 47, my paraphrase), Scottish lexical evidence does not support this interpretation, and comparison with English names may be misleading.

1.63 Pre-lit. Sc. **salec, salech**, MSc., Sc. **sauch, saugh** - Willow. [< Old English (Anglian) *salh* 'willow'. As in English place-names, this element takes a variety of forms depending on the (originally Old English) case of the noun: Old English *salh* > **saugh**, Old English *salig* > **saigh**, Old English *sale* > **sale**, Old English *sala* > **sal, sale, saw** (Smith II: 96). Also in adjectival forms as Middle Scots, Scots **sauchen, sauchie** 'growing with willows', 'willowy'. Cf. Old English (Kentish and West Saxon) *sealh*, English *sallow*; Old Norse *selja*; cf. also Gaelic *seileach* (see discussion below).]

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

As adjective in **sauchen, sauchie sauchin** 'growing with willows, willowy': **Sauchenbog** (NJ 4416; Hooker), **Sauchenloan** (NJ 6734; Hooker), **Sauchenshaw** (NO 8595; Hooker), **Sauchenside** (NT 3764; Hooker), **Sauchie Burn** (NO 6669; Hooker), **Sauchie Burn** (NT 2298; Hooker), **Sauchie Craig** (NS 7690; Hooker), **Sauchie Law** (NT 2910; Hooker), **Sauchie Law**, Ettrick SLK (*Sauquhy* 1590-1 CBP; PNB: 128), **Sauchinford**, unlocated (*Sauchinford* 1688; DOST s.v. *sauchen* adj.), perhaps related to **Sauchinford Burn** (NS 8387 and **Sauchenford Smallholdings** NS 8288; Hooker).

01 Confusion is possible in some cases with words of the same meaning derived from the Gaelic cognate *seileach* 'willow'. Williamson notes of the name Sauchie Law, Ettrick SLK that 'the hill took its name from a "lost" place', which would have had the form **Sauchie*, which may be derived from Gaelic *sailech* 'place where willows grow' (PNB: 128). She refers to Watson's discussion of this element in the place-name Coire Salcain, where the second element is the genitive form of *salcan* or *salchan*, from Gaelic *sailech* 'willow', the name therefore denoting 'willow-copse' (CPNS: 94). Watson compares this name with *Salchaigh* in Glen Dibdale Forest, Ross-shire, and an unlocated name, *Sauchie-burn* (CPNS: 94). Macbain gives the Gaelic word as *seileach* 'willow', cognate with Irish *sailéog* 'willow', Welsh *helyg* 'willows', the Breton plural form *halek* and Cornish *heligen* 'salix' and is further related to Latin *salix* and Greek *ἐλίκη* (Macbain s.v. *seileach* n.).

02 *Sauch* is recorded earliest in place-names, the earliest examples being pre-literary Scots forms clearly showing the development of the Old English word. Saughton MLO (*Salectuna* c.1128) is the oldest of these, and antedates known lexical use of the word by over two hundred years. The earliest textual example recorded in DOST is late fourteenth century (DOST s.v. *sauch(e)* n.). Forms of the adjectival derivative *sauchen* are found in written sources from the late sixteenth century (DOST s.v. *sauchen* adj.). The adjectival form *sauchie* 'abounding in willows' is attested from the nineteenth century onwards (CSD s.v. *sauch* n.).

1.64 MSc. *selcouth* - A marvel, wonder. [< Middle Scots *selcouth* (adjective) ‘unfamiliar, unusual; extraordinary, strange; marvellous, wonderful’ < Old English *seldcūð* ‘unusual, rare, strange, novel’ < Old English *seldan* ‘seldom’ + *cūð* ‘known’. Cf. Middle English *selcoup*, *selcouth* ‘a wonder, a marvel, a miracle; a marvelous achievement’ (MED s.v. *selcōuth(e n.)*.)]

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

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

02 There is also a Middle English noun *selcoup*, *selcouth*, attested in the sense ‘a wonder, a marvel, a miracle; a marvelous achievement’, but this word is not known to have been employed as a place-name element in England (MED s.v. *selcōuth(e n.)*). English place-name evidence does not provide support for the use of elements with the sense ‘wonder, marvel’ or ‘wonderful, marvellous’. There are no known instances of the use of the Middle English words *miracle* ‘wondrous phenomenon, marvel’, *merveille* ‘thing that causes astonishment or surprise; wonderful feat’ or *ferli* ‘marvellous, miraculous, wonderful’ as place-name elements. The word *uncouth*,

which has the sense 'unknown, unfamiliar', but is also found rarely with the sense 'a wonder' can be found in personal names including Robert le Uncuthemon (1278) and William le Uncouthmon (1325; MED s.v. *uncouth* adj.), but in these instances the sense of the element is probably either 'stranger, foreigner' or perhaps 'uncivilized, ignorant'. More significantly, however, there is one example of the word *mirable* 'wonderful, marvellous, miraculous' as a surname in the personal name Henrico *Mirable* (1301; MED s.v. *mīrāble* adj.). This example does lend some support to the occasional onomastic use of lexical items with the meaning 'wonder, marvel, etc.' in an English context, and it seems likely that a parallel toponymic example can be found in the Dumfriesshire name Selcoth.

1.65 MSc., Sc. **shank** - A piece of land resembling a leg in shape; spec. a downward spur or projection of a hill, a descending ridge which joins a hill summit to the plain. [Transferred use of Middle Scots *shank* 'leg' < Old English *scanca* 'shin, leg'.]

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

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

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

(c) **Blaeberry Shank** (NT 2004; Hooker), **Black Shank** (NO 2962; Hooker), **Bowshank**, Stow MLO (*Bowshank* 1593 RMS; PNML: 281, also **Bowshank Tunnel** NT 4541 and **Bowshank Hill** NT 4340; Hooker), **Broom Shank** (NO 3063; Hooker), *Cammo Schaunkis*, unlocated (1507; DOST s.v. *s(c)hank* n.), **Cooper's Shank** (NT 3831; Hooker), **Corbie Shank** (NY 3598; Hooker), *Dogland Schankis*, unlocated (1536-7; DOST s.v. *s(c)hanke* n.), **King's Shank** (NT 4935; Hooker), **Long Shank** (NO 5201; Hooker), **Long Shank** (also **Wee Shank** NS 8700; Hooker), **Long Shank** (NT 2950; Hooker), **Lousey Shank** (NT 3120; Hooker), **Peatshank Head** (NT 3529; Hooker), **Rowantree Shank** (NT 6403; Hooker), **White Shank** (NT 2006; Hooker).

(d) **Arklaw Shank** (NT 2710; Hooker), **Bellendean Shank** (NT 3614; Hooker), **Caddon Shank** (NT 4434; Hooker), **Crochley Shank** (NS 8004; Hooker), **Glenbeg Shank** (NT 3042; Hooker), **Glenruve Shank** (NT 3041; Hooker), **Letham Shank** (NT 9753; Hooker).

01 *Shank* is a very common element in field and minor names in Scotland. The list above is a representative sample largely from Hooker's *Gazetteer*. Names with the structure *Shank of...* are remarkably common in Fife, and are frequently formed with a final element that is an earlier, and often Celtic, place-name. Several names of this type have been included in the illustrative list above and a group of approximately forty such names can be identified for this county alone, suggesting perhaps that the element had a more specific use in these contexts, perhaps signifying a particular division or portion of land.

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

03 *Shank* is not found in English place-names, but there are some surnames which may contain the element, including those of Walterus *Schanke* (1176), Roberto *Scanke* (1201), William *Schonke* (1276) and Steph. *Schankes* (1297; MED s.v. *shank(e)* n. (d)). The Middle English word is not known to be recorded in any transferred senses relating to topography (MED s.v. *shank(e)* n.). OED2 records many figurative uses of *shank* to describe objects which resemble a leg or legs in various different specific and technical contexts, including 'each of the "legs" of a pair of compasses' and 'the stem or straight part of anything', but the only topographical sense is that quoted from Heslop (1894): 'the projecting part of a hill, or the narrow ridge, which, like a stem, joins the mass to

the level ground' (s.v. *shank* n. 4.a, 5, 8.) This latter sense is attested from the early seventeenth century, and is considered to be restricted to Scotland and the north of England (OED2 s.v. *shank* n. 8).

1.66 MSc., Sc. **slap** - Also **slop**. Gap (in various senses); means of access or egress. In later use, more commonly, a pass or shallow valley between hills. [Prob. < Middle Dutch or Middle Low German *slop* 'opening, gap, narrow passage, hiding-place, etc.' (cf. Flemish *slop* 'an opening in a dam'), with Scottish shift of *o* > *a* before *p*, as in *drap* 'drop', *tap* 'top', etc.]

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

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

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

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

01 *Slap* is attested in the sense 'gap, breach or hole (in a wall, etc.); hence, an entrance or exit, means of access or egress' from the late fourteenth century (DOST s.v. *slop* n.). The dictionary also notes that the word is used as a place-name element, but there appear to be no uses in onomastic contexts which predate the literary evidence (DOST s.v. *slop* n.). In later use the sense which is most commonly found in place-names is that of 'a pass or shallow valley between hills' (SND s.v. *slap* n.²).

02 *Slap* is also recorded in the sense ‘an opening or passage left in a salmon-cruive from Saturday evening to Monday morning, in order to allow the fish to pass; the period during which this is left open; the weekly close time for salmon’ from the early fifteenth century (OED2 s.v. *slap* n.²), and may be related to Flemish *slop* in the sense ‘an opening in a dam’ (SND s.v. *slap* n.²). It is unclear whether this specific usage is reflected in place-names, and it is often difficult to differentiate between the other senses which this element may represent. Field and minor names are more likely to show the sense ‘means of access or egress’, and this is certainly the sense of the lost and unlocated name *Liggzet Slappe* (see above), the first element of which is *liggat* ‘self-closing gate (which shuts off pasture from arable land)’ (CSD s.v. *liggat* n.).

1.67 MSc., Sc. **stank** - Also in diminutive (and perhaps occasionally adjectival) form **stankie**, **stanky**. 1. A pond, pool, small semi-stagnant area of water, esp. one that is overgrown and half solid with vegetation, a swampy place. 2. A ditch, an open water-course, freq. applied to a natural stream which has been straightened to form a boundary or to function in a drainage system. 3. A gutter. [< Middle English *stank* < partly < Old French *estanc* (1st half of the 12th cent. in sense 'stretch of water which is contained so that it cannot flow'; French *étang* 'pond'; TLF s.v. *étang* n.) < *étancher* (c.1150 in sense 'to stop the flow of a liquid (in this context, of blood)'; c.1100 as *estanchier* 'to appease (the thirst) by drinking'; further etymology uncertain, perhaps < an unattested vulgar Latin verb **stancicare* 'to stop, to' < *stans*, *stanis*, present participle of *stare* 'to hold oneself up, still; to be steady, stable', with the idea of 'to stop, bar, block'; TLF s.v. *étancher* v.²), and partly < Latin *stagnum* 'pool' (MED s.v. *stank* n.). It has also been suggested that the French word is derived from an unattested Common Romance verbal noun **stanco* < an unattested verb **stancare* 'to dam up' < unattested popular Latin **stagnicāre* < *stagnum* 'pond' (OED2 s.v. *stank* n.).]

00 (a) **Stank Beck** (also **Stank NY 1750**; Hooker), **Stank Brae** (NS 7562; Hooker), **Stank Bridge** (also **Stank Burn NO 0804**; Hooker), **Stank Burn** (NS 7114; Hooker), **Stank Burn** (NN 5610; Hooker), **Stank Burn** (ND 2539; Hooker), **Stankards**, Uphall WLO (*Stanketts* 1570 Hou., *Stankattis* 1570 Hou., *Stankcottis* 1575 SRS 52; PNWL: 75), **Stank End** (NY 1650; Hooker), **Stankeye** (NO 6474; Hooker), **Stank Glen** (NN 5711; Hooker), **Croft of Stankside** (NJ 7146; Hooker).

In diminutive or adjectival form *stankie*, *stanky*: **Stanky Burn** (NT 9938; Hooker).

(b) **Stank** (HY 2310; Hooker), **Stank** (NN 5810; Hooker), **Stank** (NN 9947; Hooker), **Stank** (NX 4434; Hooker), **Stank** (NY 0368; Hooker), **The Stank** (NT 1872; Hooker), **The Stank** (NT 2172; Hooker), **The Stank** (NT 8128; Hooker), **Hill of Stanks** (NO 2961; Hooker).

(c) **Auld Wife's Stank** (NX 3777; Hooker), **Burn of Allanstank** (NO 5189; Hooker), **Black Stank** (NX 0760; Hooker), **Blackstank** (NK 0432; Hooker), **Blackstank** (NJ 2737; Hooker), **Burn of Blackstank** (NJ 3346; Hooker), *Castilstank*, unlocated (*Castilstank* 13th cent.; DOST s.v. *stank* n.¹), **Culstank Moss** (NJ 0120; Hooker), **Fivestanks**, Uphall WLO (*Fyvestankis* 1617 RMS; PNWL: 74), **Gowan Stank**, Linlithgow WLO (*lie Gowanestank* 1615 Prot. R. K.; PNWL: 116), *Hawdanstank*, Hadden, Sprouston ROX (*Hawedenstank* 1397 in DOST s.v. *stank* n.¹; *Hawdanstank* c. 1400 [1475-1500] Wyntoun C.; PNB: 279), perh. the same as the modern **Hadden Stank** (NT 7837; Hooker), **Lochstank** (NS 8669; Hooker), **Sweep's Stank** (NN 9522; Hooker), **Teuchar Stank** (NJ 7948; Hooker).

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

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

02 Middle English *stank* is recorded from the mid fourteenth century in the sense 'pond; pool; reservoir; lake' (MED s.v. *stank* n.). The word is found as a place-name element in a small number of English names, where it has the sense 'pond' or 'pool' (Smith II: 146). Place-names in *stank* south of the border are relatively uncommon, and all of the examples listed by Smith are simplex names, including **Stank HRE**, **Stank YON**, and the variant *stanche* in **The Staunch ESX** (Smith II: 146). However, although not listed by Smith (1956) or Mawer (1920), there are some examples of English compound names in *stank*, as for example *le Stankhede apud Ketton* (1412-13) and *Staunkmedowe de Pityngton* (1358), both found in the text of the *Account Rolls for the Abbey of Durham*, and cited as evidence for the lexical compounds *stank-head* and

stank-meadow in OED2 (s.v. *stank* n. 3). A further example can be found in the surname of Reginald de *Stanklak* (c.1250), recorded in Herefordshire (MED s.v. *stank* n.). At least two modern place-names in *stank* can also be found in the north of England, The Stanks (NY 7985) and Stanks Well (NY 7688), both listed in Hooker's *Gazetteer*, and situated to the south east of Kielder Forest NTB. Hooker also records Stanky Burn and Stanky Moor (NU 0138), which appear to show a diminutive form *stanky*. The first of these appears to be a doublet of the Scottish name Stanky Burn (NT 9938; Hooker).

03 The corresponding Scottish place-name element is much more common than its southern counterpart and has a greater semantic range. The sense which is most commonly found in place-names is that of 'a pond, pool, small semi-stagnant area of water, esp. one that is overgrown and half solid with vegetation, a swampy place', as noted by SND (s.v. *stank* n.¹). DOST records use of the element in place-names which pre-dates the literary evidence for the word in this sense (DOST s.v. *stank* n.¹). It may also be significant that the dictionary comments on that the sense 'the area of ground around a pond or a number of ponds' is found 'passing into a place-name' in some of the quotations which refer to *Stank of Fowles* (1590; DOST s.v. *stank* n.¹). This sense may be attested more widely in place-names. It is also likely that some field and minor names reflect the use of the element to denote various types of ditch and gutter, especially where these features have functioned as land boundaries.

1.68 MSc., Sc. **strand** - 1. A little stream, a rivulet. 2. An artificial water-channel, a (street-) gutter. [Origin uncertain; perh. a variant of Middle Scots *strind*, *strynd*, *strynde* ‘a rivulet’, related to Middle English *strind*, *strinde*, *strynd*, *strend* and early Middle English *strunde* ‘a stream; a current’, prob. < Old English **strynd* (Middle English *strind* could be a past participle derivative from the same Germanic base as *stream*, but no parallels for such a construction are found in any of the Germanic languages; OED2 s.v. *strind* n.²); cf. Old Norse *strönd*, (plural) *strendr* (SND s.v. *strand* n.², MED s.v. *strind(e)* n.¹). The vowel may have resulted from confusion with *strand* ‘beach or shore of the sea’ (SND s.v. *strand* n.²).]

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

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

(c) **Back Strand** (NS 5804; Hooker), **Bargain Strand** (NX 6682; Hooker), **Bathan’s Strand** (NT 6381; Hooker), **Black Strand** (NX 5073; Hooker), **Bogstrand** (NX 9767; Hooker), **Coldstrand Wood** (NX 9276 and Coldstrand Burn NX 9376; Hooker), **Cowstrand Burn** (NT 0390; Hooker), **Dhu Strand** (NX 4297; Hooker), **Gibsons Strand** (NX 6289; Hooker), **Glen Strand** (NX 6083; Hooker), **Goat Strand** (NX 6294; Hooker), **Green Strand** (NX 4883; Hooker), **Hare Strand** (NX 6293; Hooker), **Heron Strand** (NX 5592; Hooker), **Kelpie Strand** (NT 9520; Hooker), **Kiln Strand** (NX 4973; Hooker), **Lags Strand** (NX 6588; Hooker), **Loch Strand** (NX 4671; Hooker), **Nether Strand** (NX 7055; Hooker), **Peat Rig Strand** (NX 4269; Hooker), **Rough Strand** (NX 5688; Hooker), **Silver Strand** (NN 4908; Hooker), **Small Water Strand** (NX 5178; Hooker), **Uilystrand Brae** (NT 8969; Hooker), **Vennel Strand** (NX 2059; Hooker), *Wel(l)strand*, Cockpen MLO (*Wel(l)strand* 1665 RMS, 1666 RMS; PNML: 145).

(d) **Benloch Strand** (NX 5895; Hooker), **Coldwell Strand** (NT 0757; Hooker), **Droughandruie Strand** (NX 4978; Hooker), **Drummanister Strand** (NX 6882; Hooker), **Hornish Strand** (NF 8676; Hooker), **Lamgarroch Strand** (NX 7299; Hooker), **Lingay Strand** (NF 8777; Hooker), **Puldow Strand** (NX 5079; Hooker), **Routinwell Strand** (NT 8514; Hooker), **Vallaquie Strand** (NF 8575; Hooker).

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

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

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

appearance in contextual use. The same compound may be found in the modern northern English name Well Strand (NY 7992), mentioned above.

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

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

wickidnesse 'streams of wickedness', *stronde of love* 'stream of love' and *strand of... lust* 'strand of lust' (MED s.v. *strōnd(e n.²)*).

06 Whatever the explanation, it is striking that there should be another example of a pair of similar words with a northern Middle English form *strand* and a Middle English form *strind*. Further conclusions are however, difficult to draw, partly because *strind* in the sense 'lineage; race' is only recorded in Middle Scots in the forms *strind(e)*, *strynd(e)*, *stryinde* and *stryndie*, and there is no parallel form with -a- (DOST s.v. *strind(e n.1)*). Nevertheless, the possibility remains that the same unidentified phenomenon may be responsible for the variation between Middle English *strand* and *strind* 'lineage', and between Middle Scots *strand* and *strynd*, both with the sense 'stream, rivulet'.

1.69 Pre-lit. Sc. **strodar**, **stothir**, Pre-lit. Sc., MSc. **strother**, MSc., Sc, **struther** - 1. A marshy place, marsh, swamp. 2. ?Place overgrown with brushwood. 3. ?River meadow; land serving a communal purpose (yielding natural resources). [Origin uncertain. Prob. partly < northern Middle English and early modern English *strother* 'a marsh', app. < Old English **strōðer* 'place overgrown with brushwood' (cf. Old English *strōd* 'marshy land overgrown with brushwood' (only in charter material), cognate with Old High German *struot* 'brushwood', and also Old English **strodett* 'marshy ground, place overgrown with brushwood' (Smith II: 164)), and partly < Gaelic *sruthar*, *sruthair* 'a stream'; cf. Gaelic *sruth* 'current, stream, tide' (DOST s.v. *strother* n.).]

00 (a) **Struther Burn** (also **Struther Burn Moss** NS 7038; Hooker), **Struther Farm** (NS 7749 also **Struther & Swinhill** NS 7748; Hooker), **Strotherflat**, unlocated, possibly BWK³⁸ (*Strotherflat* c. 1300 [1434] Gramp. Cl. 18; PNB: 201, also in DOST s.v. *strother* n.), **Strutherhead** (NS 7241 also **West Struther** NS 7142; Hooker), **Strutherhill** (NS 7549; Hooker), **Struther's Brae** (NS 6105; Hooker), **Struthersbutts**, Pardovan, Linlithgow WLO (*Struthersbutts* 1771 Est. Map; PNWL: 152), **Struther Wood** (NT 6346; Hooker).

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

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

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

01 As a Scottish place-name element, *strother* appears to be derived from an unattested Old English word **strother*, perhaps with the meaning ‘place overgrown with brushwood’³⁹ but its similarity in form and sense to Gaelic *sruthair* ‘stream’ makes it impossible to rule out influence from Gaelic. Both of these Germanic and Celtic possibilities are given in DOST’s etymology for the word (s.v. *strother* n.). Place-names which contain the Gaelic element may in some cases be separated from the main group under discussion here, either because their syntax is typically Celtic, or because the other elements in the name are also Gaelic, making a Gaelic coinage more likely. For example, Williamson argues that the first element in Bellstruther Bog, Cockburnspath BWK is Gaelic *baile* ‘farm’, and this increases the likelihood that, as she suggests, the final element may be Gaelic *sruthair* ‘stream’ (PNB: 259). She also argues that the name Lustruther, Southdean ROX is probably a Gaelic coinage, but does not suggest what the first element may be (PNB: 259, NT 6209; Hooker).

02 Confusion is also possible with names which incorporate modern Scots *struth*, recorded in the sense 'a channel in the sand and mud-flats in Torryburn Bay in the Forth estuary in which flounders are speared when the tide recedes' (SND s.v. *struth* n.). This word is derived directly from Gaelic *sruth* 'current, stream, tide', and is probably better classified as a place-name element than a lexical item (s.v. *struth* n.).

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

04 *Strother* is also found occasionally as a place-name element in the north of England, as for example in the Northumberland names Broadstruthers Burn,

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

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

not appear to have originated in Scotland either (Hough 2003b: 35). While it is possible for an early Scottish surname to have been formed from the word *strother* ‘marsh’, a surname from *strod* ‘marsh’ combined with the *-er* suffix denoting ‘a person who lived at the marsh’ would be highly unlikely.

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

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

08 OED2 notes that the *Peebles Charters* (1872), from the mid-fifteenth to mid-sixteenth centuries often refer to an area of land known as ‘the common strother’ (OED2 s.v. *strother* n.). The entry for *strother* in DOST includes several examples of the use of the collocation *common struther*, which appears to have been specific to Peebles (DOST s.v. *strother* n.). The form *commoun stroudyr* is recorded in 1469 in a Peebles-shire text, and a source from 1482 refers to the ‘common of Cademure & common struther [sc. in Peebles]’ (DOST s.v. *strother* n.). Slightly later, in 1550, another Peebles-shire text records ‘Tua d. in the yeir of blanchferm for the Common Strudir’ (DOST s.v. *strother* n.). *Blanchferm* is a legal term for ‘a small or nominal

struther may have had some specific, perhaps agricultural, function or quality for which people were willing to pay. The existence of the medieval collocation *common struther* suggests that this land was geographically identifiable, perhaps in terms of its topography, and also that it was valued by the local community.

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

10 Taking all of this evidence together, it could be argued that *strother* may have been used to denote a form of valued land, which perhaps functioned as a source of food or other resources. Smith’s interpretation of the English place-name element *strother* in the sense ‘place overgrown with brushwood’ cannot be ruled out as a possible meaning for some of the Scottish names, particularly Harastrodar BWK, as discussed above. Although *strother* is usually explained as ‘marsh’ or ‘swamp’, it seems likely that the word also developed other senses relating to land which was moist or well-watered, perhaps with a sense closer to ‘river-meadow’ or ‘flood-plain’ than ‘marsh’.

1.70 MSc., Sc. **tannel, tandle** - A beacon, a bonfire, especially one kindled at certain festivals, as for example Midsummer's Eve or Halloween. [Origin uncertain and disputed. Prob. < Middle English *tendle* '?A splinter of wood used as a candle', or a related derivative from Middle English *tenden* 'to set of fire, light; kindle (a fire)', or a later Scottish reflex. Cf. later English regional *tindle* 'bonfire'. Cf. also Old Norse *tandr* 'fire', and the use of this element in Scandinavian place-names: see discussion below. Alternatively, perh. < an unattested Gaelic word < Middle Irish *teannáil, tendál* 'bonfire, beacon' (SND s.v. *tannel* n.); cf. Irish *teannáil, teannál* 'ceremonial or beacon fire, conflagration' (Dinneen s.v.)]

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

01 The use of this element in place-names has been noted from the fifteenth century, although its use in literary sources only dates from the late eighteenth century (CSD s.v. *tannel* n.). *Tannel* is attested as a lexical item with the sense 'a bonfire, lit to burn garden or other rubbish or to celebrate some popular event, specifically one kindled on certain festival days, as on May-day, Midsummer Eve or Halloween; also dried twigs or other vegetation used for fuel, firewood' (SND s.v. *tannel* n.). There are many different variant forms for the word, including *taanle, tanle, tanal, taunle, tawnel, tanndle, tendal* and *tennel* (SND s.v. *tannel* n.). The earliest forms recorded in literary contexts are *tandle* (1788), in a poem in which the word rhymes with *candle*; *tawnle* (1795) in the *Statistical Account* for Ayrshire; and *taanle* (1802) (SND s.v. *tannel* n.). SND gives the pronunciation as '[tq:nəl]' (SND s.v. *tannel* n.), which roughly translates into the modern IPA as /tɑ:əl/. CSD gives a slightly different transcription with two variants '['tanl, 'tanl]' (CSD s.v. *tannel* n.). However, in the list of variant spellings given in SND, forms with *-aa-*, *-aw-* and *-au-* are found beside forms with *-a-* and *-e-*, which suggests that the word could be pronounced with either a long or short vowel in the first syllable. Variants with medial *-d-* are less common than those without, and it is difficult to be certain which of the two, if either, came first. It may be significant that there are no examples of forms which have both medial *-d-* and a long vowel in the first syllable. This perhaps suggests that the vowel of the first syllable shows compensatory

lengthening in cases where the dental consonant has been lost. Nevertheless, even if it is possible to argue that *tandle* or *tendal* represents a more ‘original’ form, this does not provide a solution to the problem of the word’s etymology.

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

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

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

also found in the forms *tendal* and *tennel*, which could be derived from the Middle English verb.

05 The Old Norse word is apparently found in some onomastic contexts. The compound *tandra-sel* is noted in a place-name in western Iceland, and *tandri* is found as a nickname in the *Diplomatarium Norvagicum* (IED s.v. *tandri* n.). The same element is also attested in Norwegian place-names, for example the lost name *Tandrará*s in the country of Hedmark (NG III: 200), and the farm name *Tandravoll* in Rogaland (NG X: 307).⁴⁰ The earliest known spellings of some of these names are roughly contemporary with the earliest dates of the Scottish names. For example, the lost *Tandrará*s (*J Tandrar ase* 1394) and the name *Tannes* (*Af Tandas næsi* 1394), both in Hedmark, are recorded earliest in late fourteenth century registers.⁴¹ It should be noted, however, that some of the examples found in Norway have been interpreted as showing use of a personal name or nickname derived from the appellative (Schmidt 1999: 217-8). Similarly, the Middle English word *tenden* ‘to set on fire; kindle (a fire)’ appears to have given rise to the use of *tend*, *tende* with the sense ‘fire’ in the nicknames or surnames of *Rog. Tendebrand* (1301) and *Joh. Tendlathe* (1379) (MED s.v. *tēnden* v.³).

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

07 EDD also records *tindel* ‘tinder’, used attributively in ‘tindel box’ in one quotation from a late eighteenth century Edinburgh text (EDD s.v. *tindel* n.). SND includes this amongst a more substantial collection of evidence for *tindle*, also with the sense ‘tinder’, and explains the word as a variant of Scots *tinder*, *tunder* ‘tinder’ with substitution of the diminutive suffix *-le*, perhaps influenced by *tannel* (SND s.v. *tindle*

n.). However, it is not necessarily the case that *tannel* has a Celtic etymology, and so the relationship between *tannel* and *tindel*, *tindel* 'tinder' may be much closer.

08 It has also been suggested that *tannel* is derived from a Middle Irish word, via a reconstructed Gaelic word for which there is no known evidence (SND s.v. *tannel*). While influence from a Celtic word of similar morphology and meaning, such as Middle Irish *teannáil*, *tendál* 'bonfire, beacon' cannot be entirely ruled out, the explanation of *tannel* as a derivative of an unattested Gaelic word is clearly somewhat problematic. Comparative evidence from other parts of the British Isles and from Scandinavian countries suggests that a Germanic solution is more plausible. However, it may be unnecessary to postulate a Scandinavian etymon considering that there is a significant amount of evidence for the presence of several phonologically and semantically related words within the historical languages of Britain. On balance, it seems most likely that *tannel* is either a borrowing from Middle English *tendle* 'splinter of wood used as a candle', with alteration in sense to 'wood used for kindling; firewood; bonfire', or an independent formation from the Middle Scots reflex of *tenden* 'to kindle'.⁴²

1.71 MSc., Sc. *tron* - Also *trone*. The public steelyard or weighing machine in a burgh, set up in or near the market-place for the weighing of various types of heavy or coarse goods, hence, the district around the *tron*; the town centre. [Partly < Old French *trone*, and partly < medieval Latin *trona* (c.1290), both < Latin *trutina* 'a balance, pair of scales' (DOST s.v. *tron(e n.)*. Cf. discussion in Harris (610).]

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

01 The word *tron* is first recorded in Scots literary sources in 1451 (DOST s.v. *tron(e n.)*). DOST notes that it is also used as an element in place-names, and includes references to its attributive use in an unlocated 'Trone barn' (1525) in a Stirlingshire document, and 'the Tron kirk of Glasgow' (1689) and (DOST s.v. *tron(e n.)*). A number of other citations in DOST may also show use of the place-name, but this is difficult to determine in cases where there is little or no contextual evidence. There is a citation for 'Tronne' in 1640 in a Dumfriesshire document, and another for 'Throun' in 1564-5 in a document from Crail FIF, but in both cases no other text is provided (DOST s.v. *tron(e n.)*).

1.72 MSc., Sc. **wynd** - Narrow, winding street, lane, etc. leading off a main thoroughfare in a town. [App. < the same base as Middle Scots *wind* 'to turn, twist' (15th cent.) and English *wind* 'to put into a curved or twisted form or state; to bend; to twist; to wring' (late 14th cent.). The vowel is long, suggesting a disyllabic etymon, i.e. Old English **winde* or **wynde*; cf. Old English *gewind* 'a winding ascent, spiral', etc. (OED2 s.v. *wynd* n., *wind* v.¹). In pre-literary Scots as *wiynde* (1283), perh. < Old English **wynd* < an ablaut variant of **wind-* 'turn, twist' (SND s.v. *wynd* n.¹).]

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

(b) **Wynds** (NS 5232; Hooker).

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

In modern street-names: **Anchor Wynd**, Paisley, **Claddens Wynd**, Lenzie, **Croft Wynd**, Uddingston, **Drymen Wynd**, Bearsden, **Dyers Wynd**, Paisley,

Glebe Wynd, Bothwell, New Wynd, central Glasgow, St. Enoch Wynd, central Glasgow, School Wynd, Paisley, Station Wynd, Millikenpark, The Wynd, Cumbernauld (SFA).

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

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

03 Confusion between the element *wynd* and other Middle Scots homographic elements such as *wynd* 'wind' are unlikely, except in unusual situations where the context is unclear. *Wynd* is apparently attested from the late thirteenth century, where the unusual diphthongised form *weynde* is recorded in a Latin context in a Paisley document (DOST s.v. *wynd* n.²). The element is also apparently attested as a surname from the late fourteenth century, in for example the name of *Robertus Wynde* (1382-3) (DOST s.v. *wynd* n.²). However, Black records the earlier examples *Geoffry del Wende*

(1296) in Dundee and John Wynde (1375) in Aberdeenshire (Black: 825). The element *wynd* is rarely used as a specific in compound place-names, except in names such as Wyndend and *Wyndeheide* above, and it is unlikely in such contexts to be confused with the surname *Wynd*.

¹ While it is arguable that these elements should have been included in the main analysis, on the grounds that many of them are poorly attested in the English place-name corpus, such investigation has unfortunately been precluded in the present work by the constraints of time and word-count imposed upon it.

² Different policies were implemented in the different volumes of DOST, depending on the methodologies favoured by the successive editors. This has led to some inconsistency in the classification of headwords. In many cases, the decision to treat phonemic and orthographic variants as distinct entries can cause confusion; for example, DOST has several entries for all of the variants of the word *Monday*, and these entries do not all have clear cross-references to one another. I have therefore drawn attention to the relationship between the different forms where necessary.

³ This and other quotations in DOST suggest that this definition for the Scots term is perhaps misleading. Clearly the burgh of Elgin had both ‘aldirmen and baylis’, and so the phrase ‘English alderman’ should not be taken to imply that the ‘English’ word had no currency north of the border.

⁴ BT gives the Latin ‘equivalent’ of *gerēfa-land* as *tributarium territorium*, with a reference to ‘Cot. 106’, which relates to one of the glossaries of the Cotton MSS (BT: 430). It would appear, however, that the same quotation has been used to deduce the meaning for the unique compound *sundor-gerēfland* (BTS: 935). The quotation is given together with an explanatory note: ‘On ðæm sundorgerēflande *in tribulano* (in the same glossary *in tribulanam* is rendered *in þa burh*) territorio’ from Wright & Wülker, col. 421 (BT: 935). The same text can also be found in DOE’s electronic edition of *Latin-Old English Glossaries*, taken from Stryker (1951), DOE gloss no. 3138 in pp. 28-367), and in Rusche (1996), p. 302, l. 103.

⁵ Rusche also agrees with Stryker that the gloss discussed in note 3 above was given because the glossator confused ‘*Tribulano*, the name of a territory, with *tribunus*, which is glossed in OE by *gerefa*’. Rusche then refers to the entry for *gerefa*, where the latter gloss is listed (BTS: 393).

⁶ In a paper given at the ISAS Conference (2001), Carole Hough has recently argued a *genēat* could be a nobleman, with specific reference to its use in the phrase *cyninges genēat*.

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

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

⁹ See further Appendix A s.v. *hop*.

¹⁰ See further Appendix A s.v. *hop*.

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

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

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

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

¹⁵ See recent discussion in Cox (2000).

¹⁶ Early forms from PNWL: 41.

¹⁷ Described on a website (<http://www.longdendale.com>).

¹⁸ Described on a website (<http://www.bbc.co.uk/1/hi/england/2802943.stm>), in a news article about a road traffic accident which took place at a place ‘known locally as the devil’s elbow’, a sudden bend in the A169.

¹⁹ The quotation in question, ‘Per were bassynes ful bryzt of brende golde clere, Ensumaylde with azer & eweres of sute’ (OED2 s.v. *ewer* n.²), is not given in MED’s entry for the word *ewer*, but appears under three different headwords (MED s.v. *bācīn* n., *sūte* n., *of* prep.). The text in MED has been slightly modified from that of OED2, i.e. *were* is given as *wer*, *Ensumaylde* is given as *Enaumaylde* ‘enamelled’, and *with* as *wyth*.

²⁰ It is also interesting to note that Scots *bell* ‘bell-shaped hill, knoll’ appears to reflect a transferred sense of the place-name element (VEPN1: 79).

²¹ I am grateful to both Mr Angus Watson and the late Mr W. W. Gauld for drawing my attention to these early forms.

²² Although there are no forms with medial *-l-* in MED s.v. *hawk* n. (1), OED2 lists *halk* as a 15th-16th century form with no supporting quotations, and notes Drayton’s use of the form *haulc* in the seventeenth century (OED2 s.v. *hawk* n.).

²³ These are: *Will of Ælfric Modercope* (Sawyer no. 1490), *Will of Ketel* (Sawyer no. 1519), *Will of Bishop Theodred* (Sawyer no. 1526), *Will of Thurketel Heyng* (Sawyer no. 1528) and *Will of Thurstan* (Sawyer no. 1531), published as nos. 28, 34, 1, 25 and 31 respectively in Whitelock, D. *Anglo-Saxon Wills* (1930).

²⁴ Forsy Burn is derived from these elements by Nicolaisen in SSH: 45.

²⁵ Williamson however derives this name from Old English *hlynn-tūn-leah* ‘the clearing at *Linton’, where *Linton denotes ‘the village by the waterfall or torrent’ (PNB: 74).

²⁶ However, this may have been done on a somewhat arbitrary basis. There are more examples of the element *wynd* in street-names of this area, and yet it has not been treated the same way (§1.72).

²⁷ I am grateful to Oxford University Press for access to the unpublished files of the *Oxford English Dictionary*, which alerted me to the existence of this quotation.

²⁸ *Purfil*, *purfile* is defined by MED as ‘Fur trimming of a garment; also, an embroidered border’ and is found in once instance as a surname in the name of *Walterus Purfyl* (1351) (MED s.v. *purfil(e n.)*).

²⁹ Again, I am grateful to Oxford University Press for access to the unpublished files of the *Oxford English Dictionary*, which alerted me to the existence of this quotation.

³⁰ McClure’s reference to Welsh *plwf* appears to be an error for Welsh *plwyf* ‘parish’, recorded from the 13th century onwards (GPC s.v. *plwyf n.*). Welsh *plwyf* is derived from the Latin root *plēb-* (GPC s.v. *plwyf n.*) and Spanish *pueblo* is derived from Latin *populus* (OED2 s.v. *pueblo n.*).

³¹ McClure’s full list of names is as follows: ‘Peebles, Peeble, Pebble, Poppel, Poffil, &c.’ (McClure: 86 fn.)

³² Cf. also Hough (2001c).

³³ I originally found this example in DOST, and only later discovered that this name had already received comment in Waugh (1998). While Waugh includes Twenty Shilling in her discussion of names which refer to the ‘size and economic potential of a farm’, she does not provide any early spellings (Waugh 1998: 49).

³⁴ Barrow argues that ‘at one time the term *pol* must have been in general use to mean “stream” throughout the P-Celtic areas of Britain’, but he remains unable ‘to explain the connections between this word... and the well-evidenced words *pwll* W[elsh], *poll* Ir[ish] & Sc[ottish] G[aelic] and *pool* Eng[lish]’ (G. W. S. Barrow, personal correspondence).

³⁵ An alternative etymology is given for *cruive* in OED2 which argues that the forms indicate that the original form was **cróf-* ‘of which nothing seems to be known’ (OED2 s.v. *cruive* n.). This argues against *cruive* showing excrescent -v, and so it is possible that *cruive* does not provide a helpful comparison with *reeve*.

³⁶ I am grateful to Oxford University Press for access to the unpublished files of the *Oxford English Dictionary*, which alerted me to the existence of this quotation.

³⁷ The word *sanctuary* was also later used to denote ‘an area of land within which (wild) animals or plants are protected’, but as this sense is only attested from the late nineteenth century, and is unlikely to be represented in earlier place-names (OED2 s.v. *sanctuary* n.¹).

³⁸ Williamson does not give a location for this lost name, but it is grouped with a number of names from BWK.

³⁹ This meaning is given for the unattested Old English word elsewhere (e.g. Smith II: 164).

⁴⁰ I am very grateful to Prof. Tom Schmidt for alerting me to the existence of these names.

⁴¹ Once again, I am indebted to Prof. Tom Schmidt for bringing this material to my attention.

⁴² The word *tind* is attested as a verb meaning ‘to light, kindle’ in the forms *tind*, *tynde* and *teind*, and as a noun with the sense ‘a spark of fire’, in Scotland in the nineteenth century (EDD s.v. *tind* v. and n.). There is very little earlier evidence for the word in Scottish contexts; none of the citations for the verb *tind* ‘to set fire to, ignite, light, kindle (a fire, etc.)’ in OED2 are taken from Scottish sources (OED2 s.v. *tind* v.).

2.00 Part Two: Contributions to the Lexicon

Scottish place-name elements unattested in the literary corpus

00 The following section examines the contribution made to the lexicon by Scottish place-name elements which are unattested or rarely attested in the literary corpus. Most of the elements discussed below have already been identified in the corpus of English place-names, with the exception of difficult elements like **bullion*, which may not be represented in England. The Middle Scots compounds **breist-mill* is paralleled by the early modern English compound *breast-mill*, but since the Scottish evidence allows the identification of a compound previously unidentified in literary sources, it has been included in this section.

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

02 The taxonomy employed in the following discussions generally parallels that used in English place-name studies, largely for the reason that onomastic evidence for early lexis which is otherwise unattested can often be found in place-names which post-date the period of the word in question. For example, Rudding Field NTT (*Riddyingstygh* 1355) and Ruddings YON (*Waltef Riding* 1219) show Old English **ryding* (Field 1972: 187). The only exceptions to this are the elements which have been assessed as showing use of otherwise unattested Middle Scots lexis, namely **bullion*, **breist-mill* and **day-land*.

2.01 OE ***anger** - Grassland. Quite possibly not represented in Scottish place-names: see discussion below. [Cognate with Old High German *angar*, Middle High German *anger*, German *Anger* 'grass-land, meadow-land'; prob. related to ON *eng* 'meadow'. Perh. cognate with Old Norse **angr*, 'inlet, bay', and therefore one of a number of words ultimately derived from the Indo-European root **ang-* 'to bend' (VEPN1 :16). Cf. *ing* 'a common name in the north of England, and in some other parts, for a meadow; especially one by the side of a river and more or less swampy or subject to inundation' (OED2 s.v. *ing* n.).]

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

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

01 This element does not appear to have been particularly common in Scotland. The least problematic name which may contain **anger* is Ingram Glidders near Moffat, DMF. It is quite possible that in this name, Ingram is a compound of this element and the element *hām* or *hamm*, as is the case with Ingram NTB, recorded in the mid thirteenth century as *Angerham* (VEPN1:16). Ingram (NU 0116) and its associated names, and Angerton (NY 2257), all listed by Hooker, are located in northern England, close to the Scottish border, and may also contain **anger*. However, in the absence of early spellings for Ingram Glidders, it is difficult to make any firm assertions about its etymology. The place-name may be derived from the surname Ingram, it may be a transferred name from Ingram NTB, or it may have a completely different origin.

02 A more problematic group of names are those which usually take the form *Croftangry*. Macdonald interprets the two West Lothian names in *Croftangry* as 'the King's field', derived from Gael. *croft an righ* (lit. 'croft of the king'). In his notes on the Edinburgh example, after reiterating Macdonald's view, Dixon adds that he disagrees

with the view put forward by Malcolm in the Rhind Lectures (1937) that the place-name is English, and that the element *angry* is a dialect term, used in the place-name to signify land which is 'rough' or 'untilled' (PNML: 139). As Dixon points out, English place-names are not usually structured so that the generic precedes the specific, and so there is little support for Malcolm's interpretation. Dixon is quite comfortable giving the Gaelic form as the origin of the Edinburgh name *Croft an Rìgh*, but he is more tentative with the Cramond example, which he gives as 'perhaps' the same. His view of each name seems largely conditioned by the modern spellings, but from the similarity of the historical spellings for all of these names, it would seem more useful to consider them all to be examples of the same compound. The Edinburgh name could easily have been deliberately altered to the Gaelic form in an effort to re-establish a more 'original' and more 'Scottish' version of the name, without there necessarily being any true etymological continuity.

03 The case for an 'English' (or at least non-Celtic) interpretation of these names has also been taken up by Harris, who states that *Croftangry* is a common field name, 'widely recorded in the Lowlands from 1497 onwards', derived from 'Anglian *croft angr*, a fenced grazing in the croft or arable infield, as distinct from unfenced grazings on outby land' (PNE: 212). Noting that Gaelic was no longer in use in Lothian in the fifteenth century, he finds some support for his argument in the pronunciation of the name, because the Gaelic stress pattern of *croft an rìgh* 'could never fit the historic form *Croftangry*' (PNE: 212). While the available written evidence for these names does not contradict Harris' argument, it is perhaps worth considering the implications of their stress patterns in more detail. Certainly there is a difference between the Gaelic pronunciation of *croft an 'rìgh*, and the modern Scottish pronunciation of *Croft'angry*. However, assuming that the original form of the name derives from this Gaelic construction, it would have been possible for such a shift of stress to have taken place as the result of a folk-etymological reinterpretation of the name, once the meaning of the name was no longer understood by the local population. The population itself may have been changing in tandem with the linguistic shift, adding to the possibilities of just such a reinterpretation taking place. The expected Celtic stress pattern, with emphasis on the second syllable, could easily have been lost as the population changed and the meaning of the name became opaque.

04 Another place-name which may have some relationship to this problematic group of names is Croftamie DNB (NS 4786; Hooker), which Johnston interprets as 'croft of Jamie', from Gaelic *croit Sheamais*, and compares with Arntamie, Kippen (PNS: 146). Historical spellings for the Dunbartonshire name may reveal whether it bears any relation to the *Croftangry* names, but in their absence it could be suggested that *-amie* may be the result of a morphological reanalysis of a place-name in *-anrie*, perhaps from an earlier Gaelic *an rìgh*.

05 The Croftangry names are problematic, and those that have been listed here may not provide enough evidence to uncover their true meaning. I am therefore reluctant to assign them firmly to this section, and must agree with Taylor's comment that 'the Germanic solution is not very satisfactory, especially from the point of view of word order (assuming croft is the generic)'.¹ English place-names which are thought to contain this element include Angerton CMB and NTB and Angram LAN, YON, YOW and YOE (VEPN1: 16), but there are no parallel names in *Angr-* in Scotland.

2.02 OE **bēmere* - Bittern. Pre-lit. Sc. *bemer*. [Transferred use of Old English *bēmere* ‘trumpeter’, on account of the sound of the bird’s call.]

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

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

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

03 Supporting evidence can be found for her argument in various historical records relating to the settlements at Bemersyde. Bitterns are long-legged, heron-like birds which are found in places where there are ‘reed-beds...swamps or...meres, lagoons and sluggish rivers’ (Hollom: 44). Ornithologists have commented that the ‘dull, booming notes’ produced by the bittern during the breeding season ‘are audible at distances of well over a mile’, which strengthens the argument for *bēmere* ‘trumpeter’ as a suitable pseudonym (Richmond: 36). The bird is now rarely found in Britain outside Norfolk and Suffolk, but Richmond remarks on the large ‘number of stuffed Bitterns’ which can be found ‘in museums and private collections’, and which may indicate that they were once more common in the British Isles (Richmond: 37).

04 Bemersyde has a well-documented historical connection with the border family of Haig, whose records can be found in charter materials which date back to the twelfth century. In the late nineteenth century a book entitled *The Haigs of Bemersyde* was published, and this contains a large quantity of biographical information related to the family's history. Russell explains that the Haig papers 'are extensive, and range from about 1162 to the present time', including materials derived from charters and other legal documents from the cartularies of Melrose, Dryburgh and Kelso (Russell: 11). Russell also provides a projected description of the topography of the Borders in the twelfth century, which, while speculative, was written soon after a period of intense agricultural and industrial reform, and so may have some relevance to the interpretation of Bemersyde (although one may suspect his tone to be closer to that of a wistful lament than to accurate history):

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

(Russell: 39)

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

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

06 *Lowe's General View of the Agriculture of the County of Berwick, with Observations on the means of its improvement* records:

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

(Lowe: 26)

In a footnote, Lowe continues:

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

(Lowe: 26, fn.)

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

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

actions of the 'improvers' in Merton parish. He describes the changing landscape of the Thrid of Bemersyde thus:

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

(Russell: 23)

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

2.03 OE **bōðl-tūn* - House-enclosure, house-farm. Pre-lit. Sc. *boultoun*, *botheltun*. [*< Old English bōðl 'dwelling, house' + tūn 'enclosure, farmstead, estate, village'.*]

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

(c) *Tarbolton* AYR (with later addition of Gaelic *tòrr* 'a hill')² (*Torboultoun* a.1177 Lennox, *Torboltoun* 1428 Lennox).

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

02 It is possible that *Bolton* ELO should be equated with the lost *Botheltun* ELO. If not, the modern name may have been transferred from another place-name, perhaps in the north of England. Hooker's *Gazetteer* does not list any other modern *Bolton* names in Scotland. *Bolton* is recorded as a surname in Scottish sources from 1287 (Black: 87).

2.04 MSc. *breist-mill - A mill driven by a breast waterwheel. [< Middle Scots *breist* 'breast' (< Old English *brēost*) + Middle Scots *mill* 'mill' (< Old English *myln*).]

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

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

02 Folk-etymology may have been responsible for the change from spellings in *Breist-* to *Priest-*. The initial consonants are both bilabial plosives, only differentiated because /b/ is voiced and /p/ is voiceless. Furthermore, the Scots pronunciation of *breast*, often written as *breist* [brist], rhymes with the common pronunciation of *priest* [prist], making it even more likely that a reinterpretation of *Breist-* as *Priest-* would occur once the semantic significance of *breist-mill* was lost or obscured.

03 Macdonald used the first series of Ordnance Survey maps to identify the place-names he includes in his work on West Lothian (PNWL: xxxix), and the 'corn and flour' producing Priest Mill can be clearly seen to the south-west of Kirkliston on the 1856 Ordnance Survey map for Linlithgowshire (312484, 673900). Hooker records the name Breast Mill WLO (NT 1273), which is in exactly the same location as Priest Mill.³ From this, it can be concluded either that the name underwent another change between 1856 and the present day, or that the Ordnance Survey introduced the spelling Priest Mill in error. There are no other records of place-names formed in *breist-mill* or *priest-mill* in Hooker's *Gazetteers* of Scotland.

04 Smith does not list any examples of English names containing OE *brēost*, but there are some later instances of *breast* and its variant forms in English field-names, used to designate a convex piece of land which is rounded like a breast. Examples include Breast in Kirkby Lonsdale and Patterdale WML, Breast Lands in Castleton DRB and Nursling HMP, Breest in Great Bowden LEI and Breastfield in Nether Staveley WML (Field: 28).

2.05 OE *brūn - A brown animal, spec. a pig. Perhaps attested in Scottish place-names: see discussion below. [Transferred use of Old English *brūn* 'brown, dark-coloured'; cf. Old Norse *brúnn* 'brown' and *brunnr* 'a well, a spring'.]

00 Place-names in *brun*, *broun*, *brown*, etc.:

(a) In compounds with elements denoting hills or ridges: **Addiebrowhill**, West Calder MLO (?*Addie*, personal name) (*Addie Brownhill* 1791 Sasines (4302); PNML: 303, NS 9962; Hooker), **Brunecnoh**, Hownam ROX (*Brunecnoh* 1165-75 Bann. Cl. 56; PNB: 242), **Brown Craig** (NS 2915; Hooker), **Browndean Laws**, Jedburgh ROX (*Brondoune* 1451 RMS, *Broundoune* 1492-3 RMS, *Brounedoune* 1515 RMS; PNB: 130), **Browndod of Ester Glencroske**, Glencorse MLO (*Browndod* 1336-7 CDS; PNML: 193), **Brown Dod** (NT 4962; Hooker), **Brownfield**, Liberton MLO (*Brounfield* 1537 LC; PNML: 239), **Brown Hill**, Livingston WLO (*Brown Hill* 1698 KS Liv., *Brownhill* 1699 KS Liv.; PNWL: 79), **Brownhills** (NO 5215; Hooker), **Brown Hill** (NJ 5046; Hooker), **Brown Hill** (NN 8300; Hooker), **Brown Hill** (NS 6678; Hooker), **Brown Hill** (NX 7999; Hooker), **Brown Knowe** (NT 3013; Hooker), **Brown Knowe** (NT 7813; Hooker), **Brown Knowe** (NX 7895; Hooker), **Brownlaw(s)** (or *Broomlaws*), Abercorn WLO (*Brownlaw* 1477/8 Dund. A *et passim* to 1583 Temp., *(the) Broun(e)law(is)* 1500 AC *et passim* to 1637 Ret., *Bro(o)melawis* 1569 Temp., 1604 BM, *Broomlawes* 1662 RMS.; PNWL: 14), **Brown's Law** (NT 9727; Hooker), **Brownrig**, West Calder MLO (*Brownrig* 1773 Arm.; PNML: 305), **Brownrig** (NS 8472; Hooker), **Brownrig** (NX 8798; Hooker), **Brown Rig** (NT 2717; Hooker), **Brown Rig** (NY 0697; Hooker), **Brownrigg** (NT 7024; Hooker), **Brownrigg** (NT 4207; Hooker).

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

6845; Hooker), **Brownmuir Craigs** (NT 0590; Hooker), **Brownside** (NJ 6754; Hooker), **Brownside** (NS 4860; Hooker), **Brownside Farm** (NS 6542; Hooker).

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

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

02 Confusion with other elements, however, often makes the identification of the element **brūn* 'a brown animal; a pig' difficult, and it is sometimes impossible to distinguish it from reflexes of Old English *brūn* in the sense 'brown, dark-coloured'. Scots *broon* is attested in the sense 'brown' from thirteenth century until the present day (CSD s.v. *broon* adj.). The Old English word is sometimes employed as a noun with the sense 'the brown one' in river names, which is frequently indistinguishable from Old Norse *brúnn*, with the same sense, and from Old Norse *brunnr* 'a well, a spring' (Smith I: 53). Further confusion is also possible with Old Norse *brún* 'a brow, the edge of a hill', and the editors of VEPN2 comment that some names such as 'Brown Edge' and 'Brown Hill' may contain this element (VEPN2: 49). Some of the Scottish hill-names

shown above may similarly show use of Old Norse *brún* 'a brow, the edge of a hill'. Other names in the list, particularly those with medial -s-, may show use of the surname Brown compounded with other elements. The word is first recorded in Scotland as a simplex surname in the name of Willelmus *Brun* (1227), and slightly earlier in the compound surname of Mihhyn *Brunberd* (c.1208), which presumably arose from a nickname meaning 'brown beard' (DOST s.v. *broun(e a.)*). A variety of compound place-names have given rise to surnames in *Brown-*, *Broun-*, etc., from which subsequent place-names may also be derived. *Brounfield* is attested as a surname in Scottish sources from 1453, *Brownhill* from 1359, *Brownlea* and its variants from 1563, *Brounrig* in 1684, and *Brownside* from 1505 (Black: 106, 108).

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

04 Old English *hyll* 'a hill' is commonly found in combination with animal-names (Smith I: 275). In Scottish place-names, *-hill* combines with a wide variety of different types of element, including personal names, occupational terms, colour adjectives and other descriptive terms (see further §A.283 s.v. *hyll*). The collection of place-names in *-hill* in Appendix A suggests that the element more frequently combines with the names of wild birds and animals than domesticated animals. Examples include Kinnen Hill in Torphichen MLO (PNWL: 103) from Middle Scots *cuning* 'rabbit'; Todhills in Liberton MLO (PNML: 238) from Middle Scots *tod* 'fox'; Cockhills in Borthwick MLO (PNML: 115) from Middle Scots *cock* 'cock'; Ravenshill in Cramond MLO (PNML: 164) from

Middle Scots *ravin* ‘raven’; and the lost name *Pyehills* DMF from Scots *pie* ‘magpie’ (PNB: 118). Nevertheless, combinations with the names of domesticated animals are also found, including Cowhill in Whitburn WLO and the lost *Cowhill* in Linlithgow WLO (PNWL: 106, 115). Hooker’s *Gazetteer* contains five examples of the modern name Cowhill (NJ 7344, NJ 9620, NO 8190, NS 9365, NS 9922) and ten with the form Cow Hill (NJ 2156, NN 1173, NS 9616, NS 9773, NT 0161, NT 0396, NT 1438, NT 2587, NT 7318). There are also three examples of the name Sheep Hill (NJ 5931, NS 2454, NS 4373; Hooker), six of Lambhill (NJ 6235, NJ 7733, NJ 9055, NS 6939, NS 5869, NT 0096; Hooker), nineteen of Lamb Hill (NJ 8441, NS 3158, NN 9704, NO 0007, NS 4410, NS 5842, NS 5908, NS 6143, NS 6203, NS 9702, NT 2905, NT 6358, NT 6469, NT 8113, NX 1068, NX 9492, NY 1482, NY 2797, NY 0099; Hooker) and one example of the name Swinhill, in which the first element may be Old English *swīn* ‘swine’ (NS 7748; Hooker). Further examples of *-hill* in combination with animal-names no doubt await discovery. An electronic search for names ending in *-hill* in Hooker’s *Gazetteer* produces over nine thousand seven hundred results, and an exhaustive survey of Scottish place-names in *-hill* has not yet been conducted.

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

06 The Scottish names Brownlee LAN and Brownlee, near Dundonald AYR may usefully be compared with Burnley in Lancashire. Hough suggests that Burnley LNC could be interpreted as ‘pasture for pigs’ (Hough 1998a: 513), and it is possible that the

same meaning may lie behind the two Scottish names. In the absence of early spellings it is not possible to draw any firm conclusions about the morphology of the original forms of the names, but it is interesting to note that the surname Brownlee is recorded in a Middle Scots source as *Brwnelie* (1608; Black: 108), the spelling with medial *-e-* perhaps preserving a weakened form of an original Old English **Brunalēah* 'pasture of the pigs'.

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

2.06 MSc. ***bullion** - Meaning and etymology uncertain: see discussion below.

00 (a) **Bulliondale** STL (NS907720), **Bulliondale Farm** STL (*bulan dall* 1595 Falkirk Parish Records, *Bulliendail* 1647 Falkirk and Callendar Regality Court Book i, 72, *Bullindail* 1649 Falkirk and Callendar Regality Court Book i, 92 v, *Bulziondale* 1653 GD 170.196, *Bulwndeall* 1677 Commissariat Records of Stirling, *Bulziandale* 1682 Slamannan Parish Records, *Bulliondale* 1683 Falkirk and Callendar Regality Court Book ii, 39 v, 1684 ii, 82 v *Bulziondale* 1710 GD 170.196, *Bullingdale* 1718 Commissariat Records of Stirling, *Bulliondale* 1718 Callendar Rent Book, *Bullandale* 1755 Roy, *Bulliondale* 1789 Sasine, 1817 Map of Stirlingshire surveyed by J. Grassom), **Bullionfield** ANG (NO347307), **Bullions Park**, near Newbigging WLO (approx. NT128772; PNWL: 143), **Bullion Plantation** BWK (NT534490), **Bullion Scar** AYR (NS662177), **Bullion Well** WLO (NT062738).

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

See also distribution map at the end of this section.

01 I have been able to identify around twenty place-names in the British Isles which appear to contain the element *bullion*. The names given above are found in central and southern Scotland, in Angus, Stirlingshire, Fife, Lanarkshire, Ayrshire, Berwickshire and the Lothians. A handful of examples are also recorded in the North of England, namely **Bullion**, Blackshaw YOW (EPNS 32: 197), **Bullion**, Wadsworth YOW (EPNS

32: 203), Bullions, Oakworth YOW (1858 OS; EPNS 34: 8), Bullion Rigg NTB (NY739834), Bullionside NTB (Beckensall: 51), and Bullion Well NTB (NY769876). Several different theories have been put forward in order to explain the etymology of this element, but no clear definition has emerged, in part perhaps because the names have not previously been considered together as a group.

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

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

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

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

06 Bullions LAN appears on the 1860s 1" OS map as *Ballians*, raising the possibility of a connection with the word *ballion* which is recorded as 'the designation given to a reaper who is not attached to one particular band or ridge, but gives assistance to any party which is falling behind in work' (Jamieson s.v.). Jamieson states that this term is 'common in Linlithgow', and because four occurrences of the place-name are found in this district, it appears at first sight to be an attractive theory. The first problem to be overcome is lack of support for this word in other Scottish dialect materials. Jamieson does not provide any evidence to corroborate his findings, and I have been unable to trace an independent reference to this word in any other source. There is only one known occurrence of this spelling for one of the Scottish *bullion*-names, and therefore it seems more likely to be a scribal error than an etymological clue. A further

difficulty is that ten of the names which include the element *bullion* occur as simplex names, and it would be very unusual to find an occupational term used in this way. My corpus of Scottish place-name elements includes many examples of occupational terms such as 'baxter' and 'smith', but they are always followed by a generic such as 'croft' or 'land'. There is therefore no plausible link between Jamieson's *ballion* and the place-name element *bullion*.

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

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

09 It is of course possible that not all the *bullion*-names derive from the same source. Watson's *Northumberland Place-Names* makes brief mention of an unlocated *Bullions*, with the comment, 'it is probable that Bullions denotes Bullock Pastures' (Watson: 112). Unfortunately, evidence concerning early spellings is not provided, nor is any explanation for this suggestion.¹¹ Nevertheless, it may be relevant that one of the spellings for Bulliondale STL is *bulan dall*, recorded in 1595 in the Falkirk Parish

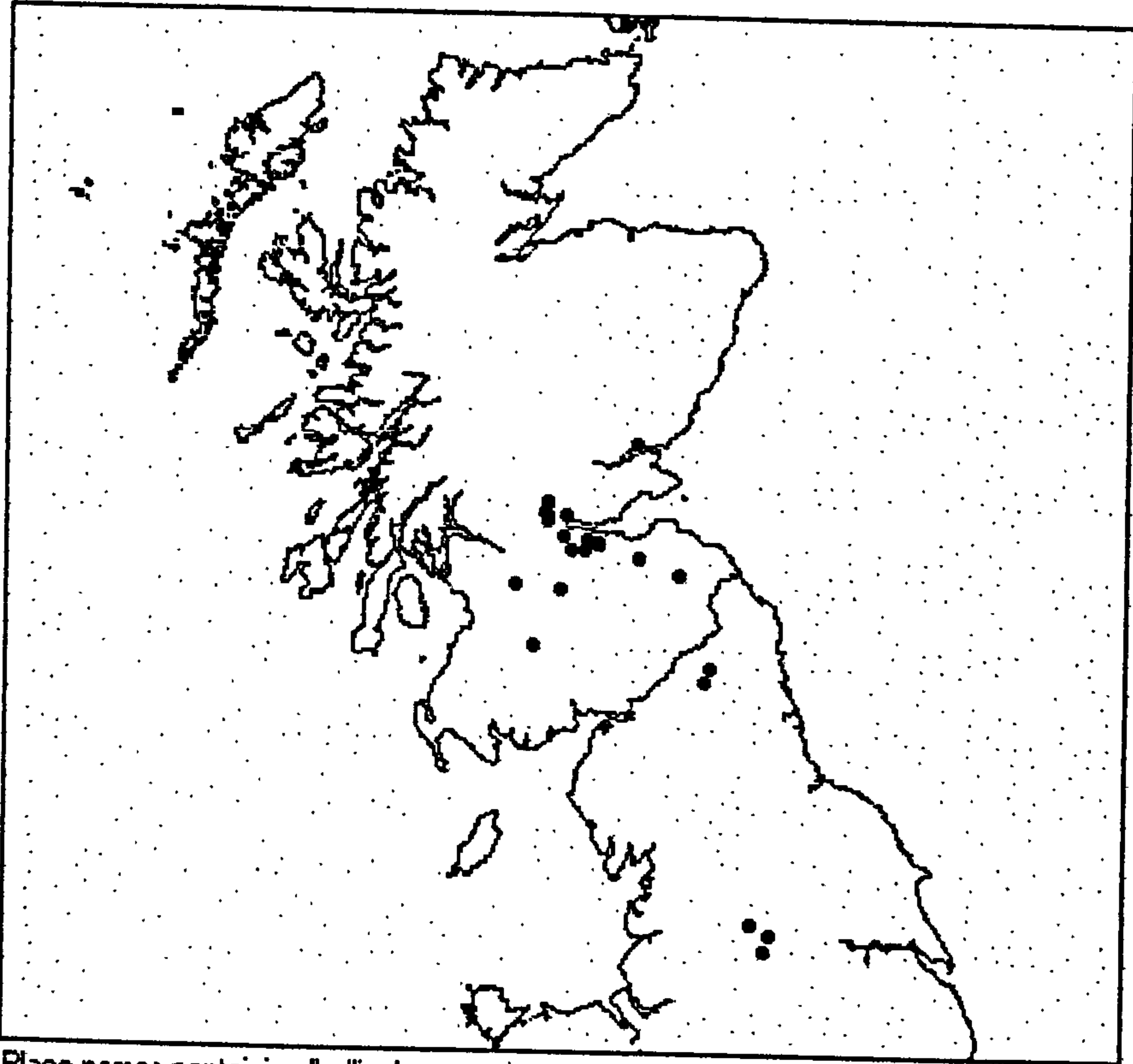
Records. If this spelling is reliable, it could represent an original OE **bulan*, the genitive singular of **bula* 'bull'. The early forms of the name suggest that the second element may be Scots *dale* 'share, portion, piece of land' and the place-name could therefore be interpreted as 'bull's piece of land'. In view of the phonological difficulties involved, however, together with the incidence of simplex names noted above, such an etymology could not be taken to apply in a majority of instances.

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

11 The association of religious or superstitious beliefs with the hydronymic corpus has a long history. There are many legends based on the healing properties of water, both in Christian and pagan contexts, and the dedication of springs to saints including Bridget and Ninian can be found all over the British Isles.¹² Throughout Scotland, there are instances of dedications to St. Martin of Tours, and the restorative properties of water play a role in the local tales associated with these sites. It has been recorded that in 'Strathnaver in Sutherland...is a holy well known in Gaelic as Tobair Claish Mhartain...supposed to possess healing qualities,' (MacKinlay 1914: 312).¹³ In Angus, the 'church of Logie-Montrose...owed allegiance to St. Martin, whose name is still preserved in St. Martin's Well, and in a neighbouring hollow known as St. Martin's den,' (MacKinlay 1914: 313). Further dedications to the saint have been identified on Iona and Skye, and in Argyll, Perthshire, Kincardineshire, Fife, Berwickshire and Dumfriesshire (MacKinlay 1914: 311-6). It would not be implausible, therefore, to discover another stratum of evidence connected with St. Martin in Scotland, when it is clear that his influence can be traced throughout the country.

12 The feast of the translation of St. Martin's relics took place on '4th July [old style]' and '15th July [new style], St. Swithin's Day' and good weather around the time of his feast in July was referred to as 'St. Martin's Summer' (ODS: 334). This summer feast is responsible for the epithets associated with the saint; in France it was called '*S. Martin d'été* or *le bouillant* (boiling, *i.e.* in the hot season or *chaud*, Lat. *Martinus bulliens* or *calidus*), as opposed to his winter feast on Nov. 11 (Martinmas) (Lat. *Martinus hiemalis*)' (SND s.v. *Bullion's Day* n.). In Selkirkshire and Aberdeenshire, fairs were held in the name of St. Martin Bullion, and events such as these suggest that some link may exist between local traditional culture and the distribution pattern of these names.¹⁴

13 It has not been possible in this brief survey to establish a definitive etymology for the *bullion*-names of Scotland and northern England. A variety of different etymologies may have been involved, and the present list of names may not be exhaustive. However, a number of previous suggestions have been ruled out, and this in itself takes us further towards an understanding of this group of names.



Place-names containing 'bullion'.

- 2.07 OE **crōc* - A curved or crooked piece of ground; a bend in a river; a corner or nook. Pre-lit. Sc. *croke*, MSc. *cruik*, *cruk*, etc. [Cognate with Old Norse *krókr* 'a crook, a bend', Swedish *krok*, Danish *krog*; prob. further related to Old High German *chracho*, *chracco* 'crook' (OED2 s.v. *crook* n.). Cf. Old Norse *kraki* 'boat-hook', and also Old English (past participle) *crōcod* 'crooked, bent' (CASD s.v. *crōcod*).]
- 00 (a) **Crook Brae** (NS 6817; Hooker), **Crookburn** (NS 9605; Hooker), **Crokecroft**, unlocated (*Crokecroft* 1200-2 DOST s.v. *cruke* n. 4), **Crookham** (NT 9138; Hooker), **Crookhaugh** (also Crook Head and Crook Hill NT 1026; Hooker), **Crook Hill** (and Crookhill Plantation NT 5126; Hooker), **Crookhouse** (NT 7626; Hooker), **Crookhou**, nr. Primside, Morebattle ROX (v. hōh) (*Crookhou* c. 1200 Bann. Cl. 56; PNB: 140), **Crook Knowe** (NT 7211; Hooker), **Crooklands** (NS 9754; Hooker), **Crooklaw House** (NT 7644; Hooker), **Crooked Shaws**, Morebattle ROX (*Crokeshaws* 1542 Ham. Inv., *Crokanshawes* 1542 Ham. Inv.; PNB: 210), **Crookston**, Inveresk MLO (*Cruikstoun* 1679 LC, *Cruikstane* 1773 Arm.; PNML: 210), **Crookston RNF**, **Crookston**, Stow MLO (*Crokestone* 1336-7 CDS, *Cruk(i)stoun(e)* 1459, 1484, 1538 RMS, 1489 ADA, 1490 AC, 1517, 1532, 1540-1, 1545 RSS, 1627 Mait. Cl. 34, *Cru(i)kstona* 1494 ADA, *Crukestoun* 1513, 1543-4 RMS, 1527 RSS, *Cruiksto(u)n(e)* 1517 Bann. Cl. 42, 1582, 1590 RPC, 1587, 1662 *et freq.* to 1696 LC, *Cruxtoun* 1571 LC, *Crooksto(u)n* 1743 LC, 1773 Arm.; PNML: 283), **Crookston Mill**, Stow MLO (*Cruikstounmylne* 1584 RPC, *Crookstoun Mill* 1662 LC; PNML: 283).
- (b) **Crook** (NS 8192; Hooker), **The Crook** (NT 3525 also Crook Hill NT 3526; Hooker), **The Crook** (HU 2986; Hooker), **Crooks**, Corstorphine MLO (*lie Cruikis* 1608, 1610, 1620 RMS; PNML: 154), **Crooks** (NS 3833; Hooker), **Crooks** (NT 8240; Hooker), **Crooks** (and Crook Bridge NY 2992; Hooker), **Crooks** (NX 9670; Hooker), **Crukes**, unlocated (*Crukes* c.1300 DOST s.v. *cruke* n. 4).

With *of*: **Crook of the Moss** (NN 9210; Hooker), **Crook of Mooran** (NO 5373; Hooker), **Crook of Wirren** (NO 5473; Hooker), **Crook of the Lench** (NS 5745; Hooker), **Crook of Baldoon** (NX 4453; Hooker).

(c) **Avoncrook** (NS 9472; Hooker), **Bog Cruk**, unlocated, perh. AYR (*the bog cruk* 1470 DOST s.v. *cruke* n. 4), **Brumcrok**, unlocated (*Brumcrok* c.1300 DOST s.v. *cruke* n. 4), **Burnecruik**, Ratho MLO, now Burnwynd (*lie Burnecruik* 1602 RMS; PNML: 275), **Corsenook**, Stow MLO (*Corscruiks* 1665 RMS; PNML: 290), **Craigcrook**, Corstorphine MLO (*Cragcroke* 1336-7 CDS, 1360-70 Bann. Cl. 105, c. 1362 LC, *Cragcruk* 1362, 1477 Bann. Cl. 105, 1477-8 SBR 7, 1511, 1514 SHS II.10, *Cragcruke* c. 1358 *et freq* to 1428 Bann. Cl. 105, 1426 LC, 1505 SHS II.10, 1506 Treas. Acc., *Cragkruc* 1362 Bann. Cl. 105, *Cragcrouk* 1510-11 SHS II.10, *Cragcruyk* 1511-12 SHS II.10, *Cracruke* (undated) Bann. Cl. 105, *Craigcruke* c. 1358 Bann. Cl. 105, *Craigcruk* 1510-11 SHS II.10, *Craigcruik* 1614, 1632 RMS, *Curvisaxium* 17th Cent. SHS I.52; PNML: 152), **Galascrook** (NT 0677; Hooker), **Gallowscrook**, Abercom WLO (*Gallouscruke* 1540/1 RMS, *Galloiscruyk* 1541 Linl. Sh. C., *Galluscruke* 1546 RMS, *Gallow(i)sruik* 1565 SRS 52 *et passim* to 1662 RMS, *Galloscrooke* 1667 Dund. B; PNWL: 21), **Greycrook** (and **Greycrook Cottage** NT 5930; Hooker), **Hors-cruke**, unlocated (*Hors-cruke* 1512 DOST s.v. *cruke* n. 4), **Thornycrook**, Dalkeith MLO (*Thorn(e)ycru(i)k(i)s* 1556 LC; PNML: 183), **Whitcrook** (NX 1656; Hooker).

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

01 As with English place-names derived from Old English **crōc*, possible confusion with Old English *crocc* 'a crock, an earthenware pot' cannot be ruled out (Smith I: 112). It is also possible that some names contain Cumbric *crūc* 'a hill', as for example **Craigcrook** MLO which may formed from the Cumbric word with the addition of the Gaelic element *creag* 'hill' (PNML: 152). In some cases as for example **Crookston** MLO, where the site is located near to bends in the River Esk, the local topography supports a derivation from Old English **crōc* 'crook' (PNML: 210). However, in such cases it may be impossible to assess whether the name is more likely to contain a reflex of Old Norse *krókr* 'a crook, a bend; land in the bend of a river'. Smith notes that the

Old Norse element can also denote 'a nook, a secluded corner of land', especially in later minor names and field names, and it commonly found as a simplex name (Smith II: 7). The lost Midlothian name *Crooks* may therefore be a doublet of Crooks NTB and YOW.

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

03 The Middle English word is also found in use in nicknames and surnames, as in *Archil Crocfot* (1190), *John Crocbayn* (1246-7), *Robertus Crochorn* (1269) and *William Crokesanke* (1310) (MED s.v. *crōk* n.). *Crook* is recorded as a Scottish surname from 1296 onwards, and *Crooks* is attested as a surname from 1635 (Black: 187). *Cruikshanks* is first recorded as a surname in 1296 in the name of *John Crokeshanks* (Black: 189). Both Middle English *Crokesanke* and pre-literary Scots *Crokeshanks* are derivations from a nickname meaning 'crooked legs'. Other Scottish surnames in *Crook-* include *Crookston*, apparently from the Renfrewshire place-name, and one example of the name *Cruiklaw*, recorded in 1746 (Black: 187, 189).

2.08 MSc. *day-land - Also *dai-land. Land (on an estate) where dairy products were produced; a dairy. [< Middle Scots *day, *dai 'dairy' + Middle Scots land 'land'. Cf. Middle English *dey 'dairy', app. short for *dey-hus* 'a dairy'; cf. *le deyhus* (1391) MDX (Smith I: 131). Cf. Old English *dæge*, Middle English *deie*, *deye* 'a woman in charge of a dairy; a woman who keeps cows and other farm stock'; also used to denote 'a man in charge of dairy cattle and other farm stock (OED2 s.v. *dey* n.¹; MED s.v. *daie* n.). Cf. also Old Norse *daigja* 'woman who handles food in a household, housekeeper' (MED s.v. *daie* n.).]

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

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

02 Macdonald compares the first element of Dyland WLO with the word *deye* in Chaucer's *Nun's Priest's Tale*, where it denotes 'a woman having charge of a dairy and things pertaining to it' (PNWL: 29, OED2 s.v. *dey* n.¹). *Dey* is also used to denote 'a woman who keeps cows and other farm stock' and 'a man in charge of the dairy cattle and other farm stock' (MED s.v. *daie* n.). MED also cautiously defines the use of the word in two quotations from one Middle English cookery book as '?Dairymaid; ?dairy' (MED s.v. *daie* n.).¹⁵ However, Hough has subsequently put forward the convincing argument that 'dairy' is the sense of *dey* in this text (Hough 2001b).

03 OED2 records use of the word *dey* in Scots, in quotations dating from the seventeenth century onwards, under the sense 'a woman having charge of a dairy and things pertaining to it' (OED2 s.v. *dey* n.¹). However, *dey* is only recorded by DOST in the compound *deywyff* 'a dairywoman', attested once in a text of 1598 (DOST s.v. *deywyff* n.). This compound supports Macdonald's interpretation of Dyland WLO as 'dairy land', because it clearly demonstrates that *dey* was used in Middle Scots to denote

‘a dairy’. It also shows that *dey* was not understood to mean ‘a dairywoman’, because otherwise, the addition of *-wyff* would have been unnecessary.

04 Comparison with English place-names in **dey* also reveals significant supporting evidence for Macdonald’s assessment of the West Lothian name. As noted by Hough, Middle English **dey* is ‘securely evidenced’ in English place-names (Hough 2001b: 304). The element is cited by Smith in the Essex name Hobs Aerie (*Hobbesday* ‘Hobb’s dairy’ 1475-85), and the Devonshire name Overday (*Averday, Overdeymore* 1520) (Hough 2001b: 304). Later volumes of the *English Place-Name Survey* for Derbyshire, the West Riding of Yorkshire, Gloucestershire, Westmorland, Cheshire and Berkshire include further examples (Hough 2001b: 304-5). The corpus of English names includes a small number of compounds in *-land*, such as Daylands in the West Riding of Yorkshire (EPNS 36: 179), the modern field name The Dee Lands in Thuraston, Cheshire (EPNS 47: 281) and the lost name *Dayelands* (1686) in Westmorland (EPNS 43: 246).

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

2.09 OE *dubb - A pool. MSc., Sc. dub.

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

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

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

02 OED2 records use of the word *dub* from the fifteenth century onwards in the chiefly Scottish sense 'a muddy or stagnant pool; a small pool of rainwater in the road; a puddle', and in the 'north. dial.' (i.e. Scottish and northern English) sense 'a deep dark pool in a river or stream' (OED2 s.v. *dub* n.1). All of the quotation evidence for the first sense is taken from Scottish sources, and all of the English sources cited under the second sense are nineteenth century in date. However, place-names in **dubb* are attested in England from the thirteenth century onwards (Smith I: 137), showing that the word has an older history and a wider distribution.

03 The modern Scottish variant *dib* is also found in textual use (OED2 s.v. *dib* n.³, SND s.v. *dib* n.). This can be compared with the Old English place-name element **dybb* 'a pool', found in Great Dibb YOW, and representing a form of **dubb* with i-mutation (Smith I: 140). It is possible that this element is also found in Scottish place-names. Hooker's Gazetteer includes the names Fauldib (NS 3963) and Foretib Syke (NS 6918) in which the second elements may be reflexes of Old English **dybb*.

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

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

06 The Scottish material shown above demonstrates that OE **dubb* and its later reflexes can be found in the corpus of Scottish place-names. The southern Scottish and northern English distribution of the onomastic evidence for OE **dubb* is probably best considered together, as part of the recognisable continuum of name elements which can be identified in this geographical area of Britain.

2.10 OE **dūfe* - A dove, a pidgeon. MSc. *dow*, *du*. [Cf. Middle English *dofe*, *douf*, etc.; Old Norse *dúfa*, Old Saxon *dūva*. Cf. also Scots *doo*.]

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

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

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

02 Confusion may be possible with the Scottish surnames *Dow* and *Dove*, which have been explained as variants of *Duff*, derived from Gaelic *dubh* 'dark, black', which commonly arose as a nickname for a person of swarthy complexion or aggressive temperament (Hanks & Hodges: 152, 156). Similarly, the element could also be

confused with the English surname Dove, from Old English **dūfe*, originally applied as a nickname for a person of mild temperament, or as a metonymic occupational term denoting ‘a keeper of doves’ (Hanks & Hodges: 152). While Hanks and Hodges draw a distinction between the Scottish surname, of Gaelic origin, and the English surname, of Germanic origin, this is perhaps a rather artificial distinction. There is no reason why the ‘English’ surname *Dove* could not have existed in Scotland, either as a result of immigration, or as an independent coinage from Old English **dūfe* or its later Scottish reflexes.

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

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

05 The Gaelic element *dubh* ‘black, dark’ is commonly anglicized as *dow* or *du* (OSG: 12). However, the Gaelic word *dubh* was not borrowed into either English or Scots. *Dubh* would therefore only be expected to be found in adjectival use in place-names as a qualifier for another Celtic element. It would be especially unusual for Gaelic *dubh* to be used as to qualify a Scots or English generic such as *bank* ‘bank’ or *hill* ‘hill’. Furthermore, if the West Lothian names *Dowbank* and *Dowhill* had been coined by a Gaelic speaker, i.e. if the names **Bank* and **Hill* had already existed, it would be quite unnatural for the Gaelic qualifier to be added in initial position, as this would reverse the expected word-order.

06 *Dowbank* WLO may be usefully compared with the English field name Dove Bank CHE, the first element of which is Old English **dūfe* (Field 1972: 65). Field's assessment of the Cheshire name lends support to a similar interpretation of the West Lothian name. *Dowhill* WLO can also be compared with the modern Scottish names Dove Hill (NS 3147), Dove Knowe (NT 4814) and Doves Hill (NX 5948), listed in Hooker's *Gazetteer*. Bird names are often found as first elements in names in *-hill* in both Scotland and England (see §2.05.04 above), and the modern names in which *dove* qualifies a hill-term strengthen the argument that *Dowhill* WLO represents the same type of construction. The Scots word *dow* 'dove' is attested in literary sources from the fourteenth century to the present day, and there are no homographic nouns with which the word could easily be confused (CSD s.v. *doo* n.). I would therefore argue strongly against Macdonald's assessment, and in favour of a new interpretation of *Dowhill* WLO as 'hill frequented by doves' and *Dowbank* WLO as 'bank frequented by doves'.

2.11 OE (Anglian) **falca* - A falcon. Possibly not represented in Scottish place-names except as a later reflex. MSc. *falcoun*, *falcon*. [Cf. Middle English *faucon*; cf. also Latin *falco*, Old High German *falcho*. OED2 gives the etymology of the Standard English word *falcon* from Latin, via Old French (OED2 s.v. *falcon* n.).]

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

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

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

03 The modern Scottish name Falconer Pot (NJ 6049; Hooker) appears to show use of the occupational term *falconer* as a place-name element. Scottish evidence for the surname *Falconer* is much earlier than the evidence for *falcon*, as the surname is attested

from the late twelfth century in the name of Petro le *faukner* (c.1190) (DOST s.v. *falconar*(e n.)).

2.12 OE *fogga or ON *fogg(i) - Grass left standing during the winter. Cf. also MSc., Sc. *fog* 'moss'. Pre-lit. Sc. *fog*, *fogg*. [Cf. Norwegian *fogg* 'tall, worthless grass'; cf. also Middle English *fogge* 'rank tall grass; a meadow grown with such grass.] (For discussion of the pre-literary Scots reflex of Old English *hōh* 'heel, spur of land', the second element of Fogo BWK, see §1.34).

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

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

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

03 The second element of Fogo BWK is Old English *hōh*, which is found in combination with elements denoting vegetation in the names of English places such as Ashow WAR, Pishobury HRT and Salph BDF (LPN: 188). Two of these, Ashow WAR and Salph BDF contain elements denoting types of trees, respectively the ash and willow

(LPN: 188). However, the first element of Pishobury HRT denotes 'peas' (LPN: 188). Terms for vegetation also combine with later reflexes of Old English *hōh* in the Scottish names *Heathery Heugh* (NT 7871; Hooker) 'heathery crag, hillside' and *Rowan Heugh* (NO 0412; Hooker) 'hillside growing with Rowan trees'.

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

2.13 OE *grǣg - A grey animal; spec. the wolf. [Transferred use of Old English grǣg 'grey': see discussion below.]

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

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

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

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

01 Hooker records over two hundred modern Scottish names in *grey* or *gray*, a small number of which are shown above. Elements derived from Old English grǣg may in some cases become confused with Gaelic elements including *gaoth* 'marsh', found in the name of Irongray, north-west of Dumfries DMF, from *Earrann (na) gaoithe* 'portion of the marsh' (CPNS: 147; Hooker NX 9179). Names which appear to have been formed from this or another Gaelic element suffixed to a Gaelic generic, as for example Auchengray (NX 9267; Hooker), the first element of which is Gaelic *achadh* 'field', are not discussed here. In the north-west of Scotland, *grey* or *gray* in place-names is more likely to represent either a Gaelic element or, as in the names Grayshill (NJ 9823;

Hooker) and Grayknowe (NJ 2623; Hooker), a later reflex of Old English *grǣg* ‘grey’. The surname *Grey* or *Gray* is also likely to be represented in many modern place-names, and is attested in Scottish sources from a.1248 (Black: 325). DOST notes that thirteenth century surnames provide the earliest evidence for use of the word *gray* ‘grey in colour’ in Scots (DOST s.v. *gray* a.).

02 Other names in *grey-*, *gray-*, etc. are more likely to represent Old English *grǣg* ‘grey’ or its later reflexes than a term denoting an animal, especially when the element is found in combination with a generic which may be grey in colour. Graystone Hill ROX is one such name (PNB: 149).¹⁶ It can be compared with English names like Greystone YOW ‘grey rock’, in which the first element is Old English *grǣg* ‘grey’ (Hough 1995b: 361). In Scots, the term *gray stane*, literally ‘grey stone’, is commonly used to refer to ‘a boulder or monolith of grey stone, esp. one used as a landmark or boundary-stone’ (DOST s.v. *gra(y) stane* n.). It is likely that many of the *Greystone*-type names show use of this later Scots reflex of Old English *grǣg* ‘grey’.

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

04 The Old English place-name element *dūn* ‘hill, upland expanse’ is often found in England in combination with terms denoting animals (LPN: 169). The first element of the Northumberland name Wooden is ‘wolf’, which suggests that other combinations of *dūn* with a term for the wolf are quite plausible. It is therefore possible that a similar construction may be represented in Graden ROX, first recorded as *Graydoune* (1347).¹⁷ In Scotland, there are a small number of names in which the generic *dūn* appears to be qualified by a specific denoting a type of animal, as in Cunzierton, Oxnam ROX (*Cuniardon* 1468), from Old French *conniniere* ‘rabbit-warren’ or a later reflex (PNB: 130), and perhaps also Browndean Laws ROX (*Brondoune* 1451), if the first element is Old English **brūn* ‘a pig’ (see §2.05 above for discussion of this element). There is also one possible doublet of Wooden NTB, which is Wooden ROX (PNB: 101). The Scottish name has been interpreted as probably showing Old English *wudu denu* ‘wooded valley’, but Williamson also compares it with the Northumberland name (PNB: 101). Unfortunately the earliest historical form of the name, *Wodden* (1439; PNB: 101) is too late to allow any firm conclusion to be reached, but it is just possible that the Roxburgh and Northumberland names have the same underlying structure. The supporting evidence of Wooden NTB and perhaps also Wooden ROX adds strength to the possibility that Graden ROX could mean ‘wolf hill’.

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

06 Place-name elements in England which refer to the wolf have been identified as combining with terms for water, as in the names Woolmer HMP and Wreighburn NTB

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

07 Further investigations into Scottish toponymy may reveal more examples of names which could contain Old English **grǣg* 'wolf'. New research into the place-names of England has shown that a reconsideration of Williamson's interpretation of the two Borders names discussed above is necessary, and has demonstrated that 'badger' is not the only animal which may have been referred to by place-names in **grǣg*. From a comparison with English evidence, I therefore propose that the substantive use of Old English *grǣg* 'grey' to denote 'a grey animal, the wolf', already shown to exist in the corpus of English place-names, is also represented in Scotland in Milne Graden BWK and Graden ROX.

2.14 OE *grand - Gravel. MSc. grant. [Cf. Low German *grand* 'gravel', Old Norse *grindi* 'sand-bank', Old English *grindan* 'to grind'. Cf. also Old English **grēon* 'gravelly, sandy ground', Old Norse *grjón* 'grits', Middle Low German *grēn* 'sand (on the sea-shore)', Middle High German *grien* 'gravel, sandy shore' (Smith I: 208, 209).]

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

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

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

03 A formally similar element is found in the name of the river Granta, also known as the Cam, which runs through Bedfordshire, Cambridge and Essex, and is recorded

earlier as *Gronte* (745), *Grantan stream* (c.890) and *Grante* (1286; DEPN: 202). However, there is no suggestion that the name of Granton MLO arose as a result of any connection with the name of a river, and so this name is probably not relevant to the current discussion.

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

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

2.15 OE *grēoten - Gravelly. Pre-lit. Sc. greten. [Cf. Old English *grēon: see §2.14 above.]

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

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

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

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

2.16 OE *hæddre - Heather. Pre-lit. Sc. **hather**, **hathyr**.

00 (a) *Hathyr brig*, unlocated (*Hathyr brig* ?a.1300 DOST s.v. *hather* n.),
Hedderwick ELO (*Hatheruuich* 1093-4, *Hathervic* 1165-1214; SPN: 102),
Hedderwick, Lauder BWK (*Hatherwik* 1509, *Hedderwick* 1696; SPN: 102),
Hedderwick ANG (*Hathyrwich* 1267-81, *Hathirwyk* 1296-1320; SPN: 102),
Heatherwick ABD (*Haddirweik* 1600; SPN: 103).

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

02 Nicolaisen notes that the Scottish compound names in *-wick* are paralleled by Heatherwick in Northumberland (SPN: 103). English place-name evidence for Old English **hæddre* dates back to Domesday Book (1086; Smith: I, 214), but it is interesting to note that in this case the Scottish evidence is also significantly early. Place-names in **hæddre* strongly suggest that the word was found in the Old English period, and the evidence of the Scottish names adds to our knowledge of Anglian Old English in the south of Scotland. The common combination of the elements **hæddre* and *wīc* ‘(dependent) farm’ also suggests that **hæddre-wīc* may have functioned as a compound appellative.

2.17 OE *hlȳde - Noisy stream; lit. 'the loud one'. Pre-lit. Sc. led, lid, lyd. [< Old English *hlūd* 'loud'.]

00 (a) Liddel Water DMF & ROX (*Lidl* 1165-1214 NMS, *Lidel* 1216 CCR, *Lydall* 1348 RMS, *Ledall* [p] 11360 ER, *Lydale* [p] 1377 ER, *Ledaill* c. 1490 Wallace etc., *Liddale* Water 1552 Bullock; PNB: 109), Liddesdale DMF & ROX (*Lidelesdale* [p] 1278-9 CDS, *Ledalisdale* 1380 ER, *Ledesdale* 1380 JG, *Liddesdaill* 1389 HMC (Drml), *Lydalisdale* 1392 ER; PNB: 109).

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

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

2.18 OE *hunte - A hunt; a hunting district. Perh. not represented in Scottish place-names (see discussion below).

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

01 An unattested Old English element *hunte, which may have given rise to the Middle English word *hunte* 'a hunt', is noted by Smith as perhaps occurring in some English place-names (Smith I: 269).²⁰ Smith comments that such an element could easily be confused with Old English *hunta* 'a hunter, a huntsman', or the personal name *Hunta*, and has in some names replaced an earlier *funta* 'spring' (Smith I: 269). However, recent work on English place-names has cast doubt on the existence of Old English *hunte (Hough 1995c), and this needs to be taken into consideration when assessing the Scottish material.

02 Williamson interprets the Roxburgh name Hunthill as 'hill where the hunt took place' (PNB: 112). She does not give an etymon for the first element. It may be that the name itself is not much older than its earliest forms, perhaps being coined in the Middle Scots period. Huntly Cot, Temple MLO, recorded as *Huntlawcoit* (1563) is explained by Dixon as 'the cottage on the huntsman's hill', the first element being Old English *hunta* 'a hunter' (PNML: 296). The Middle Scots word *hunt* is attested from the late fourteenth century, and only occurs in singular form when it is used attributively, as in *hunt-hall* 'hunting hall', recorded from 1488 (DOST s.v. *hunt* n.¹). It is therefore quite possible that Middle Scots *hunt* is the first element of Hunthill ROX and Huntly Cot MLO. The recorded forms of the names are quite late, and do not provide much morphological information which might help to establish a firm etymology. The same can be said for the sample of modern names taken from Hooker's *Gazetteer* and included in the list above. Nevertheless, the possibility that an earlier Old English *hunte 'a hunt' or Old English *hunta* 'a hunter, a huntsman' may be the source of the first element of these names cannot be ruled out.

03 There is perhaps a greater chance that an unattested Old English **hunte* ‘a hunt’ may lie behind the first element of Huntly, Kirkhope SLK, first recorded as *Hunteleghe* (1296).²¹ Williamson interprets this name as ‘wood for hunting’, but again, she does not specify the etymon of the first element, although she does compare the name with Huntley GLO (PNB: 77). Huntley GLO, recorded earlier as *Huntelei* (1086), *Hunteleia* (1146) is interpreted by Ekwall as ‘the wood of the huntsman’ (DEPN: 258), and the first element is given as Old English *hunta* ‘hunter’ in Smith’s English Place-Name Society volume for Gloucestershire (EPNS 41: 143). Given her use of ‘wood for hunting’ to explain the Selkirk name, Williamson apparently does not intend Huntly SLK to be understood as synonymous with Huntley GLO. Nevertheless, the possibility remains that the names could have the same meaning, but since the early forms of both names show the form *Hunte-*, this could represent either an unattested Old English **hunte* ‘a hunt’ or the well-attested *hunta* ‘a hunter’.

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

05 One further example of English place-names in Old English **hunte* ‘a hunt’ has been identified in volumes of the English Place-Name Survey which post-date Smith’s *English Place-Name Elements* (1956). For instance, the lost Derbyshire field name *Hodgehunt* (1665) is said to contain this element (EPNS 29: 736),²² although the evidence is too late to be conclusive. As Hough notes, considering that the name is first recorded in 1665, it is unlikely that it was coined in the Old English period (Hough

1995c: 209). Hough also disputes the etymologies of the three names which Smith suggested may contain Old English **hunte* 'a hunt' (Hough 1995c, Smith I: 269). Foxhunt SSX is first documented in 1395, and probably does not derive from Old English (Hough 1995c: 209). The other two are Cheshunt HRT and Bonhunt ESX, the second elements of which have been reinterpreted as deriving from Old English **funta* 'a spring' (Hough 1995c: 208, 212). This research appears to have eliminated Old English **hunte* 'a hunt' from English place-names.

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

2.19 OE **huntere* - 'a hunter'. Pre-lit. Sc. *hunter*. [Cf. Old English *hunta* 'a hunter, a huntsman': see discussion in §2.17 above.]

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

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

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

03 There is also a possibility that some of the Scottish names may show the surname *Hunter*, which is first recorded in Scotland in 1259 (Black: 370). Hunterland MLO is quite later in date, and it is probably best to consider its first element to be either the surname *Hunter* or Middle Scots *hunter* 'a huntsman, a hunter'. The same is true for the majority of modern names in *hunter* in Hooker's *Gazetteer*, a sample of which is shown in the list above. Nonetheless, the early Scottish evidence both for place-names in *hunter-* and for the surname *Hunter* makes a useful contribution to the collection of British material from which the existence of the Old English word **huntere* 'a hunter' can be deduced. The early lost name *Hunterisford* (c.1220) is likely to contain the Old

English word, and the same may be said for the slightly later lost name *Ormehunterisland* (1359).

2.20 OE *læc(c), *læce, *lec(c), *lece - Stream, bog. Pre-lit. Sc. *lecche*. [Cf. Middle Scots, Scots *latch* 'mire, bog; small stream, especially one flowing through boggy ground' (CSD s.v. *latch* n.); cf. also Middle English, Present-day English regional (northern counties and north-west midlands) *letch* 'stream flowing through boggy land, a muddy hole or ditch, a bog'.]

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

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

(c) **Back Latch** (NO 4075; Hooker), **Blacklatch**, Cramond MLO (*Blakleitch* 1597, 1609 RMS, *Blakleitch* 1614 RMS, *Blackleith* 1662 RMS, *Blackbleish* 1665 RMS; PNML: 162), **Blacklatch Burn** ABD (no early spellings; SSH: 41), **Corselet**, Temple MLO (perh. Cumbric *cors*) (*Corsla(i)t* 1627 Mait. Cl. 34, 1665 RMS, *Corslet* 1773 Arm.; PNML: 297), **Craiglatch**, Caddon SLK (no early spellings; PNB: 270), **Craiglatch**, Stow MLO (*Craiglatch* 1468 ER; PNML: 283), **Cumledge**, Dunse BWK (*Cumliche* 1467 HMC (March), 1497-8 HMC (Wed), *Cumleith* 1495 HMC (Wed), *Cumlych* 1496 HMC (Wed), *Cumleiche* 1571 RPC, *Cumlege* 1581 RPC, 1610 HMC (Var. Coll. v.), *Cumlitche* 1590 RPC; PNB: 269), **Effledge**, Cavers ROX (*Elfleche* 1511 RMS, *Elflesche* 1576-7 RMS; PNB: 269), **Harecarelecche**, Bowden ROX (*Harecarelecche* 1165-1214 Bann. Cl. 56; PNB: 270), **Long Latch**, Coldstream BWK (no early spellings; PNB: 270, SSH: 41), **Mossy Letch** (NT 9511; Hooker), **Threpleche**, nr. Redpath, Earlston BWK (*Threpleche* 1421 Bann. Cl. 56; PNB: 270), **Violet Latch** (NO 5412; Hooker), **Witheleche**, near Fans, Earlston BWK (*Witheleche* c.1250 (c.1320) Kelso; PNB: 270).

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

01 The OED describes *letch* 'a stream flowing through boggy land; a muddy ditch or hole; a bog' as a regional word found in Scotland and northern England (OED2 s.v.

letch n.¹). The earliest quotation is dated 1138, but does not constitute lexical evidence for the word, as *letch* is cited only as the final element of the place-name *Appeltreleche* (OED2 s.v. *letch* n.¹). The dictionary does not provide any further Middle English evidence for *letch*, and the first quotation which shows lexical use of *letch* is dated 1570. One earlier quotation is provided by MED, dated as a.1500 (1389), but this is still much later than the earliest uses of *letch* in onomastic contexts (MED s.v. *lēch(e)* n.). The earliest example cited by MED is of the name *Leche* (c.1100), but many more names showing this element have also been recorded throughout the eleventh and until the sixteenth century (MED s.v. *lēch(e)* n.). Scottish evidence for this word is also significantly early, the earliest relevant name being the lost and unlocated *Holleresky Lech* (1214), which occurs in a Latin context and is given as the first citation for the word in DOST (DOST s.v. *lech(e)* n.). One earlier example of *lecch(e)* (1165-1214; Bann. Cl. 56) referring to a boundary is noted by Williamson, who adds that the word is likely to signify 'a stream' or 'a drain' in this context (PNB: 269).

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

03 Confusion is possible with the Middle English occupational surname *Leche* 'physician', attested from 1249 and derived from Old English *læce* 'leech, physician' (Fransson: 187). Fransson records the northernmost examples of *Leche* (1298, 1346) in Yorkshire (Fransson: 187). The surname *Leche* is also found in Scotland from 1325 in the name of *Henry Leche* (Black: 419). In English place-names, the Old English element *læce* 'a leech, a blood-sucking worm' can be difficult to distinguish from **læc(c)* (Smith II: 10), but no examples of Old English *læce* have been identified in the Scottish

toponymic record. In Scotland, **læc(c)* may possibly be confused with Celtic elements. Williamson notes that Craiglatch SLK 'may be an entirely Gaelic compound', although she provides no suggestion for an original Gaelic form of the name (PNB: 270).

04 The specific in English place-names from Old English **læc(c)* is quite often a colour term, such as 'black' in Blacklache LNC (Smith II: 10), Black Leach, Blackledge and Black Leech YOW (EPNS 36: 216). *Blacklatch* MLO and Blacklatch Burn ABD are comparable Scottish constructions. The first element of the lost name *Witheleche* BWK is either Old English *hwīt* 'white' or Old English *wīðig* 'willow' as its first element (PNB: 270). If the second element denotes the willow, then a comparison with can be made between this name and the Berkshire name Wythen Lache, the first element of which is either Old English *wīðigen* 'growing with willows' or Old English *wīðign* 'willow copse, willow' (EPNS 29: 700). In English place-names, **læc(c)* is also commonly found in combination with words denoting marshy land or water, as in Leichpool LEI (EPNS 75: 242), Lechmere GLO (EPNS 41: 147) and perhaps in Latchmere SUR (Smith II: 10). Apart from the probably tautological Latch Burn names in West Lothian, Midlothian and Perthshire, this type of formation appears to be absent from Scotland.

2.21 OE (Anglian) **melce* - Yielding milk. Pre-lit. Sc. *milche*. [Cf. Old English (West-Saxon) *milce*, found only in the compound *pri-milce* denoting the month of May, i.e. ‘the month when cows can be milked three times a day’ (Smith II: 37). The etymology of present-day English *milch* ‘yielding milk’ is problematic. The word is thought to be ultimately derived from a Germanic base also found in the noun ‘milk’ or the verb ‘to milk’, in Middle English perhaps from Old English *melc* ‘milk’, or from (or influenced by) *-milce* in *pri-milce* (see further discussion in OED3 s.v. *milch* a.).]

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

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

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

03 Sporadic uses of *milch* in senses relating to abundance are found in literary sources. The sense ‘fertile; providing abundantly, nourishing’ is attested in the sixteenth century (OED3 s.v. *milch* a. 4), and one quotation in MED is taken to show use of the sense ‘of a country: flowing with milk, rich’ (MED s.v. *milch(e)* adj.). The Middle English example however shows use of the word only in the collocation *milche and hunige* ‘milk and honey’, after the Biblical description of the Promised land and therefore

the quotation does not demonstrate that *milche* applied independently in this sense to areas of fertile or rich land.

04 Williamson interprets the lost Berwickshire name *Milchesid* as ‘hillside of rich pasture, which produced a good yield of milk’ (PNB: 148). Given the supporting lexical and onomastic evidence from other parts of the British Isles, her definition is probably correct, and requires no further qualification. The name also provides evidence for the use of pre-literary Scots use of *milch*, which is apparently not attested in Scottish texts.²³

2.22 OE *peru - Pear-tree. Pre-lit. Sc. pre. [*peru is rarely attested in Old English; there are a small number of examples in Latin-Old English glossaries, including *pere* in MS. Cotton Cleopatra A.III (OEC: Quinn 423, 424) and one example of *peru* in Ælfric's *Grammar* (OEC: Zupitza 20, 14). Cf. *peru 'pear-tree' in e.g. the Cheshire place-names New Bank, in Tetton (*Pear House* 1831, *Pear Tree House* 1842; EPNS 46: 261, 303), Parme Farm, in Mooresbarrow (*Perme* 1309-12; EPNS 46: 25, 303) and the lost field name *Pereorcheyarde*, in Dodcott cum Wilkesley (*Pereorcheyard* 1540; EPNS 46: 101, 303).]

00 (a) *Leckprevick Castle*, now only in Lickprivick Road, Greenhills, East Kilbride LAN (NS 6168 5271 RCAHMS: CANMORE s.v. *East Kilbride, Lickprivick Castle; Lecprewyk, Lekprewyk* 1365 RMS; *Lecprefwyke* 1397-8 (in a transumpt of 1456) SHS III. 21: 42; *Lekprevick* 1595 OPS; *Lickprivick* 18th cent. Ure: 179), *Previck*, near Annbank, AYR (*Preueic* a.1177 Lennox, *Prevyk* 1379 ER, *Previck* 1428 SPN: 103, 1429 Paterson: 766, *Perwic* 1452 LC, *Previk* 1470 Mait. Cl. 27, 1543-4 Renfrew, *Prewik* 1572 RMS, 1623, 1629 RMS, *Previck* 1620, 1621 Reg. Ayr, *Privik* 1620 RMS, *Privick* 1647 Paterson: 766, *Preuick* 1654 Blaeu, *Privack* 1775 Arm., *Privet* 1863 Paterson: 766), **Privick Mill**, near Annbank AYR (*Preuik Mill* 1654 Blaeu).

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

02 *Previck* itself seems to have been located near the site of the present village of Annbank. The building now known as 'Annbank House' was previously called 'Privick House', before it was gifted by William Cunningham of Enterkine to his daughter Ann as

a wedding present in the nineteenth century, at which time he re-named it after her (J. Wilson: 22). Annbank itself was originally a small mining village which consisted of one street of miners' houses, built in the nineteenth century (Strawhorn & Andrew: 153).

03 Although it is possible to trace some historical records relating to *Privick*, the date of its foundation is unknown. Armstrong's map of 1775 shows the site of the town, in the form *Privack*, and both *Previck* and *Previck Mill* are visible on Blaeu's map of Ayrshire (1654). The earliest date listed by Nicolaisen for the name, in the form *Previck*, is 1428, but it also appears in earlier documents. The Exchequer Rolls include an entry that mentions a 'seneschal of *Prevyk*' in the year 1379 (ER III: 31). This reference to a *senechal* or steward suggests that the estate was well established and of noble standing by the late fourteenth century. Earlier still, the name is recorded as *Preueic* in a document which pre-dates the year 1177 (Lennox: II: 1).²⁶

04 There are a number of place-names in Ayrshire and Renfrewshire which appear to indicate 'Anglian overlordship or sporadic influence in the area at a fairly early date', as noted by Nicolaisen (SPN: 103). These names contain such elements as the Old English generics *bōðl* 'dwelling', *hām* 'village' and *wīc* '(dependent) farm', which are found in Maybole AYR, Eaglesham RNF and Fenwick and Prestwick AYR respectively (SPN: 99, 100, 103). To the north-east of *Privick Mill* is the village of *Tarbolton*, the name of which appears to contain Gaelic *tòrr* 'hill' combined with an earlier Old English *bōðl-tūn* 'house-farm'. The name is first recorded as (*Torboultoun* a. 1177 Lennox: see §2.03 above). Simon Taylor has suggested that this name 'must be considered Gaelic, but incorporating an already existing place-name **Bolton* coined during a period of Northumbrian settlement.'²⁷ *Privick* is therefore particularly significant in this context, because it may be another example of a construction in *wīc*, and provide a further contribution to an understanding of Anglian influence in the west of Scotland. In 1452 a form of the name containing a medial -w- is recorded, in a grant of land which mentions 'Archibald Crawford of *Perwic*' (LC). Since this spelling is so late, it cannot be regarded as conclusive evidence that *Previck* has -*wīc* as its final element, but it does strengthen the possibility.

05 Comparative evidence from other parts of the British Isles may provide some further support for a derivation of the terminal element from Old English *wīc*. Fifteenth century spellings of the place-name Parwich in Derbyshire, England, include *Perwick* in 1449, a form very similar to the problematic Scottish name (*piowerwic broce* 963, *Pevrewic* 1086, *Peveerwich* 1241, *Perwyz* 1269, *Pewerwike* 1281, *Pevrewych* 1298, *Per(e)wych(e)* 1305, 1313, *Perwyk* 1406, *Perwick* 1449, *Parwidge* 1577, *Parwick* 1676; EPNS 29: 403). The second element of Parwich is Old English *wīc*, ‘dependent farm’ (EPNS 29: 403). At the time when the English Place-Name Survey for Derbyshire was compiled, the first element was believed to be a pre-English river name, *Pever* (EPNS 29: 403), but the evidence of a charter spelling discovered in 1983 has shown that it is more likely to be of Old English origin (Brooks et al.). The most recent discussion of Parwich suggests a derivation from an unidentified Old English word (Brooks et al.), and it may be possible that the same etymology underlies the Ayrshire *Privick*.

06 There is also a place-name on the Isle of Man that may in some way be related to Privick. This is Perwick, on the coast of Kirk Christ Rushen parish on the south-eastern side of the island. Bearing in mind that there was extensive Norse involvement in this area, and considering the local topography, it seems very likely that the suffix of this name represents Old Norse *vīk* ‘bay’, although, once again, the meaning of the first element remains uncertain. There are only two brief discussions of this place-name, and a definitive interpretation must await its coverage in George Broderick’s *Place-Names of the Isle of Man* (Broderick). Moore’s *Surnames and Place-Names of the Isle of Man* suggests that the first element is ‘the Icelandic form of Peter’, and that the name Perwick is therefore ‘*Petrs-vīk*’ (Moore: 297). However, there is little support for this interpretation because a medial *-t-* would, in most cases, be retained in later forms. Kneen has identified a possible early spelling for Perwick, which is *Portwick*, recorded in 1595 (Kneen: 48). However, this is also problematic because there is no reasonable phonological progression from *Portwick* to Perwick.

07 Two possible interpretations of the first element of *Previck* AYR were suggested by Nicolaisen in 1967, although omitted from his later work *Scottish Place-Names*. In an article on Old English *wīc*, he proposed that the first element of *Previck* might be a form of the plant-name *privet*, or the word *pear* (Nicolaisen 1967). However, he states, rather mysteriously, that ‘Even if the botanical evidence were acceptable, the name would still be unsatisfactory’ (Nicolaisen 1967: 81).

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

09 Nicolaisen also wrote that *Privick* could contain a form of the word *pear* (Nicolaisen 1967: 81). I would like to support the suggestion that the first element of *Privick* could be derived from Old English **peru*, ‘pear-tree’, especially if the second element were indeed Old English *wīc*. Tree-names have been identified as one of the major categories of first element found in combination with *wīc* in English place-names (Smith II: 262). More recently, Coates has drawn attention to a group of place-names in *wīc* where the first elements represent ‘Harvestable wild plants, including fruit trees’ (Coates 1999). As examples, he cites several examples including Crabbet in Sussex, ‘crab-apple wick’, and Appletreewick in the West Riding of Yorkshire (Coates 1999: 97). In Scotland, Old English *haga* ‘hedge’ occurs in Ilawick in Roxburghshire and Old

English *hæddre* 'heather' in the Hedderwicks of East Lothian, Berwickshire and Angus, and in Heatherwick in Aberdeenshire (SPN: 5, 102-3). My corpus of Scottish Germanic place-name elements does not contain any identified examples of Scottish place-names containing Old English *peru*.

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

11 Other comparative evidence is also available in Scotland. A surname, recorded variously as *Lekprevik* (1562, 1565 LC, 1607 LC, 1618 Reg Ayr 1: 202), *Leckpryke* (1661; Baird 32), *Leprivik* (1704; Baird 32) and *Lickpravick* (1761; Baird 45) in Ayrshire sources appears to be related. It is noted by one commentator that 'the name *Leckpryke*, sometimes spelt *Lekprivik*, was afterwards spelt and pronounced *Lapraik*, and became famous through Burns' friendship with "Bauld Lapraik, the king o' hearts"' (Baird: 32). The surname *Lapraik* can still be found in the west of Scotland today. It has also been asserted that the name *Lapraik* comes from 'the lands of Lapraik, of old Leckprevik,' and 'the old castle of Lekprevik is about a mile and a half from Kilbride in Lanarkshire' (Black: 416). The 'Kilbride' referred to here is now East Kilbride LAN, and the castle can be seen on the Ordnance Survey's 6" map of Lanarkshire (1864). South of the castle are the two related estates of North and South *Lickprivick* (OS sheet 16: 1/10560). According to the key on this map, *Lickprivick Castle* was built by the Normans. However, if the ending of the name is the Old English element *wīc*, then the name itself cannot be Norman French, unless it incorporates an earlier place-name.

12 Very little can now be seen of the castle site. The name Lickprivick is preserved in Lickprivick Road which runs through the Greenhills area of East Kilbride. To the east of this road, surrounded by a modern housing development, is an area of open land, at the north end of which is the site of the castle. A slightly raised mound and an area of grassed-over stones is all that can be seen, very close to the end of Troon Court. To the south of the site, there is a mound which rises steeply to a height of two-hundred and twenty metres, which affords commanding views of the outlying countryside in all directions. The site would clearly have provided an ideal defensive position, and is very likely to have been used as such. There is an entry for Lickprivick Castle on the RCHAMS website (RCAHMS: CANMORE s.v. *East Kilbride, Lickprivick Castle*). However, the information provided on the website does not correspond exactly with what I found when I visited the site. A record of 1955 given on the website notes that ‘the site of this building is now represented by an isolated, apparently natural knoll, with no trace of masonry or ditch’ (RCAHMS: CANMORE s.v. *East Kilbride, Lickprivick Castle*). In contrast, the knoll which I saw at the foot of Troon Court, corresponding exactly to the map reference NS 6168 5271 given by RCAHMS, clearly contained much masonry and rubble, which may yield valuable clues to the date of the castle, were the site to be excavated. According to the records of RCAHMS, no excavation has ever been carried out on the site, but it may be the case that ‘the mansion house or castle of Lickprivick was built like the great feudal houses, with towers, battlements, etc.’ (RCAHMS: CANMORE s.v. *East Kilbride, Lickprivick Castle*). Unfortunately, this account of the castle’s architectural structure has been inherited from one source, Ure (1793), the reliability of which appears not to have been tested by any subsequent researcher. Similarly, the statement that ‘the whole was reduced to ruins about 1733’, given by RCAHMS, has been inherited directly from Ure’s account that ‘the whole was, about 60 years ago, reduced to ruins’ (Ure: 164). Further archaeological research into this site may result in the updating of Ure’s conclusions, and may also shed some light on the peoples who occupied the site during the Middle Ages.

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

‘Lekpreuik was not an uncommon name in those days, and took its origin from a place in Renfrewshire... The name was variously spelt, and our printer was not particular as to its orthography. But, although it was usually spelt with two *k*’s, the first was probably

never pronounced, and the word would sound like *Leprek* or *Laypraik*' (Dickson & Edmond: 198).

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

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

16 It is possible that the first element in *Leckprevick* is Gaelic *leac* 'a stone', as occurs in a number of other Scottish place-names, including Leckmoram Ness and *Legbernard* in Lothian.²⁸ If *Leckprevick* were composed of a Gaelic element added to an existing Old English place-name, then it would be very similar in structure to a number of other names found in the south-west of Scotland, including the Ayrshire Tarbolton.

17 In conclusion, I therefore suggest that the place-name *Previck* is of Anglo-Saxon etymology, from Old English *wīc* 'dependent farm' combined with either Old English **peru* 'pear-tree', or the same unidentified Old English word that comprises the first element of Parwich in Derbyshire. *Leckprevick* in Lanarkshire appears to represent the same compound with the addition of Gaelic *leac*, 'stone', and collectively, these names provide further evidence of Anglian settlement in this area of the Scottish south-west.

2.23 ON *raun - A rowan-tree, a mountain ash. Perh. only in MSc., Sc. rowan. [Cf. northern English *rowan*; cf. also Old Norse *reynir*, Norwegian regional *raun*.]

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

01 The Scots word *rowan* is attested in literary sources from the late sixteenth century to the present day (CSD s.v. *rowan* n.¹). Place-names in rowan are not uncommon in Scotland, and a number of modern names from Hooker's *Gazetteer* have been included in the list above. The form *roan* appears in the northern English place-name Roantree Gill, Esklets YON (Pease s.v. *routree* n.), and the Old Norse etymon **raun* may be found Roundthwaite WML (Smith II: 81). From the available place-name evidence it is difficult to be certain that any of the Scottish names listed above were coined using an the Old Norse element, and it may be that they are all later formations, either Middle Scots or later.

2.24 OE *rydding - A clearing. Pre-lit. Sc. ridding. [Prob. a verbal noun < Old English (*ge*)ryddan 'to clear land' + verbal suffix *-ing*. Cf. Old English *hryding*, recorded glossing *subcisiua*, 'a small piece of land cut off, what is cut off'. In Middle English place-names and later field-names usually with the sense 'an assart'; cf. Latin *incrementum* 'land taken into an estate from waste'. Cf. also (in England) the Anglian Old English place-name element *ryden 'a clearing' (Smith II: 90-1).]

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

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

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

01 Williamson identifies the Middle English element *ridding* 'clearing, place where tress have been felled', from Old English *hryding*, in several Dumfriesshire place-names (PNB: 217). This element does not appear to have been used to coin names in any other part of Scotland. The two examples of the name Riddings in Dumfriesshire can be compared with the English name Riddings, found in Cumberland, Derbyshire and Nottinghamshire (Smith II: 91). Smith groups such names under the Old English headword *rydding 'a clearing', noting that in the one recorded example of *hryding*, the word is likely to have an erroneous *hr-* in place of *r-* (Smith II: 90).

02 Williamson notes that Riddingwood DMF and the modern name Reddings, Moffat DMF show a regional variant of the place-name element, which she suggests may have been influenced by the Scots verb *redd* 'to clear up' (PNB: 217). In lexical contexts, there has also been much confusion between the verb *rid*, which has various meanings including 'to resolve or settle (a dispute); to fix the boundaries of land; to free oneself of something' and the verb *redd* 'to clear up' (DOST s.v. *rid* v.).

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

2.25 OE *scēot - A steep slope. Perhaps not attested in Scotland: see discussion below.

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

01 Old English *scēot has been suggested as the element represented in Shotts LAN (NTC: 171).²⁹ Sixteenth and seventeenth century forms of the name appear to contain the personal name *Bertrum*, and the modern place-name may have been shortened from the name of Kirk o'Shotts LAN, which is situated to the north of Shotts LAN (NTC: 171). Johnston suggested an alternative derivation for Shotts LAN, from Old English *scēat* 'corner, nook; division of land' (Johnston 1934: 294). There are however some difficulties with the idea that this name, first recorded in the sixteenth century, has an Old English etymon, and other explanations are possible.

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

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

through time the name *Bertrum Schottis* was shortened to a semantically opaque **Schottis*, from which the modern name Shotts developed.

04 Another, more likely possibility, is that Shotts LAN shows use of Middle Scots *shot* 'a piece of ground (which is cropped rotationally)', attested from the late sixteenth century (CSD s.v. *shot* n.¹), and derived from Old English *scēat* 'corner, nook; division of land'. Johnston may therefore have been on the right lines when he suggested Old English *scēat* as the etymon; however, from the dates of the available historical evidence, a Middle Scots coinage date seems more plausible. The sense 'a division of land' is attested in for the word *shot* in English sources, and is recorded from a.1490 until 1907 (OED2 s.v. *shot* n.¹ 25). In the quotations given in OED2, *shot* is once explained as being synonymous with *rigg-length*, and once with *furlong* (OED2 s.v. *shot* n.¹ 25: quot. a.1805, 1887). *Rig* and *furlong* are commonly attested in place-names in both Scotland and England, and *shot* is attested in English field-names such as Shot Ends YOW 'irregular pieces of land at the edge of a furlong' (Field 1972: 202). It therefore seems very likely that Middle Scots *shot*, either denoting 'a division of land' or 'a piece of ground (which is cropped rotationally)', may occur as a Scottish place-name element. One of the quotations for Scots *shot* 'a piece of ground (which is cropped rotationally)' refers to a track called the 'Castle-shotts' (SND s.v. *shot* n.¹: quot. 1907). Shotts LAN perhaps denote lands which were divided up in this way.

2.26 OE **scor(a)* - The shore of the sea or a lake, a river-bank, a precipitous slope. MSc., Sc. *shore*. [Cf. Old English *scorian* 'to jut out' and *scoren* 'precipitous' (CSD s.v. *shore* n.); Middle Scots *shore* 'the shore; a quay, landing-place, harbour'. Cf. also Middle Low German, Middle Dutch *schore* 'shore', Old High German *scorro* 'a steep slope' (Smith II: 112).]

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

(b) **Shore** (NS 8093; Hooker).

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

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

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

02 Macdonald does not give a meaning or etymology for the lost West Lothian name *Shorelandhead*, presumably because he considered a literal interpretation sufficient (PNWL: 24). The name probably means 'headland by the shore', but if *Shore-* represents

Middle Scots *shore*, and *-head* represents Middle Scots *head*, perhaps with the sense 'highest part (of a topographical feature)', it could also have other interpretations, perhaps 'harbour-land by the promontory', or 'landing-place by the hill'.

2.27 OE *snæp - Prob. 'a boggy piece of land'. MSc. snape, sneep. [Cf. present-day English regional (south-west) *snape* 'a swampy place in a field'. Cf. also Icelandic *snap* 'a patch of scanty grass for sheep to nibble at in snow-covered fields, poor pasturage' (Smith II: 132).]

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

(c) *Deansneep*, Borthwick MLO (the second element survives in the field names Big Sneep and Little Sneep, on Guildie Howes farm) (*Danesnape* 1507 LC, *Snype* 1585 RPC, *Snyppis* 1609 RMS, *Sneep* 1773 Arm; PNML: 112).

01 Dixon interprets the lost name Deansneep MLO as 'valley pasture' from the Old English elements *denu* and *snæp* (PNML: 112). He does not give a source for his definition of *snæp* as 'pasture', although it may be Ekwall, who notes that while the meaning of the Old English word is doubtful, the sense 'pasture' or 'inferior pasture, winter pasture' is an appropriate interpretation for the element in the north of England (DEPN: 428). Old English **snæp* is now usually understood in English place-names to denote 'a boggy piece of land' (Smith II: 132). Field glosses the element as 'marshy land' (Field 1972: 210). In the north of England, place-names in **snæp* are often confused with those derived from an unattested early Scandinavian element later reflected as Icelandic *snap*; the two elements are formally indistinguishable (Smith II: 132). This confusion is reflected in the etymology of entry for *snape* in MED, in which the etymology is given as probably from Old Norse, but the Old English word is also compared (MED s.v. *snape* n.). MED also appears to follow Ekwall by defining *snape* as 'winter pasture' (MED s.v. *snape* n.). Either of these unattested Old Norse or Old English elements may be therefore represented by the second element of Deansneep MLO. There is no other obvious alternative explanation for the Midlothian name. The same element appears to be reflected in the modern names The Sneep, near Halls BWK (NT 6572) and Sneep, near Smailholm ROX (NT 6538), noted by Hooker.

02 English field-names derived from Old English **snæp* include Snape CHE, Snape Close NTT, Snape Field LNC, NTT, Snape Meadow CHE, Snapes DOR, YOE and Snapes End NFK (Field 1972: 210). Other English names containing the same element include Snapdown DEV, Snap SSX, Snape DEV, SFK, SSX and Snipe End WLT (Smith II: 132). From this evidence, it is clear that the majority of English names from Old English **snæp* have developed modern forms in which the element is represented as either *snap* or *snape*, although *snipe* is also found. Hooker also records the name The Sneep, together with the names Sneep Farm and Sneep Sike which are presumably derived from it, near Greenhaugh NTB (NY 7988). Considered together with the southern Scottish names in *sneep*, it seems likely that this form of the word, in which the medial vowel is raised, may be a northern British regional variant, derived from the same Old English word.

2.28 OE *spot - A small piece, a bit. Pre-lit. Sc. spot. [Cf. Middle English *spotte* 'a small plot of ground'; cf. also Old Norse *spotti*, Norwegian *spott*, both in sense 'a piece of ground'.]

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

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

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

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

03 The precise semantic significance of the element is less clear. Smith defines Middle English *spotte* as 'a small plot of ground', but it is possible that in place-names, *spott* had a more exact meaning, perhaps referring to a specific division of land or land used for a particular purpose. The only senses attested for the Middle English word which have any obvious toponymic uses are 'a small plot of land' and 'a place, location' (MED s.v. *spot* n.¹ 4.). Middle Scots *spot* also has the related sense 'a small area or extent of land', and DOST notes that this sense is chiefly found in place-names and

personal names (DOST s.v. *spot* n.). Amongst the examples, the dictionary cites the fourteenth century form of *Meadowspot* MLO, the only earlier reference being to a place-name *Spot* (1153-65), which may be the same as the modern name Spott BWK (DOST s.v. *spot* n.).

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

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

Nevertheless, there is no evidence that any of the names listed above are old enough to constitute Old English coinages, and Scottish place-names in *spott* or *spot* may be better understood as deriving from Middle Scots *spot* ‘a small area or extent of land’.

2.29 OE *todd - A fox. Pre-lit. Sc., MSc., Sc. tod. [Origin uncertain. Perh. a transferred sense of Old English *todd 'a bushy mass', on account of the animal's brush, although the sense 'fox' is attested earlier, and is only found in Scotland and Northumbria (OED2 s.v. *tod* n.¹). Alternatively, perh. derived from Old Irish *taid* 'thief' (see further Breeze 1994).]

00 (a) In combination with a word denoting a hole: **Todhole Knowe**, Dreghorn MLO (*Todhole Knowe* 1852; Harris: 604), *Thodholesid*, unlocated (*Thodholesid* 1214-49 DOST s.v. *tod* n.¹), *Toddeholes*, unlocated (*Toddeholes* c.1250 DOST s.v. *tod* n.¹), **Todholes**, Kirkconnel DMF (*Todholes* 1586 CBP; PNB: 234), *Todholles*, now **Todhill Knowe**, Colinton MLO (*Todholles* 1620 RMS, *Todh(o)illis* 18th cent. Ret.; PNML: 107), **Todholes** (NJ 3632; Hooker), **Todholes** (NJ 4961; Hooker), **Todholes** (NJ 7500; Hooker), **Todholes** (NO 6589; Hooker), *Todholerig*, unlocated (*Todholerig* 1165-82 DOST s.v. *tod* n.¹).

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

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

01 There are over two hundred names Hooker's *Gazetteer* which may contain the element *tod* 'fox'. A small sample of these names has been included above to show

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

02 Confusion with the surname *Tod* or *Todd* is inevitable in some of the examples cited above. However, it is also possible that some of the Scottish names show use of Old English *tod* in the sense ‘a bushy mass’, or a related sense, perhaps similar to the modern English regional sense ‘a pollard tree’. For example, Hooker records the name Todshawhill (NT 4512), which can perhaps be compared with the English name Todhurst in Sussex. The second element of the Scottish name is either Scots *shaw* or its Old English etymon *sceaga* ‘a small wood, copse’, and the second element of the Sussex name is Old English *hyrst*, which can mean ‘a copse’.³⁰

03 Old English *hol* or its later reflexes often appears in Scottish and English place-names in combination with animal names, where it denotes ‘a hole, a burrow’ (Smith I: 257, Hough 2000a: 82-3). The first element of the Scottish names Brockholes BWK (*Brokholl* 1415), Brocklehurst DMF (*Brokholhurst* 1662-5), Brocklerig DMF (*Brockholrig* 1662-5) is *brock* ‘bager’ (PNB: 234). It is possible that some of these names reflect an earlier Old English *brocc-hol* ‘a badger hole, a sett’, common in England (Smith I: 52). Williamson notes the use of Old Norse *refr*, which also means ‘fox’, in the Scottish name

Raffles, Mouswald DMF (*Refholes* 1215-45) and the lost East Yorkshire name *Refholeslac* (c.1210) (PNB: 234). Old English *fox-hol* 'a fox-hole, a fox's earth' is also found in English place-names including Foxhall SFK, Foxholes LNC, Foxholes YOE and Foxholt KNT (Smith I: 186).

04 Scottish names in which *tod* combines with Scottish Standard English *hole* or its earlier reflexes are very common, and in most cases probably denote 'a fox hole' or 'an area frequented by foxes'. This evidence suggests that the compound appellative *foxhole*, parallels of which have already been identified in Old and Middle English, is also found in Middle Scots. Many of the other names listed above also have a topographical element suffixed to *tod*, and these too are likely to denote places frequented by foxes.

2.30 OE *walc - Fulling, the dressing of cloth. MSc. walk, waulk, only in the compound walkmill 'mill where cloth was fulled'. [Cf. Middle English *walk-mill*, German *walkmühle*.]

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

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

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

02 The compound *walk-mill* 'mill where cloth is fulled' is first recorded in the OED in the mid fourteenth century, but the 1359 quotation shows only the place-name *Walkemilne*, found in a Latin context, and so this evidence does not strictly apply to walk-mill as a lexical item (OED2 s.v. *walk-mill* n.¹). The Scottish names given above are paralleled by uses of the same compound in English place names, as for example the lost name *Walkemulne* YOE (1241) (Smith II: 239). As in England, the earliest Scottish evidence for *walk-mill* in this sense is found in place-names. DOST cites the lost and unlocated name *Walkmyl* (1418), which appears to be the oldest name of its type so far identified in Scottish records (DOST s.v. *walkmyl(n n.)*).

2.31 OE *wincel - A nook, a corner; a sharp bend in a river or valley; a corner of land in the hills. Pre-lit. Sc. wincel. [Cognate with Old High German *winkil* 'corner'; cf. Middle English *fenkel* 'a corner, a bend' (Smith I: 169).]

00 (a) Winchburgh, Kirkliston WLO (*Wincelburgh* a.1189 Roy. Ed., *Wyncheburghe* 1377 RMS, 1539 SHS II. 4, *Wynchebrugh* 1541 Linl. Sh. C., *Wincheburch* 1434 ER, *Wincheburgh* 1438 ER *et passim* to 1636 Ret., *Winchburgh* 1438 ER *et passim* to 1698-9 HR; PNWL: 44), *Winchburgh Mains*, Kirkliston WLO (*lie manis de Wincheburgh* 1548 RMS, *lie Vinchbruch maines* 1622 LC, *Maines of Winchburgh* 1668 KS Kirk.; PNWL: 44), *Winchburgh Mill*, Kirkliston WLO (*molendinum de Wyncheburgh* 1506 RMS, *Vinchbruch Mylne* 1622 LC; PNWL: 44).

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

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

Notes

¹ Simon Taylor, personal correspondence.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

⁹ The word appears in *Foclóir béarla agus gaedhilge, an Irish-English Dictionary* as *Bullán, Bulláin*, pl. id., m., 'a round hollow in a stone, a bowl.'

¹⁰ I am grateful to Prof. C. Ó Dochartaigh of the Celtic Department at Glasgow University for this explanation.

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

¹² A variety of publications have dealt with aspects of this subject; cf. e.g. LPN: 33.

¹³ ‘Tobair Claish Mhartain’ is translated as ‘the well of Martin in the Dell’.

¹⁴ Ronald Black, Paper on *Scottish Fair Names*, given at the Annual Conference for the Society for Name Studies in Britain and Ireland, Glasgow 4th-7th April 1997.

¹⁵ As noted by Hough (2001b), OED2 does not add any other definitions for the word in later periods (OED2 s.v. *dey* n.¹).

¹⁶ In reference to Graystone Hill ROX, Williamson notes that the modern name is ‘more likely to be authentic’, as the form given by Blaeu apparently relates to a farm near Graystone Hill (PNB: 150).

¹⁷ Early forms taken from PNB: 131.

¹⁸ Early forms taken from PNB: 139.

¹⁹ Later spellings perhaps show confusion of the second element with Old Norse *ey* ‘island, land surrounded by marsh’ (PNB: 139).

²⁰ From his reference to Middle English *hunte* ‘a hunt’, it appears that Smith intends that the headword element **hunte* should be interpreted as an unattested Old English word, but the usual ‘OE’ is unfortunately missing from the text (Smith I: 269).

²¹ Early forms from PNB: 77.

²² Cameron does not mark the element as unattested (EPNS 29: 736).

²³ There is no entry for *milch* in DOST, and none of the pre-16th century evidence for *milch* in OED3 is quoted from a Scottish source (OED3 s.v. *milch* a.; cf. DOST s.v. *milk* n.).

²⁴ I am very grateful to the local informants, Mrs Lorna Cameron and Mr Enoch Currie.

²⁵ Mr Gordon Tiley allowed me to visit Privick Mill in March 2000, and I am very grateful to him for taking the time to show me around the property.

²⁶ The information provided about the charter is as follows: ‘Charter by ALAN, son of Walter, Steward of Scotland, to ADAM, son of Gilbert, of Torboltoun, etc. - [Ante 1177.]’ A footnote reads: ‘This Charter was confirmed by James, Steward of Scotland, great-grandson of Alan, *circa* 1290.’ I am very grateful to T. A. Hendry for alerting me to this reference.

²⁷ Simon Taylor, personal correspondence.

²⁸ This suggestion was made by Simon Taylor, at a Conference of the Scottish Place-Name Society, 1999.

²⁹ The same derivation is given by Darton (1994 s.v.) and Room (2003 s.v.).

³⁰ Old English *hyrst* can also mean ‘a hillock’, and so it is possible that the Scottish and English names do not have the same meaning.

Conclusion

3.00 Introduction

00 Many of the finer details of the methodology of this thesis have required revision since the project was undertaken in 1997. Initially I had hoped that, having built the corpus of Germanic place-name elements in southern Scotland, I would then be able to go through the entire list systematically. It was also originally envisaged that where an element was used in both Scotland and England, it would be possible for me to compare the usages in the two countries and provide a detailed account of my findings. However, what soon became apparent during the compilation of the corpus, my first major task, was that the volume of material was much too great for an analysis of this type to be practical within the allotted time. I spent the first year of my research building the corpus, and once this stage was completed it was agreed that I should restrict my detailed investigations to the two categories now covered in Parts One and Two. This allowed me to focus the study on a group of Scottish place-name elements which had received little attention before, and to examine the contribution of such names to the lexicon and onomasticon of Scotland in particular, and of Britain as a whole.

3.01 The nature of the material

00 The corpus contains over five hundred place-name elements, and in large part provides a distillation of the Germanic data found in Dixon (1937), Macdonald (1941) and Williamson (1942). It is hoped that this material will be a useful research tool, both for myself and for future researchers. This body of data has never been collected together before, and its collation in this work is intended to be of direct assistance to any scholar with an interest in the Germanic place-names of the British Isles. Although some of the raw material, the historical forms of the names, has been used by several studies including my own, its potential is by no means exhausted. One of the main benefits of collecting the early spellings for a large number of names is that once this task is complete, the data can then be re-interpreted by different scholars, and indeed by different generations of scholars, with a variety of investigative perspectives and techniques. The current theory governing the earliest English place-names in Scotland

(§0.03.09), which has many implications for the treatment of place-names containing generics employed during the period of Anglian settlement, was not known in 1942 when Williamson wrote her thesis on Scottish Border names. Although some of her interpretations therefore require re-examination in the light of this development, her groundbreaking work, which involved the collation and categorisation of thousands of historical name forms, still provides a starting-point for further research into the Germanic names in the Border counties.

01 Nevertheless, Williamson's thesis is not particularly easy to use as a reference tool. Unlike Dixon (1947) and Macdonald (1941), there is no alphabetical list of elements, presumably on the grounds that each section deals with a different generic. One might assume from this that by consulting her list of names ending in Old English *tūn*, for example, the reader would find a comprehensive list of all of the names discussed in her thesis which are thought to contain this habitative term. However, in practice this is not the case. The East Lothian name Branxton, for example, is included in her discussion of Branxholme ROX, in section twelve which covers the Old English element *helm* 'a helmet; a covering' (PNB: 55). Branxton ELO is not mentioned in section five, on the Old English element *tūn* 'dwelling, village, farm' (PNB: 17-38), and it would be very difficult for anyone to find the references to Branxton ELO, together with its earlier forms, unless they stumbled on it by accident.

02 It is therefore my intention that the appendices provided in the present work will facilitate future research by presenting the historical forms of hundreds of Scottish place-names in a compendium which is easy to interrogate. Where possible, cross-references are included in the appendices beside each name, so that all the identifiable Germanic components are clearly indicated. Appendix A draws together all of the Germanic place-names recorded before 1700 from Macdonald (1941), Williamson (1942) and Dixon (1947). Furthermore, their findings have been re-assessed in the light of the last fifty years of onomastic research. The result is a unique resource which provides an important contribution to both Scottish and British onomastic studies.

03 As mentioned in the Introduction, Scottish place-name evidence has often been thought to be fraught with difficulties on account of the lateness of much of the data. While it is certainly true that the majority of known evidence does not pre-date the

twelfth century, and that many names are not found in the written record before the Middle Scots period, this fact does not in itself detract from the usefulness of the material. In some ways, in fact, it makes the material more interesting, especially if the researcher is willing to engage with Middle Scots rather than focusing their pursuit entirely on evidence for Old English or Old Norse. One of the reasons why the lateness of the material has been frequently perceived as a problem may be that many researchers who have engaged with Scottish Germanic onomastic material in the past seemed rather reluctant to acknowledge the relevance of this data to the history of the Scots language. On engaging with the material of the corpus in detail, however, it quickly becomes apparent that Middle Scots names dominate the field.

3.02 Taxonomic problems relating to Scottish place-name studies

00 The main taxonomic issues raised by the theses of Dixon, Macdonald and Williamson, and in modern fields of Scottish and English place-name studies, have already been discussed (§0.00.03).¹ However, it was not until attempting to devise an alternative taxonomy that many of the problems began to crystallise. Watts (2002), categorises place-names on the premise that, generally speaking, the earliest historical form should be considered highly indicative of coinage date. While this in some ways simplifies the content of the data, it also provides a more logical and factually based assessment than the ‘traditional’ method. It is not axiomatic that the date of the first recorded spelling of a name should always be interpreted as a direct indicator of the date of coinage, but Watts’ method emphasises the importance of considering the material evidence in its known historical context. Theoretical frameworks can still be imposed, and since place-names can often provide insight into fossilised lexis, the researcher can still make a case that post-medieval evidence may reflect medieval coinage.

01 Given the restrictions of time necessary for the completion of the present work, this ‘new’ taxonomy has not been applied to the corpus itself, which is organised following the traditional methodology. In some ways this is of advantage, as it means that anyone already familiar with the traditional taxonomy of English place-name studies can easily interrogate the data, which is arranged very similarly to other reference works such as Smith (1956). However, I would have preferred to apply a new taxonomy to all of the material covered in this thesis, for the reasons already described.

02 Nevertheless, in Part One, the main discursive section of the thesis, I have endeavoured to introduce a system of taxonomy more akin to that of Watts (2002). The headwords under which the elements are grouped reflect the date of the oldest available evidence, and the periodisation is determined using the standard chronology by which Scots is currently assessed (CSD: xiii). This means that, for the non-Scandinavian names, in general, data which pre-dates 1100 has been interpreted as evidence for Old English, and data which falls between 1100 and 1375 has been interpreted as evidence for pre-literary Scots. Evidence which post-dates 1375 is interpreted as Middle Scots, and some reference is also made to modern Scots, which begins in the year 1700, although this material is usually only included as comparative evidence. As opposed to the traditional model, this system has allowed me to present the data in a way that reflects the written evidence more accurately, and in doing so has shown that while much Scottish material is later than that available for England, it is still a very valuable resource for early linguistic history.

3.03 **Scottish place-names and the onomasticon of the British Isles: A commentary on the findings of Part One “Place-name elements unrepresented in England”**

00 Part One is intended to focus on the contribution of Scottish place-names to the onomasticon of the British Isles, but the names discussed here also make many contributions to an understanding of the lexicon of Germanic languages spoken in Britain generally and Scotland specifically. It is therefore difficult to draw a line between material which is only of significance to the lexicon or the onomasticon.

01 Seventy-two pre-1700 Scottish place-name elements which are not represented in England are discussed in Part One. Of these, three are first recorded in the eleventh century, and fall within the Old English period in Scotland. Two of the Old English elements, *hōh* and *hægstald*, are also represented in England, but have been included partly on the grounds that the Scottish material, although significantly early, has not been discussed in the light of the last fifty years of research into English onomastics, and partly for their individual merits. Old English *hōh* ‘heel, spur of land’ produces reflexes in Middle Scots with a range of semantic applications, some of which are quite different

from those found in England. Old English *hægstald* 'warrior' is only attested in a handful of English place-names, and so the Scottish comparative material is of particular significance for the understanding of the uses of this element throughout the British Isles. The other Old English element is *musel* 'a mussel', which, while attested as a lexical item in the Old English literary corpus, does not appear to have been used to form place-names in England.

02 Twenty of the place-name elements discussed in Part One are first attested in the pre-literary Scots period (1100-1375) and it is possible that some of these represent names which were coined during the Old English period. All of these, by definition, pre-date the uses of their corresponding lexical forms, and a number of them have already been identified as such by DOST, including *cavelling*, *halk*, *lempet* and *stank* (DOST s.vv. *cavelling* vbl. n., *hawk* n., *lempet* n., *stank* n.¹). However, a substantial number of the other pre-literary Scots elements have not been commented on before as showing antedatings for their lexical equivalents. For example, *ewer* 'a ewer' in Ewerland MLO (*Ewerlande* 1336-7), antedates Scottish literary evidence by over eighty years, and English literary evidence by over a hundred years. Similarly, although the earliest spellings are slightly problematic, *howlet* 'an owl' in Howliston MLO (*Howelotestone* 1336-7) appears to show a form of the word which antedates its lexical use in English by over a hundred and fifty years, and in Scots by over two hundred years.

03 The remaining forty-nine elements are first recorded in the Middle Scots period (1375-1700), as are a clear majority of Scottish names listed in the appendices. Many of the Middle Scots place-names discussed in Part One provide less dramatic antedatings to lexical usage. For example, *moch* 'a moth', in the lost place-name *Mochhollie* MLO (1627), antedates literary evidence for the word *moch* by ten years. Similarly, *sanctuary*, which in Scotland probably signifies 'a sacred place in which fugitives were by law or custom immune from arrest' (§1.62), is found in the lost name *Sanctuary Crofts* WLO (*les Sanctuary-croftis* 1451), which pre-dates use of the word in the same sense by eighteen years (DOST s.v. *sanctuary* n.).

04 Many of the definitions of the elements in Part One have been revised in whole or in part, and in some cases such revisions have also suggested that the definitions of the words with which they are formally identical may also benefit from re-examination in the light of the onomastic evidence. New definitions have been suggested for several

elements including *bour*, found in Bowerhope SLK (§1.03) and *cappie*, in Capielaw MLO (§1.08), and new interpretations have been put forward for a number of place-names such as Kingscavil WLO (§1.11), the lost name Mochhollie MLO (§1.48), Motherwell LAN (§1.49), and Pilrig MLO (§1.54). Revised definitions have been suggested for *barmekin* (§1.02) and *brew-land* (§1.04) which have significant implications for the understanding of the equivalent lexical terms.

05 Comparison of Scottish onomastic evidence with lexical evidence has facilitated the identification of several compounds previously unknown in the place-names of Scotland. Pilmuir WLO and Pilmuir MLO have been reinterpreted in the light of contextual examples, and found to be onomastic examples of the Middle Scots term *pilmuir*, which denoted ‘a piece of common land enclosed by a fence and cultivated as arable ground (§1.54). Place-names have also been shown to contain the compound *liggatcheck* ‘side post of a (self-closing) gate which shuts off pasture from arable land’, also recorded in lexical use (§1.13).

06 The discussions of several elements in Part One have also raised questions about the accepted interpretation of a number of English place-names. A notable example is the Scottish element *cappie* ‘hollow-shaped’, found in the place-name Capielaw MLO, formerly explained by Dixon as ‘(the cottages on) the look-out hill’, from Old English **cape* and *hlāw* (§1.08). The investigation of this name casts doubt on the accepted interpretation of the English place-names Capton DEV, Capland SOM and Capenhurst CHE, and questions the identification of the unattested Old English element **cape* ‘look-out place’, suggested by Ekwall (§1.08). Research into the possibility that Hexpath BWK and the lost name *Hesterhoh* ROX may contain Old English *hægstald* ‘warrior’ has implications for the historical development of the English place-name Hexham DRH (§1.31). The reinterpretation of the Scottish name Motherwell LAN also has implications for the meaning of the lost Cheshire name *Modrelake*, previously thought to have the Old English word **modor* ‘mud, bog’ as its first element (§1.49).

3.04 Onomastic material and lexical evidence

00 As noted in the Introduction, studies of the place-names of Britain have advanced greatly during the twentieth century, particularly through the endeavours of the

English Place-Name Survey. There have also been many advances in the field of historical lexicography, notably the *Middle English Dictionary*, completed in 2001, and the *Dictionary of the Older Scottish Tongue*, completed in 2002. The completion of DOST is a significant landmark in the history of Scottish lexicography, and its volumes contain much onomastic material, the value of which has not been overlooked by the editors. The achievement of DOST was celebrated by the Scottish Medievalists at their annual conference in 2002, where its contribution to toponymy was treated in some detail by Simon Taylor in a paper on Scots in medieval boundary charters (Taylor 2002). Taylor drew attention to the many uses of Scottish place-name material for historical lexicography, and praised DOST as ‘an essential tool for the Scottish toponymist’ (Taylor 2002). The present work has borne out his assessment, and it is hoped that this thesis may also make its contribution to the study of Scots.

01 Since the work for this thesis was initiated, other lexicographical projects have begun, one being the Third Edition of the *Oxford English Dictionary* (OED3). The revised text for this dictionary is currently being published on-line in batches, and the first of these appeared in March 2000. At present, the new edition covers all entries from *M* to *necessity*, and includes many more references to onomastic material than the equivalent range in the Second Edition (further discussed in Scott *forthcoming*). For example, the revised entry for *madder* includes an etymological note which draws attention to the use of the word as a place-name element in several English counties (OED3 s.v. *madder* n.). The data is of particular significance because it provides evidence for the continued use of *madder* during the twelfth and fourteenth centuries, at which time the word is not well attested in literary sources (OED3 s.v. *madder* n.). The previous edition did not make any mention of this material. The Third Edition of the OED is now able to take account of the findings of the *English Place-Name Survey* and the *Middle English Dictionary*, which did not exist when the *New Dictionary of English* (NED) was originally compiled (1884-1921).

02 However, onomastic material has been incorporated where available, and the entries for *madder* in both the Second Edition and the Third Edition make reference to the Old Icelandic cognate *maðra*, found only in place-names (OED2 s.v. *madder* n., OED3 s.v. *madder* n.). This type of information is often of great significance for etymological research, as onomastic usage of a lexical item may be the only available evidence for that word. Where a place-name provides an otherwise unattested cognate

form of an English word, it can help to establish the position of that word within its Germanic or Indo-European context. Such material has received some attention both in large projects like the *Oxford English Dictionary* and in the work of individual scholars (e.g. Vennemann 1998). The revised text of the Third Edition of the *Oxford English Dictionary* incorporates further examples, including the addition of Old Icelandic *málmr* 'sand' from an early form of the Swedish place-name Malmö, recorded as *Málm-haugar*, lit. 'sand-mounds' (also *Malmöughe* in Old Swedish) to the etymology of *malm* (OED3 s.v. *malm* n.). This entry also includes a new reference to the place-name Maamy Soond 'sandy sound' in Fetlar, Shetland, which appears to show use of the Scandinavian element in a British context. It may be hoped that greater coverage of place-name evidence in major reference works may demonstrate the value and uses of such onomastic material to a wider audience.

03 Scottish place-names often provide the earliest evidence for the use of Scots lexis, particularly because the written record for Scots begins in the late fourteenth century. This investigation has uncovered many instances of valuable onomastic material in pre-literary Scottish records, some of which have received no previous comment. The *Dictionary of the Older Scottish Tongue* frequently makes use of place-names as early evidence for Scots lexis, but while the source documents are usually cited, the locations of the places, and the modern forms of the names are rarely mentioned. The *Scottish National Dictionary* also makes use of place-names, frequently referring to them in etymological text. Although dated, the names are not localized, and so the exact significance of the evidence in question is often very difficult to assess from the dictionary's account.

04 When dealing with such material, it is particularly unfortunate that there is currently no comprehensive resource for Scottish place-name data. Where possible, I have attempted to give further information about the locality in question using reference works such as Hooker's *Gazetteer*, or by matching the name with an entry already included in the corpus. I have also consulted the Scottish Place-Name Database, devised and constructed by Simon Taylor at the University of St. Andrews, with the technical assistance of Ed Dee at the University of Edinburgh. However, this resource rarely provided me with information which I had not already gathered from other sources, mainly because of the nature of the data which was used in the Scottish Place-Name Database Pilot Project. While the Database has the potential to develop into a major

national archive, with the capacity to store many categories of information including early spellings, geographical references and place-name etymologies, comprehensive and detailed material has not yet been incorporated for most of the country.² I very much hope that there will be an opportunity for the data presented in this thesis to be incorporated into the Scottish Place-Name Database, as the material would make a substantial contribution to the database's historical and geographical coverage of Scotland.

3.05 Scottish place-names and the lexicon of the British Isles: A commentary on the findings of Part Two "Scottish place-name elements rarely attested or unattested in the literary corpus".

00 Most of the elements in this section are Old English, and have already been identified from the corpus of English place-names. In such cases, the Scottish material supplements the data available from the English Place-Name Survey, and adds to the knowledge of the uses and distribution of the elements. However, three of the elements, **breist-mill*, **bullion* and **day-land*, provide evidence for Middle Scots words which are otherwise unattested. Although the compound **dey-land* has already been identified using English place-name evidence, it seemed more appropriate to acknowledge that the Scottish equivalent element, while supporting the evidence for the medieval lexical compound in the British Isles, also argues for the existence of a Middle Scots compound **day-land*.

01 Two of the thirty-one discussions in Part Two conclude that the element in question is unlikely to be represented in Scotland. There is quite compelling evidence against the inclusion of Old English **anger* 'grassland' (§2.01) and Old English **hunte* 'a hunt; a hunting district' (§2.18) in the corpus of Germanic place-name elements. Furthermore, there is some doubt over the traditional interpretation of Shotts LAN as containing Old English **scēot* 'a steep slope' (§2.25). Of the remaining twenty-eight elements, one is recorded in the late Old English period, sixteen are first recorded in the pre-literary Scots period, and eleven are recorded in the Middle Scots period.

02 The large proportion of elements which are found before 1375 again testifies that Scottish place-names contain a wealth of material unattested in Scottish literary

sources. However, those which are only found from the Middle Scots period, while still of interest in relation to Middle Scots lexis, provide little support for the existence of their Old English equivalents in Scottish place-names. Eight elements, namely Old English **dubb* ‘a pool’, **dufe* ‘a dove’, **falca* ‘a falcon’, **grand* ‘gravel’, **scor(a)* ‘the shore of the sea or a lake, a river-bank, a precipitous slope’, **snæp* ‘a boggy piece of land’, **walc* ‘fulling, the dressing of cloth’ and Old Norse **raun* ‘a rowan-tree, a mountain ash’, may be attested in Scotland, but each is only recorded in names which date from the Middle Scots period. In such cases it is difficult to assess whether these elements represent older coinages, or reflect use of Scots reflexes of the Old English and Old Norse words. This material therefore has a more direct contribution to make to the understanding of the Scots lexicon and onomasticon than to the history of Old English and Old Norse in Scotland.

03 The older material covered in Part Two, however, adds much to the discussion of early Germanic lexis in the British Isles. Many Scottish place-names are not found in the historical record before 1100, and so it can be argued that pre-literary Scots material often provides the oldest extant evidence for names which were coined before the beginning of the Scots period. This section contains such pre-literary evidence for the Old English elements *bēmere* ‘bittern’, **bōðl-tūn* ‘house-enclosure, house-farm’, **brūn* ‘a brown animal, a pig’, **crōc* ‘a curved or crooked piece of ground’, **græg* ‘a grey animal, a wolf’, **grēoten* ‘gravelly’, **hlȳde* ‘a noisy stream’, **huntere* ‘a hunter’, **læc(c)* ‘stream, bog’, **melce* ‘yielding milk’, **peru* ‘a pear-tree’, **rydding* ‘a clearing’, **spot* ‘a small piece’, **todd* ‘a fox’, **wincel* ‘a nook, a corner; a sharp bend in a river or valley; a corner of land in the hills’, and for either Old English **fogga* or Old Norse **fogg(i)* ‘grass left standing during the winter’.

3.06 Closing remarks

00 This study set out to consider the contribution of Scottish place-names to the Germanic lexicon and onomasticon, and to draw together a body of data which would facilitate this research, and the research of future scholars. The corpus of data contained in the appendices draws on evidence from seven Scottish counties, West Lothian, Midlothian, Dumfriesshire, Berwickshire, Roxburgh, Selkirk and Peebles, presented in

an alphabetical sequence arranged by place-name element. No other such resource currently exists for the place-names of Scotland.

01 Besides the conclusions which have been reached as a result of the assessment of individual elements, further conclusions can be drawn from an examination of groups of names with shared features. Such groups allow the identification of areas of Scottish onomastics which, it is hoped, will be the subject of subsequent investigations. For example, the evidence for Middle Scots *brew-land* (§1.04), *chymmys-land* (§1.14) and **day-land* (§2.08) suggests that the generic *-land* was often used to signify lands within an estate which were used for a specific purpose. The evidence of *ewer* and *howlet*, together with other elements of French origin such as *corbie* ‘a crow’ (§1.16), also suggests that there may be a significant body of material, perhaps mainly represented in place-names, which was borrowed directly into Scots from French, and not via Middle English. In view of the known Anglo-Norman settlement and influence in Scotland, this is not implausible. All of these terms are found in Scottish place-names earlier than in any other British lexical or onomastic contexts, and further investigation may add greater support to this hypothesis.

02 As this study shows, the material contained in the place-names of Scotland is an invaluable resource for any investigation into the historical lexis of the British Isles. Scottish place-names are also an important resource for onomasticians, and as their study evolves, it is likely to have a significant impact on the understanding of the Germanic onomasticon of England. The present work demonstrates that comparative material from other parts of Britain and Europe is often very useful when conducting an analysis of Scottish onomastic material, and the reverse is also true. This thesis is the first study to focus attention on qualifying elements rather than generics, and the first to collate the historical evidence for over five hundred Scottish place-name elements. Ideally it will not be the last, as other scholars may build on the current work. The Germanic toponymicon of southern Scotland, as presented and discussed here, may then take its place amongst the national resources for Scottish onomastics and historical lexicography.

Notes

¹ These and related issues are also discussed in Scott 2003: 24-25, and Scott *forthcoming*.

² Further references and updated notes on the present state of the project appear at:
<http://www.st-andrews.ac.uk/institutes/sassi/spns/spndata.htm#update01>).

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

Margaret Rachael Scott

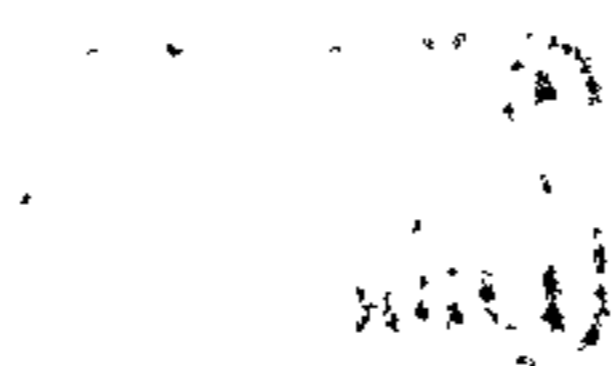
Submitted for the degree of PhD

University of Glasgow
Faculty of Arts
Department of English Language

September 2003

Volume Two

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Appendix A: The Germanic Toponymicon of Southern Scotland

A.1 **abbod** - OE ‘abbot’.

00 *Abbot(s)lands*, Cramond MLO (v. **land**) (once connected with the monks of Dunkeld) (*Abbotlandis* 1505, 1510-11 SHS II.10; PNML: 162), *Abbotsmeadow*, Edinburgh MLO (v. **mæd**) (*Abbotis-medow in the park of Halyrudehous* 1544 RSS; PNML: 129), *Abbotsmeadow*, Cranston MLO (v. **mæd**) (*Abbotismedue* c.1160 Bann. Cl. 82; PNML: 167).

A.2 **āc** - OE ‘oak tree’, ON **eik**, MSc., Sc. **aik**, **ake**, **eak**, etc.

00 **Aikrig**, Moffat DMF (v. **hrycg**) (*Aikrig* 1662 RMS; PNB: 247), **Oakwood**, Selkirk SLK (v. **wudu**) (*Aikwod* 1567-8 RMS, *Aickwood* 1662-5 Blaeu; PNB: 88), **Oakendean**, Melrose ROX (v. **denu**) (*Akedene* 1204 Bann. Cl. 56; PNB: 99).

A.3 **ācen** - OE ‘growing with oaks’, MSc., Sc. **aiken**.

00 **Aikendean**, Carrington MLO (v. **denu**) (a large oak wood can still be found nearby) (*Eck(i)eden* 1612 RMS, *Eckendean* 1710 KSR, *Oakendean* 1773 Arm.; PNML: 118).

A.4 **ald** - OE (Anglian) ‘old’, ME **alde**, MSc. **auld**.

00 **Auldgirth**, Closeburn DMF (v. **garðr**) (*Algarth* 1531 RMS, *Auldgarth* 1536-7 RMS, *Aldgirth* 1662-5 Blaeu; PNB: 289), **Atton Burn**, Coldingham BWK (v. **tūn**, **burna**) (*Altounburne* 1596 CBP; PNB: 27), **Attonburn**, Hownam ROX (v. **tūn**, **burna**) (*Aldetuneburne* 1200-2 [c.1320] Bann. Cl. 82, *Altonburn* 1354

HMC (Rxb), *Aldtonburne* 1357-8 HMC (Rxb); PNB: 18), **Old Liston**, Kirkliston MLO (v. *Lissa) (*A(u)ldlystoun* 1447 Dund. A, 1584 Roy Dund., *A(u)ldlisto(u)n(e)* 1530-1, 1553 *et freq.* to 1596-7 Dund. B, 1534 *et freq.* to 1622 LC, 1539 SHS II. 4, 1539-40, 1542 *et freq.* to 1586 Temp., 1549, 1558-9 *et freq.* to 1619 Cat. Tor., 1560, 1577-8, 1596-7 Dund. A, 1569, 1590 RPC, 1570 Bann. Cl. 42, 1593-4, 1599 SRS I., 1594-5 Reg. Ho. Ch., 1631, 1640, 1642, 1649, 1662 RMS, 1637, 1640 Ret., 1663, 1664 KSR, 1668 SHS I. 36, *A(u)ld Listo(u)ne* 1530-1, 1536 *et freq.* to 1613 Dund. B, 1586, 1589 Bann. Cl. 42, 1606, 1607, 1608 RMS, *Aulde Lystoun* 1537 SRS 52, *Auld-Listoun* 1541-2, 1543 *et freq.* to 1587 RMS, *Aldlisto(u)n(e)* 1540, 1543, 1549 SHS II. 4, 1543 Dund. A, 1680, 1683, 1684 KSR, *Ald Liston* 1678, 1685 KSR, *Auldliesto(u)n(e)* 1543 Dund. A, 1662 RMS, *Auldlietane* 1662 RMS, *Auldlestoun* 1577-8 Cat. Tor., *Old Listo(u)n(e)* 1663, 1664 RMS, 1667, 1686 Ret., 1692 KSR, *Aullistoun* 1687 Ret., *Oldliston* 1773 Arm.; PNML: 214).

A.5 **alor** - OE 'alder', ON *elri*, Sc. *eller*.

00 **Eller Burn** BWK, **Ellers Burn** ARG (SSH: 27), **Allerbeck**, Kirkpatrick-Fleming DMF (v. *bekkr*) (PNB: 309).

A.6 **āte** - OE (rare) 'oats'. [Cf. Middle English *āte*, *ōte* (Smith I: 13).]

00 **Oatslie**, Lasswade MLO (v. *lēah*) (*Otisleelee* 1527 RMS (prob. with reduplication of the terminal element), *Otisleelee* 1542, 1574, 1583, 1610 RMS, *Oatslee* 1773 Arm., *Oatsley* 1782 Sas.; PNML: 227).

A.7 **æcer** - OE, 'plot or strip of cultivated land', also 'acre, specific measure of ploughland', originally the unit a yoke of oxen could plough in a day (VEPN1: 26), ON *akr*, 'a plot of arable land' (Smith), MSc., Sc. *acre*, *aiker*, *akir*, etc.

00 **Beatman's Acre**, Fala & Soutra MLO (v. *æcer*) (*Beedsman's Acres* - Hunter p. 40; PNML: 191), **Bog Acre**, Bo'ness and Carriden WLO (v. *bog*) (PNWL: 34), **Craig Acres**, Little Kettlestoun, Linlithgow WLO (Sc. *craig* 'hill') (*Craig-*

Aikeris 1605 Ret., *lie Craigaikers* 1615 Prot. R. K.; PNWL: 60), *Curate's Acre*, Linlithgow WLO (v. *curat*) (PNWL: 115), *Goldenacres*, Cramond MLO (v. *golden*) (PNML), *Halfacres*, Dalkeith MLO (*Halfaikers* 1669 LC; PNML: 184), *Hardacres*, Eccles BWK (v. *harðr*) (PNB), *Hole Acre*, Linlithgow WLO (v. *hol(h)*) (PNWL: 117), *Jopp's Acre*, perhaps the same as the field name Jock's Acre, Dalkeith MLO (*Joppisaker* 1451-2 RMS; PNML: 184), *Kings Acres*, Linlithgow WLO (v. *cyning*) (PNWL: 68), *Lady's Acre*, Linlithgow WLO (v. *lady*) (PNWL: 117), *Lampacre*, Corstorphine MLO (v. *lamp*) (*lie Lamp-aiker* 1642 RMS, *the Lamp-Aiker* 1839 NSA; PNML), *Mill Acre*, Bo'ness and Carriden WLO (v. *myln*) (PNWL: 37), *Muiracre*, Kirkliston MLO (v. *mōr*) (*lie Mure-aiker* 1590-1 RMS; PNML: 216), *Peat Acre*, Linlithgow WLO (v. *pete*) (PNWL: 120), *Serjeant's Acre*, Uphall WLO (v. *sergeant*) (PNWL: 72), *Thomas Acre*, Inveresk MLO (*Aiker called Thomas aiker* 1627 Mait. Cl. 34; PNML: 212), *Wheatacre(s)*, Torphichen WLO (v. *wēt*) (PNWL: 98), *Nether Wheatacre(s)*, Torphichen WLO (v. *neðri, wēt*) (PNWL: 99), *Over Wheatacre(s)*, Torphichen WLO (v. *ufer(r)a, wēt*) (PNWL: 99), *Wester Wheatacre(s)*, Torphichen WLO (v. *west, wēt*) (PNWL: 99), *Vicar's Acre*, Abercorn WLO (*Viccairs aiker* 1642 Ret.; PNWL: 14).

A.8 *æcern* - OE 'acorn', perhaps also 'beech-nut, chestnut'.

00 *Ackornehauchburne*, Newbattle, MLO (perhaps surviving in Ochre Burn (v. *h(e)alh, burn*) (*Ackornehauchburne* 1583 LC, *le accornhalch* (undated) Bann. Cl. 89; PNML: 256).

A.9 *æppel* - OE (Anglian) 'apple, fruit in general'.

00 *Applegarth* DMF (v. *garðr*) (*Apilgirth* 1505 RMS, *Apilgairth* 1513 RSS, *Apilgyrth* 1543 HMC (Drml), *Aplegarthe* 1586 CBP; PNB: 289).

A.10 *æppel-trēow* - OE 'an apple tree'

- 00 **Appiltretwayt**, in Carruthers, Middlebie DMF (v. þveit) (*Appiltretwayt* 1317 RMS, *Appultrethwate* 1411 HMC (Drml); PNB).
- A.11 **æsc** - OE (Angl) ‘ash-tree’
- 00 **Ashkirk** SLK (v. cirice) (*Ascheschyr* c. 1124 [12th] Glas., *Hassechirke* 1165-1214 Bann. Cl. 56, *Askirk(e)* 1214-49 Bann. Cl. 56, 1335-6 CDS; PNB), **Ashtrees**, Southdean ROX (v. trēow; PNB).
- A.12 **æscen** - OE adj. ‘ash, ashen, made of ash; amidst or growing with ash-trees’, Sc. **eschy**
- 00 **Ashiesteel**, Caddon SLK (v. stīgol) (*Eschesteile* 1455 ER, *Echestele* 1479 ER, *Eschstele* 1487 ER, *Esshystill* 1662-5 Blaeu; PNB).
- A.13 ***anger** - ?? (see 2.01)
- A.14 **bailie** - MSc. A town magistrate next in rank to the provost. (§1.01)
- 00 **Baillielands**, Linlithgow WLO: (*The*) *Baillieland(i)s* 1552 SRS 52 *et passim* to 1664 Ret., *lie Bailyelandis* 1568 RMS, *Ballielandis* 1586 RMS, *Baillislands* 1699 Ret. (PNWL: 112).
- A.15 **balca** - OE, ON ‘ridge, bank’, MSc. **bauk**, **balk**, etc. ‘unploughed ridge’.
- 00 **The Common Bau(l)k**, Cramond MLO (*lie Commone-bauk* 1579 RMS; PNML), **Whitebaulks**, Linlithgow WLO (v. hwīt) (*Quhitbawkis* 1531 SRS 52, *Quhitbaukis* 1541 Linl. Sh. C., *Quhitbalkis* 1552 SRS 57 *et passim* to 1586 Temp., *Quhitbakkis* 1577 SRS 52, *Quhytbakis* 1564 SRS 57 *et passim* to 1607 Ret., *Quhytbakkis* 1569 SRS 52, *Quhytbaikis* 1591 SRS 1, *Quhitebakis* 1583

RMS, *Quhitebaukis* 1583 RMS, *Whytbalkis* 1656 Ret., *Whytbalks* 1656 Ret. et passim to 1696 LC, *Whytebalks* 1696 Ret., *Whitebalks* 1696 LC; PNWL: 65).

A.16 ME **banke** - Bank or slope of a hill or ridge. MSc., Sc. **bank**. [< ODan *bank*.]

00 **Banks**, Inveresk MLO (*Banks* 1653 RMS; PNML: 209), **Bankend**, Caerlaverock DMF (v. **ende**) (*Bankend* 1570 CSP, *Bunken* 1662-5 Blaeu; PNB), **Bankhead**, Dalmeny WLO (v. **hēafod**) (*(The) Bankheid* 1565 SRS 52, *Bankeheade* 1692 KS Dal.; PNWL: 9), **Bank Head**, West Calder MLO (v. **hēafod**) (*Bankheid* 1653 KSR, *Bankhead* 1770 RMS; PNML: 304), **Banksbarns**, Abercorn WLO (v. **ber-ærn**) (*Banksbarns* 1691 et passim KS Ab.; PNWL: 20), **Brewhousebank**, Newbattle MLO (v. **brewhous**) (PNML: 257), **Burnbank**, Uphall WLO (v. **burna**) (PNWL: 73), **Dowbank**, Abercorn WLO (v. ***dūfe**) (*Dowbank* 1640 Ret.; PNWL: 21), **Gibb's Bank**, Bo'ness and Carriden WLO (*Gibbis Bank* 1593/4 RMS; PNWL: 33), **Greenbank**, Edinburgh MLO (v. **plewland, grēne**) (PNML), **Loane to the Stobisbank**, Cockpen MLO (v. **stubb, lane**) (PNML: 145), **Millbank**, Cramond MLO (v. **myln**) (PNML), **North Bank**, Abercorn WLO (v. **norð**) (*North Bank* 1540 RMS et passim to 1601 Ret.; PNWL: 20), **Northbank**, Bo'ness and Carriden WLO (v. **norð**) (*Northbancke* 1667 Dund. B, *Northbank* 1669 Reg. Bor. et passim to 1695 Bonds Bor.; PNWL: 37), **Roughbank**, Currie MLO (probably between Kinleith and Ratho) (v. **rūh**) (*Rouchbank* 1590 RPC; PNML: 180), **South Bank**, Abercorn WLO (v. **sūð**) (*South Bank* 1540 RMS et passim to 1601 Ret.; PNWL: 20), **Scrogbank Rig**, Caddon SLK (v. **scrogge**) (PNB), **Thornybank**, Torphichen WLO (v. **þorn**) (PNWL: 105), **Whitehaughbank**, Newbattle MLO (v. **h(e)alh, hwīt**) (*Quhythauchbank* 1584 LC; PNML: 259).

A.17 **barmkin** - MSc. Battlement; battlemented wall. (§1.02)

00 **Barmekin Hill** (and Barmekin Wood NJ 7207, also Barmekin Cottage NJ 7308; Hooker), **Bairnkine**, Southdean ROX (*Barmkyn* 1662-5 Blaeu; PNB: 188).

- A.18 **barras** - OFr., 'a barrier, esp. one in front of a fortress, the jousting lists', ME **barras, barres**, Sc. **barrace, barrase, barres**.
- 00 **Barrasgate**, Cummertrees DMF (v. **geat**) (*Barresyett* 1545 HMC (Jhn); PNB).
- A.19 **bastle, bastailze** - M.Sc. 'bastille, fortified tower; siege-tower' < OFr **bastle** 'castle tower'; **bastile** 'workhouse' (EDD); also recorded in English names.
- 00 **Bastle**, Foulden BWK (*Foulenbastell* 1614 HMC (Home), *Foulden Bastell* 1615 HMC (Home), *Bastell* 1662-5 Blaeu; PNB), **Bastleridge**, Ayton BWK (v. **hrycg**) (*Bastell rigge* 1542 Ham. Inv., *Bastelrig* 1596 LC, *Bastalrig* 1663 RMS; PNB), **Kelloe Bastle**, Edrom BWK (*Bastell* 1662-5 Blaeu; PNB).
- A.20 **baxter** - MSc. 'a baker'.
- 00 **Baxterland**, Edinburgh MLO (v. **land**) (app. once held by 'the Baker of William the Lion'; PNML) (*Baxtarland de Inverleith* 1527 RMS, *Baxstarland de Inverleith* 1542 RMS; PNML), **Baxters' Land**, Linlithgow WLO (app. denoting land held by the Guild of Baxters; PNWL: 112) (v. **land**) (*The Baxters Land* 1696 Cess; PNWL: 112).
- A.21 **bæc** - OE 'something resembling a back, a ridge', ME **bakke**.
- 00 **Back Riggs**, Linlithgow WLO (v. **hrycg**) (*Lie Bakriggis* 1586 RMS, *Bakriggs* 1635 Ret.; PNWL: 112), **Dumback**, Whitburn WLO (v. **dammr**) (PNWL: 110).
- A.22 OE **bēan** - A bean; app. denoting both 'broad bean' and 'horse bean'.
- 00 **Benrig**, St. Boswells ROX (v. **hrycg**) (*Beene Rig* c. 1400 [c.1500] Wyntoun W.; PNB).
- A.23 OE **bed-mann** - One who prays; cleric. MSc. **beidman**.

- 00 *Beadsman's Croft*, Edinburgh MLO (v. **croft**) (*Beidmannis Croft of Sanctleonardis Gait* 1578 Bann. Cl. 70, perhaps *le Hermitis-croft in territorio S. Leonardi* 1493 RMS; PNML), *Beatman's Acre*, Fala & Soutra MLO (v. **æcer**) (*Beedsman's Acres*; PNML: 191).
- A.24 ON **bekkr** - A small stream, a burn. [Cf. ME *beck*.]
- 00 **Beck Burn** KCB, **Fopperbeck Burn** LAN, **Glenzier Burn** DMF→CMB, **Kings Beck** LAN, **Mere Beck** DMF, **Muckle Hind Becks** ROX, **Trout Beck** DMF, **Water Beck** DMF (SSH), *Bochardbech* (surname *Bochard*) (*Bochardbech* 1306-29 HMC (Drml); PNB), **Allerbeck**, Kirkpatrick-Fleming DMF (v. **alor**) (*Elrebec* c. 1218 HMC (Drml), *Ellirbeck* 1517 RMS, *Ellerbeck* 1662-5 Blaeu, *Allerbeck* 1637 LC; PNB), *Bekhouse*, Dumfries DMF (v. **hūs**) (*Bekhouse* 1484 RMS; PNB), **Beckton**, Dryfesdale DMF (v. **tūn**) (*Bektoun* 1484 RMS, 1498 RMS; PNB), *Blakebec*, nr. Howthat DMF (v. **blæc**) (*Blakebec* c. 1218 HMC (Drml); PNB), *Castelbec* [site unknown] (v. **castel(l)**) (*Castelbec* 1275-1306 HMC (Drml); PNB), *Gillemartinebech* [site unknown] (v. **Gillamartain**) (PNB), *Heckbeckhill*, Abercorn WLO (v. **hæc(c)**, **hyll**) (PNWL: 22), *Winterseugh*, Cummertrees DMF (v. **winter**, **skógr**) (PNB).
- A.25 **belle** - OE 'a bell; bell-shaped (hill)'.
- 00 **Belchester**, Eccles BWK (v. **ceaster**) (*Belchester* c. 1269 HMC (Home), 1533 RMS; PNB), *Bellstone*, Whitburn WLO (v. **stān**) (*Bel(l)ston* 1698 KS Liv., *Bellstone* 1699 KS Liv.; PNWL: 109), **Bellridden**, Ruthwell DMF (v. ***rydding**) (PNB).
- A.26 ***bēmere** - OE 'a bittern' (§2.02).

- 00 **Bemersyde**, Merton BWK (v. *sīde*) (*Bemersyd* c. 1220 [16th] Bann. Cl. 83, 1326 Bann. Cl. 56, *Bemerside* 1406-36 Bann. Cl. 56, *Bymersyd(e)* 1425 [16th] Bann. Cl. 83, 1662-5 Blaeu, *Bemyrsyde* 1502 HMC (Wed); PNB: 144).
- A.27 OE *bēo* - A bee. MSc. *be*, *bee*.
- 00 **Beecraigs**, Linlithgow WLO (Sc. *craig* 'hill' < Gael. *creag*) (*Becraggis* 1568 SRS 52, *Bee-craigs* 1699 KS Linl.; PNWL: 66).
- A.28 OE *beonet* - Coarse wild grass, bent grass.
- 00 **Bents**, West Calder MLO (*(The) Bent(i)(s)* 1586 Proc. Bar. Court 1619 RPC, 17th Cent. Ret., 1740 RMS, 1786 Sasines (1621); PNML: 300).
- A.29 OE *bere-tūn* - Barley enclosure, barley farm.
- 00 **Liberton** (parish), MLO (v. *hlið*) (*Libertune* c. 1128, 1166-1214 Bann. Cl. 70; PNML: 232).
- A.30 OE *bere-wīc* - Barley farm; a grange or an outlying part of an estate.
- 00 **Berrick**, surviving in the field-names of Easter Berrick and Wester Berrick, Linlithgow WLO (*le Berrick* 1512/3 RMS; PNWL: 66), **Berwick** ABD ('almost certainly an imported name'; SPN: 101) (earlier *Berrek*, no date; SPN: 101), **North Berwick** ELO (v. *norð*) (*Berewic* 1165-72, *Norh' berwic* 1160-85, *Northberewich* 1215-26, *North Berrick* 1690; SPN: 101), **Berewiches Strem** BWK (v. *strēam*) (PNB).
- A.31 OE *ber-ærn* - Barn, storehouse for barley and other grain. [Cf. OE *beren* 'of barley, growing with barley' and the personal names, Old English *Beorna* and Old Norse *Bjarni*, with which it may be confused (VEPN1: 86).]

00 *Barns*, Linlithgow WLO (*Bernys* 1315 Reg. Ho. Ch. *et passim* to 1378 Bann. Cl. 94, (*lee, le*) *Bernis* 1306-29 (17th) RMS *et passim* to 1540 RMS, (*le*) *Bernes* 1306-29 (17th) RMS, 1335-6 CDS, *Barnis* 1581 RMS, *Bairnis* 1583 RPC, *Barnes* 1638 RMS; PNWL: 56), **Barnhill**, Currie MLO (v. *hyll*) (*Barn(e)hill(is)* 1590, 1591 RPC) (PNML: 179), **Barnhills**, Ancrum ROX (v. *hyll*) (*Bernehillis* 1590 RPC; PNB), **Barnton**, Cramond MLO (v. *tūn*) (*Berntoun* 1390-1406, 1477 *et freq* to 1601 RMS, 1477 Bann. Cl. 105, 1507 Treas. Acc., *Berntona* 1478 AC, *Berntone* 1505 SHS II.10, *Berneto(u)n(e)* 1390-1406, 1452, 1453, 1460, 1601 RMS, 1480 AC, *Barntoun(e)* 1390-1406, 1597 *et freq* to 1630 RMS, 1681, 1689, 1690 SHS I.16, *Burnetoun* 1450 RMS, *Barnetoun(e)* 1493 *et freq* to 1643 RMS, 1493 Bann. Cl. 70, 1494 Bann. Cl. 105, *Bertoun(e)* 1478, 1494 Bann. Cl. 105; PNML), **Nether Barnton**, Cramond MLO (v. *neðri, tūn*) (*Nethir-Berntoun* 1506 Treas. Acc., 1512, 1513 RSS, 1533 RMS, *Nethir-Barn(e)toun* 1572, 1619 RMS, *Nederberntoun* 1510-11 SHS II.10, *N(e)ather Barn(e)toun* 1607, 1622, 1654 RMS, *Nether-barntoun* 1662 RMS; PNML), **Over Barnton**, Cramond MLO (v. *ufer(r)a, tūn*) (*Ovirberntone* 1505 SHS II.10, *Ovir-Berntoun* 1511, 1512 *et freq* to 1547 RSS, *Ovirberntown* 1510-11 SHS II.10, *Ovir Bertoun* 1529, 1538, 1542, 1549 RMS, *Ovir Barn(e)toun(e)* 1558, 1577, 1609 RMS, *Over Berntoun* 1507 *et freq* to 1628 RMS, 1526 RSS, 1538 LC, *Over Barn(e)toun(e)* 1592, 1597 *et freq* to 1665 RMS; PNML), **Barons Hill**, Linlithgow WLO (v. *hyll*) (*Bernishill* 1542 RMS *et passim* to 1677 Ret., *Berinshill* 1560 SRS 57, *Barinshill* 1562 SRS 57, *Barnishill* 1578 Ret. *et passim* to 1586 RMS, *Barnshill* 1634 RMS, *Barneshill* 1664 Ret. ; PNWL: 55), **Banksbarns**, Abercorn WLO (v. *banke*) (PNWL: 20), **Carrington Barns**, Carrington MLO (v. *tūn, Cēnhere*) (*Keringtoun-barnis* 1612 RMS, *Barnes of Caringtoun* 1665 RMS, (*the*) *Barns* 1698, 1709, 1710 KSR, 1773 Arm.; PNML), **Old Liston Mains or Hallbarns**, Inveresk MLO (v. *h(e)all, demeyne*) (*Halbarnis* 1582 RPC, 1596, 1619 RMS, *lie Manis de Listoun* 1596 RMS, *Halburn(e)s* 1630, 1640, 1642 RMS, 1663, 1664, 1667 KSR, *Barns* 1773 Arm.; PNML: 214), **Hallbarns**, Abercorn WLO (v. *h(e)all*) (PNWL: 22), **Hallbarns Moor**, Abercorn WLO (v. *h(e)all, mōr*) (PNWL: 22), **Sowtra barnis**, now Woodcote Park, Fala & Soutra MLO (*lie Barnis de Soltre* 1462 SBR 7, 1462 Bann. Cl. 109, *Soltray Bernis* 1557 Bann. Cl. 109, *Sovtray Barnis* 1587 RPC, *Sowtra barnis* 1627 Mait. Cl. 34; PNML).

- A.32 **berg** - OE 'hill, mountain', ON **bjarg** 'precipice, rock'.
- 00 **Deanberry Hole**, Cockburnspath BWK (v. **denu**) (*Denberryholt* 1662-5 Blaeu; PNB: 159), **Gorrenberry**, Castleton ROX (*Gorrunber(r)y* 1518 ALC, 1569 RPC, *Goranberry* 1662-5 Blaeu; PNB: 159), **Loweberry**, Holywood DMF (perh. Cumbric *luch* 'lake') (*Lubberie* 1637 Reg. Dmf.; PNB: 159), **Wee Queensberry**, Closeburn DMF (v. **cwēn**) (*Quenysbery* c. 1485 Wallace; PNB: 159).
- A.33 **bigging** - MSc. 'building, outbuilding, outhouse'. Commonly in the compound appellative **newbigging**; cf. ME **bigging** and **newbigging**.
- 00 **Newbigging**, Lauder BWK (v. **nīwe**) (*Newbigging* 1533 RMS; PNB), **Newbigging**, Inveresk MLO (v. **nīwe**) (*Neubiging* 1569 LC, *Neubigging* 1687 LC, *Newbigging* 1581 *et freq.* to 1653 RMS, 1609, 1631 LC, *Newbiging* 1593, 1609 LC; PNML: 207), *Newbigging* MLO (v. **nīwe**) (PNML), *Newbigging* MLO *now the Grassmarket* (v. **nīwe**) (*le Newbyggyn* 1392 Bann. Cl. 105, *le Newbegyng* 1429 Bann. Cl. 105; PNML), **Newbigging**, Lasswade MLO (v. **nīwe**) (*Newbigging* 1773 Arm.; PNML), *Newbigging*, Penicuik MLO (v. **nīwe**) (*Newbig(g)ing(is)* 1507, 1595-6, 1609, 1613, 1647 RMS, 1646 Sasines, 1675 KSR; PNML: 270), **Newbigging Birks & Newbigging Bush**, Oxnam ROX (v. **nīwe**) (*Neubiggyn* 1315 RMS, *Newbigging, Buss, the Birkis* 1571 RPC; PNB), **Newbigging**, Dalmeny WLO (v. **nīwe**) (PNWL: 11), **Newbigging**, Uphall WLO (v. **nīwe**) (PNWL: 74).
- A.34 OE **birce** - A birch tree.
- 00 **Birkwood Burn** (v. **wudu**) LAN, **Birk Burn** AYR, DMF, **Birks Burn** ABD (SSH).

A.35 **bircen** - OE 'growing with birch-trees'

00 **Birken Burn** STL (SSH:), **Birkenhead**, Bathgate WLO (v. **hēafod**)
(*Birkenhead* 1665 RMS, *Birkinhead* 1672 Ret.; PNWL: 85), **Birkenshaw**,
Torphichen WLO (v. **sceaga**) (*Birkinschaw* 1540/1 RMS *et passim* to 1591
HMC, *Birkinshaw* 1667 Dund. B, *Brekenschaw* 1541 Linl. Sh. C., 1563 RMS,
Birkenschaw 1565 SRS 52, *Birkenshaw* 1571 Gill. Ch., 1694 KS Tor.; PNWL:
90), **Birkynshawe of Ester Glencroske**, Glencorse MLO (v. **sceaga**)
(*Birkynshawe* 1336-7 CDS; PNML: 193), **Birkenside**, Legerwood BWK (v.
sīde) (*Birchinside* 1153-65 APS, *Birkenside* 1165-77 Bann. Cl. 56, c. 1170
[16th] Bann. Cl. 83; PNB), **Birkie Side**, Borthwick MLO (v. **sīde**) (*Birkinsyd(e)*
1609 RMS, Mait. Cl. 34, *Birkensyd* 1627 Mait. Cl. 34; PNML)

A.36 ON **blá-ber** - Bilberry. ME, MSc. **blaeberry**.

00 **Blaeberryhill**, Whitburn WLO (v. **hyll**) (*Bleberihill* 1696 KS Liv., *Bleberyhill*
1698 KS Liv.; PNWL: 109).

A.37 ON **blá(r)** - Dark, blue, livid; cheerless, cold, exposed.

00 **Blaatwood**, nr. Torduff Point, Gretna DMF (*according to Blaeu's map of
Annandale*) (v. **vað**) (*Blawath* 1175-1214 [15th] R St. B, 1194-1200 [1300] HC,
Blawad c. 1190 HMC (Drml), *Blawat* [p] 1573 HMC (Drml), *Blawetwod* [p]
1552-3 CSP, *Blawatwod* 1583 RPC, *Blaatwod* 1662-5 Blaeu, *Blaetwod* 1630
Reg. Dmf.; PNB).

A.38 OE **blæc** - Black, dark-coloured, dark.

00 **Blakebec**, near Howthat DMF (v. **bekkr**) (PNB), **Blackburn**, Chirnside BWK
(v. **burna**) (*Blak(e)burn* [p] c. 1300 Cold. Corr., 1541-2 RSS; PNB),
Blackburn, Livingston WLO (v. **burna**) (*Blakeburn* 1335-6 CDS, *Blakeburne*
1424/5 RMS, *Blakburne* 1336-7 CDS *et passim* to 1642 KS Liv., *Blakburn* 1455

ER *et passim* to 1674 SHS I. 2, *Blackburne* 1426 Reg. Ho. Ch. *et passim* to 1654 KS Liv., *Blackburn* 1506 RSS *et passim* to 1676 SHS I. 2, *Blaikburne* 1545 Ret. *et passim* to 1668 SHS I. 30, *Blackburn* 1608 Dund. A, *Bleckburne* 1630 RMS, *Bleackburn* 1653 KS Liv., *Bleckburne* 1683 Ret.; PNWL: 76), *Blackburn Mill*, Livingston WLO (v. burna, myln) (PNWL: 76), *Blackburn Rigg*, Livingston WLO (v. burna, hrycg) (PNWL: 76), *Blackburn Mains*, Whitburn WLO (v. demeyne, burna) (PNWL: 106), *Mickle Blackburn*, Whitburn WLO (v. mikill, burna) (PNWL: 106), *Blackcastle*, Crichton MLO (v. castel(l)) (*Bla(c)kcastell* 1542 LC, 1627 Mait. Cl. 34, *Bla(c)kcastle* 1653, 1676 LC, 1773 Arm.; PNML), *Blackcastleford*, Crichton MLO (v. castel(l), ford) (*Blackcastlefuird* 1666 RMS; PNML), *Blackcleuch Burn* LAN (v. clōh) (SSH), *Blackchester*, Lauder BWK (v. ceaster) (*Blakchester* 1502 HMC (Wed); PNB), *Blackcraig*, Dalmeny WLO (Sc. craig ‘hill’ < Gael. creag) (*Blakcrage* 1562 SRS 52, *Blackcraig* 1667 Dund. B, *Blakecrage* 1691 KS Dal.; PNWL: 9), *Blackcraig*, Ecclesmachan WLO (Sc. craig ‘hill’ < Gael. creag) (*Blakcrage* 1570 *et passim* SRS 52, *Blackcraig* 1579 RPC *et passim* to 1615 Prot. R. K., *Blackcraige* 1664 *et passim* KS Ecc., *Blackcraig* 1683 KS Ecc.; PNWL: 49), *Blackcraigmill*, Mid-Calder MLO (Sc. craig ‘hill’ < Gael. creag) (v. myln) (*Blackcraigmiln* 1641 KSR; PNML: 250), *Blakedean*, Morebattle ROX (v. denu) (PNB), *Blackfaulds*, Torphichen WLO (v. fal(o)d) (*Blakfald* c. 1540 Rent. Tor., *Blakfaulds* 1580 SRS 1, *Blakfauldis* 1590/1 RMS, *Blakfauld* 1607 RMS, *Blackfauld(s)* 1667 Dund. B *et passim* to 1684 KS Tor.; PNWL: 99), *Blackford*, Edinburgh MLO (v. ford) (*Blackfuird alias Champunyie* 1631 RMS, *Blackfuird alias Hampanzie* 1665 RMS, *Blackfo(o)rd otherwise called Hairpenye* 1652 RMS, *Blackfo(o)rd called Champanye* 1685 LC, *called T(h)ampeny* 1784 Sasines (1196, 1197), *called Thampnay* 1784 Sasines (1198), *Blackford* 1773 Arm.; PNML), *Black Grain*, Ettrick SLK (v. grein) (PNB), *Black Grain Rig*, Yarrow SLK (v. grein) (PNB), *Blackhall*, Corstorphine MLO (v. h(e)all) (?*Blakhall* 1524, 1531 RMS, *Blackhall* 1672, 1680 SHS I.36, 1773 Arm.; PNML), *Blackhall*, Mid-Calder MLO (v. h(e)all) (*Bla(c)hall* 1531 RMS, 1682, 1726 McCall, 1773 Arm., 1783 Sasines (667); PNML: 243), *Blackhaugh*, Stow MLO (v. h(e)alh) (*Blackhaughe* 1445 ER; PNML: 281), *Blackhill*, Coldingham BWK (v. hyll) (PNB), *Blackhope*, Heriot MLO (v. hop) (*Blakhop(e)* 1627 Mait. Cl. 34, *Blaikhop* 1627

Mait. Cl. 34, *Blakehope* 1773 Arm., *Blackup* 1839 NSA; PNML: 200), *Blacklatch*, Cramond MLO (v. *læc(c)) (*Blakleitch* 1597, 1609 RMS, *Blakleitch* 1614 RMS, *Blackleith* 1662 RMS, *Blackbleish* 1665 RMS; PNML), *Blacklands*, Mid-Calder MLO (v. land) (*Blaiklandis* 1619 RPC, 1664 McCall, *Blackland(i)s* 1631 Sasines, 1709 RMS; PNML: 247), *Blacklaw*, Moffat DMF (v. hlāw) (PNB), *Blacklaw*, Dalmeny WLO (v. hlāw) (*Blacklaw* 1576 Dund. B; PNWL: 9), *Blacklaws*, Whitburn WLO (v. hlāw) (*Blacklaws* 1696 KS Liv., *Black Laws* 1697 KS Liv.; PNWL: 109), *Blackmire*, West Calder MLO (v. mýrr) (*Bla(c)kmyre* 1585 Proc. Bar. Court, 1799 Sasines (7717), *Bla(c)kmire* 1773 Arm.; PNML: 300), *Blackness* WLO (v. næss) (PNWL: 27), *Blackridge*, Torphichen WLO (v. hrycg) (*Blakrig* 1581 SRS 1, *Blackrig* c.1750 Roy, Arm., *Blackridge* Adair, 1818 Forrest; PNWL: 99), *Blackshaw*, Caerlaverock DMF (v. sceaga) (*Blackshawe* 1570 CBP, *Blaikschaw* 1619 Reg. Dmf.; PNB), *Blackshiels*, Gala & Soutra MLO (v. schele) (*Blaikscheill* 1627 Mait. Cl. 34, *Blackshields* 1773 Arm.; PNML: 192), *Blackwood*, Keir DMF (v. wudu) (PNB).

- A.39 **blanch** - MSc., ME 'white', usually with reference to soil, OFr. **blanche** 'white'.
- 00 *Blanchland*, Newbattle MLO (v. land) (*Blankelan(e)* 1140-53, 1215, 1230, 1273 Bann. Cl. 89; PNML: 254).
- A.40 OE **blind** - Blind, dark, obscure, hidden (by vegetation). [Cf. Old Norse *blindr*.]
- 00 *Blyndle*, in Gala ROX/SLK (v. lēah) (*Blyndle* 1455 ER, *Blindley* 1543 RSS; PNB), *Blindlie*, Stow MLO (v. lēah) (*Blindley* 1543 RSS, 1571, 1591 RPC, *Blind(e)lie* 1558 RSS, 1589-90, 1591 RPC, 1635 LC, 1636 RMS; PNML: 281).
- A.41 OE **blīðe** - Cheerful, pleasant, gentle; chiefly as a river name, 'the gentle one'.

- 00 **Blythe**, Lauder BWK, prob. named after the Blythe Water (*Blith* 1509 RMS, *Blyth* 1537 RMS; PNB).
- A.42 ME **bog** - A bog, a marsh. [< Irish *bogach*, 'marsh'.]
- 00 **Lie Boig**, Abercorn WLO (*Lie Boig* 1599 RMS; PNWL: 18), **Bog Acre**, Bo'ness and Carriden WLO (v. *æcer*) (*Bogacre* 1611 Ham. Inv., *Bogaiker* 1613 Ham. Inv.; PNWL: 34), **Little Bog**, Linlithgow WLO (v. *lytel*) (*Littilbog* 1564 SRS 57; PNWL: 113), **Bogcot(s)**, Torphichen WLO (v. *cot*) (*Boigcoit* 1601 LC, *Boigcottis* 1647 Gill. Ch., *Boigcoat(t)s* 1668 Ret. *et passim* to 1687 SRS 40, *Bogcoate* 1675 KS Tor., *Bogcoatès* 1626 Gill. Ch., *Bogcoattis* 1647 Gill. Ch., *Bogcottis* 1663 Gill. Ch.; PNWL: 100), **Bog Dyke**, Bathgate WLO (v. *dīc*) (*The Bogdyke* 1549/50 RMS; PNWL: 81), **Bogend**, Hervieston, Borthwick MLO (v. *ende*) (*Boigend* 1627 Mait. Cl. 34; PNML), **Bogend**, Torphichen WLO (v. *ende*) (*Boigend* 1674 KS Tor.; PNWL: 100), **Boghall**, Lasswade MLO (v. *h(e)all*) (*Boghull* 1542, 1574, 1583 *et freq.* to 1666 RMS, 17th Cent. Ret., 1773 Arm., 1782 Sasines; PNML: 229), **Boghall**, Bathgate WLO (v. *h(e)all*) (*le Boghall* 1492/3 RMS *et passim* to 1667 Dund. B, *Boighall* 1610 RMS *et passim* to 1659 Ret.; PNWL: 86), **Boghall**, Linlithgow WLO (v. *h(e)all*) (*Aula de Myre* 1496 RMS, *le Halmer* 1496 RMS, *Boghaw* c.1750 Roy; PNWL: 66), **Boghall Mains**, Bathgate WLO (v. *h(e)all, demeyne*) (PNWL: 86), **Boghead**, Bathgate WLO (v. *hēafod*) (*Bogheid* 1552 SRS 57 *et passim* to 1596 RMS, *Bogheid of Baythcat* 1567 SRS 52, *Boighead* 1649 Dund. B, *Boghead* 1667 Dund. B; PNWL: 86), **Boghead**, Linlithgow WLO (v. *hēafod*) (*le Boghede* 1512/3 RMS, *Boigheid* 1637 RMS; PNWL: 61), **Boghead Ford**, Bathgate WLO (v. *hēafod, ford*) (*lie Bogheidfurde* 1549/50 RMS, *Bogheidfurd* 1549/50 RMS; PNWL: 86), **Bogsland**, Liberton MLO (v. *land*) (*Boggisland* 1503 RMS, *lie Bogisland* 1597-8 RMS, *lie Maynes de Gilmertoun nuncupatam Bogisland* 1603 RMS, *Boiglandis* 1603, *Boigsland* 1653 RMS, *Bogisland(is)* 1661, 1662 RMS, *Bogsland* 1667 RMS; PNML: 233), **Bogside**, Linlithgow WLO (v. *sīde*) (*Boogside* 1505 Linl. Ch., *Bogsyd* 1531 SRS 52, *Bogsyde* 1535 RSS, *Bogside* 1560 SRS 57; PNWL: 67), **Burgh Bog**, Linlithgow WLO (v. *burh*) (PNWL:

113), **Cowbog**, Morebattle ROX (v. *cū*) (*lie Kowbog* 1570 RMS; PNB), **Howbog**, Cranshaws BWK (v. *hol(h)*) (PNB), **Kerse Bog**, Torphichen WLO (v. *carse*) (PNWL: 103), **Kinnen Bogs**, Torphichen WLO (v. *coni*) (PNWL: 103), **Riselaw Bog**, Bathgate WLO (v. *hrīs, hlāw*) (PNWL: 81).

A.43 OE *boga* - Bow, arch, ON *bogi*.

00 **Bow**, Stow MLO (*Bow* 1567 LC, 1593, 1598-9, 1599, 1625 RMS, 1773 Arm.; PNML: 281), **Bowland**, Stow MLO (v. *land*) (*Bowland* 1593, 1598-9, 1599, 1609 RMS, 1773 Arm.; PNML: 281), **Bowshank**, Stow MLO (v. *shank*) (*Bowshank* 1593 RMS, 1773 Arm., *Bowschank* 1593, 1609 RMS, *Buschank* 1598-9 RMS; PNML: 281), **Bowbridge**, Colinton MLO (v. *brycg*) (*Bowbridge* 1654, 1656 RMS, 1784 Sasines, 1773 Arm.; PNML), **Bowhill**, Selkirk SLK (v. *hyll*) (*Bowhill* 1494 CB, 1529 RMS; PNB), **Nether Bow**, Edinburgh MLO (v. *neðri*) (PNML), **Upper Bow**, Edinburgh MLO (v. *ufer(r)a*) (PNML).

A.44 **bondland** - MSc. 'lands held under bond' (PNML). ?Perh. a scribal error for **bordland** (§A.45).

00 **Bondlands**, Cramond MLO (*Bondlandis* 1608, 1619 RMS, *lie Bondland* 1620 RMS; PNML).

A.45 **bord** - OE 'plank or board; a table; source of the bord or table of the lord of the district' (v. **bordland**).

00 **Bordhaugh**, Hawick ROX (v. *h(e)alh*) (*Bordhauch* 1526 ALC, *Borthauch* 1662-5 Blaeu; PNB), **Borthwick**, nr Dunse, BWK (v. *wīc*) (*Borthwic* 1501 RMS, *Borthuick* 1662-5 Blaeu; PNB), **Borthwick** (parish) MLO (derived from the surname Borthwick, itself derived from Borthwick ROX, below; PNML: 110, cf. *wīc*) (*Borthwyk* 1361, 1362, 1388 ER, 1454 Reg. Ho. Ch., *Borthwik(e)* 1362 *et freq* to 1426 ER, 1406-37 Bann. Cl. 94, 1413 Reg. Ho. Ch., 1447, 1482, 1484, 1486 Bann. Cl. 105, 1454 SBR 7, 1490 AC, 1494 ADA, 1502, 1507

Treas. Acc., 1546, 1578 RPC, *Borth(u)ik* c. 1393-7, 1571, 1583, 1593 LC, 1490 AC, 1496, 1513 Treas. Acc., 1512 Bann. Cl. 105, 1538, 1543-4, 1544, 1545 RMS, 1562 *et freq* to 1590 RPC, 1567 Bann. Cl. 94, 1627 Mait. Cl. 34, *Borthwic* 1407 *et passim* to 1450 ER, 1456 Reg. Ho. Ch., 1457 Bann. Cl. 105, 1471 ADA, 1473 Treas. Acc., *Borth(u)ic* 1473 Treas. Acc., 1482 SBR 7, *Borthwick* 1571 *et freq* to 1743 LC, 1627 Mait. Cl. 34 1659 KSR; PNML: 110), **Borthwick Castle** MLO (v. *castel(l)*) (*Castell of Borthwik* 1546 RPC, *Castle of Borthwick* 1571 LC; PNML: 110), **Borthwick**, Roberton ROX (v. *wīc*) (*Bordewich* 1165-69 Bann. Cl. 56, *Borthewyk* 1335-6 CDS, 1374 HMC (Drml), *Borthwyke* 1391 HMC (Rxb); PNB: , also *Bord(e)wich*, *Bort(h)wic* 1166-1214 Bann. Cl. 56; PNML: 110).

- A.46 **ME bordland** - Demesne land which supplied victuals for the lord's table; lit. 'table-land' (see discussion in Winchester (1986), which provides an extensive list of names which are probably derived from *bordland*). The first element in **Boreland**, Caerlaverock DMF may be OE *būr* 'cottage, dwelling' (PNB).
- 00 **Boreland**, Hutton & Corrie DMF (*Bordland*, 1555 HMC (Jhn), 1583-4 RPC; PNB), **Boreland**, Caerlaverock DMF (*Bour(e)landis* 1440-1 RMS, 1517 RMS, *Bourlands* 1662-5 Blaeu; PNB), **Boreland**, Galloway (WIG or KCB) (*Bordland* 1497, PN Glwy., 45; PNB), **Boreland** (*Bordland* 1600 Ret., *Boirlant*, *Boirland* 1662-5 Blaeu; Maxwell:), perhaps the same as **Boreland**, Glencairn DMF (*Boirland*, 1662-5 Blaeu; PNB).
- A.47 **botm**, **boðm* - 'a bottom, a valley bottom'.
- 00 **Bottoms**, Cockpen MLO (*Bottomes* 1627 Mait. Cl. 34, 1665 RMS; PNML), **Longbedholm**, Moffat DMF (v. *lang*) (*Langbodum* 1581 RPC; PNB).
- A.48 **bōðl**, **bōtl**, **bold** - OE 'a dwelling, house', ME **bottle**, **bold** 'a dwelling', MSc. **battle**.

00 **Bowden ROX (v. denu)** (*Bothendenam* 1119-1124 [c. 1320] Bann. Cl. 82, *Botheldein* 1124-53 NMS, *Bothelden(e)* 1159 Bann. Cl. 82, c. 1160 ESC, 1165-1214 Bann. Cl. 82, *Boulden(e)* 12204 Bann. Cl. 56, 1204 APS, c. 1220 [16th] Bann. Cl. 83, *Bouildene* 1204 Bann. Cl. 56, *Bolden* la. 13th c. Bann. Cl. 82, *Boudene* 1567 Bann. Cl. 82; PNB), **Morebattle ROX (v. mere)** (PNB), **Newbattle MLO (v. nīwe)** (*Neubot(h)le* 1140, 1142 Bann. Cl. 56, 1140, 1142, 1144 Lawrie, 1140-1, 1153-65, 1174, 1241, 1321 *et passim* Bann. Cl. 89, c. 1160, 1195 Bann. Cl. 69, c. 1190, 1223 Bann. Cl. 70, 1331, 1332 ER, *Neubot(h)el* 1232, 1256 Bann. Cl. (Ch. de Mailros), *Neubot(t)il(l)e* c. 1147 Lawrie, 1160-2, 1275 Bann. Cl. 69, 1179 *et passim* to 1275 Bann. Cl. (Ch. de Mailros), 1264 *et freq.* to 1435 ER, 1293, 1350, 1467 Bann. Cl. 89, 1315 Bann. Cl. 94, 1316, 1370, 1398 Bann. Cl. 70, 1325, 1556 Bann. Cl. 109, 1467-8 RMS, 1571 *et freq.* to 1591 RPC, *Neubotyl(l)* 1241 *et freq.* to 1458 Bann. Cl. 89, 1319 Bann. Cl. 74, 1345 Bann. Cl. 70, *Newbot(t)il(l)e* 1140-53, 1433, 1552 Bann. Cl. 70, 1438 ER, 1452, 1531 Bann. Cl. 74, 1467 ADA, 1478 *et freq.* to 1627 RMS, 1479 AC, 1494 *et freq.* to 1513 Treas. Acc., 1503 *et freq.* to 1543-4 RSS, 1512 *et freq.* to 1584 Bann. Cl. 109, 1559 *et freq.* to 1630 LC, 1562 *et passim* to 1590 RPC, 1577, 1578 Bann. Cl. 94, *Newbot(t)(h)le* 1140-53, 1314, 1338 Bann. Cl. 89, 1142 Bann. Cl. 56, Lawrie, 1351, 1577, 1597 Bann. Cl. 94, 1478, 1493, 1494 AC, 1487 Bann. Cl. 109, 1526 *et freq.* to 1662 RMS, 1550 *et freq.* to 1669 LC, 1561 Bann. Cl. 74, 1580 *et freq.* to 1589 RPC, *Newbothel* 1153-65 Bann. Cl. 94, *Newbotyll(e)* 1367, 1386, 1390, 1392 Bann. Cl. 94, 1467 Bann. Cl. 89, *Newbot(t)el(l)* 1485, 1487 Bann. Cl. 109, 1512 Treas. Acc., *Newbothill* 1505 Bann. Cl. 109, 1583, 1584 LC, *Nwebotle* 1140-53 Bann. Cl. 70, *Newebothla* 1141 Bann. Cl. 70, 89, 1142 Bann. Cl. 56, Lawrie, *Niwebothla* 1141 Bann. Cl. 89, *Neobotle* 1159 Bann. Cl. 82, 1153-65 Bann. Cl. 70, *Nubotle* 1174 Bann. Cl. 89, *Nevbot(i)l(le)* 1526, 1526-8 Bann. Cl. 89, *Nevbotell* 1531 Bann. Cl. 74; PNML: 253).

A.49 OE *bōðl-tūn - OE 'house-enclosure, house-farm', pre-lit. Sc. *boultoun*, *botheltun* (§2.03).

- 00 *Botheltun* ELO (*Botheltun, Boweltun, Boeltun* c. 1200; SPN: 100), **Tarbolton** AYR (Gaelic *tòrr* ‘a hill’) (*Torboultoun* a.1177 Lennox, *Torboltoun* 1428 Lennox).
- A.50 **bour** - MSc. ‘enclosed, sheltered land’ (§1.03).
- A.51 **Bowerhope**, Yarrow SLK (*Bourhop* 1455 ER, *Baurupp* 1662-5 Blaeu; PNB: 225).
- A.52 MSc., Sc. **bour-tree** - Bour-tree, elder-tree, ME **bur-tre**.
- 00 *Burtrees* AYR (*Burtrees* c. 1320 DOST s.v. *bourtree* n.), **Bourtriehill**, Kirkliston MLO (*Bourtriehill* 1590 RPC; PNML: 216).
- A.53 **bra** - northern ME ‘hill-slope’, MSc., Sc. **brae**. [< Old Norse *brá* ‘an eyelash’ and Old English *brū* ‘an eyelash, eyebrow, brow; the brow of a hill’. Cf. Gaelic *bràighe* ‘upper part (of places), neck, throat’ (PNWL:) and Gaelic *bruach*, ‘a bank, brink’, represented in Scots by *brae* (CSD s.v. *brae* n.).]
- 00 *Braes*, Whitburn WLO (*Bre(e)s* 1699 KS Liv.; PNWL: 109), **Braehead**, (also called Ewerland) Cramond MLO (v. *hēafod*) (*Braehead* 1689 SHS I.16, 1781 Sasines; PNML), *Brae Mill*, Linlithgow WLO (v. *myln*) (*Brae Mylne* 1666 KS Linl.; PNWL: 67), *Balwoodsbrae*, Borthwick MLO (Gael. *baile* ‘farm’) (*Balwoodsbrae* 1662 RMS; PNML), **Burnbrae**, Kirknewton MLO (v. *burna*) (*Burn(e)bray* 1607, 1614 RMS, *Burn(e)brae* 1654, 1662, 1663 RMS, 1773 Arm.; PNML: 218), *Burnbrae*, Torphichen WLO (v. *burna*) (PNWL: 100), **Craigbrae**, Dalmeny WLO (Sc. *craig* ‘hill’ < Gael. *creag*) (*Cragbrey* 1488/9 ADA *et passim* to 1507 RSS, *Cragbray* 1506/7 Treas. Acc., *Craigbrie* 1552 SRS 57 *et passim* to 1622 RMS; PNWL: 9), **Damnbray**, Edinburgh MLO (v. *dammr*) (PNML), **Hagbrae**, Borthwick MLO (v. *hafoc*) (PNML), **Latchbrae**, Whitburn WLO (v. **læc(c)*) (PNWL: 111), **Peelbraehope**, Cavers ROX (v.

peel) (PNB), **Redbraes Castle**, Polwarth BWK (v. *rēad*) (*Redebrays* 1532-3 HMC (March), *Redbrease* 1650 HMC (March); PNB), **Stowbraes**, Stow MLO (v. *stōw*) (*Stowbraies* 1665 RMS; PNML: 280), **Whita Hill**, Langholm DMF (v. *hwīt*) (*Whytowe braye* 1552 Bullock; PNB).

A.54 **brād** - OE 'broad, spacious', MSc. **braid**.

00 **Broadhaugh**, Teviothead ROX (v. *h(e)alh*) (PNB), **Broadlaw**, Ecclesmachan WLO (v. *hlāw*) (*Braidlaw* 1488/9 ADA *et passim* to 1666 KS Linl., *Breadlaw* 1667 Dund. B, *Brodlaw* 1681 KS Linl.; PNWL: 50), **Braidley**, Castleton ROX (v. *lēah*) (*Braidleis* 1572 HMC (Jhn); PNB), **Broadlee**, Ashkirk SLK (v. *lēah*) (*Braidly* 1662-5 Blaeu; PNB), **Broadlee**, Robertson ROX (v. *lēah*) (*Bradeley(e)* [p] 1296 CDS, 1296 Bann. Cl. 47, *Braidle* 1511 RMS; PNB), **Broadmire**, Dalmeny WLO (v. *myrr*) (*Braidmyre* 1594 Temp., 1640 Ret., *Breadmyre* 1697 Ret.; PNWL: 9), **Broadmeadows**, Selkirk SLK (v. *mæd*) (*Brademedow* 1546 ER, *Fraidmedowes* 1662-5 Blaeu; PNB), **Broadmeadow**, Abercorn WLO (v. *mæd*) (*Braidmedow* 1587 RMS *et passim* to 1618 Ret., *Broadmeadow(s)* 1663 RMS, *Breadmeadow* 1683 Ret.; PNWL: 20), **Braidshaw**, Mid-Calder MLO (v. *sceaga*) (*Braidschaw* 1492 AC, *Braidshaw* 1773 Arm.; PNML: 243), **Broadshaw**, West Calder MLO (v. *sceaga*) (*Breidschall* 1559 Torph. Ch., 1585 Proc. Bar. Court, *Braidschaw* 1604 RPC, 1645 KSR, *Braidschall* 1646 KSR; PNML: 300), **Broadshaw**, Bathgate WLO (v. *sceaga*) (*Braidschaw* 1562 SRS 52 *et passim* to 1587/8 RPC; PNWL: 86), **Braidwood**, Penicuik MLO (v. *wudu*) (*Brad(e)wod(e)* 1374-5 RMS, *Braidwood* 1530 Sasines, 1654 RMS, *Braidwode* 1613 RMS, *Breadwode* 1647 RMS, *Broadwood* 1773 Arm.; PNML: 266), **Braidwood**, Temple MLO (v. *wudu*) (*Bra(i)dwod(e)* 1374-5, 1634 RMS, 1478, 1479 ADA, 1531 Bann. Cl. 94, 1548 RSS, *Bra(i)dwod* 1657 RMS, 17th Cent. Ret., *Braddewod* (undated) Bann. Cl. 89, *Broadwood* 1773 Arm.; PNML: 293).

A.55 ME **braken** - Bracken. [Perh. < OE **bræcen* or ON **brakni* (VEPN2: 4).]

- 00 **Breckonside**, Glencairn DFM (v. *sīde*) (*Brakensyd* 1552-3 CSP, *Brekensyd* 1636 Reg. Dmf.; PNB), *Brakanepheit*, nr. Annan DMF (v. *þveit*) (*Brakanepheit* 1194-1214 HMC (Drml), *Brakansweit* post 1275 HMC (Drml); PNB), **Breconrae**, Mouswald DMF (v. *vrá*) (*Brakanwra* 1309 RC, *Bracanewra* 1532 RMS, *Brakinwra* c. 1560 RMS, *Brecken-wrae* 1662-5 Blaeu; PNB).
- A.56 OE **brant** - Steep, ME **brant**. [Cf. ON **brant* > Swedish *brant*.]
- 00 **Branteth**, Halfmorton DMF (v. *þveit*) (*Brandthwaite stile* 1516-17 RMS, *Branthet* 1662-5 Blaeu; PNB).
- A.57 **breist-mill** - MSc. ‘a mill driven by a breast waterwheel’ (§2.04).
- 00 **Priest Mill**, Kirkliston WLO (*Breistmyln(e)* 1534 LC *et passim* to 1631 RMS, *Breistmilne* 1596 Dund. B *et passim* to 1696 SHS I. 16; *Brestmyln* 1538 LC, *Breistismyll*, *Breistismyln*, *Breistismilne* 1539 SHS II. 4 *et passim* to 1596/7 Dund. A, *Brestmyln* 1538 LC, *Bristmill* 1558/9 Cat. Tor., *Briestmyln* 1558/9 Temp., *Priestmyln* 1569 Temp. *et passim* to 1695 HR; PNWL: 47).
- A.58 **brende, brente** - ME ‘burnt’.
- 00 **Bruntaburn**, Westruther BWK (v. *hop, burna*) (*Bruntuppburne* 1662-5 Blaeu; PNB), **Burntside**, Torphichen WLO (v. *sīde*) (*Bruntsyde* 1572 Gill. Ch., *Bruntside* 1572/3 Gill. Ch., *Bryntside* 1574 Gill. Ch., *Bryntsyde* 1618 Gill. Ch., *Burntside* 1635 Cat. Tor.; PNWL: 100).
- A.59 **brewhous** - ME, MSc. ‘a brewery’.
- 00 **Brewhousebank**, Newbattle MLO (v. *banke*) (*Brewhousbank* 1580, 1630 LC, *Browhousbankis* 1587 RMS; PNML: 257).

- A.60 **brewland** - MSc. 'land connected with the brewing on an estate (where the brewer's or brewers' cottages were located' (§1.04).
- 00 (b) *Breuland de Petlandi* (*Breuland de Petlandi* 1445; SHS I. 56: 320), *Brewlands*, Colinton MLO (*le Brewland de Colintoun* 1535 RSS, *Brewlandis de Colintoun* 1540 RMS; PNML: 149), *Brewlands*, Currie MLO (*le Brewland (de Curry)* 1530 RMS, *Brewlandis de Curre* 1541 RMS, *Brewlands* 1663 RMS; PNML: 173), *Brewland*, Liberton MLO (*Brewland* 1489, 1492 AC; PNML: 238), *Brewland*, Bo'ness and Carriden WLO (*le Brewland* 1501/2 RSS; PNWL: 27), *Brewlands*, Kinneil, Bo'ness and Carriden WLO (*Breulands* 1561 Ham. Inv., *Brewlandis* 1562/3 SRS 57, 1593/4 RMS; PNWL: 31).
- A.61 **broti** - ON 'broken land, cleared land'.
- 00 **Broats**, Kirkpatrick-Fleming DMF (*Brotis* 1543 RPS, *Brottis* 1619 Reg. Dmf., *Broits* 1662 RMS; PNB).
- A.62 **brōc** - OE 'a brook, stream'.
- 00 **Broughton**, near the Water of Leith, Edinburgh MLO (v. **tūn**) (*Broctuna* c. 1128, 1128-53, c. 1166, 1456 Bann. Cl. 70, 1130 Lawrie 1143-7, 1171-7 SBR 7, 1450 RMS, *Br(o)(u)ch(e)t(o)(u)n(e)* 1281, 1459, 1493 *et freq* to 1578 Bann. Cl. 70, 1391 Reg. Ho. Ch., 1459 Bann. Cl. 89, 1474, 1481 ADA, 1484, 1490 AC, 1493, 1504, 1505 *et freq* to 1650 RMS, 1504-5, 1506-7 Treas. Acc., 1526, 1539, 1541 RSS, 1567, 1573, 1577 *et freq* to 1591 RPC, 1587, 1588, 1609 to 1656 LC, *Browchto(u)n* 15th Cent. Bann. Cl. 105, 1554 Bann. Cl. 70, *Broughto(u)n* 1556, 1557 *et freq* to 1728 LC, 1634 RMS; PNML).
- A.63 **brocc** - OE 'a badger'.
- 00 **Brox Burn** WLO (v. **burna**) (*lie Broks burne* 1649 RMS; PNWL: 2), **Broxburn**, earlier Easter Strathbrock (*Strathbroc* 1226, app. < Gaelic *srath* 'valley', *broc* 'badger'; NTC:), Uphall WLO (v. **burna**) (*Borxburne* 1638 RMS

et passim to 1694 SHS I. 16, *Broxburn* 1659 KS Liv. *et passim* to 1694 SHS I. 16, *Broxsburne* 1652 SHS III. 18, *Broxsburn* 1698 KS Up.; PNWL: 70), **Brockholes**, Coldingham BWK (v. **hol(h)**) (*Brokholl* 1415 Cold. Corr., *Brokholes* 1426 Cold. Corr.; PNB: 234), **Brocklehurst**, Mouswald DMF (*Brokholhurst* 1662-5 Blaeu) (v. **hyrst, hol(h)**) (PNB: 234), **Brocklerig**, St. Mungo DMF (v. **hol(h), hrycg**) (*Brockholrig* 1662-5 Blaeu; PNB: 234), **Brockhouse**, Stow MLO (v. **hūs**) (*Brocas* 1483 ADA, 1489 (Wilson), 1594 LC, *Brokhous* 1593, 1598-9, 1599, 1643 RMS, 1627 Mait. Cl. 34, *Brockhouse* 1773 Arm.; PNML: 281).

A.64 **brōm** - OE 'broom'.

00 **Broomdikes**, Edrom BWK (v. **dīc**) (*Bromedykes* 1621 HMC (Wed); PNB), **Broomholm**, Langholm DMF (v. **holmr**) (PNB), **Broomhill(s)**, Dalkeith MLO (v. **hyll**) (*Brumhillis* 1610 LC, *Broom(e)hill(s)* 1669, 1710 LC, *the Brounhill* 1710 LC; PNML: 183), **Broomhills**, Liberton MLO (v. **hyll**) (*Stratounhall Brumehill* 1546 RMS, *Stratounhall* 1569 RMS, *Straitounhall Brumehill* 1600 RMS, *Stratounhall alias Bromhillis* 1618 RMS, *Straittounhall Bromehillis* 1649 RMS, *the Brumhills* 1610 LC; PNML: 233), **Broomhill**, Newbattle MLO (v. **hyll, cnoll**) (*Brumehill* or *Brumeknow* 1632 LC; PNML: 257), **Broomhill**, Whitburn WLO (v. **hyll**) (*Brumehill* 1624 RMS, *Brwmehill* 1624 BM, *Brumhill* 1667 Ret.; PNWL: 109), **Broomhouse**, Corstorphine MLO (v. **hūs**) (*lie Brumehous alias lie Plewlandis* 1599, 1625 RMS, 1556 Bann. Cl. 94, 1580, 1590-1 RPC, *Brumhous* 1612 RMS, *Brom(e)hous alias (lie) Plewlandis* 1634, 1650 RMS, *Broomhouse* 1773 Arm.; PNML), **Broomhouse**, Kirkliston WLO (v. **hūs**) (*Broomhous* 1663 KS Kirk., *Broom House* c.1750 Roy, *Broomhouse* 1818 Forrest; PNWL: 45), **Brownlaws** (or *Broomlaws*), Abercorn WLO (v. **brūn, hlāw**) (PNWL: 14), **Broomlands**, Kirkpatrick-Juxta DMF (v. **land**) (*Bruym lands* 1551 HMC (Jhn); PNB), **Broomlands**, Inveresk MLO (v. **land**) (*lie Brumelandis* 1590-1 RMS; PNML: 216), **Broomlands**, Kelso ROX (v. **land**) (*Brumelandis* 1569 RMS; PNB), **Broomlands**, Linlithgow WLO (v. **land**) (*The Brumlands* 1562 SRS 57, *lie Brumelandis* 1590/1 RMS; PNWL: 113),

Broompark, Kirknewton MLO (*Brewmale de Westir Newtown* 1546 RMS, *Brumedail* 1607 RMS, *Brwmedaill* 1614 RMS, *Banndail* 1654 RMS, *Bromedaill* 1662 RMS; PNML: 221), **Broompark**, Torphichen WLO (v. **park**) (*Bromeparkis* 1556 LC, *Brumepark* 1608 RMS, *Broompark* 1686 SRS 40; PNWL: 100), **Broompark Moor**, Torphichen WLO (v. **park**, **mōr**) (PNWL: 100).

- A.65 **brōðor** - OE ‘a religious brother, monk’. In combination with *stone*, probably denoting a standing stone.
- 00 **Brotherstone**, Merton BWK (v. **stān**) (*Brothirstanside* c. 1230 [16th] Bann. Cl. 83, *Britherstanes* 1296 CDS, *Brutherstanes* 1296 Bann. Cl. 47; PNB), (**Nether**) **Brotherstone**, Channelkirk BWK (v. **stān**) (*Brothirstanys* 1153-65 [1400] Bann. Cl. 109, *Broderstanis* 1489 RMS; PNB), **Brotherstone**, Fala & Soutra MLO (v. **stān**) (*Brothirstanys* 1153-65, 1228, 1399-1400 Bann. Cl. 109, *Brothirstane* early undated charter Bann. Cl. 109, *Browderstanis* 1462 Bann. Cl. 109, *Brodirstanys* 1515 Bann. Cl. 109, *Brodirstanis* 1531 Bann. Cl. 109, *Brodyrstanys* 1515 Bann. Cl. 109, *Broderstanis* 1534-5 RSS, 1565, 1574 Bann. Cl. 109, *Broderstanes* 1584 Bann. Cl. 109, *Brederstanes* 1662-5 Blaeu; PNML: 191), **Nether Brotherstone**, Fala & Soutra MLO (v. **neðri**, **stān**) (*Nedder*, *Nethir Broderstanis* 1545-6 RSS, 1584 Bann. Cl. 109, *Broderstanes* 1583, 1585 Bann. Cl. 109, *Nethir Brodirstan(i)(e)s* 1587 RPC, *Ne. Brotherton* 1773 Arm.; PNML:191), **Upper Brotherstone**, Fala & Soutra MLO (v. **ufer(r)a**, **stān**) (*Ovirbroderstanis* 1577 Bann. Cl. 109, *Over Broderstanes* 1585 Bann. Cl. 109, *Over Brotherstanis* 1627 Mait. Cl. 34, *Up. Brotherton* 1773 Arm.; PNML: 191), **Brothershiels**, Fala & Soutra MLO (v. **schele**) (*Broderscheill* 1627 Mait. Cl. 34, *Shield* 1773 Arm.; PNML: 191), **Three Brethren**, Caddon SLK (*Thre Brethwen hill* 1662-5 Blaeu; PNB), **Brotherton**, West Calder MLO (v. **tūn**) (*Brethertoun* 1452 RMS, 1488 AC, 1509 RSS, 1603 McCall, *Brethirtoune* 1473 ADA, 1541 RSS, *Broyrtoun* 1586 Proc. Bar. Court., *Brotherton* 1773 Arm., 1799 Sasines (7717); PNML: 300).

- A.66 **brū** - OE 'the brow of a hill; the projecting edge of a cliff'.
- 00 **Brows**, Torphichen WLO (*(The) Brow* 1686 KS Tor., 1687 SRS 40; PNWL: 100), *Easter Brow*, Torphichen WLO (v. ēast) (PNWL: 100), *Wardie Brow*, Edinburgh MLO (v. w(e)ard) (PNML), *Wester Brow*, Torphichen WLO (v. west) (PNWL: 100).
- A.67 **brūn** - OE 'brown, dark-coloured'; in some cases the names below perh. show OE **brūn* 'a brown animal; a pig' (§2.05).
- 00 **Brunecnoh**, Hownam ROX (v. cnoll) (*Brunecnoh* 1165-75 Bann. Cl. 56; PNB: 242), **Browndean Laws**, Jedburgh ROX (v. dūn) (*Broundoune* 1451 RMS, *Broundoune* 1492-3 RMS, *Brounedoune* 1515 RMS; PNB: 130), **Browndod of Ester Glencroske**, Glencorse MLO (v. dodde) (*Browndod* 1336-7 CDS; PNML:193), **Brownfield**, Liberton MLO (v. feld) (*Brounfield* 1537 LC; PNML: 239), **Brown Hill**, Livingston WLO (v. hyll) (*Brown Hill* 1698 KS Liv., *Brownhill* 1699 KS Liv.; PNWL: 79), **Brownlaws** (or *Broomlaws*), Abercorn WLO (v. brōm, hlāw) (*Brownlaw* 1477/8 Dund. A *et passim* to 1583 Temp., *(the) Broun(e)law(is)* 1500 AC *et passim* to 1637 Ret., *Bro(o)melawis* 1569 Temp., 1604 BM, *Broomlawes* 1662 RMS.; PNWL: 14), **Brunemore super dod**, Teviothead ROX (v. dodde, mōr) (PNB: 255).
- A.68 **brycg** - OE 'bridge', ME *brigge*, *brugge*, Sc. *brig*.
- 00 **Briggs**, Kirkliston MLO (*Brighous* 1488, 1494 AC, *(The) Brig(g)(i)s* 1493, 1494 AC, 1537, 1539, 1569 SRS 52, 1538-9, 1541-2, 1551-2 *et freq.* to 1664 RMS, 1538-9, 1592 Ham. Inv., 1539, 1543, 1545, 1549 SHS II. 4, 1541-2 RSS, 1550 Bann. Cl. 42, 1550-1, 1552, 1561, 1562, 1563, 1563-4 SRS 57, 1553, 1647 Dund. B., 1554, 1555 Reg. Ho. Ch., 1569-70, 1601 Temp., 1579 RPC, 1640 Ret., 1655 Gill. Ch. 1664, 1665, 1666 *et freq.* to 1684 KSR, 1695, 1697 H.R., *Bregis* 1554 Reg. Ho. Ch. *Brygis* 1601 RMS, *Brigges* 1662 RMS, *Bridgs* 1664 RMS; PNML: 214), **Wester Briggs**, Kirkliston MLO (v. west) (*Westir Briggis*

1631 RMS, *Wester Brigis* 1640 Ret., *Westerbridge* 1662 RMS, *W. Bridge* 1773 Arm.; PNML: 214), *Easter Briggs*, Kirkliston MLO (v. ēast) (*Eister Brig(g)is* 1631 RMS, 1640 Ret., *East(er) Bridgs* 1664 RMS, *East(er) Brig(g)s* 1683, 1684, 1686 KSR, 1698 H.R., *East(er) Bridges* 1699 H.R., *E. Bridge* 1773 Arm.; PNML: 214), *Birgham*, Eccles, BWK (v. hām) (PNB), *Bridgend*, Inveresk MLO (v. ende) (*Brigend* 1547 RMS, *Bridgend* 1688 Town Council Minutes; PNML: 209), *Bridge End*, Liberton MLO (v. ende) (*lie Brigend de Craigmyller* 1600, 1634 RMS, *Brigend* 1584 RPC, 1630 Bann. Cl. 70, 1634, 1641 RMS, *Bridgend* 1655, 1660, 1663 RMS, *Lady-brig-end* 1602 LC, *Bridge* 1773 Arm., *Ladie-bridges* 1655 RMS; PNML: 233), *Bridge-end*, West Calder MLO (v. ende) (*Bri(d)gend* 1586 Proc. Bar. Court, 1648 KSR; PNML: 300), *Bridgend*, Dalmeny WLO (v. ende) (*lie Brigend* 1490/1 AC *et passim* to 1670 KS Dal., *Bridgend* 1571 Temp.; PNWL: 73), *Bridge House*, Torphichen WLO (v. hūs) (*Brighows* 1409 Bann. Cl. 70, *Brighous* 1409 Reg. Ho. Ch. *et passim* to 1635 Gill. Ch., *Brighouss* 1539 SRS 57 *et passim* to 1642 BM, *Boghous* 1563/4 SRS 57 *et passim* to 1691 KS Tor., *Boghousis* 1568 Reg. Ho. Ch. *et passim* to 1636 RMS, *Bridgehouse* 1687 KS Tor. *et passim* to 1698 SRS 40; PNWL: 100), *Bristo*, Edinburgh MLO (v. stōw) (*Bristo* 1510 Bann. Cl. 109, 1538 RMS, 1598, 1599, 1607 *et freq.* to 1685 LC, 1630 Bann. Cl. 70, *Brysto* 1621 LC, *Birsto* 1530, 1534, 1559-60 RMS, *Bristol* 1753 LC; PNML), *Bowbridge*, Colinton MLO (v. boga) (PNML), *Cramond Brig*, Cramond MLO (*Crawmund Brig* 1488 Treas. Acc., *Brig of Craymond* 1497 Treas. Acc., *the brig of Crawmond* 1575 RPC; PNML), *Cow Bridge*, Dalkeith MLO (v. cū) (PNML: 184), *Eastbrigs*, Edinburgh MLO (v. ēast) (PNML), *Hailesbridge*, Cockpen MLO (v. h(e)alh) (PNML), *Lady Bridge-end*, Dalkeith MLO (v. ende) (*Lady brig end* 1602 LC; PNML: 184), *Little Bridgehouse*, Torphichen WLO (v. lytel, hūs) (*Litill Brighows* 1426 Bann. Cl. 70, *Litill Brighous* c. 1540 Rent. Tor. *et passim* to 1588 RMS, *Litill Brighouss* 1560 SRS 57; PNWL: 100), *Mickle Bridgehouse*, Torphichen WLO (v. mikill, hūs) (PNWL: 100), *Lugton Bridge*, Dalkeith MLO (v. tūn, brycg) (*bridge of Lugtoun* 1536 LC; PNML: 183), *Newbridge*, Edinburgh MLO (v. nīwe) (PNML), *Bridgehouse Mains*, Torphichen WLO (v.

demeyne, hūs) (PNWL: 100), **Linlithgow Bridge**, Linlithgow WLO
 (*Linlithgow Bridge* 1698 SHS I. 16, *Lithgow Bridge* 1698 SHS I. 16; PNWL:
 54), **Magdalene Bridge**, Inveresk MLO (*Magdalen Brig* 1575 RPC, *the bridge
 of St. Magdalen* 1653 LC, *Medlen Bridge* 1661 Paterson; PNML: 211),
Scotsbrig, Middlebie DMF (v. **God**) (PNB), **Stockbridge**, Liberton MLO (v.
stocc) (PNML: 240), **Westerbrigs**, Edinburgh MLO (v. **west**) (PNML).

A.69 **bryggja** - ON ‘jetty, quay’.

00 **Bridgeness** WLO (v. **næss**) (*(Lie) Brigneis* 1642 RMS *et passim* to 1644 Ham.
 Inv., *(Lie) Brigneise* 1643 Linl. Ch., *Bridgneis* 1656 Ret., *Bridgnes* 1656 Ret.,
Bridgeneise 1668 Ham. Inv., *Bridgnease* 1670 Reg. Bor., *Bridgness* 1691 KS
 Car.; 28).

A.70 **bū** - OE ‘dwelling’, ON **bú**, ‘homestead, estate’

00 **Bouhouse** DMF, south of Holehouse (v. **hūs**) (*Bouhouse* 1662-5 Blaeu; PNB).

A.71 **bucc** - OE ‘buck, male deer’

00 **Buccluch**, Etrick SLK (v. **clōh**) (*Buccluch* 1441 [16th] APS, *Bukclewcht* 1501
 HMC (Drml), *Buckclugh* 1583 CBP; PNB).

A.72 **bucca** - OE ‘he-goat’, usually indistinguishable from the personal name *Bucca*,
 and, in the absence of ME medial *-en-* spellings, from **bucc** (§A.71).

00 **Buckholm**, Melrose ROX (v. **helm**) (*Bucchehelm* 1180 APS, *Buchelm* 1189
 Bann. Cl. 56, *Bukhelm* 1548 RSS; PNB).

A.73 **bucht, boucht, bowcht** - MSc. ‘sheepfold; small inner fold for milking ewes’
 (§1.05).

00 **Bughcott(s)**, Torphichen WLO (v. cot) (*Bushcot* c. 1540 Rent. Tor., *Buchcottis* 1556 LC, *Buchcoit* 1571 Gill. Ch., *Buchcoitt* 1635 RMS; PNWL: 100), **Buchtrig**, Eccles BWK (v. hrycg) (*Bouchrig* 1533 RMS, *Bouchtrig* 1585 HMC (Var. Coll. v.); PNB: 245), **Bughtsteads**, Edinburgh MLO (v. stede) (*Buchtsteidis* 1641 LC; PNML: 124), **Cairnbucks** or **Cairnbuchts**, Duddingston MLO (Sc. *cairn* 'heap') (*Carnebukis* 1599 LC, *Cairnebukkis* 1595 RMS; PNML: 187), **Troveboughtes** [upon Caidmure], unlocated (*Troveboughtes* 1653; DOST s.v. *bowcht* n.).

A.74 MSc. ***bullion** - discussed in §2.06.

00 (a) **Bullyiondaill**, near Auldathie WLO (*Bullyiondaill* 1690 The Binns Papers: 85), **Bulliondale Farm** STL (*bulan dall* 1595 Falkirk Parish Records, *Bulliendail* 1647 Falkirk and Callendar Regality Court Book i, 72, *Bullindail* 1649 Falkirk and Callendar Regality Court Book i, 92 v, *Bulziondale* 1653 GD 170.196, *Bulwndeall* 1677 Commissariat Records of Stirling, *Bulziandale* 1682 Slamannan Parish Records, *Bulliondale* 1683 Falkirk and Callendar Regality Court Book ii, 39 v, 1684 ii, 82 v *Bulziondale* 1710 GD 170.196, *Bullingdale* 1718 Commissariat Records of Stirling, *Bulliondale* 1718 Callendar Rent Book, *Bullandale* 1755 Roy, *Bulliondale* 1789 Sasine, 1817 Map of Stirlingshire surveyed by J. Grassom).

(b) **Bullions** STL (*lie Welbulzeoun* 1588 RMS v. 1567, *Wellbulzeon* 1609 RMS vii. 58, *Velbulzeon* 1624 RMS viii. 636, *lands of Kingsydemuir* viz, *Welbulzeon* 1682 Retour, *Bullions in Torwood* 1722 Dunipace Parish Records, 1755 Roy, 1789 Sasine), **Bullions** STL (*Bullions* 1755 Roy, *Bullions* 1780 Charles Ross' map of Stirlingshire), **Bullion**, near Shank MLO (*Bulzeon* 1609 RMS, *Bulyeoun* 1627 Mait. Cl. 34; PNML: 114-5).

A.75 **būr** - OE 'cottage, dwelling'

00 **Bower**, Stow MLO (*Bour* 1652 Wilson p.155-6, *Bower* 1773 Arm.; PNML: 289).

- A.76 **burgess** - MSc. ‘burgess, a citizen or freeman of a burgh’ (§1.06).
- 00 **Burgess Hill**, Linlithgow WLO (*Borgishill* 1586 RMS *et passim* to 1699 Ret., *Burgishill* 1664 Ret., *Burgeshill* 1699 Ret.; PNWL: 113).
- A.77 **burh** - OE ‘borough, town’, MSc. **burrow**.
- 00 **Burgh Bog**, Linlithgow WLO (v. **bog**) (*Burrowbog* 1562 SRS 57, *Borrowbog* 1691 KS Linl.; PNWL: 113), **Burgh Loch**, Linlithgow WLO (Sc. *loch* ‘lake’) (*lie Borrowloch* 1560/1 SRS 57 *et passim* to 1615 Prot. R. K.; PNWL: 113), **Burgh Mills**, Linlithgow WLO (v. **myln**) (*Burrow miln* 1561 Linl. Ch., *lie Borrow(-)mylne* 1563 Linl. Ch. *et passim* to 1638 Linl. T. C.; PNWL: 113), **Burgh Muir**, Linlithgow WLO (v. **mōr**) (*Borrowmuir* 1539 SRS 52, *The Burrowmuir(e)* 1622 Linl. T. C. *et passim* to 1670 Reg. Bor., *The Borrow Mure* 1637 Linl. T. C.; PNWL: 113), **Boroughmuir** MLO (v. **mōr**) (*mora burgi de Edinburgh* 1444 RMS, *(le) Burrowmu(i)(r)(e) (de Edinburch)* 1449 Bann. Cl. 109, 1585-6 RPC, 1630 Bann. Cl. 70, *communis more de Edinburgh vocate le Burrowmure* 1508 SBR 7, *(le) Borrowmu(i)re* 1458, 1508 RMS, 1544 RSS, *Burgh Muir of Edinburgh* 1738 Sasines (2964); PNML), **Barburgh**, Closeburn DMF (PNB), **Dryburgh**, Mertoun BWK (v. **dryge**) (PNB), **Mossburgh**, Livingston WLO (v. **mos**) (PNWL: 79), **Hallyburton**, Greenlaw BWK (v. **hālig, tūn**) (PNB), **Musselburgh** MLO (v. **muscle**) (PNML: 206, NTC: 138), **Newburgh**, Kirkhope SLK (v. **nīwe**) (*Newburgh* 1595 CB; PNB), **Portsburgh**, Edinburgh MLO (v. **port**) (PNML), **Roxburgh** ROX (v. **Hrōc**) (PNB: 45), **Scraesburgh**, Oxnam ROX (v. **scræf**) (PNB), **Winchburgh** (v. ***wincel**) WLO (PNWL: 44), **Winchburgh Mains**, Kirkliston WLO (v. ***wincel, demeyne**) (PNWL: 44), **Winchburgh Mill**, Kirkliston WLO (v. ***wincel, myln**) (PNWL: 44), **Winterburgh**, Crosslee estate, SLK (v. **winter**) (*Wyntirburgh* 1456 ER, *Wynterburgh* 1561-2 HMC (Drml), *Winterbrug* 1662-5 Blaeu; PNB).
- A.78 OE **burna** - OE ‘stream, river’, ME **burne**, MSc., Sc. **burn**; cf. ON *brunnr*.

00 *Ackornehauchburne*, perhaps surviving in Ochre Burn, Newbattle, MLO (v. h(e)alh, æcern) (PNML: 256), *Atton Burn*, Coldingham BWK (v. ald, tūn) (PNB: 27), *Attonburn*, Hownam ROX (v. ald, tūn) (PNB: 18), *Blackburn*, Chirnside BWK (v. blæc) (PNB), *Blackburn*, Livingston WLO (v. blæc) (PNWL: 76), *Blackburn Mill*, Livingston WLO (v. blæc, myln) (PNWL: 76), *Blackburn Rigg*, Livingston WLO (v. blæc, hrycg) (PNWL: 76), *Blackburn Mains*, Whitburn WLO (v. blæc, demeyne) (PNWL: 76), *Byre Burn*, Canonbie DMF (v. byre) (PNB), *Caddroun Burn*, Castleton ROX (*Hellcaudron burne* 1597 CBP, *Hellcadrenn b.* 1662-5 Blaeu; PNB), *Cockburn*, Dunse BWK (v. cocc) (*Cokburne* [p] 1264, 1362 ER, *Kokeburne* [p] 1266 ER; PNB), *Cockburn*, Currie MLO (v. burna) (*Co(c)kburn(e)* 1627 Mait. Cl. 34, 1773 Arm.; PNML: 179), *Dolf Burn*, Duddingston MLO (v. burna) (*Dolf Burn* 1602 LC; PNML: 187), *Mickle Blackburn*, Whitburn WLO (v. mikill, blæc) (PNWL: 106), *Bruntaburn*, Westruther BWK (v. hop, brende) (PNB), *Hall Burn*, Canonbie DMF (v. h(e)all) (*Hawe bourne* 1552 Bullock; PNB), *Halter Burn*, Yetholm ROX (v. Aldhere) (PNB: 264), *Harburnhead*, West Calder MLO (v. heorot, hēafod) (*Hairtburn(e)* 1620 McCall, *Hairtburn(e)head* 1644 KSR, *Hartburn* 1773 Arm., *Hairburnhead* 1787 Sasines (2144); PNML: 302), *East Harburn*, West Calder MLO (v. heorot, ēast) (*Easter Hairtburne* 1620 McCall, *E. Hartburn* 1773 Arm.; PNML: 302), *West Harburn*, West Calder MLO (v. west, heorot) (*Wester Hairtburne* 1620 McCall, *W. Hartburn* 1773 Arm.; PNML: 302), *Otterburn*, Morebattle ROX (v. oter) (*Otterburne* 1569 RMS; PNB), *Otter Burn*, Abbey St. Bathans and Buncle & Presten BWK (v. oter) (*Otyrburn* c. 1300 [1434] Gramp. Cl. 18, *Oterburn* [p] 1442 Cold. Corr., *Otterburne* 1662-5 Blaeu; PNB), *Raeburn*, Kirkpatrick-Fleming DMF (v. rā) (*Raburn* 1194-1214 CDS; PNB), *Rowan Burn*, Canonbie DMF (v. rowan) (PNB), *Wedderburn Castle*, Dunse BWK (v. weðer) (*Wederburn(e)* 1296 CDS, c. 1300 Cold. Corr., *Wedirburn(e)* c. 1413 HMC (Wed), *Wedderburn(e)* 1535 RSS; PNB), *Whiteburn*, Cockburnspath BWK (v. hwīt) (*Quhytburn* 1611 HMC (Wed); PNB), *Burnbank*, Uphall WLO (v. banke) (*Burnbank* 1680 Dund. B; PNWL:

73), **Burnbrae**, Kirknewton MLO (v. bra) (*Burn(e)bray* 1607, 1614 RMS, *Burn(e)brae* 1654, 1662, 1663 RMS, 1773 Arm.; PNML: 218), **Burnbrae**, Torphichen WLO (v. bra) (*Burnbra* 1579 RPC, *Burnebray* 1592/3 SRS 1, *Burnlbrae* 1644 Cat. Tor.; PNWL: 100), **Burncastle**, Lauder BWK (v. castel(l)) (*Burn(e)castell* 1222 [16th] Bann. Cl. 83, 1502-3 RMS; PNB), **Burnflat**, Livingston WLO (v. flat) (*lie Burnflat* 1539 RMS; PNWL: 79), **Burnfoot**, Linton ROX (v. fōt) (PNB), **Burnfoot**, Bo'ness and Carriden WLO (v. fōt) (*Burnefoot* 1687 KS Car., *(The) Burnfoot* 1692 KS Car.; PNWL: 34), **Burnhead**, Bo'ness and Carriden WLO (v. hēafod) (*Bwrneheid* 1670 Bonds Bor.; PNWL: 34), **Burnhead**, Linlithgow WLO (v. hēafod) (*Burnehead* 1696 Cess; PNWL: 114), **Burnhole**, Borthwick MLO (v. hol(h)) (*Burne alias Rogeris-pendicle* 1609 RMS, *Burne hoill alias Rodgeris pendicle* 1627 Mait. Cl. 34; PNML), **Burnhole**, Ecclesmachan WLO (v. hol(h)) (*Burnholl* 1669 *et passim* KS Ecc., *the burne holl* 1677 KS Ecc.; PNWL: 51), **Burnhouse**, Stow MLO (v. hūs) (*Burnehous* 1494 ADA, 1593, 1598-9, 1625 RMS, *Burnhous(e)* 1526, 1539, 1540 RSS, 1567 LC, 1625 RMS, 1773 Arm.; PNML: 282), **Burnhouse**, Ecclesmachan WLO (v. hūs) (*Burnehous* 1564 SRS 57, *Burnehouss* 1675 KS Ecc.; PNWL: 51), **Burnhouse**, Linlithgow WLO (v. hūs) (*Burn(e)hous* 1586 RMS *et passim* to 1664 Ret., *Burnhouse* 1698 SRS 40, 1699 Ret.; PNWL: 114), **Burnhouse**, Torphichen WLO (v. hūs) (*Burnhowse* 1698 KS Tor., *Burnhouse* 1698 KS Tor.; PNWL: 100), **Burnshot**, Dalmeny WLO (v. scēat) (PNWL: 9), **Burnshot**, Bo'ness and Carriden, WLO (v. scēat) (PNWL: 34), **Brunston**, Penicuik MLO (v. tūn) (*Burnstoune* 1373 RMS, *Burnistoun* c. 1450 Bann. Cl. 70, 1450 Reg. Ho. Ch., *Brunisto(u)ne* 1373 RMS, 1530 Sasines, *Brunistane* 1554 Wilson, *Bruntstoun* 1604, 1613, 1647 RMS, *Bruntestoun* 1647 Sasines, *Brun(t)stane* 1675 KSR Pen, 1724 SHS I. 13; PNML: 266), **Brunton**, Torphichen WLO (v. tūn) (*The Brinton* c. 1540 Rent. Tor., *(The) Brunton* c. 1540 Rent. Tor. *et passim* to 1644 Cat. Tor., *Bruntoune* 1572 Gill. Ch., *Burn(e)toun(e)* 1572 Gill. Ch. *et passim* to 1696 KS Tor., *Bourntoune* 1673 KS Tor.; PNWL: 90), **Bell's Burn** WLO (*Bellis burn* 1542 RMS, *Bellisburne* 1560/1 SRS 57; PNWL: 2), **Brox Burn** WLO (v. brocc) (PNWL: 2), **Broxburn**,

Uphall WLO (v. brocc) (PNWL: 70), **Dod Burn**, Cavers and Teviothead ROX (v. dodde) (*Dodburne* 1569 RPC; PNB), **Grinding Burn**, Minto ROX (v. grēne, dūn) (PNB), **Hartwoodburn**, Selkirk SLK (v. wudu, heorot) (PNB), *Haufurlangburne*, Hownam ROX (v. half, furlang) (PNB), **Holehouseburn**, Whitburn WLO (v. hol(h), hūs) (PNWL: 110), *Mailing Burn*, nr. Kettlestoun, Linlithgow WLO (v. maling) (PNWL: 2), *Mill Burn*, Echline WLO (v. myln) (PNWL: 2), **Ninemillburn** (also called Gateside), **Penicuik MLO** (v. myln) (*Nynemylnburne* 1654 RMS, *Nywmilburn* 1662-5 Blaeu, *Ninemileburn* 1781 Sasines, *Ninemileburn* 1773 Arm.; PNML: 272), **Silverburn**, **Penicuik MLO** (v. seolfor) (PNML: 273), **Stoneyburn**, Whitburn WLO (v. stān) (PNWL: 108), **Whitburn WLO** (v. hwīt) (PNWL: 106), **East Whitburn WLO** (v. ēast, hwīt) (PNWL: 106), *West Whitburn WLO* (v. west, hwīt) (PNWL: 106), *Whitburn Mill WLO* (v. hwīt, myln) (PNWL: 106), **Broomhouse**, Edrom BWK (v. hūs) (*Brunhus* 1296 CDS, *Burnhous(e)* 1479 RMS, 1546 HMC (Var. Coll. v.), *Burnehowsis* 1493 HMC (Var. Coll. v.), *Brunnhouse* 1662-5 Blaeu; PNB), **Burnwynd**, Ratho MLO (v. wynd, *crōc) (*lie Burnecruik* 1602 RMS, *Burn(e)wynde* 1614, 1636 RMS, *Burn(e)weynd* 1657 RMS; PNML: 275).

- A.79 **bush** - MSc. 'a bush; a thicket; a clump or stand of trees; a wood; a clump of some low-growing plant, e.g. heather, rushes, fern, grass' (§1.07).
- 00 **Bush**, Lochmaben or Hoddam DMF (*Bushe* 1544 Ham. Inv., Buss 1662-5 Blaeu; PNB: 216), **Berrybush**, Selkirk SLK (*Berybus* 1455 ER, *Berybusk* 1474 ER; PNB: 216), **Holly Bush**, Linlithgow WLO (*Holynebusk* 1563/4 SRS 57, *Holingbusk* 1564/5 SRS 57; PNWL: 117).
- A.80 **butere** - OE 'butter', usually referring to a farm where butter is made.
- 00 **Butterdean**, Coldingham BWK (v. denu) (*Buterden* 1335-6 CDS, *Butterdene* 1336-7 CDS; PNB), **Butlerland**, Cramond MLO (v. land) (perhaps in the following, though Dixon interprets the name as 'probably housedweller's (i.e. husbandman's lands)' from Old English *boþl land*; PNML) (*Butterland*,

Butelerland, Butlerland 1329-71 RMS; PNML), **Butterlaw**, Coldingham BWK (v. **hlāw**) (*Bowtyr law* c. 1415 Bann. Cl. 82; PNB).

A.81 **butte** - ME 'strip of land abutting on a boundary'; Sc. **butt** 'ridge or strip of ploughed land', later 'an irregularly shaped ridge; a small piece of ground cut off in some way from adjacent land'. [< Anglo-Latin *butta* (Smith I: 65).]

00 **Buteland**, Borthwick MLO (v. **land**) (*Bu(i)t(e)land(e)* 1306-1424, 1538, 1543-4, 1565 RMS, *Buytland* 1523 RMS; PNML), **Buteland**, Currie MLO (v. **land**) (*Bu(i)t(e)land* 1618, 1635 RMS, 1773 Arm., *Butland* 1627 Mait. Cl. 34; PNML), **Nether Buteland**, Currie MLO (v. **land, neðri, tūn**) (*Nethertoun de Buitland* 1618, 1635 RMS, *Ne Buteland* 1773 Arm.; PNML), **Over Buteland**, Currie MLO (v. **ufer(r)a, land, tūn**) (*Ovirtoun de Buitland* 1618, 1635 RMS, *O. Buteland* 1773 Arm.; PNML), **Butelandhill**, Currie MLO (v. **land, hyll**) (*Buitlandhill* 1618, 1635 RMS, *Butelandhill* 1773 Arm.; PNML: 175).

A.82 **bý** - ON 'farmstead, village', Danish *býr*. [Cf. Fellows-Jensen (1989); VEPN1: 105.]

00 **Bombie**, surviving in Bombie Hill, Westerkirk DMF (v. **Bondi**) (*Bundeby* 1296 Bann. Cl. 47, *Bomby* 1329-71 RC, 1546 RPC, *Bondby* 1500 HMC (Drml), *Bonthby* 1560 RMS, *Bounby* 1662-5 Blaeu; PNB: 282), **Canonbie** DMF (v. **canoun**) (*Canenby* 1296 Stev., *Canonby* 1296 CDS, *Canaby* 1493 CDS, *Canoby* 1494 CDS, 1531 CSP (Th), *Cannabye* 1552 Bullock; PNB), **Denbie**, Dalton DMF (v. **Danir**) (PNB), **Esbie**, Lochmaben DMF (v. **eski**) (PNB), **Gillesbie**, Hutton & Corrie DMF (v. **Gilli**) (PNB), **Gillenie**, Applegarth DMF (v. ***Gillan**) (PNB: 283), **Godfraby**, Applegarth DMF (v. **Guðfrøðr**) (PNB), **Humbie**, Kirknewton MLO (v. **Hundi**) (*Humby* 1546, 1607 RMS, *Humbie* 1614, 1654, 1662 RMS, 1627 Mait. Cl. 34; PNML: 219), **Humbie**, Kirkliston WLO (v. **Hundi**) (PNWL: 42), **Lockerbie**, Dryfesdale DMF (personal name, *Locard*) (PNB), **Middlebie** DMF (v. **middel**) (*Middelby* 1296 Bann. Cl. 47, *Myddilby* 1517 RMS; PNB), **Mumbie**, Canonbie DMF (v. **munuc**) (PNB),

Mumbiehurst, Canonbie DMF (v. *munuc, hyrst*) (PNB), **Newbie Cottages**, Annan DMF (v. *nīwe*) (*Neuby* 13th HMC (Drml), 1304 CDS, *Newby* 1517 RMS; PNB), **Pearsby Hall**, Tundergarth DMF (v. *pere, h(e)alh*) (PNB), **Smeaton**, Inveresk MLO (v. *tūn, smið*) (*Smithebi* 1153-65, 1166-1214, 1227 Bann. Cl. 74, *Smetheby* 1232 Bann. Cl. 74; PNML: 208), **Sorbie**, Ewes DMF (v. *saurr*) (PNB), **Warmanbie**, Annan DMF (v. *Vermundr*) (PNB: 286).

A.83 **bȳre** - OE 'byre, shed', Sc. **byre** 'cowshed', 15th c.-

00 **Byre Burn**, Canonbie DMF (v. *burna*) (*Byer bourne* 1552 Bullock, *Byreburne* 1590 RPC; PNB), **Byrs**, nr. Langton, BWK (*Byrs* 1662-5 Blaeu; PNB), **Byres**, Dalmeny WLO (*Byres* 1654 Pont, *Byrs Adair*; PNWL: 9), **Byres**, Bathgate WLO (*Byres* 1659 Cal. Tor., *Byrs* 1698 Rel.; PNWL: 86), **Byrecleuch**, Longformacus BWK (v. *clōh*) (PNB), **Byreflat**, Lasswade MLO (v. *flat*) (*Bireflatt* 1523-4 Bann. Cl. 109; PNML: 228), **Byreflat**, Cockpen MLO (v. *flat*) (*Byreflat(e)* 1627 Mait. Cl. 34; PNML), **Langbyre**, on Wrangway Burn DMF (v. *lang*) (*Langbyre* 1662-5 Blaeu; PNB), **Netherbyre**, also called **Fleurs**, Coldingham BWK (v. *neðri*) (*Netherbyre* 1614 source not specified; PNB: 187), **Newbyres**, Newbattle MLO (v. *nīwe*) (*Newbyr* 1241 Bann. Cl. 89, *Newbyre* 1543-4 RSS, 1590 RPC, *Newbire* (undated) Bann. Cl. 89, *Newbyres* 1575, 1582 RPC, 1620 RMS, *Newbyris* 1578 RPC, *Newbyris* 1581 RPC, 1587, 1621, 1627 RMS, *Newbiris* 1612 RMS, *Neubyr* 1273 Bann. Cl. 89, *Neubyris* 1585 RPC; PNML: 255), **Ratho Byres**, Ratho MLO (*Byres* 1444 Bann. Cl. 109, *Rathobiris* 1510 RSS, 1533 RMS, *Rathobyris* 1524 Bann. Cl. 105, 1588, 1593, 1618 RMS, *the lands of Abthane formerly and now called Rathobyris* 1547 LC, *Rathobyris voc. lie Abthane de Ratho* 1588, 1593 RMS, *Abden de Ratho nuncupat byris* 1594 RMS, *Rathobyres* 1668 SHS I. 36, *Rathobyers* 1773 Arm.; PNML: 274), **Stonebyres**, Livingston WLO (v. *stān*) (PNWL: 80), **Yetbyres**, nr. Castle O'er, Dumfries DMF (v. *geat*) (PNB).

A.84 **byrgen** - OE 'burial place, tumulus'. [Cf. ME *byrrrens*.]

- 00 **Birrens Hill, Middlebie DMF (v. hyll)** (*Byrrens*, 1662-5 Blaeu; PNB).
- A.85 **calc** - OE (Angl) ‘chalk, lime, limestone’, ME **chalk**
- 00 **Cakemuir, Crichton MLO (v. mōr)** (*Cakmore* 1214-40 Bann. Cl. 109, *Kakmore* 1221-24, 1221-38 Bann. Cl. 109, *Kakemyre* 1300-1331 Bann. Cl. 109, *Caikmure* 1527, 1542, 1574, 1576-7 RMS, 1568 RPC, 1633, 1653 LC, *Caikmwir* 1627 Mait. Cl. 34, *Kekmure* 1627 Mait. Cl. 34 (Borthwick), *Caickmuir* 1667 RMS, 1773 Arm.; PNML), **Cakemuirhill, Crichton MLO (v. mōr, hyll)** (*Caikmurehill*, *Caikmurehall*, *Caikmure Hill* 1542, 1673 LC, *Caickmurehill* 1675 LC, *Kaikmurehill*, *Caikmwirhill* 1627 Mait. Cl. 34 (Borthwick); PNML), **Chalkielaw, Dunse BWK (v. hlāw)** (*Caklaw* 1543 RMS, *Cakylaw* 1662-5 Blaeu; PNB), **Kelso ROX (v. hōh)** (*Kelchehou* 1128 CM, *Calceho* 1128 [c. 1320] Bann. Cl. 82, c. 1150 Glas., *Kelcho(v)* c. 1143 Bann. Cl. 82, 1327 ER, c. 1144 Bann. Cl. 82, 1243-54 Bann. Cl. 82, 1204 APS, 1209 CM, 1247-8 CDS, 1329-71 Bann. Cl. 56, *Calceio* 1147 [13th] Cold. Corr., *Chalchehoh* c. 1150 Bann. Cl. 82, *Chelchou* 1159-61 Bann. Cl. 56, *Kelkou* c. 1175 [16th] Bann. Cl. 83, c. 1330 ER, *Kalch’* 1165-1214 Bann. Cl. 82, *Kelzho(u)* e. 13th c. Mait. Cl. 40, 1299 Pat., *Kelzhi* c. 1205 [c. 1260] GC, *Kel(e)show(e)* 1296 CDS, 1390 Pat., *Kelsou* 1296 Pipe, *Calkow* c. 1330 Bann. Cl. 82, 1390-1 RMS, *Calco* 1557 HMC (Var. Coll. v.), *Cailsoo* 1662-5 Blaeu; PNB).
- A.86 **cald** - OE (Anglian) ‘cold’. [Cf. Middle English *cald*, *cold*, Old Norse *kaldr*, MSc., Sc. *cauld*, *cald*, *caul*.]
- 00 **Caldcleuch Head, Teviothead ROX (v. clōh)** (*Cauldcleuch* 1511 RMS; PNB), **Caldcoats, Newton MLO (v. cot)** (*Caldcot(t)is* 1416 Reg. Ho. Ch., 1561 Bann. Cl. 74, *Caldco(i)t(t)is* 1557-85, 1561, c. 1564 Bann. Cl. 74, 1603, 1613 LC, 1656 RMS, *Caldcotts* 1627 Mait. Cl. 34, *Caldcoat(e)s* 1653 RMS, 1673 LC, *Caldcoattis* 1656 RMS, *Caldecotys* 1424-5 Reg. Ho. Ch., *Cauldco(i)ttis* 1563 *et freq.* to 1593-4 RMS 1606 Bann. Cl. 74, 1615, 1620 LC, *Coilcoittis* 1656 RMS, *Cauldcoats* 1773 Arm.; PNML: 260), **Cauldcoats, Bo’ness and Carriden WLO (v. cot)** (*Caldcottis* 1541 Linl. Sh. C. *et passim* to 1589 RMS, *Caldcotis* 1541

Linl. Sh. C., *Caldcotts* 1670 Reg. Bor., (*The*) *Cauldcottis* 1550 SRS 57 *et passim* to 1574 SRS 52, (*The*) *Cauldcoittis* 1553/4 RMS *et passim* to 1583 SRS 52, (*The*) *Cauldcotts* 1564 SRS 57, (*The*) *Cauldcoats* 1662 RMS; PNWL: 28), **Calfield**, Langholm DMF (v. *feld*) (*Cawfeld* 1583 CBP; PNB), **Cauldhame**, Linlithgow WLO (v. *hām*) (*Caldhame* 1681 KS Linl., *Coldhome* 1685 KS Car.; PNWL: 67), **Cauld Law**, Eskdalemuir DMF (v. *hlāw*) (*Coldla hill* 1662-5 Blaeu; PNB), **Cauldlaw**, Torphichen WLO (v. *hlāw*) (*Cauldlaw* c. 1540 Rent. Tor. *et passim* to 1589 Gill. Ch., *Cauldlaw* c. 1540 Rent. Tor. *et passim* to 1635 RMS; PNWL: 91), **West Caldmure**, Borthwick MLO (v. *west*, *mōr*) (*West Caldmure* 1449 Bann. Cl. 109; PNML), **Cauldrope**, Stow MLO (v. *rāp*) (*Cardrope* 1587 LC, *Caldrop* 1593 RMS, *Cauldroip* 1605 RMS; PNML: 290), **Caldshiels Loch**, Galashiels SLK (v. *schele*) (*Cauldshelis* 1540 RSS; PNB), **Caldside**, Hume BWK (v. *sīde*) (PNB), **Cauldside**, Canonbie DMF (v. *sīde*) (*Caldsyde* 1662-5 Blaeu; PNB), **Caldside**, Borthwick MLO (v. *sīde*) (*Ca(u)ldsyd(e)* 1449 Bann. Cl. 109, 1611 RMS, *Ca(u)ldsid* 1491 ADA; PNML), **Cold Stane Slap**, Mid-Calder MLO (v. *stān*, *slap*) (*Cal(d)staineslope* 1684 RPC, *Caldstane Slap* 1839 NSA; PNML: 250), **Coldstream** BWK (v. *strēam*) (PNB), **Cadwell**, Temple MLO (v. *wella*) (*Caldwell* 1627 Mait. Cl. 34, 1634, 1665 RMS, *Cauldwell* 1773 Arm.; PNML: 294).

A.87 **camb** - OE 'a comb, a crest; the crest of a hill, a ridge'. [Cf. ON *kambr*, Sc. *kaim* 'long narrow ridge'.]

00 **Kames**, Coldstream BWK (*Camis* 1533 RMS, *Kems* 1662-5 Blaeu; PNB).

A.88 **canoun** - ME 'canon, member of a community of clerks or of a cathedral chapter'.

00 **Canonbie** DMF (v. *bý*) (PNB), **Canongate**, Edinburgh MLO (v. *gata*) (*Can(n)ounga(i)t (de Edynburgh)* 1366, 1369 ER, *-of Halyrudhouse* 1495 AC, *þe can(n)o(n)(e)ga(i)t(e)* 1480, 1484 AC, 1482 ADA, 1501-2 *et passim* to 1513

Treas. Acc., 1504 SBR 7, 1529, 1554 Bann. Cl. 70, 1529-30, 1533-35 RMS, 1541 RSS, 1550, 1566 *et freq* to 1590-91 RPC, 1587 *et freq* to 1641 LC, (*pe*) *Canno(w)gate (of Edinburgh)* 1506 RSS, 1554 Bann. Cl. 70, *Channonegate* 1526 RSS, *Cannogaitt* 1585 RPC, *Canigate* 1589 RPC, *Vicus Canoniorum* 1370 ER, *burgum vici Canoniorum* 1493 *et freq* to 1546 RMS, 1512, 1550 Bann. Cl. 109, 1548 RSS, *vie Canoniorum* 1528-9 RMS; PNML), *Canyland(s)*, Uphall WLO (v. land) (PNWL: 73), *Canonmills*, Edinburgh MLO (v. myln) (*pe*) *Canoune mill(i)s* 1423 Bann. Cl. 70, SBR 7, *Canonmills* 1687 LC, *Canon Mills* 1773 Arm.; PNML).

A.89 **cappie, cappit** - MSc., Sc. 'hollow-shaped' (§1.08).

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

A.90 **carline, carling, kerlying, etc.** - MSc. 'witch; old woman' (§1.09).

00 **Carlin Tooth**, Southdean ROX (*Carlintoothe* 1597 CBP; PNB: 258; NY 4198 in Hooker, also *Carlintooth Rig* NY 4495 in Hooker).

A.91 **carr** - OE 'a rock'

00 **Harcarse**, Swinton BWK (v. hār) (*Har(e)carres* 1165-1214 Bann. Cl. 56, 1214-49 [p] Bann. Cl. 56, 1263 [p] CM, 1336-7 CDS, *Harcar* [p] 1214-49 Bann. Cl. 56, *Harecarr* [p] 1214-49 Bann. Cl. 56, *Harkarres* c. 1230 [1434] Gramp. Cl. 18, *Harekare* [p] 1254 CDS, *Hare(c)kars* c. 1300 Cold. Corr.; PNB), *Harecare*, surviving in Harkers Hill, Oxnam ROX (v. hār) (*Harecar* 1165-1214 Bann. Cl. 56, *Harecarre* 1214-49 Bann. Cl. 56; PNB), **Harcus**, nr. Eddleston PEB (v. hār) (*Harkerse* 1493 HMC (Var. Coll. v.), *Herkerse* 1543 HMC (Var. Coll. v.); PNB), *Harecarelecche*, Bowden ROX (v. hār, *læc(c)) (PNB).

- A.92 **carse, cars, kers(e)** - Pre-lit. Sc., MSc. ‘a stretch of low alluvial land along a river-bank’ (§1.10).
- 00 **Kerse Bog**, Torphichen WLO (*Kersebog(e)* 1546 to 1556 LC, *The Kerss Bog* 1556 *et passim* LC, *Kersboig* 1586 Temp., *Kersebog* 1588 Cat. Tor.; PNWL: 103), **Kershill**, Inveresk MLO (v. *hyll*) (*Kershill* 1653 RMS; PNML: 211), **Kerswynd**, Inveresk MLO (v. *wynd*) (*the vennal called Kerswynd* 1653 RMS; PNML: 211), **Kershopefoot**, Canonbie DMF (*Kirsopfoote* Mercator 1595; PNS: 215), **Carse of Gowrie**, district on the northern side of the Firth of Tay, FIF (*lie Carse de Gowrie* c. 1200; Johnston 1934: 128); (*cars of Gowrie* c. 1530-40, *Carse of Gowrie* 1564, *Kers of Gowrye* 1577; DOST s.v. *cars* n., *kers* n.), **Wester Kerse**, Bo’ness and Carriden WLO (*Westir-Kerse* 1532 RMS; PNWL: 32), **Kinneil Kerse**, Bo’ness and Carriden WLO (*Kynnele-Kerse* 1516 RMS, *Kennell-kers* 1569/70 Reg. Ho. Ch., *Kynneill-Kers* 1593/4 RMS, *Carse of Kynneill* 1610 Bann. Cl. 42, *Kinneill Kerse* 1669 Reg. Bor.; PNWL: 31), **Eastfield of Kinneil Kerse**, Bo’ness and Carriden WLO (*Est-Field of Kinneill Kers* 1532 RMS, *Eister Kers de Kynneill* 1593/4 RMS; PNWL: 31).
- A.93 **castel(l)** - OFr, OE, ME ‘castle, camp’. [< Lat. *castellum* ‘fort’.]
- 00 **Castelbec**, unlocated (v. *bekkr*) (PNB), **Castlehill**, Crichton MLO (v. *hyll*) (*Castelhill de Creychtoun* 1546-80 RMS; PNML), **Castlehill**, Bathgate WLO (v. *hyll*) (*Castellhill* 1576 SRS 52, *Castlehill* 1649 Dund. B; PNWL: 86), **Castle Greg**, Mid-Calder MLO (*Castelgreg* 1512 RMS, *Castle greg* 1773 Arm; PNML: 251), **Castle Law**, Borthwick MLO (v. *hlāw*) (*Castellaw(e)* 1444 ER, 1450 *et freq* to 1545 RMS, 1507, 1508, 1516-17 RSS; PNML), **Castlelaw**, Glencorse MLO (v. *hlāw*) (*Castel(l)aw* 1581, 1663 RMS, *Castlelaw* 1773 Arm.; PNML: 193), **Castle Mains**, Crichton MLO (v. *demeyne*) (*Castlemaynes of Creightoun* 1666 RMS; PNML), **Castleton**, Borthwick MLO (v. *tūn*) (*Cassiltoun alias Littil Johnes Schot* 1609 RMS, *Casteltoun* 1619 RMS, *Cassiltoun* 1627 Mait. Cl. 34, *Castleton* 1773 Arm; PNML), **Burncastle**, Lauder BWK (v. *burna*) (PNB), **Ruecastle**, Bedrule ROX (v. *rūh*) (*Rucastel(e)* 1296 CDS, *Rowcastell* 1491-2, 1566 RMS, *Rouchcastell* 1523 RMS; PNB), **Borthwick Castle** MLO (v. *bord*)

(PNML), **Crichton Castle MLO** (v. **tūn**) (*the castle of Crichton* 1514 LC, *Castell of Creichtoun* 1573 RMS; PNML), **Blackcastle, Crichton MLO** (v. **blæc**) (PNML), *Blackcastleford*, Crichton MLO (v. **blæc, ford**) (PNML).

A.94 **cat(t), catte** - OE 'cat'

00 **Catelbow**, Kirkliston WLO (v. **elbuck**) (*Cattelbok* 1535 Dund. B, 1546 LC, 1615 RMS, *Cattelbo* 1540 *et passim* SHS II. 4, *Cattlebow* 1683 Ret., *Catelbok* 1535 Dund. A *et passim* to 1614 Prot. R. K., *Catelbo* 1542 SHS II. 4, 1582 Hou., *Catelbocke* 1647 Dund. B, *Catelbow* 1663 KS Kirk.; PNWL: 41), **Cadgill**, Halfmorton DMF (v. **gil**) (PNB), **Cathaugh**, Stow MLO (v. **halh**) (*Cathauch(e)* 1593, 1598-9, 1644, 1664 RMS, 1609 LC, *Coithauche* 1643 RMS; PNML: 282).

A.95 **causey** - MSc. 'a paved area, a roadway, street, pavement, latterly of cobblestones', ME **cauce, cause**. [< OFr *caucie* 'an embankment or dam, a raised way across marshy ground or along a dyke' (Smith I: 83).]

00 **Easter Causewayend**, Kirknewton MLO (v. **ēast, ende**) (*Calsayend* 1535 RMS; PNML: 218), **Wester Causewayend**, Mid-Calder MLO (v. **west, ende**) (*Calsayend* 1535 RMS, *Wester Calsa(y)end* 1672 McCall, 1694 Torph. Ch., *Wester Causeyend* 1754 Calder Tombstone, 1839 NSA, *W. Causeway end* 1773 Arm.; PNML: 248), **Weele Causey**, a mediaeval road from Teviotdale to Liddesdale ROX (v. **hwēol**) (*Weele Causey* 1568 CSP, *Whele Causey* 1597 CBP; PNB).

A.96 **caville** - Pre-lit. Sc. 'land acquired by lot; a share', MSc. **cavel** (§1.11).

00 **Kingscavil**, Linlithgow WLO (*Kincauill* 1307 Bann. Cl. 94, *Kinkauile c.* 1315 Bann Cl. 94, *Kyncaville* 1315-21 RMS, *Kyncauel* 1323 Bann. Cl. 94, *Kyncawel* 1325 Bann. Cl. 94, *Kyncawil* 1325 Bann. Cl. 94, 1498 Ham. Inv., *Kyncauylle c.* 1330 Bann. Cl. 94, *Kynkavyl* 1335-6 CDS, *Kyncavil* 1378 Bann. Cl. 94 *et passim* to 1502/3 Bann. Cl. 42, *Kyncavill* 1451 ER *et passim* to 1534 Bann. Cl.

43, *Kincavill* 1381 ER *et freq.* to 1680 Dund B., *Kincavil* 1516/7 AC *et passim* to 1643 Ret., *Kincawill* 1531 SRS 52 *et passim* to 1614 Prot. R. K., *Kincavell* 1563 Bann. Cl. 81 *et passim* to 1699 SHS I. 16, *Kingcavill* 1378 HMC *et passim* to 1669 Reg. Bor., *Kingscavill* 1457 ER *et passim* to 1642 RMS, *Kingiscavil* 1457 ER, *Kingcavell* 1566/7 SRS 52 *et passim* to 1690 KS Linl.; PNWL: 69, NT 0276; Hooker), *Easter Kingscavil*, Linlithgow WLO (*Easter Kincavill* 1691 KS Linl.; PNWL: 60), *Wester Kingscavil*, Linlithgow WLO (*Wester Kingcavill* 1647 KS Linl., *Wester Kincavill* 1655 KS Linl., *Wester Kincavile* 1667 Dund. B.; PNWL: 60), *Mains of Kincavill*, Linlithgow WLO (1569 SRS 43; PNWL: 61), *Middlegill DMF* (*Midilkeuille* 1315 RMS, *Middelgill* 1581 Dum.; Watts 1987), *Keavil FIF* (*Cavul* 1645 Map; Watts 1987).

A.97 **cavelling** - MSc. 'land acquired by lot; a share' (§1.12).

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

A.98 **ceaster** - OE 'city, old fortification', Angl. *cæster*

00 **Chesters**, Fogo BWK (*Chesteris* 1516-17 RMS; PNB), **Chesters**, Ancrum ROX (*Chesterr* 1662-5 Blaeu; PNB), **Chesterhouse**, Hownam ROX (v. *hūs*) (*Chesterhouse* 1662-5 Blaeu; PNB), **Chesterlaw**, Kirkliston WLO (v. *hlāw*) (*Chesterlaw* 1649 RMS, 1670 *et passim* Ret.; PNWL: 45), **Abchester**, Ayton BWK (v. *Æbba*) (*Abchester* 1596 LC, 1663 RMS; PNB), **Belchester**, Eccles BWK (v. *belle*) (PNB), **Blackchester**, Lauder BWK (v. *blæc*) (PNB), **Bonchester** Hobkirk ROX (PNB); **Darnchester**, Coldstream BWK (v. *dēor*) (PNB), **Highchesters**, Robertson ROX (v. *hēah*) (*Haychester* 1662-5 Blaeu; PNB), **Rowchester**, Bowden ROX (v. *rūh*) (PNB), **Whitchester**, Longformacus BWK (v. *hwīt*) (*Witechestre*, *Witcestyr*, *Witcestyr* c. 1300 [1434] Gramp. Cl. 18; PNB), **Whitchesters**, Hawick ROX (v. *hwīt*) (PNB).

A.99 **cēace** - OE 'cheek' (§1.13).

00 **Cheeklaw**, Dunse BWK (v. **hlāw**) (*Cheiklaw* 1546-7 RMS, 1572 HMC (Var. Coll. v.); PNB: 124).

A.100 **celf** - OE (Anglian) 'calf', ME, MSc. **calf**.

00 **Calfhope**, Stow MLO (v. **hop**) (*Calsup* 1655 RMS) (PNML:289); **Kelphope**, Channelkirk BWK (v. **hop**) (*Kelfhoope* 1662-5 Blaeu; *Kelfhoope Burn*, *Kelfock B.*, 1662-5 Blaeu; PNB), **Kelloe**, Edrom BWK (v. **hlāw**) (*Kellaw(e)* 1300 CDS, 1368 Cold. Corr., 1325 Cold. Corr., *Kelhouwe* [p] 1350 Cold. Corr., *Kello* 1509-10 RMS; PNB), **Keluesete**, nr. Rutherford ROX (v. **(ge)set**) (PNB).

A.101 **cēse** - OE (Anglian) 'cheese'.

00 **Chisholme**, Roberton ROX (v. **helm**) (*Chesehelm(e)* 1296 Bann. Cl. 47, 1296 CDS, *Chesolm* 1296 CDS, *Cheiselm* 1296 CDS, *Chesholm(e)* [p] c. 1300 Cold. Corr., 1335-6 RS, *Cheshelme* [p] c. 1300 [1434] Gramp. Cl. 18, 1335-6 ER; PNB).

A.102 **chapel(e)** - OFr., ME 'a chapel'

00 **Chapelton**, Bo'ness and Carriden WLO (v. **tūn**) (PNWL: 34), **The Magdalene Chapel**, Edinburgh MLO (St. Mary Magdalene) (*the altar of St. Mary Magdalene* 1556 LC, *the Cell of St. Magdalene* 1599 LC, *the chapel of St. Magdalene* 1682 LC; PNML), **St. Catherine's Chapel**, Glencorse MLO (v. **hop**) (*Cupelle beutē Katerine in Pent(e)land* c. 1230 Bann. Cl. 70, *St. Katherine of the Hopes* 1593 PSAS XIII: 134, *S. Katherine in lie Hoippis* 1607 RMS, *Sanct-Katherenis in lie Houppis* 1618 RMS, *Sanct-Catharines de lie Houp* 1634 RMS, *Sanct-Katherines de Hoipes* 1647 RMS; PNML: 194).

- A.103 **chartrouse** - OFr, AN 'a house of Carthusian monks'.
- 00 **Charterhouse**, Makerston ROX (*Chartehou* [p] 1454 Bann. Cl. 56, *Charterhous* 1541-2 RSS, *Chartrouse* 1662-5 Blaeu; PNB).
- A.104 **chiri** - ME 'a cherry, a cherry-tree' < OFr *cherise*, 'a cherry', regarded as a plural in ME (Smith)
- 00 **Cherrytrees**, Yetholm ROX (v. *trēow*) (*Cheritreis* 1523 RMS; PNB)
- A.105 **chymmys** - MSc. 'mansion or dwelling-house on an estate' (§1.14).
- 00 **Chymmys-Land**, Bo'ness and Carriden WLO (v. *land*) (*Le Chymmys-land* 1506/7 RMS, *lie Chymmeisland* 1608 RMS, *Chymmaysis* 1632 RMS; PNWL: 27).
- A.106 **cild** - OE 'young person', ME 'noble born youth'
- 00 **Channelkirk** BWK (v. *cirice*) (*Childenchirch* 1153-65 [16th] Bann. Cl. 83, *Cheldynkirk* c. 1200 [1400] Bann. Cl. 109, *Childynkirk* c. 1200 [1400] Bann. Cl. 109, *Childenechirch(e)* 1242 PSA, 1290 Bann. Cl. 83, c. 1300 [1434] Gramp. Cl. 18, *Childinchurche* 14th c. Bann. Cl. 69, *Cheindilkirk* 1566 CRL, *Chingilkirk* 1662-5 Blaeu; PNB).
- A.107 **cirice, cyrice** - OE 'church'. Cf. ON *kirkja*, Sc. *kirk* (§A. 293).
- 00 **Kirkton**, Edinburgh MLO (v. *tūn*) (*Kyrchetune* c.1128 Bann. Cl. 70; PNML: 130), **Kirkton**, Liberton MLO (v. *tūn*) (*Kyrchetune* c. 1128 Lawrie; PNML: 233), **Kirkton of St. Cuthbert's**, Edinburgh MLO (v. *tūn*, **St. Cuthbert**) (*Kyrchetune* 1143-7 SBR 7; PNML: 136).
- A.108 **clæg** - OE 'clay, clayey soil'

- 00 **Clayholes**, Bo'ness and Carriden WLO (v. **hol**) (*Clayholles* 1672 Reg. Bor.; PNWL: 34), **Clayland**, Duddingston MLO (*lie Clayis* 1595 RMS; PNML:187), **Claypots**, Inveresk MLO (v. **pōl**) (*Claypule* 1534 RMS, *Claypull* 1587, 1591, 1593 RMS, *Claypuillis* 1593-4 RMS, *Claypots* 1653 RMS; PNML: 210).
- A.109 **clerc** - OE, OFr, 'an ecclesiastic, a cleric'.
- 00 **Clerkington**, Temple MLO (v. **-ingtūn**) (*Klerkyntona* 1338 Bann. Cl. 89, *Clerkynton(a)* c. 1338 Bann. Cl. 89, undated Bann. Cl. 74, *Clerkyntoun* 1424, 1430-1, 1533 RMS, *Clerkintona* 1491 ADA, *Clerkintoun* 1329-70, 1390-1406, 1516 RMS, 1539 LC, 1563 Bann. Cl. 89, *Clerkingtoun* 1444 Bann. Cl. 109, 1533, 1634 RMS, 1540 LC, 1627 Mait. Cl. 34, *Clerkington(e)* 1605 LC, 1627 Mait. Cl. 34, 1773 Arm.; PNML: 294); **Clerklands**, Lilliesleaf ROX (v. **land**) (*Clerkislande* 1406-36 Bann. Cl. 56, *Clerkland* 1662-5 Blaeu; PNB).
- A.110 **clif** (**clifu**, **cliefu**, **cleofu** nom.pl.) - OE 'cliff, bank', ON **klif**.
- 00 **Clifton**, Kirkliston MLO (v. **tūn**) (*Clyfto(u)n* 15th Cent. Bann. Cl. 105, 1430, 1503 RMS, 1548 SHS II. 4, *Clifto(u)n(e)* 1502-4, 1506 Treas. Acc., 1588, 1591 RPC, 1648 RMS, 1675, 1682 Ret., 1683, 1698 KSR, 1693 SHS I. 16, 1773 Arm.; PNML: 214), **Cliftonhall**, Kirkliston MLO (v. **tūn**, **h(e)all**) (*Clyftounhall* 1503 RMS, *Clifto(u)nhall* 1502-4 Treas. Acc., 1539 SHS II. 4, 1572, 1576 *et freq.* to 1591 RPC, 1648 RMS, 1663, 1665, 1666, 1692 KSR, 1675, 1682 Ret., *Clifton(e)(-)Hall* 1668 SHS I. 36, 1685, 1692 KSR; PNML: 214), **Cliftonhall Mill**, also **Lin's Mill** (surname *Lin*), Kirkliston MLO (v. **tūn**, **h(e)all**, **myln**) (*Cliftounhallmyln* 1591 RPC; *Lin(n)smil(n)(e)* 1645 Anc. Hist. Monu. Comm. Rep., 1663, 1664 *et freq.* to 1681 KSR, *Lin(n)smyln(e)* 1647 Dund. B, 1697-8 H.R.; PNML: 215), **Clifton**, Morbattle ROX (v. **tūn**) (*Cliftun* c. 1050 [12th] ESC, 1165-92 Bann. Cl. 56; PNB: 19), **Alnecliue**, near Ancrum ROX (perh. river-name, *Ale*) (*Alnecliue* 1165-1214 NMS; PNB: 141), **Hiltly** WLO (v. **Hild**) (*Hildecliue* 1296 Bann. Cl. 47, *Hildeclive* 1296 Stev., *Hildeclyve* 1296 CDS, *Hildecliffe* 1336-7 CDS, *Hilclyffe de Preston Superiori* 1383 RMS, *Heltcleife*

1465 RMS, *Hiltcleff* 1468/9 RMS, *Hilcleff* 1488 Reg. Ho. Ch., *Hilthlie* 1543 RMS, *Hiltlie* 1576 SRS 52 *et passim* to 1681 Purv., *Hiltly* 1666 KS Linl., *Huntlie* 1633 Linl. Ch. *et passim* to 1693 KS Car., *Huntley* 1691 KS Linl.; PNWL: 59); Lilliesleaf ROX (v. Lill) (*Lyllesclefe*, *Lyllescleue* 1147-52 [c. 1320] Bann. Cl. 82, *Lilislive* c. 1150 ESC, *Lillesclive* 1150 Glas., 1159 [c. 1320] Bann. Cl. 82, 1165-88 Bann. Cl. 56, *Lillesclyfe* 1296 CDS, *Lyllyscloue* 1203 Bann. Cl. 83); PNB: 141), **Shollesclif**, Langton BWK (*Shollesclif* 1336-7 CDS; PNB: 141), **Wyrmsclif**, near Wormerlaw, Eccles BWK (v. Wyrm) (*Wyrmsclif* 1367-8 CDS, *Wormecleif* 1451-2 RMS; PNB: 141).

A.111 **clōh** - OE 'ravine', MSc. **cleugh**, **cleuch** 'gorge, ravine; cliff, crag'.

00 **Cleuchheads**, Applegarth DMF (v. hēafod) (*Cleuchheids* 1662 RMS; PNB), **Blackcleuch Burn** LAN (v. blæc) (SSH: ?), **Bucleuch**, Ettrick SLK (v. bucc) (PNB), **Byrecleuch**, Longformacus BWK (v. byre) (*Byreclewch* 1492 RMS, *Birecleuch* 1502 RSS; PNB), **Caldcleuch Head**, Teviothead ROX (v. cald) (PNB), **Cleugh Burn** LAN, KCB, DMF (SSH), **Colterscleuch**, Teviothead ROX (v. colt-hirde) (*Cauthirdsclouch* 1662-5 Blaeu; PNB), **Drycleuch**, Yarrow SLK (v. drýge) (PNB), **Edwardescloch**, Lammermoor valleys, ?ELO (v. Eadwærd) (PNB), **Earnscleuch**, Lauder BWK (v. earn) (PNB), **Elneclouch**, Lammermoor valleys (v. ellern) (PNB), **Fauldingcleuch**, Kirkpatrick-Fleming DMF (v. fal(o)d) (PNB), **Giddenscleugh**, Teviothead ROX (personal name *Gideon*) (*Guiddinsclouch* 1662-5 Blaeu; PNB), **Hazelcleugh**, Mid-Calder MLO (v. hæsel) (*Haslecleugh* 1692 McCall, *Hazelcleugh* 1696 RMS, *Heazliecleugh* 1773 Arm.; PNML: 251), **Heslingclouh**, Lammermoor valleys (v. ?hæsel) (PNB), **Horseupcleuch**, Longformacus BWK (v. hors, hop) (*Horshop(e)* 1336-7 CDS, 1492 RMS, *Horsopcleuch* 1535 RMS; PNB), **Oatleycleugh**, Dunse BWK (PNB); **Marchcleuch**, Eckford ROX (v. mearc) (PNB), **Morclow**, Lammermoor valleys (v. mōr) (*Morclow* 1165-1214 Bann. Cl. 56; PNB), **Pinkie Cleugh**, Inveresk MLO (*Pinkynclouch* 1547 RMS, 1548 RSS, *Pynkecleucht* 1548 RSS, *Pynkecleuch* 1549 RMS, *Pynkynclouch* 1548 RSS, *Pynke Cleuch* 1562 RPC, *Pinkycleuch* 1550 RMS, *Pinkecleuch* 1565, 1566 RPC; PNML: 207).

A.112 **cnoll** - OE 'hill top, summit of a large hill' later 'knoll, hillock', Sc. **know**.

00 **Broomhill**, Newbattle MLO (v. **hyll**, **brōm**) (*Brumehill* or *Brumeknow* 1632 LC; PNML: 257), **Brunecnoh**, Hownam ROX (v. **brūn**) (PNB), **Green Knowe**, Craigie, Dalmeny WLO (v. **grēne**) (PNWL: 6), **Kingsknowe**, Colinton MLO (v. **cyning**) (PNML), **Peathill Knowe**, Bathgate WLO (*Peithill Knoll* 1549/50 RMS; PNWL: 81), **Rylaw Knowe**, Borthwick MLO (v. **hlāw**, **ryge**) (PNML).

A.113 **cocc** - OE 'cock', 'woodcock', 'gamecock', etc.

00 **Cockburn**, Dunse BWK (v. **burna**) (PNB), **Cockburn**, Currie MLO (v. **burna**) (*Co(c)kburn(e)* 1627 Mait. Cl. 34, 1773 Arm.; PNML: 179), **Cockhill(s)**, Borthwick MLO (v. **hyll**) (*Tokhillis vel Cokhillis* 1609 RMS, *Cokhill* 1627 Mait. Cl. 34; PNML), **Cocklaw**, Hawick ROX (v. **hlāw**) (*Koklawis* [p] c. 1400 [1475-1500] Wyn., *Coklaw* 1481 [16th] APS; PNB), **Cocklicks**, Ruthwell DMF (v. **leik**) (PNB), **Cockpool**, Ruthwell DMF (v. **pōl**) (*Cokpule* 1487 [16th] APS, 1597-8 RMS, 1592 CBP, *Cockpole* 1570 CSP, *Cockpowlle* 1581 CBP; PNB), **Cockrig**, now Bankton House, Mid-Calder MLO (v. **hrycg**) (*Cockrig* 1585, 1590 McCall, 1586 Proc. Bar. Court, *Cockrigs* 1646 KSR, 1773 Arm., *Cockriggs* 1797 Sasines (6938), *Cockridge* 1779 Tombstone, Calder Parish Churchyard; PNML: 243).

A.114 **col** - OE 'coal, charcoal', MSc. **coal**.

00 **Coalhill**, Bo'ness and Carriden WLO (v. **hyll**) (*(The) Coalhill* 1692 KS Car.; PNWL: 35), **Coalhills**, Torphichen WLO (v. **hyll**) (*Coal(l)hills* 1694 *et passim* KS Tor.; PNWL: 101).

A.115 **colt-hirde** - OE 'colt-herd', ME **coltherde**, MSc. **cowtherd**

00 **Colterscleuch**, Teviothead ROX (v. **clōh**) (PNB).

- 01 Colterscleuch, Teviothead ROX: "This is the Scots surname, Colthart, Coltart."
(PNB)
- A.116 **coni, con(n)ing** - ME 'rabbit' < OFr *con(n)il*, Lat. *cuniculus*
- 00 **Kinnen Bogs**, Torphichen WLO (v. **bog**) (*Cuninboigs* 1688 SRS 40; PNWL: 103), **Cunzierton**, Oxnam ROX (v. **dūn**) (*Cuniardon* 1468 HMC (Home), *Cunyourtounne-rige* 1471 RMS; PNB), **Cunynghares**, Penicuik MLO (*Cunynghares* 1654 RMS; PNML: 271), **Cuninghowes**, Edinburgh MLO (v. **hol(h)**) (*Cuninghowes* 1638 LC; PNML), **Kinnen Hill**, Torphichen WLO (v. **hyll**) (*The Cunyshill* c. 1540 Rent. Tor., *Cunninghills* 1688 SRS 40, *Kinningbrae* 1698 SRS 40; PNWL: 103).
- A.117 **cooper** - ME 'craftsman who makes and repairs wooden vessels formed of staves and hoops, as casks, buckets, tubs' (§1.15).
- 00 **Cooper's Croft**, Linlithgow WLO (v. **croft**) (*Couper's croft* 1696 Cess.; PNWL: 114).
- A.118 **copp, cop** - OE 'the top of a hill, a summit, a peak'; perhaps in the following name.
- 00 **Copshaw** ROX (v. **sceaga**) (*Copshaw(e)* 1583 CBP, 1662-5 Blaeu; PNB).
- A.119 **corbie, corby** - Sc. 'raven; carrion or hooded crow' (§1.16).
- 00 **Corbiehall**, Bo'ness and Carriden WLO (v. **h(e)all**) (*Corbieshall* 1628 Ham. Inv., *Corbiehall* 1634 Ham. Inv. *et passim* to 1671 Bonds Bor., *Corbishall* 1642 Ham. Inv.; PNWL: 35).
- A.120 **cordiner** - MSc. 'cordwainer, shoemaker' (§1.17).
- 00 **Cordiners' Land**, Linlithgow WLO (v. **land**) (*The Cordiners Land* 1696 Cess.; PNWL: 114).

A.121 cot - OE 'cottage, hut, shelter, den', MSc. cot, 'cottage'.

00 Coats LAN (*Coittis* 1584, *terran de Coats*, *Coatburn* 1617, *Cotts* 1676; NTC:), *Coates*, Edinburgh MLO (*Coittis* 1626, 1641 LC; PNML), *Coates*, Currie MLO (*Coittis* 1545-6 RSS; PNML: 178), *Coates*, Edinburgh MLO (*Co(i)t(t)is* 1565, 1566, 1568, 1574, 1575 RPC, 1578 Bann. Cl. 70, *Coats* 1773 Arm.; PNML), *Coats*, Newbattle MLO (*Coit(t)is* 1582, 1593, 1600, 1603 RMS, *Coit(t)is Eister et Westir* 1587, 1620, 1621, 1627 RMS, undated: *The Coites*, *Wester Coit(t)is*, *Coitlaw*, Bann. Cl. 89; PNML: 254), *Coates*, Penicuik MLO (*Coats* 1654 RMS, 1741 SHS I. 13, 1773 Arm.; PNML: 271), *Cotfield*, Edinburgh MLO (v. feld) (*Co(i)t(e)fe(y)lde* 1478 Bann. Cl. 105, 1493 Bann. Cl. 70, *Co(i)t(e)field(is)* 1494 Bann. Cl. 105, 1589, 1591 RPC, 1638 LC, *Co(i)t(e)field* 1588, 1743 LC; PNML), *Coteflatte*, in Darnchester [county?] (v. flat) (*Coteflatte* 13th c. [1434] Gramp. Cl. 18; PNB), *Cot-Hillside*, Torphichen WLO (v. hyll, sīde) (*Coathill syde* 1683 KS Tor., *Cottallside* 1690 KS Tor., *Cottalside* 1693 KS Tor.; PNWL: 101), *Cotland*, Currie MLO (v. land) (*le Cotland de Curry* 1530 RMS; PNML: 173), *Cotland(s)*, Stow MLO (v. land) (*le Co(i)tland(i)s* 1543-4, 1599, 1643 RMS, 1610 LC; PNML: 280), *Cotlands*, Bo'ness and Carriden WLO (v. land) (*Cotlandis* 1535 RSS, *Coatlandis* 1653 RMS, *Coalland* 1653 RMS, *Coatlands of Dylands* 1663 RMS; PNWL: 35), *Cotly Hill*, Temple MLO (v. hlāw) (*Coitlaw* 1563 Bann. Cl. 89, 1584, 1591, 1620, 1621 RMS, 1627 Mait. Cl. 34, 1800 Sasines, *Cotlaw* 1583 RPC, 1627 Mait. Cl. 34, *Coatlaw Hill* 1773 Arm.; PNML: 294), *Cotlaw(s)*, Kirkliston WLO (v. hlāw) (*Cotlaw* 1534 LC *et passim* to 1596 Temp., *Cotlawis* 1565 Dund. B, *Coitlaw* 1543 LC *et passim* to 1578 Dund. A, *Coitlawis* 1577/8 Dund. A; PNWL: 41), *Cotmuir*, Dalmeny WLO (v. mōr) (*Cotmuir* 1490/1 AC, *Cotmore* 1653 Ret., *Cottmuir* 1664 KS Kirk., *Coatmuir* 1670 KS Dal.; PNWL: 9), *Cotrow*, Ratho MLO (v. rāw) (*Cotraw* 1372 RMS; PNML: 278), *Cottonflat*, Lasswade MLO (v. flat) (*Coittunflat* 1546 Bann. Cl. 74; PNML: 227), *Bogcot(s)*, Torphichen WLO (v. bog) (PNWL: 100), *Bughcott(s)*, Torphichen WLO (v. bucht) (PNWL: 100), *Butchercoat*, Merton BWK (personal name *Bouche*) (*Bouhecoitis* 1465 Dryb., *Buscheourcoit* 1538

Dryb., *Boutschorcott* 1574 Dryb., *Bowchacoitts* 1580 Dryb., *Bautshacott* 1662-5 Blaeu; PNB: 62), **Caldcoats**, Newton MLO (v. **cald**) (*Caldcot(t)is* 1416 Reg. Ho. Ch.; PNML: 260), **Cauldcoats**, Bo'ness and Carriden WLO (v. **cald**) (PNWL: 28), **Huntly Cot**, Temple MLO (v. **hunta**, **hlāw**) (*Huntlawcoit* 1563 Bann. Cl. 89, 1591, 1620, 1621 RMS, *Huntlawcort* 1583 RPC, *Huntlieco(i)t* 1627 Mait. Cl. 34, 1662 RMS, *Huntilecote* 1773 Arm.; PNML: 296), **Lohcote**, Torphichen WLO (Sc. *loch*) (PNWL: 96), **Saltcoat**, Caerlaverock DMF (v. **salt**) (PNB), **Saltcoats** AYR (v. **salt**) (NTC:), **Stobitcote**, Teviothead ROX (v. **stubb**) (PNB).

A.122 **court** - OFr, ME 'a space enclosed by walls or houses, a yard; large house, manor'.

00 **Courtshiels**, Torphichen WLO (v. **schele**) (*Courtscheillis* 1615 Prot. R. K.; PNWL: 101).

A.123 **cran, cron** - OE 'a crane; a heron'.

00 **Cranshaws** BWK (v. **sceaga**) (*Cranshawes* 1296 RS, *Craneshaunes* c. 1300 Cold. Corr., *Cranessawys* 13th c. Reg. Dmf.; PNB), **Cranston** MLO (v. **tūn**) (*Cranestoun(e)* 1153-65 Bann. Cl. 94, 1214-49, 1300-1331 Bann. Cl. 109, *Cranestone* 1153-65, 1166-1214 Bann. Cl. 89, *Craneston(a)* 1150-80, 1338 Bann. Cl. 89, 1316 Bann. Cl. 82, c. 1338 Reg. Ho. Ch., *Cranestun* 1150-80 Bann. Cl. 89, *Kraneston(e)* 1150-80, 1153-65 Bann. Cl. 89, *Cran(n)ysto(u)n(a)* 1189-1214, 1214-49, 1300-31, 1399, 1399-1400 Bann. Cl. 109, 1357, 1362-3 RMS, 1359 *et passim* to 1442 ER, c. 1420 LC, 1424-5 Reg. Ho. Ch., 1437-60 Bann. Cl. 56, *Cranistun* 13th c. Bann. Cl. 69, *Cranistona* 1362-3 RMS, *Cranistoun* 1428 ER, *Cranstoun(e)* 1331, 1511 Bann. Cl. 109, 1396 *et passim* to 1451 ER, 1423 *et freq.* to 1451 Bann. Cl. 105, 1438 *et passim* to 1630 LC, 1463, 1565 RMS, 1473-4 *et freq.* to 1512 Treas. Acc., 1478 *et freq.* to 1490 AC, 1478, 1489 ADA, 1503-4 *et freq.* to 1546 RSS, 1553-4 *et freq.* to 1592 RPC, *Cranston(e)* 1357-84 Reg. Ho. Ch., 1423 Bann. Cl. 70, 1429 Bann. Cl. 105, 1450, 1508 LC, 1480 AC, 1572 RPC, *Crannestoun* 1437 Bann. Cl. 105,

Cren(ne)stoun 1441 Reg. Ho. Ch., 1450 ER, 1515 LC, *Cren(ne)stone* 1457 Bann. Cl. 89, 1508 LC, *Crangstoun* 1489 AC, ADA, *Craunstoune* 1495-6 Treas. Acc., *Cranastun* 1526-8 Bann. Cl. 89; PNML), *New Cranston* MLO (v. nīwe, tūn, ufer(r)a) (*Neucraneston* 1338 Bann. Cl. 89, *Neucraniston* e. 14th c. Bann. Cl. 89, *New Craneston* undated Bann. Cl. 82, *Ovir Cranstoun* 1627 Mait. Cl. 34; PNML); *Nether Cranston* MLO (v. neðri, tūn) (*Cranstone-Ridel* 1336-37 Bain, *Cranstoun(e)-Riddall* 1500 RSS, 1534 RMS, *Cranstoun(e)-redale* 1468 RMS, *Cranstoun(e)-Riddale* 1477, 1497, 1507, 1510, 1529 RMS, 1507, 1508 *et freq.* to 1531-2 RSS, 1539 Bann. Cl. 74, *Cranstoun(e)-riddell* 1506, 1539 Bann. Cl. 74, 1578 Bann. Cl. 94, 1578, 1590, 1591-2 RPC, 1617 LC, 1627 Mait. Cl. 34, *Cranstoun Rydell* 1587 Bann. Cl. 105; PNML).

A.124 *crōc - OE 'crook'; cf. ON krókr (§2.07).

00 *Crooks*, Corstorphine MLO (*lie Cruikis* 1608, 1610, 1620 RMS; PNML: 154), *Crukes*, unlocated (*Crukes* c.1300 DOST s.v. *cruke* n. 4), *Crokecroft*, unlocated (*Crokecroft* 1200-2 DOST s.v. *cruke* n. 4), *Crookhou*, nr. Primside, Morebattle ROX (v. hōh) (*Crookhou* c. 1200 Bann. Cl. 56; PNB: 140), *Crooked Shaws*, Morebattle ROX (v. sceaga) (*Crokeshaws* 1542 Ham. Inv., *Crokanshawes* 1542 Ham. Inv.; PNB: 210), *Crookston*, Inveresk MLO (v. tūn) (*Cruikstoun* 1679 LC, *Cruikstane* 1773 Arm.; PNML: 210), *Crookston*, Stow MLO (v. tūn) (*Crokestone* 1336-7 CDS, *Cruk(i)stoun(e)* 1459, 1484, 1538 RMS, 1489 ADA, 1490 AC, 1517, 1532, 1540-1, 1545 RSS, 1627 Mait. Cl. 34, *Cru(i)kstona* 1494 ADA, *Crukestoun* 1513, 1543-4 RMS, 1527 RSS, *Cruiksto(u)n(e)* 1517 Bann. Cl. 42, 1582, 1590 RPC, 1587, 1662 *et freq.* to 1696 LC, *Cruxtown* 1571 LC, *Crooksto(u)n* 1743 LC, 1773 Arm.; PNML: 283), *Crookston Mill*, Stow MLO (v. tūn, myln) (*Cruikstounmylne* 1584 RPC, *Crookstoun Mill* 1662 LC; PNML: 283), *Bog Cruk*, unlocated, perh. AYR (*the bog cruk* 1470 DOST s.v. *cruke* n. 4), *Brumcrok*, unlocated (*Brumcrok* c.1300 DOST s.v. *cruke* n. 4), *Burncruik*, now Burnwynd, Ratho MLO (v. wynd, burna) (*lie Burnecruik* 1602 RMS; PNML: 275), *Corsenook*, Stow MLO (*Corscruiks* 1665 RMS; PNML: 290), *Craigcrook*, Corstorphine MLO (Gael. *creag*) (*Cragcroke* 1336-7 CDS, 1360-

70 Bann. Cl. 105, c. 1362 LC, *Cragcruk* 1362, 1477 Bann. Cl. 105, 1477-8 SBR 7, 1511, 1514 SHS II.10, *Cragcruke* c. 1358 *et freq* to 1428 Bann. Cl. 105, 1426 LC, 1505 SHS II.10, 1506 Treas. Acc., *Cragkruc* 1362 Bann. Cl. 105, *Cragcrouk* 1510-11 SHS II.10, *Cragcruyk* 1511-12 SHS II.10, *Cracruke* (undated) Bann. Cl. 105, *Craigcruke* c. 1358 Bann. Cl. 105, *Craigcruk* 1510-11 SHS II.10, *Craigcruik* 1614, 1632 RMS, *Curvisaxium* 17th Cent. SHS I.52; PNML: 152), **Gallowscrook**, Abercorn WLO (v. *galga*) (PNWL: 21). **Horscruke**, unlocated (*Hors-cruke* 1512 DOST s.v. *cruke* n. 4), **Thornycrook**, Dalkeith MLO (v. *pyrne*) (*Thorn(e)ycru(i)k(i)s* 1556 LC; PNML: 183).

- A.125 **croft** - OE 'small enclosed field', often near a house, MSc. 'a smallholding'.
- 00 **Croft an Righ**, Edinburgh MLO (§2.01) (PNML), **Croftangry**, Cramond MLO (§2.01) (*Croftangrie* 1610, 1614 RMS; PNML), **Croftangrie**, Bo'ness and Carriden WLO (v. **anger*) (PNWL: 35), **Croftangry**, Ecclesmachan WLO (v. **anger*) (PNWL: 51), **Crofthead**, Moffat DMF (v. *hēafod*) (*Crofthead* 1581 RPC; PNB), **Croftheads**, Annan DMF (v. *hēafod*) (*Croft heidis* 1517 RMS; PNB), **Crofthead**, Mid-Calder MLO (v. *hēafod*) (*Crofthead* 1692, 1726 McCall, 1696 RMS, 1800 Sasines (8100); PNML: 250), **Croftmalloch**, Whitburn WLO (*Croftmalloch* 1561/2 SRS 57 *et passim* to 1697 Ret., *Croftmolloche* 1624 Ret., *Croch Molloch* 1693 KS Liv., *Craftmalloch* 1694 KS Liv., *Craig-molloch* 1693 KS Liv., Adair; PNWL: 107), **Beadsman's Croft**, Edinburgh MLO (v. *bedmann*) (PNML), **Cooper's Croft**, Linlithgow WLO (v. *cooper*) (PNWL: 114), **Descroft**, Dalmeny WLO (PNWL: 9), **Easter Croft**, Inveresk MLO (v. *ēast*) (*Eister-croft* 1587, 1591, 1593, 1593-4 RMS, *Eister Croft* 1653 RMS; PNML: 210), **Gawain's Croft**, Edinburgh MLO (surname *Wawane*) (*Wawanis Croft in le Cowgait* 1528 Bann. Cl. 70; PNML: 125), **Godscroft**, Abbey St. Bathans BWK (*Goddiscroft* 1589 HMC (Wed), *Godscroft* 1662-5 Blaeu; PNB), **Wallace Croft**, Dalmeny WLO (v. *Wallace*) (*Wallace Croft* 1582 Dund. B; PNWL: 7), **Ferry Crofts**, Dalmeny WLO (v. *ferry*) (*lie Ferrie Croftis* 1671 LC; PNWL: 9), **Friars' Croft** WLO (v. *frere*) (*The Freyris Croft* 1560 Dund. B, *The Freris Croft* 1570 Dund. B, *Frierescroft* 1636 Ret., *Friars Croft* 1690 Ret.; PNWL: 8),

Halkerston's Croft, also known as *Lochbank*, Edinburgh MLO (surname *Halkerston*) (*Halkerstonis Croft* 1578 Bann. Cl. 70; PNML), **Kirklandcroft**, Ratho MLO (v. *cirice, land*) (*Kirkland of Gogare* 1567 Bann. Cl. 109, *Kirklandcroft (of Gogar)* 1570 Bann. Cl. 109, 1571 RMS, *Kirklandcroft de Gogar* 1602 RMS; PNML: 276), **Longcroft**, Linlithgow WLO (v. *lang*) (PNWL: 118), **Magdalene Croft**, Linlithgow WLO (*St. Mary Magdalene*) (*lie Magdalencroft* 1586 RMS, *Magdalanecroft* 1664 Ret., *Magdallens Croft* 1699 Ret.; PNWL: 119), **Meggot's Croft**, Borthwick MLO (surname *Meggot*) (*Meggotiscroft* 1627 Mait. Cl. 34; PNML), **Mill Croft**, Ecclesmachan WLO (v. *myln*) (PNWL: 49), **Multures Croft**, Bo'ness and Carriden WLO (*lie Multuris-Croft* 1593/4 RMS; PNWL: 32), **Orchard Croft**, Linlithgow WLO (v. *orchard*) (PNWL: 120), **Prior's Croft**, Torphichen WLO (v. *prior*) (PNWL: 89), **Sanctuary Crofts**, Linlithgow WLO (v. *sanctuar*) (PNWL: 121), **Sergeant's Croft**, Cramond MLO (v. *sergeant*) (PNML), **Spittal Croft**, Linlithgow WLO (v. *spitel*) (PNWL: 122), **Stoneycroft**, Corstorphine MLO (v. *stānig*) (PNML), **Taylor's Crofts**, Inveresk MLO (*Tailyeouriscroftis* 1587, 1591, 1593, 1593-4 RMS; PNML: 212), **Wester Croft**, Inveresk MLO (v. *west*) (*Wester Croft* 1653 RMS, *Westir croft* 1587, 1591, 1593, 1593-4 RMS; PNML: 212), **Whitecroft**, Edinburgh MLO (v. *hwīt*) (PNML), **Vicar's Croft**, Bo'ness and Carriden WLO (*Crofta Vicaria* 1582 RMS, *Vicarscroft* 1669 Ham. Inv.; PNWL: 34).

A.126 **cros** - late OE, ME, MSc., ON, OIr. 'a cross, the Cross'.

00 **The Cross**, Linlithgow WLO (*The Cross* 1696 Cess.; PNWL: 115), **Crosscraig**, Cramond MLO (Gael. *creag*) (*Croscrag de Berntoun* 1477 RMS; PNML), **Crossflats**, Linlithgow WLO (v. *flat*) (*Corsflat* 1528 SRS 52, *Corslattis* 1542 RMS *et passim* to 1618 Ret., *Corsflatis* 1564 SRS 57 *et passim* to 1567 SRS 52, *Corsflettis* 1578 SRS 52, *Corslettis* 1598/9 RMS; PNWL: 67), **Crossall**, Dalmeny WLO (v. *h(e)all*) (*Corshall* 1597/8 SRS 1 *et passim* to 1691 KS Dal., *Corsehall* 1692 KS Dal.; PNWL: 9), **Crossgreen**, Uphall WLO (v. *grēne*) (*Corsegreen* 1693 KS Up., *Corsgrein* 1693 KS Up., *Corse Green* 1759 Est. Map, *Cross Green* c.1750 Roy; PNWL: 73), **Crosslee**, Ettrick SLK (v. *lēah*) (*Corslie* 1766 CB; PNB), **Crosston**, Bathgate WLO (v. *tūn*) (*Crostone* 1296

CDS, *Croston* 1296 Bann. Cl. 47; PNWL: 87), *Crosswalls*, Linlithgow WLO (v. wall) (*The Corsswallis* 1552 SRS 57; PNWL: 115), *Tollcross*, Edinburgh MLO (v. toln) (PNML).

A.127 **crumb** - OE adj. 'crooked, twisted, bent'

00 **Crumrig**, Greenlaw BWK (v. hrycg) (*Crumrig* 1533 RMS; PNB), **Crumstane**, Dunse BWK (v. crumb) (*Crumstaine*, 1662-5 Blaeu; PNB), **Ancrum** ROX (river-name *Ale*) (*Alnecrumb(e)* 1165-1214 NMS, 1262-3 CDS, *Alnecrom* 1296 CDS, *Allyncrom* 1304 CDS, *Allyncrum* 1358 ER; PNB).

A.128 **cū** - OE 'cow', ME **cou**.

00 **Cowbog**, Morebattle ROX (v. bog) (PNB), **Cow Bridge**, Dalkeith MLO (v. brycg) (*the Cowbrig* 1669 LC, *the Cowbridge* 1710 LC; PNML: 184), **Cowden**, Dalkeith MLO (v. denn) (*Colden(e)* 1316, 1392, 1531 Bann. Cl. 94, 1315-21, 1451 RMS, 1336-7 CDS, *Cowdoun* 1580 RPC, *Coldoun* 1658 LC; PNML: 182), **Easter Cowden**, Dalkeith MLO (v. ēast, denn) (*Eister Colden* 1546-80 RMS, *Over Coldan* 1589 RMS, *Easter Coldoun* 1669 LC, *E. Cowden* 1773 Arm.; PNML: 182), **Wester Cowden**, Dalkeith MLO (v. west, denn) (*Westir Colden* 1546-80 RMS, *Nethir Coldan* 1589 RMS, *Westir Coldoun* 1591 RMS, *Wester Coldoun* 1656 LC, *Wester Coudoun* 1717 LC, *W. Cowden* 1773 Arm.; PNML: 182), **Cowdenfield**, Dalkeith MLO (v. denn, feld) (*Coldenfeld* 1315 Bann. Cl. 94; PNML: 182), **Cowdenhead**, Bathgate WLO (v. denn, hēafod) (*Coldounheidis* 1614 LC, *Cowden Head* Arm.; PNWL: 86), **Cowgate** MLO (v. gata)(*l(i)e*) *Kowga(i)te* 1428 Bann. Cl. 70, 1458, 1480 RMS, 1478, 1494 Bann. Cl. 105, 1539, 1540, 1541 RSS, (*l(i)e*) *Kougate* 1478 RMS, *le Cougate* 1467 Bann. Cl. 89, *l(i)e* *Cowga(i)t(e)* 1477, 1477-8 SBR 7, 1479, 1599 *et freq.* to 1682 LC, 1512 Bann. Cl. 105, 1528, 1541, 1548 Bann. Cl. 70, 1546 RSS, *l(i)e* *Cowgaitt* 1531 Bann. Cl. 109, *Via Vaccarum* 1498 RMS; PNML), **Cowhill**, Linlithgow WLO (v. hyll) (*Cowhill* 1558/9 SRS 57, 1586 Linl. Ch.; PNWL: 115), **Cowhill**, Whitburn WLO (v. hyll) (*Cowhill* 1479 AC *et passim* to 1665

KS Liv., *Kowhill* 1592 RMS, *Kow-hill* 1665 KS Liv.; PNWL: 106), **Cowrig**, **Greenlaw** BWK (v. *hrycg*) (PNB), **Cousland**, **Cranston** MLO (v. *land*) (*Cousland* 1150-53 ESC, 1153-65 Bann. Cl. 89, 1163, 1182, 1184, 1563, c.1564 Bann. Cl. 74, 1482, 1483 ADA, 1488 AC, 1488, 1493, 1542, 1662 RMS, 1566, 1584, 1590 RPC, *Cowstland* 1483 AC, *Coustland* 1483, 1493 ADA, 1495 AC, *Couseland* 1497 RMS, *Cowsland* 1494 AC, ADA, 1497 Treas. Acc., 1491, 1506, 1509, 1557, 1574 RMS, 1581 RPC, 1627 Mait. Cl. 34, *Cowisland* 1561 Bann. Cl. 74, *Causland*, *Coisland* 1561 Bann. Cl. 74; PNML), **Cousland** WLO (v. *land*) (*Cousland* 1335-6 CDS *et passim* to 1659 Ret., *Couslande* 1336-7 CDS, 1581 RMS, *Cowsland* 1538 RMS *et passim* to 1646 KS Liv., *Cawsland* 1593 RMS, *Causland* 1651 KS Liv.; PNWL: 77), **Wester Cousland**, **Livingston** WLO (v. *land, west*) (PNWL: 77), **Cassock Hill**, **Eskdalemuir** DMF (v. *gil, sceaga*) (PNB), **Coustoun**, **Bathgate** WLO (v. *tūn*) (*Coustoun* 1477 RMS *et passim* to 1663 Ret., *Coustone* 1596 RMS *et passim* to 1699 KS Tor., *Coustoune* 1683 Ret., *Costoun* 1539/40 LC *et passim* to 1686 Cat. Tor., *Costone* 1540 LC, *Cowistoun* 1561 SRS 57, *Couistoun* 1562 SRS 57, *Cowstoun* 1572 *et passim* to 1608 RMS; PNWL: 82), **Couston Water** WLO (*Quhoustoun Wattir* 1556 LC; PNWL: 2), **Cowshaw**, **Tinwald** DMF (v. *sceaga*) (PNB).

A.129 **cumb** - OE 'valley'

00 **Coom Burn** KCB, **Coomb Burn** SLK, DMF (SSH), **Coom Law**, **Ettrick** SLK (v. *hlāw*) (*Coumla* 1662-5 Blaeu; PNB), **Cumledge**, **Dunse** BWK (v. **læc(c)*) (*Cumliche* 1467 HMC (March), 1497-8 HMC (Wed), *Cumleith* 1495 HMC (Wed), *Cumlych* 1496 HMC (Wed), *Cumleiche* 1571 RPC, *Cumlege* 1581 RPC, 1610 HMC (Var. Coll. v.), *Cumlitche* 1590 RPC; PNB), **Colmslie**, **Melrose** ROX (v. *lēah*) (*Cumbesley* c. 1160 [16th] Bann. Cl. 83, 1153-65 [c. 1280] Bann. Cl. 56, *Cumbesleia* 1189 Bann. Cl. 56, *Colmislie* 1543 ALCP, *Coumsly* 1662-5 Blaeu; PNB).

A.130 **cuningar, cunigar, conyngare** - MSc. 'a rabbit-warren', ME **conynger** [< OF **coniniere**].

- 00 *Cunyngars*, Cramond MLO (*cunyngaris of Crawmond* 1557 RSS; PNML), *Cuningar*, Liberton MLO (*cunyngar* 1489 AC, *cunnyngare* 1492 AC, *Cunyngare* 1491, 1493 ADA; PNML: 239).
- A.131 **curat** - MSc. 'curate, a priest or pastor' (§1.18).
- 00 *Curate's Acre*, Linlithgow WLO (v. *æcer*) (*Corattis-Aiker* 1598/9 RMS; PNWL: 115).
- A.132 **cwēn** - OE 'queen, wife or consort of a king'; cf. **cwene** 'woman, quean'.
- 00 **Wee Queensberry**, Closeburn DMF (v. *berg*) (PNB).
- A.133 **cyning, cyng, cing** - OE 'king', ME **king**.
- 00 *Kings Acres*, Linlithgow WLO (v. *æcer*) (*Kyngis-Akeris* 1528 RMS; PNWL: 68), *Kingsfield*, Linlithgow WLO (v. *feld*) (*Kyngisfelde* 1451 RMS, 1456 ER, *Kyngisfeld* 1567 SRS 52, *Kingsfelde* 1451 ER, *Kingsfeild* 1526 Hou. *et passim* to 1696 LC, *Kingsfield* 1583/4 Linl. Ch. *et passim* to 1699 KS Car., (*Le*) *Kingisfelde* 1453 ER *et passim* to 1630 Ret., (*Le*) *Kingisfeld* 1540/1 SRS 52, *Kingis Field* 1611 Ret.; PNWL: 61), *Kingsknowe*, Colinton MLO (v. *cnoll*) (*Kingsknow* 1667, 1712 LC, *Kingsknows* 1773 Arm.; PNML), **King's Meadow**, Cramond MLO (v. *mæd*) (*Kingismedow* 1597, 1609 RMS, *Kingsmedow* 1614 RMS, *Kingsmeadow* 1662, 1665 RMS, *Kingsmeadowes* 1662 RMS; PNML), *Kingsmeadow*, perhaps the same as Kingston Grange, Liberton MLO (v. *mæd*) (*le Kingismedow juxta Edynburgh* 1380, 1381 ER, *Kingismedow* 1526, 1537, 1538 RMS, 1584 RPC, *Kingismedow alias lie Chairnyhall* 1623 RMS, *Kingismedow alias Scherniehall* 1634 RMS, *pratum regium de Libertoun* 1382 ER, *pratum magnum regis iuxta Edynburgh* 1384, 1449, 1450 ER, *pratum domini regis* 1454 ER, *Kings Meadow* 1630 Bann. Cl. 70; PNML: 239), **Kingistoune**, perhaps the same as Kingston Grange, Liberton MLO (v. *tūn*) (*Kingistoune* 1495 AC; PNML: 239).

A.134 **dalr** - ON 'valley, dale'

00 **Dales**, Whitburn WLO (*Dails* 1696 KS Liv.; PNWL: 110), **Clydesdale** LAN (river name *Clyde*) (*Cliddisdaile* c. 1400 [1375-1500] Wyntoun (C), *Clyddysdaile* c. 1485 Wallace; PNB), **Dalwhat**, Glencairn DMF (v. **pveit**) (PNB), **Dryfesdale** DMF (v. **Drífr**) (PNB: 298), **Evandale** DMF (*Evindaill* 1592 HMC (Jhn); PNB), **Longdaleheads**, Livingston WLO (v. **lang**, **hēafod**) (PNWL: 79), **Meikledale Burn**, Ewes DMF (v. **mikill**) (*Mikkildale* 1426 RMS, *Mekildaill* 1532 RMS; PNB), **Moffatdale** DMF (Celtic town-name) (*Moffetdal* 1334 Percy; PNB), **Nithsdale** DMF (Celtic river-name) (*Nyddisdaill* c. 1400 [c. 1500] Wyntoun (w), *Nithisdale* 1408 HMC (Jhn), *Nethisdale* 1440-1 RMS, 1553 HMC (Drml), *Nid(d)isdale* 1544-5 HMC (Drml), 1662-5 Blaeu; PNB), **Westmuirdale**, Dalkeith MLO (v. **west**, **mōr**) (*Westmuredaill* 1669 LC; PNML: 185), **Woodcockdale**, Linlithgow WLO (v. **wuducocc**) (PNWL: 66).

A.135 **dammr** - late ON 'dam', ME **damme**.

00 **Dumback**, Whitburn WLO (v. **bæc**) (*Dam Back* 1692 KS Liv., *Damback* 1693 KS Liv.; PNWL: 110), **Damnbray**, Edinburgh MLO (v. **bra**) (*Damnbray* 1643 LC; PNML), **Damflat**, Ecclesmachan WLO (v. **flat**) (PNWL: 51), **Damflat**, Linlithgow WLO (v. **flat**) (*(lie) Damflatt* 1601 RMS *et passim* to 1647 Ret., *Damflat* RMS *et passim* to 1696 LC; PNWL: 64), **Damhead**, Edinburgh MLO (v. **hēafod**) (*Damheid* 1678 LC; PNML), **Damhead**, Whitburn WLO (v. **hēafod**) (*Dameheid* 1624 BM, *Damheid* 1624 RMS *et passim* to 1667 Ret.; PNWL: 110), **Milldam**, Newbattle MLO (v. **myln**) (*Myln dame de Newboithill* 1587 RMS; PNML: 258).

A.136 **Danir** - ON 'the Danes'

00 **Denbie**, Dalton DMF (v. **bý**) (*Daneby* 1304 CDS, *Deneby* 1507-8 RMS, *Denvy* 1542 RMS, *Danbie* 1618 Reg. Dmf., *Deinbee* 1662-5 Blaeu; PNB).

A.137 **dæl** - OE (Angl) ‘pit, hollow, valley’; cf. ON **dalr** ‘valley’, OE **dell** ‘pit, valley, dell’ and OE **dæl** ‘share of land, district’.

00 **Galadale** SLK (river name *Gala*) (*Gelchedale* 1329 ER; PNB), *Lauderdale* BWK (*Lauuedderdale* 1165-1214 [1500] Bann. Cl. 56, *Lauderdale* c. 1230 [16th] Bann. Cl. 83; PNB), **Liddel Water** DMF & ROX (v. ***hlyde**) (*Lidl* 1165-1214 NMS, *Lidel* 1216 CCR, *Lydall* 1348 RMS, *Ledall* [p] 11360 ER, *Lydale* [p] 1377 ER, *Ledaill* c. 1490 Wallace etc., *Liddale Water* 1552 Bullock; PNB), **Liddesdale** DMF & ROX (v. **hlyde**) (*Lidelesdale* [p] 1278-9 CDS, *Ledalisdale* 1380 ER, *Ledesdale* 1380 JG, *Liddesdaill* 1389 HMC (Drml), *Lydalisdale* 1392 ER; PNB), **Riddell**, **Lilliesleaf** ROX (v. **ryge**) (*Ridel* [p] 1147 ESC, *Ridule* [p] c. 1150 Glas., c. 1165 Bann. Cl. 56, *Riddale* [p] c. 1150 [15th] ESC, *Rydale* [p] Stev.; PNB), **Teviotdale** ROX (*Teuegetdale* c.1117 ESC, *Teuiethesdale* c. 1128 Glas., *Teuiedesdale* 1147-52 [17th-18th] ESC, *Theuidall* 1147-50 [15th] ESC, *Thevietdale* 1147-52 (Morton) ESC, *Theuietdal* 1165-1214 NMS, *Tevidal* 1224 [1300] HC; PNB), **Tweeddale** ROX (*Tweddal* 1147-50 ESC, *Twedall* 1360 ER; PNB).

A.138 ***day-land** - MSc. ‘land (on an estate) where dairy products were produced; a dairy’ (§2.08).

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

A.139 **dēad** - OE adj. ‘dead’

00 **Deadrigg**, **Torphichen** WLO (v. **hrycg**) (*Ded(d)rig* 1565/6 SRS 52 *et passim* to 1624 RMS; PNWL: 102).

A.140 **(ge)delf** - OE ‘digging, trench, pit, quarry’.

- 00 **Dolf Burn**, Duddingston MLO (v. *burna*) (*Dolf Burn* 1602 LC; PNML: 187).
- A.141 **demeyne** - ME 'domain', Sc. **mains**, 'the home farm of an estate'.
- 00 **Demainholm**, Castleton ROX (v. *holmr*) (PNB), **Mains**, Linlithgow WLO (*Mains of Kincavill* 1569 SRS 43; PNWL: 61), **Mainsquarter**, Bathgate WLO (v. *quarter*) (*lie Manisquarter* 1595 RMS, *lie Maynis-Quarter* 1643 RMS, *Mainsquarter* 1697 Ret.; PNWL: 83), **Blackburn Mains**, Whitburn WLO (v. *blæc, burna*) (*Lytil (Litol, Litle, Little) Blackburn* 1466 ADA *et passim* to 1692 KS Liv., *Litell (Litle, Litill) Blakburne* 1477 RMS *et passim* to 1670 BM, *Litill (Litle, Little)(-)Blaikburne* 1584 SRS 1 *et passim* to 1649 Ret.; PNWL: 106), **Boghall Mains**, Bathgate WLO (v. *bog, h(e)all*) (*lie Maynes de Boighall* 1610 RMS, *lie Maynis de Boighall* 1663 Ret.; PNWL: 86), **Bonhard Mains**, Bo'ness and Carriden WLO (*lie mains de Ballinhard* 1563/4 RMS; PNWL: 27), **Bridgehouse Mains**, Torphichen WLO (v. *brycg, hūs*) (*Brighthousemaines* 1673 KS Tor., *Bridgehouse Maines* 1684 SRS 40, *Bridgehousemains* 1687 KS Tor.; PNWL: 100), **Carriden Mains**, Bo'ness and Carriden, WLO (v. *Carriden*) (*The Manys of Carridin* 1494 AC, *Mains of Carriddenis* 1653 RMS; PNWL: 26), **Carberry Mains**, Inveresk MLO (*Mains of Carbarrye* 1596 LC; PNML: 204), **Castle Mains**, Crichton MLO (v. *castel(l)*) (PNML), **Kirknewton Mains**, Kirknewton MLO (v. *nīwe, tūn, cirice*) (*Maynes of Kirknewton* 1627 Mait. Cl. 34; PNML: 217), **Polton Mains**, Lasswade MLO (v. *pōl*) (*Polton Mains* 1773 Arm.; PNML: 228), **Polvart Maynes**, Cockpen MLO (v. *worð, pōl*) (PNML), **Soutra Mains**, Fala & Soutra MLO (W. *sulw tref*) (*Soltra(y) Manis* 1557, 1574 Bann. Cl. 109, *New Soutra* 1773 Arm.; PNML: 190), **Winchburgh Mains**, Kirkliston WLO (v. **wincel, burh*), **Craigiehall Mains**, Dalmeny WLO (Gael. *creag* 'hill') (v. *h(e)all*) (*lie Maynis of Cragyhall* 1551 Dund. A, *Maynes of Craigiehall* 1653 Ret.; PNWL: 44), **Currie Mains**, Currie MLO (*Manys of Currye* 1494-5 Treas. Acc.; PNML: 173), **Dalhousie Mains**, Cockpen MLO (*Castell Maynes* 1627 Mait. Cl. 34, *Dalhousie Mains* 1773 Arm.; PNML), **East Mains of Dalhousie**, Cockpen MLO (v. *ēast*) (*East Maynes of Dalhousie* 1665 RMS; PNML), **Dundas Mains**, Dalmeny WLO (*Mainis / Manis / Maynes /*

Maynis de Dundas 1593/4 Dund. B *et passim* to 1664 RMS, *lie Maines* 1690 Ret.); *Easter Creightoun* MLO (v. **ēast, tūn**) (PNML), **Houston Mains**, Uphall WLO (personal name *Houston*) (*lie Manis de Houstoun* 1576 RMS, *lie Maynis* 1590 RMS, *Houstoun Mains* 1591 Hou.; PNWL: 71), **Gilmerton Mains**, now called South Farm, Liberton MLO (v. **tūn**) (PNML: 235), **Kettlestoun Mains**, Linlithgow WLO (v. **Ketil**) (*Kettilston Mains* 1553 SRS 57, *Mains of Cattilstoun* 1565 SRS 52, *Kettilstoun(-)maynis* 1614 RMS *et passim* to 1616 Ham. Inv., *Kettlestoun(-)maynes* 1617 RMS *et passim* to 1669 Reg. Bor.; PNWL: 59), **Livingston Mains**, WLO (v. **Lēofing, tūn**) (*Manis de Levingstoun* 1515 RSS; PNWL: 76), **Newmains**, also Colinton Mains, Colinton MLO (v. **nīwe**) (PNML), **Old Liston Mains**, also Hallbarns, Inveresk MLO (v. **h(e)all, ber-ærn**) (*Halbarnis* 1582 RPC; PNML: 214), **Riccarton Mains**, Currie MLO (v. **Richard, tūn**) (*Manys of Richardtoun* 1508 RSS; PNML: 178), **Torphichen Mains** WLO (*Manis de Torphichen* 1690 Ret.; PNWL: 89), **Uphall Mains** WLO (v. **upp(e), h(e)all**) (PNWL: 70), **Mains of Barnbogle**, Dalmeny WLO (*Maynis de Barnbougall* 1613 RMS, 1615 Dund. B; PNWL: 5), **Maynes of Blackcraig**, Ecclesmachan WLO (v. **blæc**) (*Maynes of Blackcraig* 1650 Ret.; PNWL: 49), **Mains of Mickle Barnbogle**, Dalmeny WLO (v. *Mains of Barnbogle*, above; **mikill**) (*Manys of Mekill Berinbougall* 1518 Dund. B; PNWL: 5), **Mains**, Abercorn WLO (*lie Manis, maynis, maynes of Abircorne* 1574 Ret. *et passim* to 1613 Dund. B; PNWL: 13), **Mains of Kirkliston**, Kirkliston WLO (v. **cirice, *Lissa, tūn**) (*(le) manys (maynes) de (of) Kyrklistoun* 1535 Dund. A, 1539 *et passim* SHS II. 4, *(le) manys (maynes) de (of) of Kirklistoun* 1546 LC, 1607 Dund. A, 1615 RMS; PNWL: 39).

A.142 **denn** - OE 'pasture'

00 **Cowden**, Dalkeith MLO (v. **denn**) (*Colden(e)* 1316, 1392, 1531 Bann. Cl. 94, 1315-21, 1451 RMS, 1336-7 CDS, *Cowdown* 1580 RPC, *Coldoun* 1658 LC; PNML: 182), **Easter Cowden**, Dalkeith MLO (v. **ēast, denn**) (*Eister Colden* 1546-80 RMS, *Over Coldan* 1589 RMS, *Easter Coldoun* 1669 LC, *E. Cowden*

1773 Arm.; PNML: 182), **Wester Cowden**, Dalkeith MLO (v. **west, denn**) (*Westir Colden* 1546-80 RMS, *Nethir Coldan* 1589 RMS, *Westir Coldoun* 1591 RMS, *Wester Coldoun* 1656 LC, *Wester Coudoun* 1717 LC, *W. Cowden* 1773 Arm.; PNML: 182), **Cowdenfield**, Dalkeith MLO (v. **denn, feld**) (*Coldenfeld* 1315 Bann. Cl. 94; PNML: 182), **Cowdenhead**, Bathgate WLO (v. **cū, hēafod**) (PNWL: 86).

A.143 **denu** - OE 'valley'.

00 **Dean**, Edinburgh MLO (*Den(n)(e)* c. 1128, 1144 Lawrie, 1128-53, c. 1166, 1456 Bann. Cl. 70, 1143-47, 1171-77 SBR 7, 1264-66, 1288-90 ER, 1306-29, 1370 *et freq* to 1610 RMS, 1336-7 Bain, 1376, 1478 Bann. Cl. 105, 1391 Reg. Ho. Ch., 1546 RSS, *Dean* 1626, 1701 LC, 1773 Arm.; PNML), **Dean**, Abercorn WLO (*(le) Dene* 1381/2 RMS *et passim* to 1383 Bann. Cl. 94, *Deene* 1381/2 RMS, *Dean* 1406-24 [17th] RMS; PNWL: 21), **Dean**, Bo'ness and Carriden WLO (*Dene of Kynnele* 1536 SRS 52, *Dene* 1593/4 RMS, *Deane* 1596 RMS *et passim* to 1669 Reg. Bor., *Dean* 1660 Ham. Inv. *et passim* to 1673 Reg. Bor., *Dean of Kinneill* 1673 Reg. Bor.; PNWL: 28), **Dean** MLO (*Den(n)(e)* c.1128, 1144 ESC, 1128-53, c.1166, 1456 Bann. Cl. 70, 1143-47, 1171-77 SBR 7; PNML), **Deans**, Bathgate WLO (*(Le) Denys* 1468 RMS *et passim* to 1542 RSS, *Denis* 1539 SRS 52 *et passim* to 1649 RMS, *Denes* 1581 LC, *Deaneis* 1618 RMS, *Deanis* 1629 Ret., *Deanes* 1631 RMS, *Deans* 1663 RMS *et passim* to 1696 Ret.; PNWL: 83), **Denholm**, Cavers ROX (æt þæm denum) (*Denum* 1296 CDS, 1333-4 RS, *Denhom* 1304 CDS, *Dennome* 1473 BM, *Dennwme* 1489 BM; PNB: 105), **Deanfield**, Bo'ness and Carriden WLO (v. **feld**) (*Deane Field* 1669 Reg. Bor., *Deinfeild* 1670 Reg. Borl, *Dean Field* 1671 Reg. Bor.; PNWL: 35), **Denflats**, Uphall WLO (v. **flat**) (*Denflattis* 1617 RMS; PNWL: 73), **Deanlands**, Bo'ness and Carriden WLO (v. **land**) (*Deanlandis* 1552 Ham. Inv., *the Denelands* 1552/3 Ham. Inv.; PNWL: 35), **Deanside**, Borthwick MLO (v. **sīde**) (*Denesyde* 1609 RMS; PNML), **Deansneep**, Borthwick MLO (v. ***snæp**) (*Danesnape* 1507 LC, *Snype* 1585 RPC, *Snyppis* 1609 RMS, *Sneep* 1773 Arm; PNML), **Aikendean**, Carrington MLO (v. **āc**) (PNML), **Alwardene**, Maxton

ROX (v. *Alfhere*) (PNB: 105), **Bellendean**, Roberton ROX (PNB: 96),
Blakedean, Morebattle ROX (v. *blæc*) (*Blakdene* 1358 HMC (Rxb), *Blagdenn*
 1590 CBP; PNB: 96), **Bowden** ROX (v. *bōðl*) (PNB: 97), **Butterdean**,
 Coldingham BWK (v. *butere*) (PNB: 101), **Cardenden** FIF ('the hollow of (or
 near) *Carden*') (*Cardenane*, *Cardenenie* 14th c., *Cardwane* 1516) (NTC:),
Dryden, Lasswade MLO (v. *dryge*) (*Driden* 1329 ER; PNML: 224), **Dryden**,
 Ashkirk SLK (v. *dryge*) (*Drydenn* 1662-5 Blaeu; PNB: 104), **Dryden Fell**,
 Teviothead ROX (v. *dryge*) (PNB: 97), **Edmond's Dean**, Cockburnspath BWK
 (v. *Eadmær*) (PNB: 101), **Foulden** BWK (v. *fugol*) (PNB: 101), **Hadden**,
 Sprouston ROX (v. *haga*) (PNB: 97), **Hallidean**, Merton BWK (v. *hālig*)
 (*Halidene* 1567 Bann. Cl. 82; PNB: 102), **Harden**, Castleton ROX (v. *hara*)
 (*Hardenhead* 1662-5 Blaeu; PNB: 97), **Hardens**, Langton BWK (v. *hara*)
 (PNB: 102), **Hardenside**, Canonbie DMF (v. *hara, sīde*) (PNB: 104),
Harehowedene, nr. Whitton, Morebattle ROX (v. *hara, hol* or *hop, denu*)
 (*Harehowedene* 1165-1214 Bann. Cl. 56, *Har(e)hopedene* 1165-1214 Bann. Cl.
 56; PNB: 105), **Hassendean**, Minto ROX (v. **Heaðustān*) (PNB: 97),
Haufurlangdene, Hownam ROX (v. *half, denu*) (PNB: not s.v. *denu*),
Hawthornden, Lasswade MLO (v. *hagu-þorn*) (*Hauthornden* 1317 Bann. Cl.
 89, *Hawthornedene* c. 1317 Bann. Cl. 89, 1590 RPC, *Hawthornden* 1663 RMS,
Halthornden 1570 Bann. Cl. 94, 1655, 1662 RMS, *Halthornedane* 1582 RPC,
Halthrenden 1329-71 RMS, *Halthoundaill* 1590-1 RPC, *Halthornedoune* 17th
 Cent. SHS I. 52, *Hathornden* 1773 Arm., *Hathronedene* 1613 RMS,
Albaspinatria 17th Cent. SHS I. 52; PNML: 225), **Holydean**, Bowden ROX (v.
hālig) (*Halydean* 1557-8 HMC (March), *Halydem* Cast. 1662-5 Blaeu; PNB:
 98), **Howden**, Mid-Calder MLO (v. *hol(h), ufer(r)a*) (*Holden(e)* 1382, 1386,
 1406 *et freq.* to 1564 Bann. Cl. 94, 1406 Bann. Cl. 109, 1581, 1589 RMS, 1583
 RPC, *Howden* 1565, 1601, 1609 RPC, 1583 Proc. Bar. Court, 1773 Arm., *Ower*
Howden 1586 Proc. Bar. Court, *Over Howden* 1601 KSR, *Over Howdane* 1663
 KSR, *Ovirhowdin* 1702 KSR; PNML: 246), **Howden Farm**, Mid-Calder MLO
 (v. *hol(h), neðri*) (*Nayr Howden* 1583 Proc. Bar. Court, *Nayther Howden* 1586
 Proc. Bar. Court, *Nether Howdan* 1604 KSR, *Nedder Houdun* 1604 KSR,

Nether Houdoun 1794 Sasines (5812), *Ne. Howden* 1773 Arm.; PNML: 246), **Howden**, Jedburgh ROX (v. hol(h)) (PNB: 98), **Lambden**, Greenlaw BWK (v. lamb) (PNB: 103), *Linn Dean*, Fala and Soutra MLO (v. hlynn) (PNML), **Lindean**, Galashiels SLK (v. hlynn) (PNB: 105), **Littledean**, Maxton ROX (v. lytel) (PNB: 99), **Mellendean**, Sprouston ROX (v. myln, tūn) (PNB: 99), **Oakendean**, Melrose ROX (v. āc) (PNB: 99), **Oxendean**, Dunse BWK (v. oxa) (PNB: 104), **Redden**, Sprouston ROX (v. hræfn) (PNB: 100), **Southdean** ROX (v. sūð) (PNB: 100), **Wooden**, Eckford ROX (v. ?wudu; perh. ‘wolf’) (PNB: 101).

A.144 OE *dēor* - Animal, beast. Pre-lit. Sc. *der*, ME *der*, *deer*, *dur* ‘animal, deer’.

00 **Darnchester**, Coldstream BWK (v. ceaster) (*Derchester* 1250 [1434] Gramp. Cl. 18, *Derchestre* 1296 Bann. Cl. 47, *Dercestria* 13th c. [1434] Gramp. Cl. 18, *Dercestyr* c. 1300 Gramp. Cl. 18; PNB).

A.145 OE (Anglian) *derne* - Hidden, secret, obscure, esp. from being overgrown with vegetation. Pre-lit. Sc. *derne*.

00 **Darnick** ROX (v. wīc) (*Dernewic* c.1136 Bann. Cl. 56; PNB: , *Darnyke(e)* 1565; SPN:).

A.146 *dīc* - OE ‘a ditch’, MSc., Sc. *dyke*, *dike*, etc. ‘dyke, ditch; wall, mound’.

00 **Wester Dresselrig**, Mid-Calder MLO (v. drýge, west, schele, hrycg) (*Westir Dryshilrig* 1586 Proc. Bar. Court, *Dressilrig alias Dyk in Calder Comitis* 1602 McCall; PNML: 245), **Dykehead**, Bathgate WLO (v. hēafod) (*Dykhed* 1614 LC, *Dykeheid* 1614 RMS; PNWL: 87), **Dykehead**, Bo’ness and Carriden WLO (v. hēafod) (*(The) Dykeheid* 1614 Ham. Inv.; PNWL: 35), **Dykehead**, Whitburn WLO (v. hēafod) (*Dyk-head* 1696 KS Liv., *Dykhead* 1696 KS Liv.; PNWL: 110), **Dykeneuk**, Penicuik MLO (v. neuk) (*Dyknuk* 1613, 1647 RMS, 1646

Sasines, *Dyknuke* 1604 RMS, *Dyneuk* 1654 RMS, *Dyk(e)nook* 1741, 1747 SHS I. 13, 1773 Arm.; PNML: 266), *Dykeside*, Torphichen WLO (v. *sīde*) (*Dyksyd* 1652 Gill. Ch.; PNWL: 102), *Dishflat*, Linlithgow WLO (v. *flat*) (*Dishflatt* 1696 RMS; PNWL: 115), *Bog Dyke*, Bathgate WLO (v. *bog*) (PNWL: 81), **Broomdikes**, Edrom BWK (v. *brōm*) (PNB), *Dundas Dykes*, Dalmeny WLO (*Dundas Dyckes* 1671 KS Dal.; PNWL: 6), *Gallowdykes*, Edinburgh MLO (v. *galga*) (PNML), *Greendykes*, Uphall WLO (v. *grēne*) (PNWL: 46), *Loan Dykes*, Linlithgow WLO (v. *lane*) (PNWL: 118), *Nether Loan Dykes*, Linlithgow WLO (v. *neðri, lane*) (PNWL: 118), *Over Loan Dykes*, Linlithgow WLO (v. *ufer(r)a, dīc*) (PNWL: 118), *Priestdykes*, near Deil's Dyke, Lochmaben DMF (v. *prēost*) (*Preist(e)dikis* 1507-8 RMS, 1569 RPC; PNB), *Wood Dyke*, Bo'ness and Carriden WLO (v. *wudu*) (PNWL: 38).

A.147 ME **doðde** - A rounded summit of a hill.

00 **Dod Burn**, Cavers and Teviothead ROX (v. *burna*) (PNB), **Dod Rig**, Teviothead ROX (v. *hrycg*) (*Dodrig* 1574 RPC, *Doddrigg* 1662-5 Blaeu; PNB), *Browndod of Ester Glencroske*, Glencorse MLO (v. *brūn*) (PNML: 193), *Brunemore super dod*, Teviothead ROX (v. *brūn, mōr*) (*Brunemor super dod* 1165-75 Bann. Cl. 56; PNB: 255).

A.148 OE **doꝛ** - A large door, a gate; the entrance to a pass between hills; a narrowing valley. Pre-literary Sc. **doꝛ**, MSc. **dur**.

00 **Windydoors**, Stow MLO (v. *windig*) (*Windiduris* 1445, 1455 ER, 1564 RSS, *Windydoors* 1773 Arm.; PNML: 289), **Windydoors**, Caddon SLK (v. *windig*) (*Windesdores* c. 1155 [16th] Bann. Cl. 83, *Wyndiduris* 1455 ER, *Windidurris* 1510 HMC (Wed); PNB).

A.149 OE (Anglian) **dræg** - Portage, drag, slipway, dray; cf. OE (Kentish, Mercian) **dreg**, ON **dray**.

00 **Dreghorn MLO (v. hyrne)** (*Dregerne* c. 1240 Bann. Cl. 74, 1336-7 CDS, *Dregarne* 1373-4 RMS, *Dregarne* 1438 ER, *Dreghorne* 1529 RSS, 1529 *et passim* to 1654 RMS, 1586 RPC, 1606 SHS I.16, *Dregorne* 1538 RMS, *Dreghorn* 1656 RMS, *Drygarne* 1492 AC; PNML).

A.150 OE **drȳge** - Dry, dried up. Pre-literary Sc. **dri**, **dry**.

00 **Dryburgh, Mertoun BWK (v. burh)** (*Driburgh* c. 1150 [16th] Bann. Cl. 83, *Dryburgh* c. 1150 [16th] Bann. Cl. 83, *Drueburch* 1150 [1175-1200] CM, *Drieburh* 1159-61 Bann. Cl. 56, *Drieburc* 1152 [1175-1200] CM, *Dreyeburgh* e. 13th, Mait. Cl. 40; PNB), **Drycleuch, Yarrow SLK (v. clōh)** (*Drycleuch(sheill)* 1564 RMS; PNB), **Dryden, Lasswade MLO (v. denu)** (*Driden* 1329 ER, 1501, 1503, 1508 Treas. Acc., *Dridene* 1473-98 Treas. Acc., *Dridane* 1541 SHS II. 4., *Drydane* 1515 RSS, 1527, 1542 *et freq.* to 1583 RMS, 1583, 1587 RPC, *Dryden* 1555-83 Bann. Cl. 74, 1590, 1591 RPC, 1592, 1610 RMS, 1773 Arm., 1782 Sasines, *Dreiddane* 1604 RMS, *Draiden* 1711 Carrington KS; PNML: 224), **Dryden, Ashkirk SLK (v. denu)** (PNB), **Dryden Fell, Teviothead ROX (v. denu)** (*Dridane* 1511 RMS; PNB), **Dryfield, Bo'ness and Carriden WLO (v. feld)** (PNWL: 35), **Dryhope, Yarrow SLK (v. hop)** (PNB), **Drylaw, Cramond MLO (v. hlāw)** (*Drylaw* 1406, 1593-4, 1618 RMS, 1462, 1587 Bann. Cl. 105, 1476 Bann. Cl. 94, 1556 Bann. Cl. 109, 1571, 1573, 1583, 1584 RPC, 1680, 1689, 1690, 1696 SHS I.16, 1781 Sasines, *Drylay* 1406 RMS, *Drylau* 1430, 1530 RMS, *Drilaw* 1424, 1533 RMS, 1561 SHS II.10; PNML), **West Drylaw, now Drylaw Mains, Cramond MLO (v. west, hlāw)** (*Westir Drilaw* 1505 SHS II.10, *Wester Drylaw* 1662 RMS; PNML), **Drylaw Easter, Cramond MLO (v. ēast, hlāw)** (*Estirdrilaw* 1505 SHS II.10, *Easter Drylaw* 1662 RMS, *Drylawester* 1510-11 SHS II.10; PNML), **Dresselrig, Mid-Calder MLO (v. schele, hrycg)** (*Drischelrig* 1512 RMS, *Dresthelrig* 1583 Proc. Bar. Court, *Drys(c)h(i)(e)lrig* 1586 Proc. Bar. Court, *Dres(s)ilrig* 1602 McCall, 1709, 1740 RMS, 1726 McCall, 1799 Sasines (7914), *Dreschilrig* 1604 RPC, *Dreshelrig* 1619 McCall, *Dresseridge* 1672 KSR, *Dresselrig* 1773 Arm.; PNML: 245),

Wester Dresselrig, Mid-Calder MLO (v. *dīc*, *west*, *schele*, *hrycg*) (*Westir Dryshilrig* 1586 Proc. Bar. Court, *Dressilrig alias Dyk in Calder Comitibus* 1602 McCall, *Wester Dreshelrig called the Dyk* 1619 McCall, *Dyke alias Wester Dressilrig* 1709 RMS, *Dy(c)k(e) or Wester Dres(s)ilrig* 1726 McCall, 1740 RMS; PNML: 245).

A.151 ***dubb** - OE 'a pool', ME *dubbe*, MSc. *dub* (§2.09).

00 **Dubend**, Kirknewton MLO (v. *ende*) (*Dubend* 1574 RPC, 1773 Arm.; PNML: 222), **Dubhouse**, Cramond MLO (v. *hūs*) (*Dubhous* 1608, 1610, 1620 RMS, *terras templarias in Crawmond vocat Dubhous* 1614 RMS; PNML: 163), **Fouldubs**, Linlithgow WLO (v. *fūl*) (PNWL: 115).

A.152 ***dūfe** - OE 'a dove, a pidgeon', MSc. *dow*, *du* (§2.10).

00 **Dowbank**, Abercorn WLO (v. *banke*) (*Dowbank* 1640 Ret.; PNWL: 21), **Dowhill**, Livingston WLO (v. *hyll*) (*Dowhill* 1642 KS Liv.; PNWL: 79), **Dowlaw**, Coldingham BWK (v. *hlāw*) (*Dowhill* 1547 RPC, *Dula* 1579 HMC (March), *Doula* 1662-5 Blaeu; PNB: 124).

A.153 **dūn** - OE 'hill', ME *doun*, 'hill, expanse of open hill-country'.

00 **Browndean Laws**, Jedburgh ROX (v. *brūn*) (PNB), **Cunzierton Fm**, Oxnam ROX (v. *coni*) (PNB), **Gordon** BWK (v. *gor*) (PNB), **Graden**, Linton ROX (v. **græg*) (PNB: 131), **Grinding Burn**, Minto ROX (v. *grēne*, *burna*) (*Grindoun b.* 1662-5 Blaeu; PNB), **Hownam** (parish) ROX (v. *Huna*) (PNB: 132), **Leyden**, Kirknewton MLO (*Ladone* 1507-8 RMS, 1509-10 RSS, *Ledoun* 1546, 1607, 1614, 1662 RMS, *Ledome* 1558 RMS, *Lidden* 1612 RMS, *Lidoun* 1627 Mait. Cl. 34, *Leiden* 1773 Arm.; PNML: 220), **Snawdon**, Lauder BWK (v. *snāw*) (PNB), **Riccaltoun**, Oxnam ROX (v. *Ricola*) (PNB: 132), **Richeldoun**, near

Lilliesleaf ROX (v. Ricola) (PNB: 132), Rumbleton, Gordon BWK (v. Rimhild) (PNB: 134).

A.154 **earn** - OE 'an eagle'. Cf. ***Earn**.

00 **Earnsclouch**, Lauder BWK (v. **clōh**) (*Ernysclucht* c. 1350 Bann. Cl. 83, *Earnsclouch* B. 1662-5 Blaeu; PNB), **Earncraig**, Penicuik MLO (Sc. *craig* 'hill') (*Ern(e)cra(i)g* 1390-1406, 1476, 1486, 1491, 1542, 1574 *et freq.* to 1666 RMS, 1506 RSS, 1508 Treas. Acc., *Erne crag* 1505, 1507 Treas. Acc., *Eirnecraig* 1604 RMS, *Ernislaw* 1609 RMS; PNML: 267), **Ernisheuch**, Lauder BWK (v. **hōh**) (PNB).

A.155 **ēast** - OE adj., adv., 'eastern, east', MSc. *east, est*, etc.

00 **Easter Brow**, Torphichen WLO (v. **brū**) (*Easterbrow* 1675 KS Tor. *et passim* to 1698 SRS 40; PNWL: 100), **Easter Briggs**, Kirkliston MLO (v. **brycg**) (PNML: 214), **Eastbrigs**, Edinburgh MLO (v. **brycg**) (*Eistbriges* 1652 RMS, *Eist Bridgs* 1665 RMS, *Easterbrigs* 1685 LC; PNML), **East Cairns**, Mid-Calder MLO (Sc. *cairn* 'heap of stones') (PNML: 244), **East Cairn Hill**, Mid-Calder MLO (v. **hyll**) (Sc. *cairn* 'heap of stones') (PNML: 244), **Easter Carlowrie**, Dalmeny WLO (*Carlowry Estir* 1427 Reg. Ho. Ch., *Eister Carlourie* 1605 Ret.; PNWL: 5), **East Carmondean**, Livingston WLO (*Carmanden Estir* 1535 RMS, *Carmonden Ester* 1580 Ret., *Carbounden Eister* 1604 RMS, *Carmondeane Eister* 1671 Ret.; PNWL: 77), **Easter Causewayend**, Kirknewton MLO (v. **caucie, ende**) (PNML: 218), **Easter Cowden**, Dalkeith MLO (v. **cū, denn**) (*Eister Colden* 1546-80 RMS; PNML: 182), **East Craigs**, Corstorphine MLO (Sc. *craig* 'hill') (*Eister Craigis* 1572, 1634 RMS, *Eist Craigis* 1607, 1618 RMS, *Eist Craiges* 1650, 1664 RMS, *East Craiges* 1654 RMS; PNML), **Eastfield**, Kirkliston MLO (v. **raton, feld, rāw**) (*E(i)stfe(i)ld* (*alias or of Rattounraw*) 1539 SHS II. 4; PNML: 216), **Drylaw Easter**, Cramond MLO (v. **dr̄yge, hlāw**; PNML), **Eastcraig of Gorgie**, perhaps Craig House Hill, Edinburgh MLO (Gael. *creag* 'hill') (*Craggis de Gorgin* c. 1240 Bann. Cl. 89, *Estyrkragh de Gorgyne* 1338 Bann. Cl. 89; PNML), **East Craigie**, Dalmeny WLO (Gael. *creag* 'hill') (*Eist / Est / Estir / Ester Cragy* 1364 SHS I. 42 *et*

passim to 1567 RMS, *Eist Craigy* 1556 RMS, *Eist Craigie* 1578 RMS; PNWL: 6), *Easter Creightoun*, now Crichton Mains, MLO (v. demeyne, tūn) (*Easter Creightoun* 1666 RMS, *Mains* 1773 Arm.; PNML), *Easter Croft*, Inveresk MLO (v. croft) (*Eister-croft* 1587, 1591, 1593, 1593-4 RMS, *Eister Croft* 1653 RMS; PNML: 210), *Easter Duddingston*, Abercorn WLO (v. *Dudding) (*Estir Dudingstoun* 1539/40 RMS; PNWL: 15), *Easter Glencorse* or *Glencorse House*, Glencorse MLO (*Estre Glencrosk(e)* 1336-7 CDS; PNML: 193), *Easter Granton* (later Royston), Cramond MLO (v. *grēon, tūn) (PNML), *East Hailes*, Cockpen MLO (v. h(e)alh) (PNML), *Wester Hailes*, Cockpen MLO (v. west; PNML), *Easthill of Braid*, Edinburgh MLO (v. ufer(r)a, hyll) (*Eisthill of Braid* 1652, 1665 RMS, 1685 LC; PNML), *Easter Hillhouse*, Torphichen WLO (v. hyll, hūs) (*Eistir, Estir Hilhous(e)* 1507/8 RMS *et passim* to 1667 BM, *Eistir Hillhous* 1606 Ret., *Hilhous* 1626 Ret., *Hillhouse* 1668 Ret., 1692 Ham. Inv.; PNWL: 103), *Easthouse*, Edinburgh MLO (v. hūs) (*Eisthous* 1627 RMS; PNML), *Easthouses* MLO (v. hūs) (*Esthus* 1241, *Esthouse* 1345, *Eisthousis* 1590-1; NTC:), *East Harburn*, West Calder MLO (v. heorot, burna) (*Easter Hairburne* 1620 McCall; PNML: 302), *Easter Limphoy*, Currie MLO (*Estir Lumphoy* 1531 Bann. Cl. 109, *Eister Limphoye* 1568 Bann. Cl. 109, *Estir Lymphoy* 1590 RPC, *E. Lumphoy* 1773 Arm.; PNML), *East Mains of Dalhousie*, Cockpen MLO (v. demeyne; PNML), *Easter Newton*, Kirknewton MLO (v. nīwe, tūn) (*Estir Newtown* 1546 RMS, *E(i)st(er) Newtown(e)* 1546, 1607, 1614, 1654, 1662 RMS, *Easter Newtown* 1663 RMS, *E. Newton* 1773 Arm.; PNML: 217), *Easter Parkly*, Linlithgow WLO (v. park, lēah) (*Estir Parklie* 1563 SRS 52; PNWL: 63), *East Port*, Linlithgow WLO (v. port; PNWL: 121), *Eastraw*, Glencorse MLO (v. rāw) (*Eastraw* 1663 RMS; PNML: 195), *Easter Reeves*, Whitburn WLO (v. ree) (*Easter Rives* 1696 KS Liv., *Reives* 1697 KS Liv.; PNWL: 111), *Eastrig*, Bathgate WLO (v. hrycg) (*Eistrig* 1630 Ret.; PNWL: 87), *Easter Rigg*, Torphichen WLO (v. hrycg) (*Easter-rig* 1547 Temp., *Eisterrig* 1578 Temp.; PNWL: 102), *Easter Scotstoun*, Abercorn WLO (v. Scott, tūn; PNWL: 19), *Easter Strath*, Torphichen WLO (*Easter Strayth* 1571 SRS 52, *lie eister Strath* 1588 RMS, *Easter Streath* 1667 Dund. B;

PNWL: 98), *Eastertoun*, Kirkliston WLO (v. *tūn*) (*Estertone* 1648 Dund. B; PNWL: 46), *Easton*, Bathgate WLO (v. *tūn*) (*Eistoun* 1583 RPC; PNWL: 87), *Easton Inch*, Bathgate WLO (v. *tūn*) (Sc. *inch* ‘island’) (*Inche de Eistoun* 1572 RMS, *Insula de Eistoun de Torbane* 1578 RMS, *Insula de Eistoun et Torbane* 1581 RMS; PNWL: 87), *East Whitburn* WLO (v. *hwīt, burna*) (*Estirqwythburne* 1363 RMS, *Estir Quhitburn* 1542 RSS, *Eister Quhitburne* 1601 Ret. *et passim* to 1643 KS Liv.; PNWL: 106), *Easter Whitelaw*, Bathgate WLO (v. *hwīt, hlāw*) (*Estir Quhitlaw* 1565/6 SRS 52; PNWL: 88), *Easter Woodside*, Torphichen WLO (v. *wudu, sīde*) (*Easter Woodside* 1693 KS Tor.; PNWL: 105), *Werland de Ester Glencroske*, Glencorse MLO (v. *land, wer*) (*Werland de Ester Glencroske* 1336-7 CDS; PNML: 193).

A.156 *ecg* - OE ‘edge’, commonly ‘the sharp edge at the top of a hill, an escarpment’ (Smith)

00 *Muiledge*, Bo’ness and Carriden WLO (v. *mōr*) (PNWL: 37), *Soutra Edge*, Fala & Soutra MLO (W. *sulw tref*) (*Sowtra Ege* 1553 RPC; PNML: 190), *Westedge*, Liberton MLO (v. *under*) (PNML: 241), *Windy Edge*, Dalmeny WLO (*Vindhedge* 1607 Dund. B, *Windiege* 1636 Dund. A, *Windie Edge* 1692 KS Dal.; PNWL: 7).

A.157 *ēg* - OE (Angl) ‘island; land partly surrounded by water, dry ground in a fen, etc.’

00 *Ayton*, BWK (v. *tūn*) (*Eitun* 1095-1100, 1126 (no source given), *Ayton(e)* 1095 [15th] ESC, 1296 CDS, 1297 Stev., c. 1300 Cold. Corr., (two) *Eytone* 1253 CDS, *Eytone*, *Etone*, *Haytone*, *Aiton*, 1296 CDS, *Atone* 1311-12 CDS, *Aytoun* 1360 ER; PNB)

A.158 *elbuck* - MSc. ‘elbow-shaped (of a topographical feature)’ (§1.19).

00 **Elbeckhill**, Wamphray DMF (v. **hyll**) (*Elbackhill* 1762 CRD; PNB: 115),
Catelbow, Kirkliston WLO (v. **cat(t)**) (PNWL: 41).

A.159 **elf** - OE 'an elf, a fairy'

00 **Effledge**, Cavers ROX (v. ***læc(c)**) (*Elfleche* 1511 RMS, *Elflesche* 1576-7
RMS; PNB).

A.160 **ellern, ellen, elle** - OE 'an elder-tree'

00 *Elnecloch*, Lammermoor valleys (v. **clōh**) (*Elnecloch*, *Helnclow* 1165-1214
Bann. Cl. 56; PNB).

A.161 **ende** - OE 'end, the end of something, the end of an estate, a district or quarter
of a village or town', ON **endi**

00 **Bankend**, Caerlaverock DMF (v. **banke**) (PNB), *Bogend*, Hervieston,
Borthwick MLO (v. **bog**) (PNML), *Bogend*, Torphichen WLO (v. **bog**) (PNWL:
100), **Bridgend**, Inveresk MLO (v. **brycg**) (PNML: 209), **Bridge End**, Liberton
MLO (v. **brycg**) (PNML: 233), **Bridge-end**, West Calder MLO (v. **brycg**)
(*Bri(d)gend* 1586 Proc. Bar. Court; PNML: 300), **Bridgend**, Dalmeny WLO (v.
brycg) (PNWL: 9), **Craigend**, Dalmeny WLO (Sc. *craig* 'hill' < Gael. *creag*)
(*Craigend* 1599 Dund. A *et passim* to 1664 RMS; PNWL: 9), **Craigend**,
Torphichen WLO (*Crugend* c. 1540 Rent. Tor., *Crugend* 1567 SRS 52,
Craigend 1629 Cat. Tor. *et passim* to 1689 SRS 40; PNWL: 91), **Easter
Causewayend**, Kirknewton MLO (v. **ēast, caucie**) (PNML: 218), **Wester
Causewayend**, Mid-Calder MLO (v. **west, caucie**) (PNML: 248), *Dubend*,
Kirknewton MLO (v. ***dubb**) (*Dubend* 1574 RPC, 1773 Arm.; PNML: 222),
Holmains, Dalton DMF (v. **holmr**) (PNB), **Hillend**, Lasswade MLO (v. **hyll**)
(*Hilend* 1542 RMS; PNML: 225), *Lady Bridge-end*, Dalkeith MLO (v. **brycg**)

(*Lady brig end* 1602 LC; PNML: 184), *Loanend* (Farm), Torphichen WLO (v. *lane*) (PNWL: 104), *Lochend*, Linlithgow WLO (Sc. *loch*) (PNWL: 64), *Muirend*, Kirkliston WLO (v. *mōr*) (PNWL: 46), *Slackend*, Torphichen WLO (v. *slakki*) (PNWL: 105), *Woodend*, Torphichen WLO (v. *wudu*) (PNWL: 105).

A.162 **ermitage** - OFr 'hermitage', ME **hermitage**, M.Sc. (**h**)ermitage.

00 **Hermitage**, Castleton ROX (*Ermitage* 1300 Stev., 14th NMS, *Armytage* 1583 CBP; PNB).

A.163 **eski** - ON 'a place growing with ash-trees; ashen'

00 **Esbie**, Lochmaben DMF (v. *bý*) (*Esseby* 1296 Stev., *Eskeby* 1296 Bann. Cl. 47, *Esby* 1530 RSS; PNB).

A.164 **ewer** - Pre-lit. Sc., MSc. 'shaped like, or perhaps functioning similarly to, a ewer (i.e. by providing a source of water)' (§1.20).

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

A.165 **fæsten** - OE 'a stronghold'

00 **Fastheugh**, Selkirk SLK (v. *hōh*) (*Fastheuch* 1494 CB, 1662-5 Blaeu; PNB).

A.166 **fāg, fāh** - OE adj. 'variegated, multi-coloured, coloured; bright', ME **faw**.

00 **Fawhope**, Teviothead ROX (v. **hop**) (*Fauhope* [p] 1304 CDS, *Fawehope* 1380 CDS; PNB), **Fawhope Burn**, Melrose ROX, a tributary of the Leader (v. **hop**) (*burna de Fauhope* 1153-65 Bann. Cl. 56, *Fachope* 1165 Bann. Cl. 56; PNB), **Fala**, Fala & Soutra MLO (v. **hlāw**) (*Faulaw(e)* 1176 Taxatio quoted NSA, 1214-40, 1221-40 Bann. Cl. 109, 13th c. Bann. Cl. 69, 1424-5 Reg. Ho. Ch., *ffaulawe* undated Bann. Cl. 74, *Faulay* 1429, 1444, 1415 ER, 1544, 1544-5, 1545, 1547 RSS, *Faulo(w)* 1429, 1451 Bann. Cl. 105, 1435, 1436 ER, *Faula(u)* 1434, 1435, 1436 *et freq.* to 1453 ER, 1443 Bann. Cl. 105, *Fawla(w)* 1235-58 Bann. Cl. 109, 1445, 1446 ER, 1543, 1544, 1544-5 RSS, 1567, 1571 *et freq.* to 1588 RPC, *Fawlay* 1445 ER, 1542 RMS, 1544, 1545, 1548 RSS, 1571, 1576 *et freq.* to 1590 RPC, *Fawlo* 1448 ER, 1456 Bann. Cl. 105, *(lie) Fale* 1365 ER, *(lie) Falaw(e)* 1429 ER, 1542, 1574 RMS, *(lie) Falay* 1462 Bann. Cl. 105, *(lie) Fala* 1627 Mait. Cl. 34, *Fallo* 1583 RPC, *Falla* 1773 Arm.; PNML: 189), **Falahill**, Heriot MLO (v. **hlāw**, **hyll**) (*Faluhill* 1231 Bann. Cl. 74, *Fawla(w)hill* 1462 SBR 7, 1462 Bann. Cl. 109, 1588, 1589, 1590 RPC, 1611, 1620 RMS, *Fawlohill* 1482 ADA, 1499, 1509, 1542-3 RSS, *Fallowhill* 1491, 1492, 1494 AC, 1578-9 RPC, *Faulohill* 1500, 1504 RSS, 1502-4, 1506, 1511 Treas. Acc., *Fawlayhill* 1545 RSS, 1573, 1590, 1590-1, 1591 RPC, *Fallahill* 1575 RMS, 1629 KSR, 1773 Arm., *Fa(u)lahill* 1590 RPC, 1662, 1696 LC, *Fallohill* 1627 Mait. Cl. 34; PNML: 199), **Falla**, Oxnam ROX (v. **hlāw**) (*Fallo* 1426 CDS, *Faulawe* 1438 CDS, *Faulohill* 1497 CBP, *Fallow* 1590 CBP, *Fala* 1662-5 Blaeu; PNB), **Fallsidehill**, Hume BWK (v. **hyll**, **sīde**) (PNB), **Fala** MLO (v. **hlāw**) (*Faulawe* 1250; see Johnston p. 176; PNB), **Falkirk** STL (v. **cirice**) (*(la) Faukirk* 1298, *Fawkirk* 1391, *Fauskyrk* 1564, *Falkirk* 1458) (NTC), **Falside**, Southdean ROX (v. **sīde**) (PNB), **Faulawe**, near Rutherford, Maxton ROX (v. **hlāw**) (*Faulawe* 1165-88 Bann. Cl. 56; PNB), **Fawside**, Gordon BWK (v. **sīde**) (*Fausyd* c. 1170 [16th] Bann. Cl. 83, c. 1350 Bann. Cl. 83, *Favsyde* 1330 ER, *Fauside* 1441 [16th] APS; PNB), **Fawside**, Temple MLO (v. **sīde**) (*Fawsyd* 1627 Mait. Cl. 34; PNML: 298).

A.167 ***falca** - OE (Anglian) ‘falcon’; possibly not represented in Scottish place-names except as a later reflex (§2.11).

00 **Falconhouse**, Bo’ness and Carriden WLO (v. **hūs**) (*Falcounhouse* 1516 RMS, *Falcownhous* 1593/4 RMS, *Falconhous* 1605 Ham. Inv. *et passim* to 1672 Reg. Bor., *Falkonhouse* 1670 Reg. Bor.; PNWL: 36).

A.168 **falh, falg** - OE (Anglian) ‘land broken up for cultivation, ploughed land’; cf. **fag, fah** above.

00 **Fauldhouse**, Whitburn WLO (v. **hūs**) (*Fawlhou*s 1523 Ham. Inv., *(The) Falhou*s c.1540 Rent. Tor. *et passim* to 1642 KS Liv., *(The) Falhou*s 1584 Temp. *et passim* to 1693 KS Liv., *Fallas* 1633 Cat. Tor. *et passim* to 1637 Ret., *Fallhou*s 1647 KS Liv., *Faldhou*s 1559/60 RMS, *Fauldhouse* 1818 Forrest; PNWL: 107), **West Fauldhouse**, Whitburn WLO (v. **west, hūs**) (PNWL: 107), **Falla Mill**, Whitburn WLO (v. **myln**) (*Fallow Miln* 1694 KS Liv.; PNWL: 110).

A.169 **farding, farthing** - MSc. prob. ‘a quarter share’ (§1.21).

00 **Fardinhauch**, now Whitehill, Inveresk MLO (v. **haugh**) (*Whithill called Fardinhauch* 1653 RMS; PNML: 209), **Fardingjames**, Keir DMF (*Fordiniames* 1523 HMC (Drml); PNB: 206), **Fardingallan**, Pen1662-5 Blaeu DMF (*Firdenalane* 1450-1 HMC (Drml), *Ferdenalane* 1451 HMC (Drml); PNB: 207).

A.170 **fauld** - MSc. ‘a fold, a pen; an enclosed piece of ground used for cultivation; a small field’ (§1.22).

00 **Fauldhill**, Ratho MLO (*Fauldhill* 1526-7 RMS; PNML: 274), **Fauldshope**, Selkirk SLK (v. **hop**) (*Falshope* 1662-5 Blaeu; PNB: 225), **Blackfaulds**, Torphichen WLO (v. **blæc**) (PNWL: 109), **Cooksfauld**, Abercorn WLO (*lie*

Cukisfald 1622 RMS, *Cukisfauld* 1625 RMS, *Cuiksfald* 1625 BM; PNWL: 19), *Shielfauld(s)*, Kirkliston WLO (v. *schele*) (PNWL: 47), *Stanefauldhill*, Abercorn WLO (v. *hyll, stān*) (PNWL: 24), *Stonefold*, Eccles BWK (v. *stān*) (*Stamfold* 1662-5 Blaeu; PNB: 183).

A.171 **fearnig** - OE ‘ferny, growing with ferns’.

00 **Fairniehill**, Linlithgow WLO (v. *hyll*) (PNWL: 68), **Ferniehurst**, Jedburgh ROX (v. *hyrst*) (*Farnihirst* 1524-5 ALCP, *Farnherst* 1573 CSP, *Fernyhirst* 1662-5 Blaeu; PNB), **Ferniehurst**, Stow MLO (v. *hyrst*) (*Fernyhirst* 1476 ADA, 1773 Arm., *Fu(i)rnyhirst* 1559 Bann. Cl. 94, 1571 RPC, 1793 Sasines, *Phairnyhirst* 1593 RMS, *Pha(i)rni(e)hirst* 1598-9 RMS, 1610 LC, *Pha(i)rni(e)harst* 1662 RMS, *Pha(i)rni(e)herst* 1643 RMS; PNML: 284), **Fairnilee**, Caddon SLK (v. *lēah*) (*Farnyle(y)* 1405 ER, 1455 ER, *Fairnilee* 1599 LC; PNB), **Fernyrig**, Eccles BWK (v. *hrycg*) (*Farnerig* 1533 RMS, *Farnyrige* 1542 Ham. Inv.; PNB), **Fairnieside**, Ayton BWK (v. *sīde*) (*Farnesyde* 1588 HMC (Wed), *Fairnysyde* 1662-5 Blaeu; PNB).

A.172 **feld** - OE ‘open country’, ME ‘unenclosed land held in common for cultivation, the common field’; also apparently in metathesised variant form **feidl** in *Feidlaw*, Harvieston, Borthwick MLO (v. *hlāw*) (*Feidlaw* 1627 Mait. Cl. 34; PNML).

00 **Almondfield**, Uphall WLO (*Awmondfeld* 1491 AC, *Amounfeild* 1632 RMS, 1635 Ret., *Amondfeild* 1632 RMS; PNWL: 73), **Amisfield**, Tinwald DMF (v. *Ames*) (PNB), **Brownfield**, Liberton MLO (*brūn*) (PNML: 239), **Bruntsfield**, Edinburgh MLO (app. derived from the name of Richard *Broun*, ‘the King’s Sergeant, who surrendered his land there in 1381 to the King who then gave it to Alexander Lauder of Halton’) (*Bruntsfield* 1630 Bann. Cl. 70, 1773 Arm.; PNML), **Calfield**, Langholm DMF (v. *cald*) (PNB), **Cotfield**, Edinburgh MLO (v. *cot*) (PNML), **Cowdenfield**, Dalkeith MLO (v. *denn, cū*) (*Coldenfeld* 1315

Bann. Cl. 94; PNML: 182), *Deanfield*, Bo'ness and Carriden WLO (v. denu) (PNWL: 35), *Dryfield*, Bo'ness and Carriden WLO (v. dryge) (*Dryfield* 1614 Ham. Inv.; PNWL: 35), *Eastfield*, Kirkliston MLO (v. ēast, raton, rāw) (*(E(i)stfe(i)ld (alias or of Rattounraw)* 1539 SHS II. 4; PNML: 216), *Greenfauld Park*, Liberton MLO (v. grēne, park) (PNML: 239), *Hillhousefield*, Edinburgh MLO (v. hūs, hyll) (PNML), *Jardinefield*, Whitsome BWK (app. from the name of John *Jardin* of Appilgarth, who 'in the document quoted... sells his lands of Jardinfeld to George Hume of Wedderburn') (*Jardinfeld* 1475 HMC (Wed); PNB), *Kingsfield* WLO (*Kyngisfelde* 1451 RMS, 1456 ER, *Kingsfelde* 1451 ER), *Kirk o' Field*, Edinburgh MLO (v. cirice) (PNML), *Kirk o' Field Wynd*, Edinburgh MLO (v. cirice, wynd) (PNML), *Leithsfield*, Kirknewton MLO (river name **Water of Leith**) (*Leithisfield* 1662 RMS; PNML: 222), *Marfield*, Penicuik MLO (v. (ge)mær) (PNML: 268), *Meadowfield* MLO (v. mæd) (PNML), *Orchardfield*, Edinburgh MLO (v. orchard) (PNML), *Plewlandfield(s)* WLO (v. plewland) (PNWL: 8), *Muirhall Field*, Dalmeny WLO (v. h(e)all, mōr) (PNWL: 10), *Northfield*, Coldingham BWK (v. norð) (*Northfield* 1621 HMC (Wed); PNB), *North Field*, Bathgate WLO (v. norð) (*lie Northfield* 1595 RMS, *lie Northfeild de Drumcroce (Drumcorce)* 1607 RMS *et passim* to 1635 Ret., *Northfield* 1645 Ret.; PNWL: 83), *North Field*, Uphall WLO (v. norð) (*North Field* 1660 KS Up.; PNWL: 71), *Prestonfield*, Duddingston MLO (v. prēost) (*Prestisfelde* 1375-6 RMS; PNML: 187), *Seafield*, Annan DMF (v. sæ) (PNB), *Seafield*, FIF (v. sæ) (PNML), *Shielfield*, Earlston BWK (v. schele) (PNB), *Smithfield*, Bo'ness and Carriden WLO (v. smið) (PNWL: 38), *Sorrowlessfield*, Melrose ROX (surname *Sorules*) (*Sorulesfeld* 1208 Bann. Cl. 56, *Sorwelesfeld* 1215 Bann. Cl. 56; PNB), *Southfield*, Cramond MLO (v. sūð) (PNML), *Swansfield*, Coldingham BWK (v. Sveinn) (PNB), *Whitfield*, Ayton BWK (v. hwīt) (PNB), *Westfield*, Kirkliston MLO (v. west, rāw, raton) (*lie Westfeild of Rottounraw* 1631 RMS; PNML: 216), *West Field*, Linlithgow WLO (v. west) (PNWL: 61).

- A.173 **feng** - OE 'grasp, capture'; cf. OE *fōn* 'to take, grasp, seize'.
- 00 **Fingland**, Eskdalemuir DMF (v. **land**) (*Fingland* 1555 HMC (Jhn), *Fyngland* [p] 1573 HMC (Jhn), *Finglen b.* 1662-5 Blaeu; PNB).
- A.174 **fenn** - OE, ON, ME 'fen, marsh' OE also 'mud, clay, mire'.
- 00 **Fenton**, Hutton & Corrie DMF (v. **tūn**) (*Fentoun* 1583-4 RPC; PNB).
- A.175 **ferry** - MSc. 'a passage or crossing; a place where boats pass over a river, etc.'; cf. ON *ferja* 'a ferry'; cf. also OE *ferian* 'to carry'.
- 00 **Ferry Crofts**, Dalmeny WLO (v. **croft**) (PNWL: 9), **Ferry Hill**, Dalmeny WLO (v. **hyll**) (The Ferriehill 1618 Ret., Ferrie Hill 1669 KS Dal.; PNWL: 9), **South Queensferry** WLO (v. **sūð**) (*Passagium Sanctae Margaretae Regine* 1184 Bann. Cl. 74, *Passagium Regine* 1212 Bann. Cl. 74 *et passim* to 1516 SHS II. 10., *Portus Regine* 1364 CPR Let. *et passim* to 1565 RMS, *Portus Reginae* 1636 Ret., *(The) Queensferry* 1306-29 [17th] RMS *et passim* to 1696 KS Up., *(The) Quenisferry* 1306-29 [17th] RMS *et passim* to 1637 Dund. B, *Quenesferye* 1319 CDS, *Quenesfery* 1335/6 CDS, *Quenysfery* 1449/50 RMS *et passim* to 1478 ADA, *(le) Quenisfery* 1459 Dund. A *et passim* to 1542 RSS, *(le) Quenisferrie* 1516 Dund. B *et passim* to 1671 LC, *(Le) Fery* 1329 ER *et passim* to 1474 Treas. Acc., *le Ferye* 1501 Dund. A, *The Feree* 1597 Treas. Acc., *(The, lie) Ferry* 1512/13 Treas. Acc. *et passim* to 1684 KS Kirk., *(The, lie) Ferrie* 1516 Dund. B *et passim* to 1694 KS Up., *Lie Southquenis Ferry* 1558 Dund. A, *South Quenis Ferry* 1565 RPC, *South Quenisferry* 1578 Dund. B, *Quenis Sowthe Ferrie* 1591 Dund. A; PNWL: 11).
- A.176 **feuar** - MSc. 'a person who holds land in feu' (§1.23).

- 00 **Feuarlands**, Linlithgow WLO (v. **feuar**) (*Fewarlandis* 1529 SRS 52, *Fewerlandis* 1562 SRS 57, *Fewaris lands of Bonitoun* 1567 SRS 52, (*lie*) *Fewarlands* 1567 SRS 52 *et passim* to 1677 Ret., *Fewarislands* 1578 Ret., *Feuarlands* 1683 Ret.; PNWL: 57).
- A.177 **fisc** - OE ‘fish’, with reference to places where fish are caught or sold.
- 00 **Fishwick**, Hutton BWK (v. **wīc**) (*Fyschwike* 1095 [15th] ESC, *Fiscwic* c.1100 ESC, *Fiswic* 1126 ESC, *Fiswihc* 1124-53 NMS; PNB: , also *Fischik* 1548; SPN:).
- A.178 **fischere** - ME ‘fisherman’
- 00 **Fisherrow**, Inveresk MLO (v. **rāw**) (*Fischerraw* 1587, 1591, 1593, 1594 RMS, *Fisharrow* 1609 LC, *Fisherraw* 1653 RMS, *Fisheraw* 1687, 1689 LC, *Vicus Piscatorius* undated 17th c. SHS I. 52; PNML: 205).
- A.179 **fiddle** - MSc. ‘fiddle; fiddle-shaped’ (§1.24).
- 00 **Fiddleton**, Ewes DMF (v. **tūn**) (*Fiddeltoun* 1506 RMS, 1662-5 Blaeu; PNB: 34).
- A.180 **fiddler** - MSc. ‘a fiddle player’ (§1.25).
- 00 **Fiddler’s Croft**, Linlithgow WLO (*Feliliscroft* [sic] 1335 Bann. Cl. 94, *Feulleriscroft* [sic] c.1335 Bann. Cl. 94, *Fotelcroft* 1335-6 CDS, *Fitelcroft* 1336-7 CDS, *Fithilcroft* 1437 ER, *Fythlarecroft* 1438 ER, *Fethilcroft* 1451 ER, *Fethelcroft* 1451 ER, *le Fedylcroft* 1454 ER, *Fethillaris Crofft* 1456 ER, *Fiddillariscroftis* 1457 ER, *Fidlariscroft* 1458 ER, *Fiddil(l)croft* 1537 RSS *et passim* to 1647 Ret., *Fidillcroft* c. 1630 BM, *Fiddells Croft* 1667 Dund. B,

Fiddilscroft 1697 Cess.; PNWL: 116), *Fitheleres flat*, near Crieff, PER
(*Fitheleres flat* 1226-34 SHS I. 56: 48, perh. also *Fithlerflath* c.1272 SHS I. 56:
94).

A.181 **flasse** - ME 'swamp'. [< Old Danish *flask* 'swamp, swampy grassland, shallow
water, pool'.]

00 *Flask*, Linlithgow WLO (*Flasche* 1550/1 SRS 57, (*The*) *Flass* 1569 SRS 52 *et*
passim to 1691 KS Linl., *Flask* 1653 RMS; PNWL: 58), **Flass**, Westruther BWK
(*Flas* 1388-9 CDS, *Flass* 1662-5 Blaeu; PNB), **Flosh**, Ruthwell DMF (*Floshe*
1569 RPC; PNB), *The Flash*, Dalmeny WLO (*(lie) Flass* 1573 SRS 52, 1697
Ret., *The Flash* 1663 RMS; PNWL: 9), *Flaskhill*, Linlithgow WLO (v. **hyll**)
(*Flashill* 1531 SRS 52, *Flaschehill* 1550/1 SRS 57, *Flaskhill* 1560 SRS 52 *et*
passim to 1653 RMS; PNWL: 58), **Flask Wood**, Ewes DMF (v. **wudu**) (*Flask*
1532 RMS, *Flaskhoome* 1662-5 Blaeu; PNB).

A.182 **flat, flot** - ON 'piece of flat level ground', "surviving as Y. dial flat 'a division
of the common field' ... common in ME and later f.ns., esp. in reference to 'a
larger division of the common field'," (Smith)

00 *Burnflat*, Livingston WLO (v. **burna**) (PNWL: 79), *Byreflat*, Cockpen MLO (v.
byre) (PNML), *Byreflat*, Lasswade MLO (v. **byre**) (*Bireflatt* 1523-4 Bann. Cl.
109; PNML: 228), *Cottonflat*, Lasswade MLO (v. **cot**) (PNML: 227), *Coteflatte*,
in Darnchester [county?] (v. **cot**) (PNB), *Crossflats*, Linlithgow WLO (v. **crus**)
(PNWL: 67), *Damflat*, Ecclesmachan WLO (v. **dammr**) (*Damflatt* 'at Binny
Mill' 1577 SRS 52; PNWL: 51), *Damflat*, Linlithgow WLO (v. **dammr**)
(PNWL: 64), *Denflats*, Uphall WLO (v. **denu**) (PNWL: 73), *Dishflat*,
Linlithgow WLO (v. **dīc**) (PNWL: 115), *Kirkflat*, Uphall WLO (v. **cirice**)
(PNWL: 74), *Meadowflat*, Linlithgow WLO (v. **mæd**) (PNWL: 119), *Peaseflat*,
Newbattle MLO (v. **peel**) (PNML: 258), *Quarry Flat*, Dalmeny WLO
(*Querrelflat* 1574/5 Dund. B; PNWL: 7), *Stoney Flat*, Dalmeny WLO (v. **stān**)

(PNWL: 7), *Net(t)leflat*, Lasswade MLO (v. netel(e)) (*Net(t)leflat* 1527, 1542 RMS; PNML: 230), *Nettlingflat*, Stow MLO (v. netel(e)) (PNML: 286), *Nether Quarry Flat(s)*, Dalmeny WLO (v. neðri) (PNWL: 7), *Over Quarry Flats*, Dalmeny WLO (v. uferra) (*Over Quariflattis* 1577 Dund. B, *Over Quarrie Flatts* 1636 Dund. B; PNWL: 7), *Rawflat*, Ancrum ROX (v. rāw) (PNB), *Strotherflat*, ?BWK (v. strother) (PNB), *Wetflatwell*, Cranston MLO (v. wella, wēt) (PNML), *Whiteflat*, Torphichen WLO (v. hwīt) (PNWL: 105), *Whiteflats*, Ecclesmachan WLO (v. hwīt) (PNWL: 50).

A.183 **fleckit** - MSc. 'broken, variegated land' < ON **flekk**r (PNB).

00 **Flex**, Hawick ROX (*Flex* 1296 Bann. Cl. 47, *Fleckis* 1511 RMS; PNB).

A.184 **flōr** - OE 'floor, pavement, ground', indistinguishable from OE **flōre** 'floor' except in OE forms (Smith I: 178), MSc. **fluir**, **flure**.

00 **Fleurs**, Coldingham BWK (*Flemington Flures* 1614 HMC (Wed); PNB), **Floors Castle**, Kelso ROX (*le Fluris* 1490 HMC (Rxb), *Fluris* 1516 RMS; PNB), **Floors**, Dalmeny WLO (*Fluirs* 1697 Ret.; PNWL: 9).

A.185 **fluit** - MSc. 'flute (player)' (§1.26).

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

A.186 **fōdor**, **foddor** - OE 'food, food for cattle, fodder'.

00 **Fodderlee**, Bedrule ROX (v. lēah) (*Fodderlie* 1566 RMS, 1662-5 Blaeu, *Fodderley* 1588 LC; PNB).

- A.187 ***fogga** - OE, ON ***fogg(i)** ‘grass left standing during the winter’, Pre-lit. Sc., MSc., Sc. **fog** (§2.12).
- 00 **Fogo** BWK (v. **hōh**) (*Fogko* 1159 [c. 1320] Bann. Cl. 82, *Foghou* 1165-82 Bann. Cl. 56, 1296 CDS, *Fogo* c. 1230 [1434] Gramp. Cl. 18, *Fog(g)howe* c. 1300 Cold. Corr., 1336-7 CDS; PNB: 138; also as *Fogghou* c.1150 in SND s.v. *fog* n.).
- A.188 **ford** - OE ‘a shallow place at which a stream or other water may be crossed’; ME **ford**, MSc **ford**.
- 00 **Ford**, Cranston MLO (*le fford* 1150-80 Bann. Cl. 89, *Forda* 1391 Reg. Ho. Ch, 1565 RMS, *Furde* 1488, 1565 RMS, *le Furd* 1498 RMS, *Ford* 1773 Arm.; PNML), **Blackcastleford**, Crichton MLO (v. **blæc**, **castel(l)**) (PNML), **Blackford**, Edinburgh MLO (v. **blæc**) (PNML), **Boghead Ford**, Bathgate WLO (v. **bog**, **hēafod**) (PNWL: 86), **Craigsford**, Melrose ROX (*Craiksford* 1662-5 Blaeu; PNB), **Fulford**, Glencorse MLO (v. **fūl**) (*Foul(e)fu(i)rd(e)* 1428 Reg. Ho. Ch.; PNML: 194), **Howford**, Kirkhope SLK (v. **hol(h)**) (PNB), **Mauldsford**, field name, Newton MLO (app. a personal name) (*Mauldsfuird* 1665 [source not specified], *Mollsford* 1773 Arm.; PNML: 262), **Monksford**, Melrose ROX (v. **munuc**) (*Munkeford* c. 1220 [16th] Bann. Cl. 83; PNB), **Slateford**, Colinton MLO (v. **sclate**) (PNML), **Swineford**, Dalkeith MLO (v. **swīn**) (PNML: 183), **Wallyford**, Inveresk MLO (v. **wella**) (*Walford* pre-1198 Bann. Cl. 74; PNML: 208-9), **Wedaleford**, Stow MLO (v. **h(e)alh**, **wēod**) (PNML: 280).
- A.189 OFr., ME **forestier** - Forester; an official in charge of a forest.
- 00 **Forester’s Stead**, Bo’ness and Carriden WLO (v. **stede**) (*Forestaris-stede* 1516 RMS; PNWL: 36).

- A.190 **fors** - ON 'waterfall', Old West Scandinavian **foss**.
- 00 **Foslane**, Colinton MLO (v. **lane**, §1.40.01) (*Wodhall between Benale and the tenandrie de Foslane in Colyntoun* 1483 ER; PNML: 150), **Forsy Burn** INV, **River Forsa** ARG (SSH:).
- A.191 **fōt** - OE 'foot', ON **fótr**
- 00 **Burnfoot**, Linton ROX (v. **burna**) (*Bornfoote* 1542 Ham. Inv.; PNB), **Burnfoot**, Bo'ness and Carriden WLO (v. **burna**) (PNWL: 34).
- A.192 **foumart** - MSc. 'polecat, ferret, weasel' (§1.27).
- 00 **Foumartdean**, Morbattle ROX (v. **tūn**) (*Fowmertoun* 1590 CBP; PNB: 21).
- A.193 **frere** - ME, OFr 'a friar, a member of a monastic or military order'.
- 00 **Friars' Croft**, Dalmeny WLO (v. **croft**) (PNWL: 8), **Friarshill**, Linlithgow WLO (v. **hyll**) (*Friarhill* 1567 SRS 52, (*lie*) *Freirhill* 1571 Reg. Ho. Ch. *et passim* to 1669 Ret., *Frierhill* 1632 BM; PNWL: 116), **Friarland(s)**, Abercorn WLO (v. **land**) (*Frierland* 1601 to 1625 BM, *lie* *Freirland(is)* 1622, 1625 RMS; PNWL: 21), **Friarshaw**, Lilliesleaf ROX (v. **sceaga**) (*Freirschaw* 1568 RMS; PNB), **Friarton**, Corstorphine MLO (v. **tūn**) (*Freirtoun* 1578 Bann. Cl. 70; PNML): **Friarton**, Edinburgh MLO (v. **tūn**) (*Freirtoun in reg. de Brochtoun* 1546 RMS; PNML), **Black Friar's Kirk**, Edinburgh MLO (*(ecclesia) Fratres predicatorum* 1438 LC, *the Blak Freris of Edinburgh* 1473-4 Treas. Acc., *the convent of the Friars Preachers* 1483 LC, *the Blakfreris of Edinburgh* 1496 Treas. Acc., *the Bla(c)k Freris (of Edinburgh)* 1501, 1502 *et passim* to 1513 Treas. Acc.; PNML), **Black Friars Wynd**, Edinburgh MLO (v. **wynd**) (*vinelle Fratrum Predicatorum* 1542 RSS, *Blackfriars Wynd* 1637, 1682 LC; PNML), **Greyfriars**, Edinburgh MLO (*the Grayfriars place* 1615 LC; PNML).

A.194 **fugol** - OE 'a bird'.

00 **Foulden** BWK (v. **denu**) (*Fugeldene* 1095-1100 ESC, *Fouweldene* 1296 CDS, *Fuledene* 1299 CDS, *Fouldene* c. 1300 Cold. Corr.; PNB), **Fulton**, Bedrule ROX (v. **tūn**) (*Fougheltone* 1296 CDS, *Foultone* 1296 CDS, *le Fultoun* 1432 HMC (Rxb); PNB).

A.195 **fūl** - OE 'foul, dirty, filthy'

00 **Fouldubs**, Linlithgow WLO (v. ***dubb**) (*Fouldubs* 1662 Linl. Ch., *Fouldubbs* 1673 KS Linl., *Foull Dubbs* 1674 KS Linl., *Fouldubs* 1696 Cess.; PNWL: 115), **Fulford**, Glencorse MLO (v. **ford**) (*Foul(e)fu(i)rd(e)* 1428 Reg. Ho. Ch., 1490 AC, 1491, 1529, 1538 RMS, 1497, 1547 RSS, 1590 RPC, *Foul(e)foord* 1668 LC, *Fulford* 1773 Arm.; PNML: 194), **Philip Burn**, border of BWK & ELO (v. **hop**) (*Fulhope* 1190-1203 [c. 1320] Bann. Cl. 82; PNB), **Foulshiels**, Castleton ROX (v. **schele**) (PNB), **Foulshiels**, Whitburn (v. **schele**) (*Foulschellis* 1454 ER, *Foulschelis* 1455 ER *et passim* to 1554/5 Dund. A, *Foulscheillis* 1516/7 Temp. *et passim* to 1636 Ret., *Foulscheils* 1598 Dund. B, *Foulshills* c. 1630 BM *et passim* to 1647 KS Liv., *Foulsheills* 1643 KS Liv. *et passim* to 1667 BM, *Foulshiels* 1692 KS Liv.; PNWL: 107), **Wester Foulshiels**, Whitburn WLO (v. **west, schele**) (PNWL: 108), **Philliphaugh**, Selkirk SLK (v. **hop, h(e)alh**) (*Fulhope* 1265 ER, 1288 ER, *Fulhopehalche* 1317 RMS, *Phillophauch* 1570-80 RMS; PNB).

A.196 **furlang** - OE 'a piece of land the length of a furrow', later 'a division of the common field'.

00 **Fosterland**, Buncle and Preston BWK (*Casfurlonger* [p] 1296 CDS, *Fastfurlange* 1296 CDS, *Fastfurland* 1507-8 HMC (Home), *Fostirland* 1511 HMC (Home), *Fastfurdeland* 1538 HMC (Home), *Fosterland* 1662-5 Blaeu,

Fastfoordland 1758 Reg. Bwk.; PNB), *Haufurlangdene*, Hownam ROX (v. half, denu) (*Haufurlangdene* 1165-1214 Bann. Cl. 56; PNB), *Haufurlangburne*, Hownam ROX (v. half, burna) (*Haufurlangburne* 1214-49; PNB).

A.197 (ge)fyrhǫ, fyrhǫe - OE 'wood, wooded countryside', ME frith, fryht, (regional) firth, frith.

00 Firth, Lilliesleaf ROX (*Firth* 1588 LC, 1662-5 Blaeu; PNB), *Firthhouse*, ROX, south of Edgerston (v. hūs) (*Firthhouse* 1662-5 Blaeu; PNB), Firth, Lasswade MLO (*Frythe* 1336-7 CDS, *Firth(e)* 1609 et freq. to 1663 RMS).

A.198 galga, gealga - OE 'a gallows', ON galgi.

00 Gallowscrook, Abercorn WLO (v. *crōc) (*Gallowscruke* 1540/1 RMS, *Galloiscruyk* 1541 Linl. Sh. C., *Galluscruke* 1546 RMS, *Gallow(i)s cruik* 1565 SRS 52 et passim to 1662 RMS, *Galloscrooke* 1667 Dund. B; PNWL: 21), *Gallowdykes*, Edinburgh MLO (v. dīc) (*Gallowdykis* 1641 LC; PNML), *Gallow Hill*, Borthwick MLO (v. hyll) (*Gallohill* 1475 ADA; PNML), *Gallowhill(s)*, Linlithgow WLO (v. hyll) (*Gallowhille* 1315 Reg. Ho. Ch., *le Galowehilles* 1335-6 CDS, *Galouhilles* 1336-7 CDS, *Galwhyll* 1386 Bann. Cl. 74, *Gallowhill* 1540 RMS et passim to 1606 Ret.; PNWL: 68), *Gallowhills*, Linlithgow WLO (v. hyll) (*Galuhillis* c.1335 Bann. Cl. 94, *Galouhills* 1453 ER, *Gallouhillis* 1453 ER, *Gallowhills* 1553 SRS 57, *Gallowhillis* 1568 RMS; PNWL: 116), *Gallowhill*, Whitburn WLO (v. hyll) (*Gallowhill* 1624 RMS et passim to 1667 Ret.; PNWL: 110), *Galalaw*, Kelso ROX (v. hlāw) (PNB), *Gallow Law*, Dalmeny WLO (v. hlāw) (*Gallow Law* c.1750 Roy; PNWL: 10), *Gallowsland*, Abercorn WLO (v. land) (*Gal(l)owsland* 1604 BM et passim to 1662 RMS, *Galousland* 1604 BM; PNWL: 21).

A.199 **garðr** - ON 'an enclosure'

00 **Auldgirth**, Closeburn DMF (v. *ald*), Applegarth DMF (v. *æppel*) (PNB: 289).

A.200 **gāt** - OE 'goat' [Cf. ON *geit*.]

00 **Gateshaw**, Morebattle ROX (v. *sceaga*) (*Gatschaw(e)* 1454 Bann. Cl. 56, 1553 CSP, *Gaitschaw* 1568 RMS, 1596 CBP; PNB).

A.201 **gata** - ON 'way, path, road, street', ME *gate*

00 **Gateside**, Kirkliston WLO (v. *sīde*) (*Gaitsyd(e)* 1565 Dund. B *et passim* to 1683 KS Kirk., *Gatesyd* 1649 *et passim* KS Linl., *Gateside* 1666 KS Linl. *et passim* to 1697 KS Kirk.; PNWL: 41), **Gateside**, Whitburn WLO (v. *sīde*) (*Gateside* 1694 KS Liv., *Gatesyd* 1694 KS Liv.; PNWL: 110), **Canongate**, Edinburgh MLO (v. *canoun*) (PNML: 129), **Cowgate**, Edinburgh MLO (v. *cū*) (PNML: 125), **Wester Gateside**, Linlithgow WLO (v. *sīde*, *west*) (PNWL: 68), **Kirkgate**, Edinburgh MLO (v. *gata*) (PNML: 131), **Kirkgate**, Linlithgow WLO (v. *cirice*) (PNWL: 117), **Lasswadegate**, Lasswade MLO (v. *(ge)wæd*, *gata*) (*Lessuadegate* 1627 Mait. Cl. 34; PNML: 244), **Sanct Tenewis Gait**, now Trongate, Glasgow LAN (St. Theneu) (*Sanct Tenewis gait* 1560; DOST s.v. *tron(e n.)*), **Sandygate**, now New Park, Mid-Calder MLO (v. *sandig*) (PNML: 248).

A.202 **gowk** - MSc., Sc. 'a cuckoo', ON *gaukr*.

00 **Gowkshaw Burn** AYR (v. *sceaga*) (SSH:).

A.203 **geard** - OE 'fence, enclosure, yard, court-yard'

00 *Andrew's Yard(s)*, Torphichen WLO (*Ortus Andree* 1386 Bann. Cl. 70, *Andrewsyard* 1409 Reg. Ho. Ch., *Andris zardis* c. 1540 Rent. Tor., *lie Androis-yardis*, *lie Androis-yairdis* 1571 SRS 52, 1588 RMS, *Andro(w)(i)sya(i)rdis* 1573 SRS 52 *et passim* to 1627 RMS, *Androse Yeards* 1667 Dund. B, *Andrewsyears* 1674 KS Tor., *Andrewsyards* 1681 SRS 40; PNWL: 99), **Greenyards**, Dalkeith MLO (v. grēne) (*Greinyaird* 1669 LC; PNML: 184), **Greenyards**, Linlithgow WLO (v. grēne) (PNWL: 116), **Hallyards**, Kirkliston MLO (v. he(a)ll) (*Hal(l)ya(i)rd(i)s* 1500 RMS; PNML: 215), **Lambert's Yard**, Linlithgow WLO (*Lambertis(-)yard(e)* 1456 ER *et passim* to 1562 SRS 52, *Lambertisyarde* 1458 ER, *Lambertisyharde* 1459 ER, *Lambarttis yard* 1563 SRS 52, *Lambards yardis* 1564 SRS 57, *Lambards zaird* 1614 Prot. R. K., *Lambertis yeard* 1636 Ret., *lie Lambertsyaird* 1642 RMS; PNWL: 117), **Madder Yard**, Linlithgow WLO (v. mæddre) (PNWL: 118).

A.204 **geat** - OE 'hole, opening, gap'.

00 **Yetbyres**, near Castle O'er, Dumfries DMF (v. byre) (*Yetbyres* 1662-5 Blaeu; PNB), **Yetholm**, ROX (v. hām) (PNB), **Barrasgate**, Cummertrees DMF (v. barras) (PNB).

A.205 **geit** - ON 'a goat'

00 **Gateslack**, Durisdeer DMF (v. slakki) (PNB).

A.206 **geolu** - OE 'yellow'

00 **Yellowstruther**, Mid-Calder MLO (v. strother) (*Zallowstrud* 1586 Proc. Bar. Court, *Zallowstruther* 1602 McCall, 1610 Torph. Ch., *Ye(a)llowstruther* 1644 KSR, 1695, 1740 RMS, 1773 Arm., 1792 Sasines (5064), *Yellow Struther* 1696 RMS, 1800 Sasines (8100); PNML: 249).

A.207 (ge)wade - OE 'ford'

00 Lasswade MLO (v. læs) (PNML: 224).

A.208 gil - ON 'ravine'

00 Gillshaw Flow, Kirkpatrick-Fleming DMF (v. sceaga, mos) (*Gilshawmoss* 1662-5 Blaeu; PNB), Cadgill, Halfmorton DMF (v. cat(t)) (*Catgill(e)* 1552 Bullock, 1590 RPC, 1662-5 Blaeu; PNB), Carlesgill, Westkirk DMF (v. karl) (*Cairlsgill b.*, 1662-5 Blaeu; PNB), Cassock Hill, Eskdalemuir DMF (v. cū, sceaga) (*Cowsowgill* 1481-2 HMC (Drml), *Coschogill* 1526, 1538 HCM (Drml), 1590 RPC, 1619 HMC (Var. Coll. v.), *Cashogill* 1662-5 Blaeu, *Cowshogill* 1646 Reg. Dmf.; PNB), Haregills, Hoddam DMF (v. hara) (*Hairgills* 1637 LC; PNB), Hoghill, Ewes DMF (v. hol(h)) (PNB), Raegill Burn and Rig, Canonbie DMF (v. rā) (*Ragill* 1552 Bullock, *Reygill* 1597 CBP, *Reagill* 1597 CBP, *Regill* 1662-5 Blaeu; PNB), Stanygill Burn, Castleton ROX (v. stān) (*Stainygil* 1662-5 Blaeu; PNB).

A.209 MSc. gleib - The portion of land assigned to a parish minister in additon to his stipend. [Cf. ME *glebe* 'a piece of cultivated land, a field' (this sense is app. attested much later in Scotland (CSD s.v. *gleib* n.), 'a portion of land assigned to a clergyman as part of his benefice' (OED2 s.v. *glebe* n.).]

00 Glebe Farm, Alderstone, Mid-Calder MLO (*Alderstoun Gleib* 1696 RMS, *Aldingstone Gleib* 1783 Sasines (909), *Glebe* 1792 Sasines (5064); PNML: 242).

A.210 gled - Sc. 'a kite (the bird); bird of prey, buzzard'; cf. ON *gleða*, ME *glede*, OE (West Saxon) *glida*, OE (Anglian) *glioda*, *gleoda*.

- 00 **Gladhouse**, Temple MLO (v. *hūs*) (*Gledehus* 1140-53 Bann. Cl. 89, 1142 Lawrie, *Gledewis* 1184 Bann. Cl. 89, *Gledewys* 1214-49, 1273 Bann. Cl. 89, *Gleddewys* 1215, 1235, 1238-9 Bann. Cl. 89, *Gledhous(s)* 1563 Bann. Cl. 89, 1583 RPC, 1584, 1620, 1621 RMS, *Gla(i)dhous* 1591 RMS, 1627 Mait. Cl. 34; PNML: 295), **Gladhousemill** (v. *hūs*, *myln*) (*Gledhousmylne* 1621 RMS; PNML: 295), **Gladswod**, Merton BWK (v. *wudu*) (*Gleddiswod* c. 1602 Bann. Cl. 83, *Gladiswod* c. 1620 Bann. Cl. 83, *Glaidswood(e)* c. 1620 Bann. Cl. 83, 1662-5 Blaeu; PNB).
- A.211 **OE God** - God, the (Christian) deity.
- 00 **Scotsbrig**, Middlebie DMF (v. *brycg*) (*Godsbrig* 1662-5 Blaeu, *Godisbrig* 1631 Reg. Dmf., *Gottisbrigg* 1691 CRD; PNB).
- A.212 **golden** - Mod E with sense of 'fertile, rich, wealthy'
- 00 **Goldenacres**, Cramond MLO (v. *æcer*) (*Goldenaiikers* 1661 RMS; PNML), **Goldenriggs**, Cramond MLO (v. *hrycg*) (*Goldenriggs* 1653 RMS, *Goldenrigges* 1661 RMS; PNML).
- A.213 **gor** - OE 'dirt, dung, filth', ON *gor* 'the cud, slime'.
- 00 **Gordon** BWK (v. *dūn*) (*Gordun* 1178-88 [c. 1320] Bann. Cl. 82, c. 1250 Bann. Cl. 82, c. 1270 Bann. Cl. 82, 1289 Stev., *Gordoun* 1188-1200 Bann. Cl. 82, 13th Reg. Dmf., c. 1300 Bann. Cl. 82, 1406 HMC (Var. Coll. v.), *Gordone* c. 1300 Cold. Corr.; PNB), **Gormyre**, Torphichen WLO (v. *mýrr*) (*Gormyre* 1583 Temp. *et passim* to 1675 SRS 40, *Gormire* 1678 SRS 40, *Garmyre* 1646 Ret., *Goremyre* 1690 KS Tor.; PNWL: 93), **Staplegordon**, Langholm DMF (v. *stapol*, *tūn*) (PNB).

- A.214 **gowan, gollan** - MSc. 'daisy; wild flower' (§1.28).
- 00 **Gowan Stank**, Linlithgow WLO (v. **stank**) (*lie Gowanestank* 1615 Prot. R. K.; PNWL: 116).
- A.215 **grāfa** - OE 'grove, copse' also OE **grāf, grāfe** NB: Smith p.207
- 00 **Hardgrave**, Dalton DMF (*Hardgrafe* 1443 HMC (Drml), *Hardgra* 1452 HMC (Drml), *Hardgraif* 1498-9 HMC (Jhn), 1542-3 RMS; PNB).
- A.216 **grange** - ME 'grange', originally 'granary, barn', later 'farm'; OF < Lat. **grānea, grānica**.
- 00 **Grange Burn** STL (SSH), **Grange**, Edinburgh MLO (*Grang(i)e Sancti Egidii* 1376, 1390-1406 RMS, *St. Glie grange* 1390-1406 RMS, *Sanctgely-grange* 1506 RMS, *Terras messuagii B. Egidii alias Sangely Grange* 1512 RSS, *Sanct-Jely Grange* 1512-13 RMS, *Sanct-Gelis-Grange* 1517 RMS, *Sanct-Gele-Grange* 1538 RMS, *Sanct-Gelygrange* 1538 RMS, *Scangelegrange* 1582 RPC, *Sanct Gelis-grange* 1585-6 RPC, *St. Geliegrange* 1590 RPC, *St. Giles Grange* 1592 LC, *St. Geills Grange* 1630 Bann. Cl. 70, *Grange* 1773 Arm.; PNML: 127), **Grange** WLO (*(The) Grange* 1488/9 ADA *et passim* to 1694 KS Car., *Grainge* 1542 Reg. Ho. Ch. *et passim* to 1694 Bonds Bor., *Graing* 1568 Bann. Cl. 43 *et passim* to 1689 KS Car., *Lie Colros-Grang* 1577 Bann. Cl. 109, *Culross Grange* 1597/8 Temp., *Culros-Grange* 1643 Ret., *Philpinstoun Grange* 1597/8 Temp., *Grange Philpenstoun* 1597/8 Temp., *Grange-Philpenstoun* 1643 Ret.; PNWL: 29), **Grangepans** WLO (*salt-pans of Grange*) (*Grange-Pannes* 1638 Linl. T. C., *Graing-pannis* 1658 Ret., *Graing-pannes* 1668 Ham. Inv., *Grangepans* 1681 Reg. Bor.; PNWL: 29), **Gilmerton Grange**, now called **Grange**, Liberton MLO (v. **tūn**) (PNML: 235).
- A.217 **græg** - OE 'grey'.

- 00 **Graystone Hill, Castleton ROX (v. stān)** (*Graistounhauch* 1662-5 Blaeu; PNB: 149).
- A.218 ***græg** - OE 'a grey animal; a wolf' (§2.13).
- 00 **Graden, Coldstream BWK (v. denu)** (*Greiden(e)* 1095 [15th] ESC, 1095-1100 ESC, *Grayden(e)* c. 1288 HMC (Var. Coll. v.), *Greydene* 1296 CDS, *Graydon* 1296 Bann. Cl. 47; PNB: 103), **Graden, Linton ROX (v. dūn)** (*Graydoune* [p] 1347 CDS; PNB: 131).
- A.219 ***grand** - OE 'gravel' (§2.14).
- 00 **Granton, Cramond MLO (v. tūn)** (*Grantone* 1478 AC, *Grantoune* 1479, 1489 AC, *Grantoun* 1508 Treas. Acc, 1506 *et passim* to 1636 RMS, 1538-39 RSS, 1511-12 SHS II.10, 1565 *et freq* to 1590 RPC, *Graintone* 1505 SHS II.10, *Granttown* 1510-11 SHS II.10; PNML: 159), **Easter Granton (later Royston), Cramond MLO (v. ēast, tūn)** (*Easter Grantoune* 1653 RMS, *Eister Grantoun* 1615, 1661 RMS, *Roystoun(e)* 1611, 1616, 1661 RMS; PNML: 159), **Wester Granton, Cramond MLO (v. west, tūn)** (*Westir Grantoun* 1612 RMS, *Wester Grantoun* 1619 *et freq* to 1663 RMS; PNML: 159).
- A.220 **grein** - ON 'branch'; cf. Danish **green**, Swedish **gren** and also MSc. **grain** 'a branch, arm, offshoot of a stream, river'.
- 00 **Black Grain DMF, ROX, SLK, Chapel Grain ROX, Long Grain BWK, PEB, SLK, Mid Grain DMF, Rowantree Grains DMF, LAN, Salter Grain DMF, Stone Grain PEB (SSH), Grains, Hoddom DMF** (*Graines* 1635 Reg. Dmf.; PNB), **Black Grain, Ettrick SLK (v. blæc)** (*Blakgrane* 1510 RMS; PNB), **Black**

Grain Rig, Yarrow SLK (v. blæc) (*Blackgrams* 1662-5 Blaeu; PNB),

Haregrain Rig, Castleton ROX (v. hara) (PNB).

A.221 grēne - OE 'green, young, growing', ON grœn.

00 **The Green**, Bo'ness and Carriden WLO (*lie Grein* 1608 RMS; PNWL: 27), **Greenbank**, Edinburgh MLO (v. plewland, banke) (*Greinbank otherwise called Werplewlands* 1652 RMS, *Greenbank alias Easter Plewlands* 1665 RMS, *Greenbanks alias Over Plewlands* 1685 LC, *Greenbank or Overplewlands* 1784 Sasines (1196), 1791 Sasines (4506-7), *Greenbank* 1773 Arm; PNML: 123), **Greendykes**, Uphall WLO (v. dīc) (*Green Dykes* 1694 KS Up., *Greendykes* c.1750 Roy; PNWL: 74), **Grinding Burn**, Minto ROX (v. dūn, burna) (PNB), **Greenfauld Park**, Liberton MLO (v. feld, park) (*Grenefeld Park* 1511 RSS, *Greenfauld Park* 1667 RMS; PNML: 239), **Green Knowe**, Craigie, Dalmeny WLO (v. cnoll) (*Greenknow* 1662 RMS; PNWL: 6), **Greenhead**, Sprouston ROX (v. hēafod) (PNB), **Greenhill**, Moffat DMF (v. hyll) (*Grenehil(cotis)* 1317 RMS, *Greinhill* 1655 Reg. Dmf.; PNB), **Greenlaw** BWK (v. hlāw) (PNB), **Greenlaw**, Glencorse MLO (v. hlāw) (*Grenelaw* 1492, 1611 RMS, *Greenlaw* 1773 Arm.; PNML: 194), **Greenrig**, Abercorn WLO (v. hrycg) (*Greenrig* 1662 RMS *et passim* to 1693 KS Ab.; PNWL: 22), **Greenside**, Edinburgh MLO (v. sīde) (*Grenesyd(e)* 1256-59 Bann. Cl. 89, 1462 SBR 7, 1528 RMS, *Greenside* mid 13th Cent. Bann. Cl. 89; PNML: 128), **Greenwood**, Coldingham BWK (v. wudu) (*Greinwood* 1621 HMC (Wed); PNB), **Greenwoodhead**, Heriot MLO (v. wudu, hēafod) (*Greenwoodhead* 1587 LC; PNML: 201), **Greenyards**, Dalkeith MLO (v. gearð) (*Greinyaird* 1669 LC; PNML: 184), **Greenyards**, Linlithgow WLO (v. gearð) (*Greenyardis* 1563 SRS 57, *Greinyairdis* 1614 Prot. R. K., *Greinyards* 1696 Cess.; PNWL: 116), **Crossgreen**, Uphall WLO (v. cros) (PNWL: 73), **Gunsgreen**, Ayton BWK (v. Gunni) (PNB), **Hallgreen**, Abercorn WLO (v. h(e)all) (PNWL: 22), **Hundgreneland** MLO (v. land) ((sic) 1336-7 CDS, *Crawmond river called lie Hund* 1615 RMS; PNML), **Lawgreen**, Abercorn WLO (v. hlāw) (PNWL: 23), **Muirgreen**, Dalmeny WLO (v. mōr)

(PNWL: 10), *Niven's Green*, South Queensferry, WLO (*Nivens Green* 1692 KS Dal., *Nivons Green* 1695 KS Dal.; PNWL: 12), *Smiddygreen*, Edinburgh MLO (v. *smiððe*) (PNML: 123).

A.222 ***grēoten** - OE 'gravelly', pre-lit. Sc. *greten* (§2.15).

00 **Gretna DMF** (v. *hōh*) (*Gretenho(u)* 1215-45 CDS, 1307 CChR, *Gretenhowe* 1374-5 CDS, *Greateney* 1552 Bullock, *Gretnowe* 1552-3 CSP, *Gretney* 1583 CBP; PNB: 139).

A.223 **grota** - OE 'grain, particle, pebble'; cf. *mere-grota* 'a pearl', *sand-grota* 'a grain of sand'. Cf. also OE ***grotan** 'made of particles' (in reference to some kind of sandy or gravelly soil).

00 **Groathill**, Cramond MLO (v. *hyll*) (*Grothil(l)* 1350, 1362 Bann. Cl. 105, 1329-71, 1664 RMS, *Grotell* (undated) Bann. Cl. 105, *Grotale* 1542 Bann. Cl. 105, *Grothal* (undated) Bann. Cl. 105, *Grotho(y)ll* 1510-11, 1511-12 SHS II.10, *Grothoill* 1511-12 SHS II.10, *Grotall* 1369 Bann. Cl. 105, *Greenhill* 1329-71 RMS, *Groithale* 1505 SHS II.10, *Groithoyll* 1510-11 SHS II.10, *Groatle* 1665 RMS, *Grotshill* 1781 Sasines; PNML).

A.224 **grund** - OE 'ground, bottom, foundation'.

00 **Grindstone Law**, Oxnam ROX (v. *stān*, *hlāw*) (*Grundisdame Law* 1598 CBP; PNB).

A.225 **halk** - MSc. 'a hawk' (§1.29).

00 **Hagbrae**, Borthwick MLO (v. **bra**) (*Halkbr(a)* 1483, 1534, 1546-80 RMS, *Hakbra* 1538 RMS, *Hagbrae* 1627 Mait. Cl. 34, 1666 RMS, 1788 Sasines, *Hogbrae* Arm; PNML: 112), **Hawk Law** FIF (*Hawklaw* 1660 RMS; PNML: 113), **Hawkslaw**, Coldstream BWK (v. **hlāw**) (*Halksla* 1662-5 Blaeu; PNB: 125).

A.226 **halke** - MSc. 'a hawker, a falconer' (§1.30).

00 **Halkerston** KCD (v. **tūn**) (*Haucarton, Haukarton* 1391 ER, *Hauckartstoun* 1392 ER; PNML: 112), **Halkerston** MLO (v. **tūn**) (*Haucarsto(u)n* 1345, 1374 Reg. Ho. Ch., *Haukartstoun* 1345 Reg. Ho. Ch., *Ha(u)kersto(u)n* 1345 Reg. Ho. Ch., 1449 Bann. Cl. 109, 1662-5 Blaeu, *Haukyrsto(u)n* 1354 Reg. Ho. Ch., *Hawkerston, Haukirstoun* 1354 Reg. Ho. Ch., *Hawcarstone* 1453 LC, *Halkersto(u)n(e)* 1471, 1491 ADA, 1492, 1494 AC, 1488, 1498, 1609 RMS, 1514 LC, 1627 Mait. Cl. 34, 1773 Arm, *Halkerstona* 1491 ADA; PNML: 112), **Halkerston** MOR (c.1200 *Halkerston*; Johnston: 199).

A.227 **haga** - OE 'hedge, enclosure'.

00 **Hadden**, Sprouston ROX (v. **denu**) (*Hauden* 1165-1214 Bann. Cl. 56, 1190-1230 [1400] Bann. Cl. 109, *Halden* c. 1170 [c. 1320] Bann. Cl. 82, *Haweden* 1214-32 Bann. Cl. 56, *Hawudene* 1245 CDS; PNB), **Hawick** ROX (v. **wīc**) (*Hawic* 1165-9 Bann. Cl. 56, 1214 CM, *Hawyc* 1264-6 ER, *Havewyk* 1296 CDS, *Hawwic* 1296 CDS; PNB).

A.228 **hagu-þorn, hæg-þorn** - OE 'hawthorn, whitethorn', ON **hag-þorn**.

00 **Hawthornden**, Lasswade MLO (v. **denu**) (*Hauthornden* 1317 Bann. Cl. 89; PNML: 225), **Hawthornsyke**, Abercorn WLO (v. **sīc**) (*Hawthorn(e)syk(e)* 1340 Bann. Cl. 94 *et passim* to 1581 RMS, *Hawthornsek* 1553 SRS 57, *Hawthornsik*

1583 RPC, *Hauthornsike* 1393 Bann. Cl. 94, *Hauthornsek* 1456 Bann. Cl. 94, *Halthornsike* 1540 RMS, 1564 Bann. Cl. 94, *Halthornsyke* 1606 Ret., 1667 Dund. B, *Hathornesyik*, *Hathornesyke* 1562/3 SRS 57, 1586 SRS I; PNWL: 16).

A.229 **haining** - MSc., northern ME 'enclosure; the preserving of grass from cattle'. [< ON **hegning** 'enclosed land'.]

00 **The Haining**, Selkirk SLK (*le Hayning* 1298-9 CDS, *Haning* 1590-1 CBP; PNB), **Haining**, Livingston WLO (*Hanyng* 1570/1 SRS 52, *Hening* 1697 KS Liv.; PNWL: 79).

A.230 **half** - OE (Anglian) 'a half, a half-part', MSc. **haf**, **hauf**, etc.

00 **Haufurlangdene**, Hownam ROX (v. **furlang**, **denu**) (PNB), **Haufurlangburne**, Hownam ROX (v. **furlang**, **burna**) (PNB).

A.231 **hālig** - OE 'holy, sacred, dedicated to sacred use', ME **haly**.

00 **Hallyburton**, Greenlaw BWK (v. **burh**, **tūn**) (*Haliburtun* [p] c. 1230 [1434] Gramp. Cl. 18, *Halibortone* c. 1244 CDS, *Haliburton* 1296 Stev.; PNB), **Hallidean**, Merton BWK (v. **denu**) (PNB), **Holydean**, Bowden ROX (v. **denu**) (PNB), **Holyrood**, Edinburgh MLO (v. **rōd**) (*Sancte Crucis (Edwynesburgensi)* c. 1128 Bann. Cl. 70, 1143-7 SBR 7, 1450 RMS, (*Ecclesia Sanct(a) Crucis de Edene(s)bur(c)(g)(h)* 1128, 1180, 1253 Bann. Cl. (Chron. de Mailr) 1130, 1150 Lawrie, 1171-77 SBR 7, 1370 Bann. Cl. 89, *-(de Edynburgh)*, 13th Cent. Bann. Cl. 69, 1360 Bann. Cl. 94, 14th Cent. Bann. Cl. 89, 1551, 1585 RPC, *Sanctacruce* c. 1160 Bann. Cl. 69, 1264-66, 1288-90 ER, *Sancta Crucis de Edynburgh* 1250-70 Bann. Cl. 109, *Sancte Crucis (de Edinburgh)* 1327-29 SBR 7, 1424, 1426 RMS, 1502, 1506, 1512 Treas. Acc., *Sancte(m) Cruce(m) (de Edinburg)*, 1329 Bann. Cl. 89, 1457 Bann. Cl. 105; *Monasterium Sancte Crucis (de Edynburgh(e))* 1329 et freq to 1454 ER, 1342 Bann. Cl. 94, 1384-5 SBR 7,

1423 Bann. Cl. 105, 1450 RMS, 1515, 1526, 1539 RSS, -(*prope Edinburgh*)
 1539 RSS, *Conventus monasterii Sancte Crucis (de Edenburg)* 1329 ER, 1498
 Bann. Cl. 105, 1539, 1548 RSS, (*The Ab(b)ay (Kirk) (of Halyrudhous)* 1473,
 1474 *et freq* to 1508 Treas. Acc., -*of Halycroce* 1541 RSS, -*of Halyrwdhws*
besyd Edinbrwch 1554 Bann. Cl. 70, -*of Halie Corce beside Edinburch* 1568
 Bann. Cl. 70, *Halicroce* 1541 RSS; PNML: 128), **Holyroodhouse**, Edinburgh
 MLO (v. rōd, hūs) (*Hal(l)yru(i)d(e)hous(e)* 1387, 1439, 1540 SBR 7, 1387
 Bann. Cl. 105, 1473 *et freq* to 1508 Treas. Acc., 1492 AC, 1494 ADA, 1506,
 1539 *et freq* to 1578 RSS, 1556, 1566 *et freq* to 1603 Bann. Cl. 94, 1561 Bann.
 Cl. 74, 1567, 1573 *et freq* to 1586-8 RPC, 1578 Bann. Cl. 70,
Hali(e)ru(i)d(e)hous(e) 1416 ER, 1423, 1493 SBR 7, 1473-4 *et freq* to 1513
 Treas. Acc., 1502 *et freq* to 1546-7 RSS, 1565, 1566 *et freq* to 1592 RPC, 1576,
 1577 *et freq* to 1593 Bann. Cl. 94, *Halyrud(e) Hous(e)* 1480 AC, 1494 ADA, *the*
Haly Rudehous 1495 Treas. Acc., *The Palace* 1512 Treas. Acc., *The Place of*
Halirudhous 1512-13 Treas. Acc., *palatium Sancte Crucis* 1538, 1542-3 RSS;
 PNML: 129), **Hollywood** DMF (v. wudu) (*Hollywood* 1552 HMC (Drml),
Halywood or Sacri nemoris (gen.) 1574 RMS; PNB).

A.232 **hām** - OE 'village, manor, homestead'; the forms for **Cauldhame** WLO are too late for certainty (§0.03.09).

00 **Birgham**, Eccles, BWK (v. brycg) (*Brygham* 1095 [15th] ESC, 1260 [c. 1320] Bann. Cl. 82, *Bricgham* 1095-1100 [15th] ESC, *Birgham(e)* 1165 [1434] Gramp. Cl. 18., c. 1200 Gramp. Cl. 18., *Briggeham* c. 1300 Cold. Corr.; PNB), **Cauldhame**, Linlithgow WLO (v. cald) (*Caldhame* 1681 KS Linl., *Coldhome* 1685 KS Car.; PNWL: 67), **Ednam** ROX (river-name *Eden*) (*Ædnaham* c. 1105 ESC, *Ednaham* 1107-17 ESC, *Edenham* 1117-24 ESC, 1165-1214 Bann. Cl. 56, 1159 [c. 1320] Bann. Cl. 82, *Hedinham* 1147-53 [16th] Bann. Cl. 83, *Ednahim* 1165-77 [c. 1500] Bann. Cl. 56, *Hedenham* 1165-1214 [c. 1320] Bann. Cl. 82; PNB), **Edrom**, BWK (river-name *Adder*; SPN 185-6) (*Edrem* 1095 [15th] ESC, *Ederham* 1095, 1095-1100, 1138 ESC, *Edirham* 1248 Bann. Cl. 56, *Heddreham* 1248 APS, *Hederham* 1263 CM; PNB), **Kimmerghame**, Edrom BWK (v.

Cyneberht (PNB), **Leitholm**, Eccles BWK (river-name *Leet*) (*Letham* 1165-1214 Bann. Cl. 56, c. 1200 [1434] Gramp. Cl. 18, *Letam* c. 1230 Gramp. Cl. 18, *Lethame* [p] Gramp. Cl. 18; PNB), **Midlem**, Bowden ROX (v. *middel*) (*Middelham* c. 1120 [c. 1320] Bann. Cl. 82, 1159 Bann. Cl. 82, *Medilham* c. 1300 Bann. Cl. 82, *Myddilham* 1429 HMC (Drml); PNB), **Oxnam**, ROX (v. *oxa*) (*Oxenham* 1165-1214 NMS, 1354 Bann. Cl. 82, *Oxanaham* 1152-3 [15th] Whit., *Oxeneham* 1152-3 [15th] Whit.; PNB), **Smailholm** ROX (v. *smæl*) (*Smalham(e)* c. 1160 [16th] Bann. Cl. 83, c. 1300 Cold. Corr., 1248 CM, *Smailhame* 1465 Bann. Cl. 83; PNB), **Smallholm**, Lochmaben DMF (v. *smæl*) (*Smalham* 1304, 1374-5 CDS, *Smalehame* 1429-30 RMS; PNB), **Twynholm** KCB (*Tuinham* 1287; SPN: 99), **Yetholm**, ROX (v. *gaet*) (*Gatha'n* c. 1050 [12th] HSC, *Yetham* [p] 1165-1214 Bann. Cl. 56, 1296 RS, 1296 CDS, 1335-6 CDS, *Yatheam* 1214-43 Bann. Cl. 56; PNB).

A.233 **hār** - OE 'grey, hoar; grey through being overgrown with lichen'.

00 **Harcarse**, Swinton BWK (v. *carr*) (PNB), **Harcus**, near Eddleston PEB (v. *carr*) (PNB), **Harkers Hill**, Oxnam ROX (v. *carr*) (PNB), **Harecarelecche**, Bowden ROX (v. **læc(c)*, *carr*) (*Harecarelecche* 1165-1214 Bann. Cl. 56; PNB: 270), **Harwood**, Teviothead ROX (v. *wudu*) (*Harewode* 1446-7 HMC (Rxb), *Uvire-Harwod*, *Nether-Harewod*, *Hadwodhill* 1511 RMS, *Harwod* 1542 Ham. Inv., *Harrwood* 1662-5 Blaeu; PNB), **Harwood**, Hobkirk ROX (v. *wudu*) (*Harewood* 1662-5 Blaeu; PNB).

A.234 **hara** - OE 'a hare'

00 **Harden**, Castleton ROX (v. *denu*) (PNB), **Hardens**, Langton BWK (v. *denu*) (*Hardens* 1573-4 HMC (March), *Hardenn* 1662-5 Blaeu; PNB), **Hardenside**, Canonbie DMF (v. *denu*, *sīde*) (*Hardin* 1583 CBP, *Hardensyde* 1590 RPC; PNB), **Haregills**, Hoddam DMF (v. *gil*) (PNB), **Haregrain Rig**, Castleton ROX (v. *grein*) (*Haregrame* 1662-5 Blaeu; PNB), **Harelaw**, Chirnside BWK (v.

hlāw) (*Harelaw* c. 1300 [1434] Gramp. Cl. 18; PNB), **Harelaw**, Westruther BWK (v. **hlāw**) (*Harlaw* 1662-5 Blaeu; PNB), **Harlaw**, Eccles BWK (v. **hlāw**) (*Harelaw* 1662-5 Blaeu; PNB), **Harelaw**, Canonbie DMF (v. **hlāw**) (PNB), *Harastrodar*, Hume BWK (v. **strother**) (PNB).

A.235 **harðr** - ON 'hard'.

00 **Hardacres**, Eccles BWK (v. **æcer**) (*Hardaikers* 1590 RPC, 1597 HMC (March), *Hardakers* 1662-5 Blaeu; PNB), **Hardlee**, Southdean ROX (v. **lēah**) (*Hardley* 1288 ER; PNB).

A.236 **havin** - ME, MSc. 'harbour'.

00 **Newhaven**, Edinburgh MLO (v. **nīwe**) (PNML: 133).

A.237 **hæc(c)** - OE (Angl, WSax) 'a hatch, a grating, a half-gate, a gate.'

00 **Heckbeckhill** Abercorn WLO (v. **bekkr**, **hyll**) (*Ekbehill* 1540 RMS, *Hekbeckishill* 1601 RMS, *Heckbeckishill* 1618 Ret., 1642 RMS, *Heckbeckhill* 1622 RMS, *Heppeckhill* 1683 Ret.; PNWL: 22).

A.238 ***hæddre** - OE 'heather' (§2.16).

00 (a) **Hathyr brig**, unlocated (v. **wīc**) (*Hathyr brig* ?a.1300 DOST s.v. *hather* n.), **Hedderwick** ELO (v. **wīc**) (*Hatheruich* 1093-4, *Hathervic* 1165-1214; SPN: 102), **Hedderwick**, Lauder BWK (v. **wīc**) (*Hatherwik* 1509, *Hedderwick* 1696; SPN: 102), **Hedderwick** ANG (v. **wīc**) (*Hathyrwich* 1267-81, *Hathirwyk* 1296-1320; SPN: 102), **Heatherwick** ABD (v. **wīc**) (*Haddirweik* 1600; SPN: 103).

A.239 **hægstald, hagustald** - OE, pre-lit. Sc. **hextild, hexteld** ‘a warrior’ (§1.31).

00 **Hesterhoh**, Yetholm ROX (v. **hōh**) (*Hesterhoh* c. 1050 [12th] ESC; PNB: 140), **Hexpath**, Gordon BWK (v. **pæð**) (*Hextildespeth(e)* 1296 Bann. Cl. 47, 1296 CDS, *Hexteldespehe* 13th c. CDS, *Hekkispeth* 1469 RMS, *Hecspeth* 1471 HMC (Home), PNB: 154).

A.240 **hæsel** - OE (Anglian) ‘a hazel’, ON **hesli**.

00 **Hazelcleugh**, Mid-Calder MLO (v. **clōh**) (*Haslecleugh* 1692 McCall; PNML: 251), (?)**Heslingcloh**, Lammermoor valleys (v. **clōh**) (*Heslingcloh* 1165-1214 Bann. Cl. 56; PNB), **Hazelhope Burn**, Teviothead ROX (v. **hop**) (*E. and W. Heslihop* 1511 RMS; PNB), **Hazelshaw Hill**, Mouswald DMF (v. **sceaga**) (*Hes(s)ilschaw* 1488, 1498 RMS; PNB).

A.241 **hēafod** - OE ‘head’, ME **heved, haved, hede**, ON **hǫfuð**.

00 **Heads**, Whitburn WLO (*Quhitburne Heads* 1643 KS Liv.; PNWL: 110), **Headrig**, Currie MLO (v. **hrycg**) (*Heidrig* 1591 RPC, *Hieriggis* 1601 RMS; PNML: 179), **Arthurhead**, Ecclesmachan WLO (personal name *Arthur*) (PNWL: 51), **Bankhead**, Dalmeny WLO (v. **banke**) (PNWL: 9), **Bank Head**, West Calder MLO (v. **banke**) (*Bankheid* 1653 KSR; PNML: 304), **Birkenhead**, Bathgate WLO (v. **bircen**) (PNWL: 85), **Boghead**, Bathgate WLO (v. **bog**) (PNWL: 86), **Boghead**, Linlithgow WLO (v. **bog**) (PNWL: 61), **Boghead Ford**, Bathgate WLO (v. **bog, ford**) (PNWL: 86), **Braehead**, also called Ewerland, Cramond MLO (v. **brā**) (PNML), **Burnhead**, Bo’ness and Carriden WLO (v. **burna**) (PNWL: 34), **Burnhead**, Linlithgow WLO (v. **burna**) (PNWL: 114), **Cleuchheads**, Applegarth DMF (v. **clōh**) (PNB), **Craighead**, Dalmeny WLO (Sc. *craig* ‘hill’) (*Craigheid* 1660 Dund. B; PNWL: 9), **Crofthead**, Moffat DMF

(v. *croft*) (PNB), **Croftheads**, Annan DMF (v. *croft*) (PNB), **Crofthead**, Mid-Calder MLO (v. *croft*) (*Crofthead* 1692 McCall; PNML: 250), **Cowdenhead**, Bathgate WLO (v. *cū, denn*) (PNWL: 86), **Damhead**, Edinburgh MLO (v. *dammr*) (PNML: 126), *Damhead*, Whitburn WLO (v. *dammr*) (PNWL: 110), *Dykehead*, Bathgate WLO (v. *dīc*) (PNWL: 87), *Dykehead*, Bo'ness and Carriden WLO (v. *dīc*) (PNWL: 35), *Dykehead*, Whitburn WLO (v. *dīc*) (PNWL: 110), **Greenhead**, Sprouston ROX (v. *grēne*) (*Greneheved* 1296 CDS, *Greneheid* 1600 HMC (Rxb); PNB), **Greenwoodhead**, Heriot MLO (v. *wudu, grēne*) (*Greenwoodhead* 1587 LC; PNML: 201), **Harburnhead**, West Calder MLO (v. *burna, heorot*) (*Hairtburn(e)* 1620 McCall; PNML: 302), **Haughhead**, Borthwick MLO (v. *h(e)alh*) (PNML), **Hillhead**, Cockpen MLO (v. *hyll*) (PNML), **Leithhead**, Kirknewton MLO (river name **Water of Leith**) (*Lethishede* 1454 Reg. Ho. Ch., *Leith(i)(s)(h)eid* 1509-10, 1534-5 RSS, 1542, 1546, 1573 et freq. to 1654 RMS, 1591 RPC, 1627 Mait. Cl. 34, *Leythheid* 1558 RMS, 1574 RPC, *Leith(es)head* 1662, 1663 RMS, 1773 Arm., 1790 Sasines) (PNML: 219), **Loanhead** MLO (v. *lane*) (NTC), **Loanhead**, Kirkliston WLO (v. *lane*) (PNWL: 46), *Loanhead*, Linlithgow WLO (v. *lane*) (PNWL: 68), **Loanhead**, Lasswade MLO (v. *lane*) (*Loneheid* 1618 RMS; PNML: 226), **Lochhead**, Linlithgow WLO (Sc. *loch*) (PNWL: 64), *Longdaleheads*, Livingston WLO (v. *lang, dalr*) (PNWL: 79), *Muirhead*, Dalmeny WLO (v. *mōr*) (PNWL: 11), *Newmillhead*, Kirknewton MLO (v. *nīwe, myln*) (*Newmilnehead* 1654 RMS; PNML: 222), *Parkhead*, Bo'ness and Carriden WLO (v. *park*) (PNWL: 37), **Parkhead**, Corstorphine MLO (v. *park*) (PNML), **Parkhead**, Linlithgow WLO (v. *park*) (PNWL: 69), **Pathhead**, Crichton MLO (v. *pæð*) (PNML), **Pathhead House**, Glencorse MLO (v. *pæð*) (*Pathhead* 1665 RMS; PNML: 196), *Pathhead*, Livingston WLO (v. *pæð*) (PNWL: 69), **Scarhead**, Johnston DMF (v. *sker*) (PNB), *Shorelandhead*, Abercorn WLO (v. *land, *scor(a)*) (PNWL: 24), **Strathloanhead**, Torphichen WLO (v. *lane*) (Sc. *strath* 'valley' < Gael. *srath*) (PNWL: 98), **Swineside Hall**, Oxnam ROX (v. *swīn*) (*Swyneshede* 1335-6 CDS, *Synesheved* 1336-7 CDS, *Swynset* 1424 HMC (Home), *Swinset* 1471 RMS, *Swinsyde* 1541-2 RSS; PNB), **Toxside**, Temple

MLO (v. **Tocca**) (PNML: 297), **Waterhead**, Hutton & Corrie DMF (v. **wæter**) (PNB), **Woodhead**, Canonbie DMF (v. **wudu**) (*Woodheid* 1590 RPC; PNB).

A.242 **hēh** - OE (Anglian) 'high'; cf. OE (Kentish, West-Saxon) **hēah**, ME **high**.

00 **Highchesters**, Roberton ROX (v. **ceaster**) (PNB), **Highlaws**, Eyemouth BWK (v. **hlāw**) (*Hielawes* 1621 HMC (Wed); PNB), **High Mire**, Linlithgow WLO (v. **mýrr**) (*The Hey Myr* 1553 SRS 57; PNWL: 117), **Highriggs**, Cramond MLO (v. **hrycg**) (*Hieriggis* 1508 RSS, 1586, 1610 RMS, *Hiedrig* 1471 RMS; PNML), **Highriggs**, Edinburgh MLO (v. **hrycg**) (*Le Heriggis* 1458 RMS; PNML: 122), **High Rig**, Muirhall, Dalmeny WLO (v. **hrycg**) (PNWL: 10), **Heiton** ROX (v. **tūn**) (*Hetona* 1152 [c. 1320] Bann. Cl. 82, *Hetun* c. 1230 [1434] Gramp. Cl. 18, *Hettun* 1296 CDS; PNB).

A.243 **h(e)alh** - OE 'nook, corner of land; flat land beside a river', MSc., Sc. **haugh**, **hauch**, **hauc(e)**, **halch** 'a piece of (alluvial) level ground, on the banks of a river; river-meadow land' (§1.32).

00 **Hailes**, now Colinton (parish) MLO (*Hala* c. 1150-3 Bann. Cl. 74, *Hale* c.1240 Bann. Cl. 74, *Halis* 13thc. Bann. Cl. 69, 1329 ER, 1506 RSS, 1488 AC, 1450-1 RMS, c. 1240, 1557-85 Bann. Cl. 74, 1214-49, 1398 Bann. Cl. 70, *Hales* 1214-49 Bann. Cl. 70, *Halys* 1329 ER, 1482 ADA, *Heallis* 1561 Bann. Cl. 74, *Haillis* 1561 Bann. Cl. 74, 1591 RPC, 1591 *et passim* to 1619 RMS, *Hailles* 1622 RMS, *Hails* 1654, 1663 RMS, *Hallis* 1662 RMS, *Hailis* 1662 RMS, *Hailes* 1594 LC, 1654 RMS; PNML), **Halls**, Penicuik MLO (*Hallys* c.1350 RMS, *Hall(i)s* c. 1350 RMS, 1741 SHS I. 13, *Halhous de Lekbernarde* 1459 RMS, *Halhous* 1598, 1607, 1610, 1647 RMS, 1647 Sasines, *Hal(l)house* 1654 RMS, 1653 Ret., *Hailles* 1654 Sasines, *Halls* 1773 Arm.; PNML: 267), **Haugh**, Kirkliston WLO (*Hauch* 1553 RMS, *Hauchis* 1592 RMS; PNWL: 46), **Hailesbridge**, Cockpen MLO (v. **brycg**) (*Haillisbrig* 1594 RMS, *Hallisbrig* 1611 RMS, *Haillesbrig* 1619 RMS; PNML), **Haughfoot**, Stow MLO (*Haughfoot* 1702 Wilson, 1773

Arm.; PNML: 291), **Haughhead**, Stow MLO (*Haughhead* 1773 Arm., perh. *Dathanshaughhead* Wilson; PNML: 291), **Haughhead**, Borthwick MLO (v. *hēafod*) (*Hauchhead* 1662 RMS, *Haughhead* 1773 Arm.; PNML), **Haugh Head**, Currie MLO (*Haughhead* 1773 Arm.; PNML: 180), **Haugh Mill**, Linlithgow WLO (v. *myln*) (*Haugh Milne* 1670 Reg. Bor.; PNWL: 68), **Haughstone**, Bo'ness and Carriden WLO (v. *stān*) (*Haughstane* 1614 Ham. Inv., *Hauchstane of Kinneill* 1615 Prot. R. K., *Hauchstaine* 1615 RMS; PNWL: 36), **Hatton**, Ratho MLO (*Haltun* 1288-90 ER, *Halton(e)* 1335-6, 1336-7 CDS, 1379-90 Reg. Ho. Ch., 1453 ER, 1476 ADA, 1480 AC, *Haltona* 1377 RMS, *Halton(e)* 1377 Bann. Cl. 94, 1434, 1453 ER, 1444 Bann. Cl. 109, 1447, 1449, 1523 Bann. Cl. 105, 1452 *et passim* to 1667 RMS, 1479, 1480 AC, 1506-7 Treas. Acc., 1543, 1547, 1548 RSS, 1572 *et passim* to 1591 RPC, 1573, 1655, 1691 LC, 1688 SHS I. 36, *Hawtoun(e)* 1490 AC, 1610 RMS, *Hatoun* 1627 Mait. Cl. 34, *Hatto(u)n(e)* 1690 RMS, 1773 Arm.; PNML: 276), **Easter Hatton Mains** (*Half-Haltoun (de Dalmahoy)* 1558, 1598, 1614, 1616, 1636 RMS, *Manis* 1773 Arm.; PNML: 277), **Ackornehauchburne**, perhaps surviving in Ochre Burn, Newbattle MLO (v. *æcern*, *burn*) (PNML: 256), **Blackhaugh**, Stow MLO (v. *blæc*) (*Blackhaughe* 1445 ER; PNML: 281), **Bordhaugh**, Hawick ROX (v. *bord*) (PNB), **Broadhaugh**, Teviothead ROX (v. *brād*) (*Braidhauch* 1662-5 Blaeu; PNB), **Cathaugh**, Stow MLO (v. *catt(e)*) (PNML: 282), **Carterhaugh**, Selkirk SLK (surname *Carter*, or occupational term *carter*) (*Cartarehauch* 1489-90 RMS; PNB: 95), **Cleithaugh**, Southdean ROX (PNB: 93), **Crumhaugh**, surviving in Crumhaugh Hill, Hawick ROX (PNB: 93), **Dalryhaughs**, Edinburgh MLO (*Dalryhauchis* 1538 RMS; PNML: 126), **East Hailes**, Cockpen MLO (v. *ēast*) (*Easter Hailles* 1641, 1643 RMS; PNML), **East Haugh**, Kirknewton MLO (*Haughhead* 1773 Arm., *Easthaugh* 1790 (source not specified); PNML: 222), **Elstaneshalche**, a valley between Whitton and Morebattle ROX (*Elstaneshalche* 1181 Bann. Cl. 56, *Elstannes halech* 1175-99 Bann. Cl. 56; PNB: 95), **Fardinhauch** (now Whitehill), Inveresk MLO (v. *farding*) (*Whithill called Fardinhauch* 1653 RMS; PNML: 209), **Foxhall**, Kirkliston WLO (v. **todd*) (PNWL: 41), **Joustinghaugh**, Linlithgow WLO (v. *just*) (PNWL: 117), **Langhaugh**, Bo'ness and Carriden WLO (v. *lang*) (*The*

Langhauch 1562 SRS 57, *Langhaugh* 1613 Ham. Inv.; PNWL: 37), **Langhaugh**, Cramond MLO (v. lang) (PNML), **Longhaugh**, Linlithgow WLO (v. lang) (PNWL: 118), **Wester Longhaugh**, Linlithgow WLO (v. west, lang,) (PNWL: 118), **Millhaugh**, Borthwick MLO (v. myln) (PNML), **Mill Haugh**, Torphichen WLO (v. myln) (PNWL: 104), **New Hailes**, Inveresk MLO (*Hale(s)* 1124-53, 1153-65, 1163, 1166-1214, 1184, 1227, 1232, 1234 Bann. Cl. 74, *Halis* e. 13th c., 1450 Bann. Cl. 74, 1591-2 RPC, *Halys estir and Westir* 1438 Bann. Cl. 74, (*Estir*) *Halys in (regalite de) Mus(s)(k)ilburgh* 1480, 1483 Bann. Cl. 74, (*E(i)ster*) *Ha(i)l(l)is* 1490 Treas. Acc., 1506, 1534, 1555-83 Bann. Cl. 74, *New Hailes* 1773 Arm.; PNML: 205), **Pearsby Hall**, Tundergarth DMF (v. bý, pere) (PNB), **Philliphaugh**, Selkirk SLK (v. hop, fūl) (PNB), **Priesthaugh**, Teviothead ROX (v. prēost) (PNB), **Purvishaugh**, Earlston BWK (surname *Purves*) (*Purveshanch* 1611 HMC (Wed); PNB: 94), **Ravenshaugh**, Penicuik MLO (v. hræfn) (*Ravinishaugh*, *Raven(i)shaugh* 1613 RMS, *Ravinshauch* 1647 RMS, *Ravenshauch* 1675 KSR (Penicuik); PNML: 270), **Sergeanthaugh**, Dalkeith MLO (v. sergeant) (*le Serjandhaulch* 1451-2 RMS; PNML: 185), **Smiddy Haugh**, Bo'ness and Carriden WLO (v. smiððe) (*Smiddie Hauche* 1605 Ham. Inv.; PNWL: 37), **Whithaugh**, Castleton ROX (*Wheatoughe towre* 1583 CBP, *Whithaugh* 1590 CBP; PNB), **Whitehaugh**, Duddingston MLO (v. hwīt) (*Quhythauch* 1652 LC; PNML: 188), **Whitehaughbank**, Newbattle MLO (v. hwīt, banke) (*Quhythauchbank* 1584 LC; PNML: 259), **Whitmuirhaugh**, Sprouston ROX (v. hwīt, h(e)all, mōr) (PNB).

A.244 **h(e)all** - OE 'hall', later 'farmhouse'.

00 **Hallbarns**, Abercorn WLO (v. ber-ærn) (*Hallbarnis of Abercorne* 1565 SRS 52, *lie Halbarnis* 1587 RMS; PNWL: 22), **Hallbarns Moor**, Abercorn WLO (v. ber-ærn, mōr) (*lie Halbarnis-mure* 1587 RMS; PNWL: 22), **Hall Burn**, Canonbie DMF (v. burna) (PNB), **Hallgreen**, Abercorn WLO (v. grēne) (*Hallgreen* 1694 KS Ab.; PNWL: 22), **Hallyards**, Kirkliston MLO (v. geard)

(Hal(l)ya(i)rd(i)s 1500, 1578, 1619 *et freq.* to 1642 RMS, 1565, 1579, 1582, 1631 RPC, 1578 Dund. A, 1663, 1664, 1665, 1666 *et passim* to 1697 KSR, *Hal(l)yairdes* 1642 RMS, *Hal(l)yeard(e)s* 1644 RMS, 1773 Arm., 1792 Sasines; PNML: 215), **Balderston Hall**, Bo'ness and Carriden WLO (v. **Baldhere**) (*Balderstounhall* 1670 Reg. Bor.; PNWL: 26), **Blackhall**, Corstorphine MLO (v. **blæc**) (PNML), **Blackhall**, Mid-Calder MLO (v. **blæc**) (PNML: 243), **Boghall**, Lasswade MLO (v. **bog**) (*Boghall* 1542 RMS; PNML: 229), **Boghall**, Bathgate WLO (v. **bog**) (PNWL: 86), **Boghall**, Linlithgow WLO (v. **bog**) (PNWL: 66), **Boghall Mains**, Bathgate WLO (v. **bog, demeyne**) (PNWL: 86), **Carlowrie Haugh(s)**, Kirkliston WLO (*the haucht of Carlowry c. 1540 Rent. Tor., Carlowrie-hauchis* 1572/3 RMS; PNWL: 41), **Cliftonhall**, Kirkliston MLO (v. **tūn, clif**) (PNML), **Cliftonhall Mill**, also Lin's Mill, Kirkliston MLO (v. **tūn, clif, myln**) (PNML), **Corbiehall**, Bo'ness and Carriden WLO (v. **corbie**) (PNWL: 35), **Cragyhall**, Mid-Calder MLO (PNML: 245), **Craigiehall**, Dalmeny WLO (Gael. *creag* 'hill') (*Cragyhall* 1474 RMS *et passim* to 1598 Edb. I, *Craigiehall* 1583 Reg. Ho. Ch. *et passim* to 1672 SHS I. 16; PNWL: 6), **Fala Hall**, Fala & Soutra MLO (v. **fāg, hlāw**) (*Fal(l)ahall* 1627 Mait. Cl 34; PNML: 189), **Muirhall**, Dalmeny WLO (v. **mōr**) (PNWL: 10), **Muirhall Field**, Dalmeny WLO (v. **feld, mōr**) (PNWL: 10), **Monktonhall**, Inveresk MLO (v. **munuc, tūn**) (*monktoun hall* 1482 ADA; PNML: 206), **Mortonhall**, Liberton MLO (v. **mere, tūn**) (PNML: 236), **Newhall** ROX (v. **nīwe**) (PNB), **Newhall**, Linlithgow WLO (v. **nīwe**) (PNWL: 69), **Newhalls**, South Queensferry WLO (v. **nīwe**) (*Newhalls* 1649 Dund. B *et passim* to 1697 KS Ab., *Newhall* 1653 KS Q., *Halls* 1691 KS Dal.; PNWL: 12), **Old Craighall**, Inveresk MLO (Sc. *craig* 'hill') (*Craighall* 1640 LC; PNML: 205), **Old Liston Mains or Hallbarns**, Inveresk MLO (v. **ber-ærn, demeyne**) (*Halburnis* 1582 RPC; PNML: 214), **Over Hallhills**, Dalmeny WLO (v. **uferra, hyll**) (*Over Hallhillis* 1577 Dund. B, *Over Halhillis* 1582 Dund. B; PNWL: 10), **Redhall**, Kirkpatrick-Fleming DMF (v. **rēad**) (PNB), **Re(i)dhall**, a pendicle of Woodcote, Fala & Soutra MLO (v. **rēad**) (*Reidhall* 1627 Mait. Cl. 34, 1631 LC; PNML: 190), **Redhaugh**, Kirkliston WLO (v. **rēad**) (PNWL: 47), **Redhall**, Colinton MLO (v. **rēad**) (PNML), **Saughtonhall**,

Edinburgh (formely in Corstorphine parish) (v. **tūn, s(e)alh**) (PNML: 153), **Sheriffhall**, Newton MLO (v. **scīr(ge)rēfa**) (PNML: 261), **Straitonhall**, Liberton MLO (v. **strēt, h(e)all**) (PNML: 238), **Temple Hall**, Coldingham BWK (v. **tempel**) (PNB), **Uphall** (parish) WLO (v. **upp(e)**) (PNWL: 70), **Whinny Hall**, Dalmeny WLO (v. **whinny**) (PNWL: 11), **Whitmuirhaugh**, Sprouston ROX (v. **hwīt, h(e)alh, mōr**) (PNB), **Windyhall**, Dalmeny WLO (v. **windig**) (*Windiehall* 1692 KS Dal.; PNWL: 11), **Woodhall**, Colinton MLO (v. **wudu**) (PNML).

A.245 **hēap** - OE ‘a heap’.

00 **Stoneheap**, Whitburn WLO (v. **stān**) (PNWL: 111).

A.246 **hearpere** - OE ‘harper’, ME, MSc. **harper**.

00 **Harpercroft**, Dundonald AYR (*Herperscroft* 1632 RMS, *Harpercroft* 1649 RMS, *Harpercross* 1775 Arm.; NS 3632; Lang: 14), **Harperland**, Dundonald AYR (*Harperlandis* 1464 RMS, *Harperland* 1548 RMS, 1605 Retour, 1755 Roy; NS 3834; Lang: 14), **Harperrig**, Kirknewton MLO (v. **hrycg**) (*Harperrig* 1586 Proc. Bar. Court Calder, 1609, 1618, 1635, 1721 RMS, *Harperig* 1618 RMS, 1773 Arm., *Herperrig* 1634 RMS, *Herperridge* 1662-5 Blaeu; PNML: 219), **Harpertoun**, Ednam ROX (v. **tūn**) (*Harpertoun* 1654 1662-5 Blaeu; PNB).

A.247 **hefig** - OE ‘heavy’, ‘heavy ground; wet soil’ (§1.35).

00 **Heviside**, near Whitton, Morebattle ROX (v. **sīde**) (*Heviside* 1189-99 Bann. Cl. 56, 1590 CBP, *Hevisyd* 1315 RMS; PNB: 148).

A.248 **hege** - OE 'a hedge, a fence'.

00 **Quikehege**, near Jedburgh, ROX (v. *cwīc*) (*Quikehege* 1165-1214 NMS; PNB).

A.249 **helm** - OE, ON *hjálmr* 'helmet; summit of a hill'. Cf. (in northern England) 'cattle shelter' (< ON; cf. Danish *hjelme*; Smith I: 242).

00 **Branxholme**, Hawick ROX (v. *Bran(n)oc*) (PNB: 55), **Buckholm**, Melrose ROX (v. *bucca*) (PNB), **Chisholme**, Roberton ROX (v. *cēse*) (PNB), **Staney Hill**, Teviothead ROX (v. *stānig*) (*Stoneyhelme* 1662-5 Blaeu; PNB).

A.250 **heorot, heort** - OE 'hart, stag, grown male deer'; cf. ON *hjørtr*, ME *hart*.

00 **Harburnhead**, West Calder MLO (v. *burna, hēafod*) (*Hairtburn(e)* 1620 McCall; PNML: 302), **East Harburn**, West Calder MLO (v. *burna, ēast*) (*Easter Hairtburne* 1620 McCall; PNML: 302), **West Harburn**, West Calder MLO (v. *west, burna*) (*Wester Hairtburne* 1620 McCall; PNML: 302), **Harthope Burn**, Moffat DMF (v. *hop*) (*Harthope* 1519 HMC (Jhn); PNB), **Hartwoodburn**, Selkirk SLK (v. *wudu, burna*) (*Hartuodburne* 1504 RMS; PNB), **Hartwoodmyres**, Selkirk SLK (v. *wudu, mýrr*) (*Hartwoodmyrs* 1662-5 Blaeu; PNB).

A.251 **here-beorg** - OE 'shelter'; ME *herberze*, *herborough* 'a shelter (for travellers), a lodging, an inn' (Smith I: 244). [Perhaps in the following, though the forms are very late for a definite etymology.]

00 **Herbertshaw**, Penicuik MLO (v. *sceaga*) (*Herbershaw* 1698 Wilson, *Herberstain* 1741 SHS I. 13, *Harbourshaw* 1773 Arm.; PNML: 272).

A.252 **here-geatu** - OE 'tribute paid to the lord by his subject; tribute land' (§1.33).

00 **Heriot** (parish) MLO (*Hereget* 1198 CDS, *Her(r)iot(e)* 1214-40, 1221-40 Bann. Cl. 109, 1311-12, 1336-7 CDS, 1426 ER, 1483, 1578 *et freq.* to 1675 LC, 1538, 1543 *et freq.* to 1644 RMS, 1773 Arm., *Herryhot* 1221-38 Bann. Cl. 109, *Herewyt* 1264-66 ER, *Herieth* 13th cent. Bann. Cl. 69, 1577 LC, *Heryet(h)* 1311-12 CDS, 1338 Bann. Cl. 89, undated Bann. Cl. 74, *Heryoth* 1335-6 CDS, *Herioth* 1354 Reg. Ho. Ch., *Hereot(t)(e)* 1550, 1551, 1583, 1592 LC, 1563 Bann. Cl. 89, 1620 RMS, *Herrot* 1565 RMS, *Harrett* 1580 RPC, *Hyriot* 1585 LC; PNML: 197).

A.253 **heroun** - MSc. 'a heron' (§1.34).

00 **Heron Inch**, Linlithgow WLO (*Herominche* 1336-7 CDS, *le Heroun Ynche* 1379 Bann. Cl. 94; PNWL: 116).

A.254 **hierdeman** - OE 'a herdsman' (§1.37).

00 **Herdmanstown** ELO (v. *tūn*) (*Hirdmanston*, *Hirdmaneston* 1296 CDS; PNB: 22), **Hermant**, West Calder MLO (v. *schele*) (*Hirdmanscheill(i)s* 1583 Proc. Bar. Court, 1646, 1653 KSR, *Hirdmans(c)hiel(l)s* 1585, 1586 Proc. Bar. Court, 1644 KSR, *Herdmanscheil(l)(e)s* 1635, 1653 KSR, *Herdmanshiels* 1644 KSR, 1773 Arm., *Hermisheel* 1662-5 Blaeu; PNML: 303), **Hermiston**, Lilliesleaf ROX (v. *tūn*) (*Hirdmanestun* 1165-88 Bann. Cl. 56, *Hirdmaneston* 1296 Bann. Cl. 47, *Hirmaneston* 1296 Bann. Cl. 47, *Hirdmanstone* 1305 CDS; PNB: 22), **Hermiston** MLO (v. *tūn*) (*Hirmanstoun* 1214-26 Bann. Cl. 94, *Hyrmanstoun* 1496 RMS, *Hyrdman(e)sto(u)n* 1214-26 Bann. Cl. 94, 1462 SBR 7, 1457 Bann. Cl. 89, *Hyrdmanistune* 1251 Bann. Cl. 69, *Hirdman(e)stoun* 1214-26 Bann. Cl. 94, 1390-1406, 1496 RMS, 1450 Bann. Cl. 70, 1437, 1456 Bann. Cl. 105, 1484, 1488 AC, *Hirdmanistun* 1233 Bann. Cl. 70, *Hirdmanystone* 1277, 1389-90 Bann. Cl. 94, *Hirdmanston* 1329-70 Bann. Cl. 94, 1471 ADA, *Hirdmanstona*

1471 ADA, *Hirdmanstoune* 1471, 1472 ADA, 1484 AC, *Hirdmanstone* 1478, 1479, 1492 AC, *Hirdmestoun* 1390-1406 RMS, *Hirdmastoun* 1494 AC, villa *Hermistonensis* 17th c. SHS I. 52, *Hermisto(u)n(e)* 1664 RMS; PNML: 175), **Long Hermiston**, Currie MLO (v. *lang, tūn*) (*Langehirdemannistone* 1320 RMS, *Langhirdmanstoun* 1390-1406 *et freq.* to 1643 RMS, *Langhirdmestoun* 1390-1406 *et freq.* to 1629 RMS, *Langhirdmonstoun* 1506, 1513 RMS, *Langhirdmanstoune* 1666 RMS, *Langherdmestoun* 1606 RMS, *Lang Hirdmastone* 1490 AC; PNML: 176).

A.255 **hind** - OE 'a hind, the female of the deer', ON **hind**

00 **Hindhope Burn**, Oxnam ROX (v. *hop*) (*Hyndhope* 1479 HMC (Rxb); PNB), **Hyndhope**, Kirkhope SLK (v. *hop*) (*Hyndhope* 1564 RMS, *Hyind-hoop* 1662-5 Blaeu; PNB).

A.256 **hingand** - MSc. 'hanging' (§1.36).

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

A.257 hlāw, hlæw - OE 'mound, hill', MSc., Sc. law.

00 **Law**, Abercorn WLO (*le, li Law* 1463/4 *et passim* Dund. A, *Lawes* 1662 RMS; PNWL: 22), **Law**, Bo'ness and Carriden WLO (*(le) Lawe* 1335-6 CDS, *(The) Law* 1510 RMS *et passim* to 1694 KS Ab.; PNWL: 37), **Lawgreen**, Abercorn WLO (v. grēne) (*lie Lawgrene* 1591 RMS *et passim* to 1602 Ret., *Lawgreine* 1618 Ret., *lie Law-grein* 1642 RMS, *(the) Lawgrein* 1662 RMS, 1683 Ret., *Lawgreen* 1694 KS Ab.; PNWL: 23), **Adam's Law**, Duddingston MLO (v. Adam) (*Adames-law* 1653 LC; PNML: 187), **Bavelaw**, Penicuik MLO (v. Bēaw(a)) (PNML: 265), **Blacklaw**, Moffat DMF (v. blæc) (*Blaclau* 1317 RMS; PNB), **Blacklaw**, Dalmeny WLO (v. blæc) (PNWL: 9), **Blacklaws**, Whitburn WLO (v. blæc) (PNWL: 109), **Broadlaw**, Ecclesmachan WLO (v. brād) (PNWL: 49), **Brownlaws** (or *Broomlaws*), Abercorn WLO (v. brūn, hlāw) (PNWL: 14), **Butterlaw**, Coldingham BWK (v. butere) (PNB), **Capielaw**, Carrington MLO (v. *cape) (PNML), **Castle Law**, Borthwick MLO (v. castel(l)) (PNML), **Castlelaw**, Glencorse MLO (v. castel(l)) (*Castel(l)aw* 1581 RMS; PNML: 193), **Cauld Law**, Eskdalemuir DMF (v. cald) (PNB), **Cauldlaw**, Torphichen WLO (v. cald) (PNWL: 91), **Chalkielaw**, Dunse BWK (v. calc) (PNB), **Cheeklaw**, Dunse BWK (v. cēace) (PNB), **Chesterlaw**, Kirkliston WLO (v. ceaster) (PNWL: 45), **Cocklaw**, Hawick ROX (v. cocc) (PNB), **Coom Law**, Ettrick SLK (v. cumb) (PNB), **Cotly Hill**, Temple MLO (v. cot) (*Coitlaw* 1563 Bann. Cl. 89; PNML: 294), **Cotlaw(s)**, Kirkliston WLO (v. cot) (PNWL: 41), **Dowlaw**, Coldingham BWK (v. dūfe) (PNB), **Drylaw**, Cramond MLO (v. drȳge) (PNML), **West Drylaw**, now Drylaw Mains, Cramond MLO (v. west, drȳge) (PNML), **Drylaw Easter**, Cramond MLO (v. ēast, drȳge) (PNML), **Earnslaw**, Coldstream BWK (v. *Earn) (PNB: 124), **Fala**, Fala & Soutra MLO (v. fāg) (*Faulaw(e)* 1176 Taxatio quoted NSA; PNML: 189), **Falahill**, Heriot MLO (v. hlāw, fāg) (*Faluhill* 1231 Bann. Cl. 74; PNML: 199), **Fala Hall**, Fala & Soutra MLO (v. fāg, h(e)all) (*Fal(l)ahall* 1627 Mait. Cl 34, 1773 Arm.; PNML: 189), **Fala Moor**, Fala & Soutra MLO (v. fāg, mōr) (*Fawlay-mure*

1544, 1547-8, 1548 RSS, *Faulay-Mure* 1547 RSS, *Falla Moss* 1773 Arm.; PNML: 189), **Falla**, Oxnam ROX (v. *fāg*) (*Fallo* 1426 CDS, *Faulawe* 1438 CDS, *Faulohill* 1497 CBP, *Fallow* 1590 CBP, *Fala* 1662-5 Blaeu; PNB), *Faulawe*, near Rutherford, Maxton ROX (v. *fāg*) (*Faulawe* 1165-88 Bann. Cl. 56; PNB), **Fala** MLO (v. *fāg*) (*Faulawe* 1250; Johnston 176; PNB), **Galalaw**, Kelso ROX (v. *galga*) (*Gallowelawe* 1542 Ham. Inv., *Gallowla* 1662-5 Blaeu; PNB), *Gallow Law*, Dalmeny WLO (v. *galga*) (PNWL: 10), **Greenlaw** BWK (v. *grēne*) (*Grenlaw* [p] c. 1170 [c. 1320] Bann. Cl. 82; PNB), **Greenlaw**, Glencorse MLO (v. *grēne*) (*Grenelaw* 1492 RMS; PNML: 194), **Grindstone Law**, Oxnam ROX (v. *grund, stān*) (PNB), **Hawkslaw**, Coldstream BWK (v. *hafoc*) (PNB), **Harelaw**, Chirnside BWK (v. *hara*) (PNB), **Harelaw**, Westruther BWK (v. *hara*) (PNB), **Harlaw**, Eccles BWK (v. *hara*) (PNB), **Harelaw**, Canonbie DMF (v. *hara*) (*Harlawe* 1583 CBP, *Hair(e)law(e)* 1590 RPC, 1592 CBP; PNB), **Highlaws**, Eyemouth BWK (v. *hēah*) (PNB), **Hoselaw**, Linton ROX (v. *hos(s)*) (PNB), **Hoselaw Loch**, Linton ROX (v. *hos(s), loch*) (PNB), **Huntly Cot**, Temple MLO (v. *cot, hunta*) (*Huntlawcoit* 1563 Bann. Cl. 89; PNML: 296), **Kelloe**, Edrom BWK (v. *celf*) (PNB), **Lempitlaw**, Sprouston ROX (v. *lempedu*) (PNB), **Lintlaw**, Buncle & Presten BWK (v. *lint*) (PNB), **Raperlaw**, Lilliesleaf ROX (v. *rāpere*) (PNB), **Rylaw Knowe**, Borthwick MLO (v. *ryge, cnoll*) (PNML), **Ryselaw**, Fogo BWK (v. *hrīs*) (PNB), *Riselaw Bog*, Bathgate WLO (v. *hrīs, bog*) (PNWL: 81), *St. Serf's Law(s)*, Abercorn WLO (*St. Serf*) (*Sanct(-)Serffis(-)Law* 1494 Dund. A *et passim* to 1625 Ret., *Sant Sarffs Law* 1513 Dund. A, *Sanct-Servianis-Lawis* 1546 RMS, *Sudserff-lawes* 1662 RMS; PNWL: 23), **Sauchie Law**, Ettrick SLK (v. *s(e)alh*) (PNB), **Sharplaw**, Jedburgh ROX (v. *scearp*) (*Shairpla* 1662-5 Blaeu; PNB), **Softlaw**, Sprouston ROX (v. *sōfte*) (PNB), **Spylaw**, Colinton MLO (*Spylau* 1661 RMS, *Spylaw* 1662 RMS, 1701, 1704 SHS I.16, *Speylaw* 1665 RMS; PNML), *Stanelaws*, Dalkeith MLO (v. *stānig*) (PNML: 183), *Starlaw*, Bathgate WLO (v. *stqrr*) (PNWL: 88), *Steers Law*, Kirkliston WLO (*Steerslaw* 1687 Dund. A; PNWL: 47), **Tanlawhill**, Eskdalemuir DMF (v. *tandr*) (PNB), **Wairdlaw**,

Linlithgow WLO (v. w(e)ard) (PNWL: 65), **Whitelaw**, Edrom BWK (v. hwīt) (*Quhitlaw* 1541 RMS; PNB), **Whitelaw**, Currie MLO (v. hwīt) (PNML: 179), **White Law**, Morebattle ROX (v. hwīt) (PNB), **Whitlaw**, Hawick ROX (v. hwīt) (PNB), **Whitelaw**, Bathgate WLO (v. hwīt) (PNWL: 88), *Easter Whitelaw*, Bathgate WLO (v. ēast, hwīt) (PNWL: 88), *Whitelaw Wester*, Ecclesmachan WLO (v. hwīt, west) (PNWL: 52), **Whiteside**, Bathgate WLO (v. sīde) (*Quhitesyde* 1564/5 SRS 52, 1573/4 RMS, *Quhytsyde* 1569 SRS 52, *Whytsyde* 1673 Ret.; PNWL: 88), **William Law**, Melrose ROX (personal name *William*) (*Williamlaw* 1568 RMS; PNB), *Windy Law*, Borthwick MLO (v. windig; PNML).

A.258 OE hlæfdige - A lady; a nun; the Virgin Mary [Cf. ME *levedi*.]

00 **Ladykirk** BWK (v. kirk) (*Our Lady Kyrke* 1542 Ham. Inv., *Our Lady Kerk* 1585 HMC (Home); PNB), *Levedeparc*, Lauder BWK (v. park) (*Levedeparc* 1186-1214 Bann. Cl. 56; PNB).

A.259 hleomoc - OE 'brook-lime, speedwell'

00 **Lemington**, Coldingham BWK (v. tūn) (*Lematon* 1296 Bann. Cl. 47, *Lemontoun* [p] c. 1304 [c. 1320] Bann. Cl. 82, *Lemonkton* 1306 Bann. Cl. 56, *Lemminden* 1662-5 Blaeu; PNB).

A.260 *hlēp - OE (Anglian), 'a leap, a jump, a leaping place', esp. in place-names of 'a place that can be crossed by leaping' such as 'a chasm, a narrow defile, that part of a fence which some animals can leap over but which restrains others', also 'a steep place, a sudden drop in the ground'; cf. OE (West Saxon) hliēp, hlȳp and also hliēp-geat (Smith I: 251).

00 *Leap*, Lasswade MLO (*Leipis* 1636, 1643, 1647, 1666 RMS, *Leipes* 1666 RMS, *Lippes* 1663 RMS, *Leep* 1773 Arm.; PNML: 226).

A.261 **hlið** - OE 'slope, hill-side', ON **hlið** 'slope, hillside' (Smith I: 252).

00 **Liberton** (parish), MLO (v. **bere-tūn**) (*Libertune* c. 1128, 1166-1214 Bann. Cl. 70, c. 1128 ESC, c. 1141 Bann. Cl. 69, ESC, 1143-47 SBR 7, 1253 Bann. Cl. 74, *Libertuna* c. 1166, 1456 Bann. Cl. 70, 1171-77 SBR 7, *Libertona* c.1128, 1128-53 Bann. Cl. 70, c.1142 Bann. Cl. 89, c. 1141 Bann. Cl. 69, 1127, 1142 ESC, 1328, 1331 ER, *Libertone* 1144 ESC, 1128-53, 1456 Bann. Cl. 70, 1336-7 CDS, *Liberton* 1263 CDS, 1329 ER, 1537 LC, 1575 RPC, 1658, 1660 RMS, *Libertun* 1153-65 Bann. Cl. 70, 1290 ER, *Libertoun* 1329 et freq. to 1429 ER, 1439 SBR 7, 1488 AC, 1491 ADA, 1423 et passim to 1456 Bann. Cl. 105, 1424 et passim RMS, 1506 et freq. to 1578 Bann. Cl. 70, 1508, 1516, 1517 RSS, 1592 LC, *Libertoune* 1391, 1450 et passim RMS 1478, 1490 AC, 1568 Bann. Cl. 70, *Libertonie* 1128-53 Bann. Cl. 70, *Lybertona* c.1142 Bann. Cl. 89, *Lybertoun* 1426 Bann. Cl. 105, *Lybirtona* 1339 Bann. Cl. 74, *Lybirtoun* 1367, 1368 ER, *Libirtoun* 1370, 1372 ER, *Libbertoun* 1418 ER, 1429, 1452, 1454 Bann. Cl. 105, 1591 RPC, 1587 et passim to 1634 RMS, 1630 Bann. Cl. 70, *Libbertona* 17th cent. SHS I. 52, *Lebyrtoun* 1366, 1377 ER, *Lebirtoun(e)* 1425 RMS, 1435 ER, *Lebertovne* 1544 Bann. Cl. 105; PNML: 232), **Kinleith**, Currie MLO (v. **kelda**) (PNML: 176).

A.262 ***hlyde** - OE 'noisy stream', lit. 'the loud one' (§2.17).

00 **Liddel Water** DMF & ROX (v. **dæl**) (*Lidl* 1165-1214 NMS, *Lidel* 1216 CCR, *Lydall* 1348 RMS, *Ledall* [p] 11360 ER, *Lydale* [p] 1377 ER, *Ledaill* c. 1490 Wallace etc., *Liddale Water* 1552 Bullock; PNB: 109), **Liddesdale** DMF & ROX (v. **dæl**) (*Lidelesdale* [p] 1278-9 CDS, *Ledalisdale* 1380 ER, *Ledesdale* 1380 JG, *Liddesdaill* 1389 HMC (Drml), *Lydalisdale* 1392 ER; PNB: 109).

- A.263 **hlynn** - OE 'torrent', lit. 'the noisy one'. [Lintalee ROX was thought by Williamson to contain this element (§1.43).]
- 00 **Linn Dean**, Fala and Soutra MLO (v. **denu**) (*Lynnesden* 1228 Bann. Cl. 109; PNML: 191), **Lindean**, Galashiels SLK (v. **denu**) (*Lynden* 1153-65 [1400] Bann. Cl. 109, *Lynnesden* 1228 Bann. Cl. 109; PNB).
- A.264 **hōh** - OE 'heel, spur of land', MSc., Sc. **heuch**, **huche**, etc. 'precipice, crag, cliff, steep bank, often one overhanging the sea or a river; glen, ravine with steep, overhanging sides', Sc. 'pit, mineshaft, quarry(-face)' (§1.38).
- 00 **Hume** BWK (*Hom* 1159 [c. 1320] Bann. Cl. 82, 1165-1214 Bann. Cl. 56, 1296 CDS, 13th c. Reg. Dmf., *Houm* 12th LVD, *Home* c. 1200 [1434] Gramp. Cl. 18, c. 1300 Cold. Corr., 1478 HMC (Rxb), *Holme* 1348 RS, *Hum(e)* 1423 HMC (Home), *Hewme* 1572 CSP; PNB: 138), **Hutton** (parish) BWK (v. **tūn**) (*Hotun* 1095 ESC, *Hoton(e)* 1296 RS, c. 1300 Cold, *Hutoun* 1426 RMS; PNB: 28), **Hutton**, **Hutton & Corrie** DMF (v. **tūn**) (*Hotune* 1210-12 CDS, *Hottone* 1296 [14th] CDS, *Hutoun* 1459 RMS; PNB: 35), **Kelso** ROX (v. **calc**) (PNB: 136), **Kersheugh**, **Jedburgh** ROX (*Carisheughe* 1590 CBP; PNB: 137), **Chatto**, **Hownam** ROX (*Chethou* 1165-92 Bann. Cl. 56, *Chatthov* 1185-99 Bann. Cl. 56, *Chathou* 1296 Bann. Cl. 47, *Chattow* 1357-8 HMC (Rxb); PNB: 135), **Crookhou**, near Primside, **Morebattle** ROX (v. ***crōc**) (PNB: 140), **Drumsheugh**, **Edinburgh** MLO (surname *Meldrum*) (*Meldrumsheugh* 1630 Bann. Cl. 70; PNML: 127, *Meldrumshaugh* 1699; Johnston: 160), **Elisheugh**, **Morebattle** ROX (v. **Illa**) (PNB: 135), **Ernisheuch**, **Lauder** BWK (v. **earn**) (*Ernisheuch* 1509 RMS; PNB: 140), **Fastheugh**, **Selkirk** SLK (v. **fæsten**) (PNB: 139), **Fogo** BWK (v. ***fogga**) (PNB: 138), **Gretna** DMF (v. ***grēoten**) (PNB: 139), **Kirkhill Heugh**, **Uphall** WLO (v. **cirice**, **hyll**) (PNWL: 74), **Minto** ROX (v. **mynydd**, *Celtic Hybrids*) (*Munethov* [p] 1166 CDS, *Mynetowe* 1296 RS, *Minthou* 1317 RMS, *Myntow* 1359 ER, *Myntehowe* 1380 CDS; PNB: 137), **Pittlesheugh**, **Eccles** BWK (v. ***Pyttel**) (PNB: 139), **Redheugh(s)**, **Cockpen**

MLO (v. *rēad*) (PNML: 145), **Redheughs**, Currie MLO (v. *rēad*) (*Reidhewis* 1390-1406 *et freq.* to 1642 RMS; PNML: 178), **Redheugh**, Castleton ROX (v. *rēad*) (*Redhuche* 1388 ER, *Redhughe* 1583 CBP, *Reidhwitht* 1572 HMC (Drml), *Reidheuch* [p] 1574 LC; PNB: 138), **Slateheugh**, West Calder MLO (*Slateheugh* 1773 Arm.; PNML: 307), **Smiddy Heugh**, Bo'ness and Carriden WLO (v. *smiððe*) (*Smiddie-heugh* 1600 Ham. Inv.; PNWL: 38), **Whita Hill**, Langholm DMF (v. *hwīt*) (PNB: 139), **Witehou**, site of Coldstream Priory, Coldstream BWK (v. *hwīt*) (*Witehou* 1165 [1434] Gramp. Cl. 18; PNB: 140).

A.265 **holegn** - OE 'holly'.

00 **Holly Bush**, Linlithgow WLO (v. *bush*) (*Holynebusk* 1563/4 SRS 57, *Holingbusk* 1564/5 SRS 57; PNWL: 117).

A.266 **hol(h)** - OE 'hollow', ON *hol*, MSc. *hollie* 'having holes, holed'.

00 **Hole**, Whitburn WLO (*Holl* 1649 KS Liv., *Hall* 1698 KS Liv.; PNWL: 110), **Hole Acre**, Linlithgow WLO (v. *æcer*) (*The hole aiker* 1696 Cess.; PNWL: 117), **Howbog**, Cranshaws BWK (v. *bog*) (*Howbog* 1515 RMS; PNB), **Howden**, Mid-Calder MLO (v. *denu*, *ufer(r)a*) (*Holden(e)* 1382 Bann. Cl. 94, *Ower Howden* 1586 Proc. Bar. Court; PNML: 246), **Howden Farm**, Mid-Calder MLO (v. *denu*, *neðri*) (*Nayr Howden* 1583 Proc. Bar. Court; PNML: 246), **Howden**, Jedburgh ROX (v. *denu*) (*Holden* 1296 CDS, 1425 RMS, *Houdene* 1311-12 RMS; cf. *rivulum de Holdene* 1206 [c. 1320] Bann. Cl. 82, near Oxton, Channelkirk; also *Holdene* 1204 Bann. Cl. 56, north of Bowden.; PNB), **Howford**, Kirkhope SLK (v. *ford*) (*Howford* 1494 CB; PNB), **Hoghill**, Ewes DMF (v. *gil*) (*Howgill* 1532 RMS, 1662-5 Blaeu, *Hougill* 1578 HMC (Drml); PNB), **Holehouseburn**, Whitburn WLO (v. *hūs*, *burna*) (*Hol(l)ousbourne* 1648 KS Liv., *Holous Bourne* 1650 KS Liv.; PNWL: 110), **Howeland**, Cockpen MLO (v. *land*) (*the Hoyll land* 1627 Mait. Cl. 34; PNML), **Hollee**, Kirkpatrick-

Fleming DMF (v. *lēah*) (*Holly* 1662-5 Blaeu; PNB), *Howmeadow*, Cramond MLO (v. *mæd*) (*Holmedow* 1471 RMS, *Howmedo(w) le Baukis* 1517, 1589 RMS; PNML), *Hole Mill*, Linlithgow WLO (v. *myln*) (*Hoilmyln* 1564 SRS 57, *Hoilemyln* 1566 SRS 52, *Hoilmylne* 1600 RMS *et passim* to 1611 Ret.; PNWL: 63), *Burnhole*, Borthwick MLO (v. *burna*) (PNML), *Burnhole*, Ecclesmachan WLO (v. *burna*) (PNWL: 51), *Brockholes*, Coldingham BWK (v. *brocc*) (PNB), *Brocklehurst*, Mouswald DMF (v. *brocc*, *hyrst*) (PNB), *Brocklerig*, St. Mungo DMF (v. *brocc*, *hrycg*) (PNB), *Clayholes*, Bo'ness and Carriden WLO (v. *clæg*) (PNWL: 34), *Cuninghowes*, Edinburgh MLO (v. *coni*) (PNML: 135), *Mochhollie*, Harvieston, Borthwick MLO (v. *moch*) (PNML), *Raffles*, Mouswald DMF (v. *refr*) (PNB), *Refholeslac*, ? (v. *refr*) (PNB), *Straitonhole*, Liberton MLO (v. *strēt*, *hol(h)*) (PNML: 238), *Toxsidehole*, Temple MLO (v. *Tocca*) (PNML: 297), *Todholes*, Kirkconnel DMF (v. **todd*) (PNB).

A.267 **holmr, holmi** - ON 'islet, water-meadow', ME **holme**.

00 **Holmes**, Uphall WLO (*Holmis* 1559 SRS 57, *lie (the) Holmes* 1556 Ret. *et passim* to c. 1670 BM, *lie Holmes de Strabbrok* 1607; PNWL: 74), **Broomholm**, Langholm DMF (v. *brōm*) (*Brumholme* 1532 RMS, *Brumeholme* 1569 RPC; PNB), **Demainholm**, Castleton ROX (v. *demeyne*) (*Demayne Holme* 1583 CBP, *Damain Hoo* 1662-5 Blaeu; PNB), **Langholm** DMF (v. *lang*) (*Langholme* 1532 RMS; PNB), **Meikleholm**, Kirkmichael DMF (v. *mikill*) (PNB), **Meikelholmside**, Moffat DMF (v. *mikill*, *sīde*) (PNB), **Millholm**, Cockpen MLO (v. *myln*) (PNML), **Preistisholme** LAN (v. *prēost*) (PNML), **Wilcoxholm**, Linlithgow WLO (personal name *Wilcock*, diminutive of *William*) (*Wilcokson* 1528 RMS, *Wilkokisholme* 1551 RMS, *Willcockisholme* 1560 SRS 57, *Wilcockisholme* 1563 SRS 57, *Wilcoksholme* 1563 SRS 57 *et passim* to 1611 RMS, *Wilcoxholme* 1599 RMS *et passim* to 1677 Dund. B, *Wilcokshome* 1691 KS Linl.; PNWL: 65), **Holmains**, Dalton DMF (v. *ende*) (*Holmendis* 1384 (15th-16th) APS, 1485 HMC (Drml), 1542 RMS, 1565-6 RPC, *Holme ende* 1570 CSP, *Howmains* 1568 CSP, *Howmains Cas.* 1662-5 Blaeu; PNB), **Holm Burn** AYR,

KCB (SSH), **Holmshaw**, Kirkpatrick-Juxta DMF (v. *sceaga*) (*Holmeschaw* 1529 RMS; PNB).

A.268 **hop** - OE 'remote enclosed place, remote valley' (PNL: 133, 135).

00 In combination with an animal name: **Calfhope**, Stow MLO (v. *celf*; *Calsup* 1655 RMS; PNML: 289), **Kelphope**, Channelkirk BWK (v. *celf*) (PNB), **Harthope Burn**, Moffat DMF (v. *heorot*) (PNB), **Hindhope Burn**, Oxnam ROX (v. *hind*) (PNB), **Hyndhope**, Kirkhope SLK (v. *hind*) (PNB), **Horseupcleuch**, Longformacus BWK (v. *hors*, *clōh*) (PNB), **Soonhope**, Lauder BWK (v. *swīn*) (*Swinhop* 1472 RMS; PNB), **Wolfhope Burn**, Ewes DMF (v. *wulf*) (*Woulfhoop* 1662-5 Blaeu; PNB), **Wolfehopelee**, Southdean ROX (v. *wulf*, *lēah*) (PNB).

01 In combination with a colour term: **Blackhope**, Heriot MLO (v. *blæc*) (PNML: 200), **Fawhope**, Teviothead ROX (v. *fāg*) (PNB), **Fawhope Burn**, a tributary of the Leader, Melrose ROX (v. *fāg*) (PNB), **Whithope**, Roberton ROX (v. *hwīt*; *Quhithope* 1409 RMS; PNB), **Whitehope**, Cranston MLO (v. *hwīt*) (PNML), **Whitehope Burn**, Yarrow SLK (v. *hwīt*; *Whytupp* 1662-5 Blaeu; PNB).

02 With other elements: **Annelshope**, Etrick SLK (v. *hop*) (PNB: 225), **St. Katherine of the Hopes**, now St. Catherine's Chapel, Glencorse MLO (*St. Katherine of the Hopes* 1593 PSAS XIII. p.134, *S. Katherine in lie Hoippis* 1607 RMS, *Sanct-Katherenis in lie Houppis* 1618 RMS, *Sanct-Catharines de lie Houpp* 1634 RMS, *Sanct-Katherines de Hoipes* 1647 RMS; PNML: 194), **Bowerhope**, Yarrow SLK (v. *bour*) (PNB), **Bruntaburn**, Westruther BWK (v. *brende*, *burna*) (PNB), **Cuthberthope Rig**, Hownam ROX (v. *Cūðberht*) (PNB: 220), **Dryhope**, Yarrow SLK (v. *drýge*; *Dryhop* 1511 RMS, *Drihope* 1564 APC; PNB), **Fauldshope**, Selkirk SLK (v. *fal(o)d*) (PNB), **Philip Burn**, border of BWK & ELO (v. *fūl*) (PNB), **Philliphaugh**, Selkirk SLK (v. *fūl*, *h(e)alh*)

(PNB), **Hazelhope Burn**, Teviothead ROX (v. *hæsel*) (PNB), **Jock's Hope**, Ewes DMF (pers.n. **Jock**) (*Jhockshoop* 1662-5 Blaeu; PNB), **Rowhope Burn**, Morebattle ROX (v. *rūh*) (PNB), **Stenishope**, Cavers ROX (v. *stān, hūs*) (*Scanehushop* 1368 Bann. Cl. 56, *Stenhoushope* 1380 CDS, *Stainishope* 1576-7 RMS; PNB), **Hope Burn** DMF, MLO, PEB (SSH), **Hobkirk** ROX (v. *cirice*) (*Hoppkirck* 1662-5 Blaeu; PNB), **Midhope Castle**, Abercorn WLO (v. *mæd*) (PNWL: 17), **Sweethope**, Stichill ROX (v. *swēte*) (PNB), **Wauchope**, Hobkirk ROX (v. *walh*) (PNB), **Wauchope**, Langholm DMF (v. *walh*) (PNB), **Hoppringle**, Stow MLO (app. the surname, *Pringle*) (*Hoppryngil(l)* 1238-1300 Bann. Cl. 109, 14th cent. Bann. Cl. 89, *Hoppringil(l)* 1359-60, 1369, 1413 Reg. Ho. Ch., 1368, 1593, 1598-9, 1608, 1625 RMS, 1391, 1418, 1451 ER, 1480 ADC, 1481, 1494 ADA, 1526 RSS, 1567 LC, 1584 RPC, *Hoppringle* 1584 RPC, 1662 LC, 1773 Arm.; PNML: 284).

A.269 **hors** - OE 'horse', ON **hross**.

00 **Horseupcleuch**, Longformacus BWK (v. *hop, clōh*) (PNB), **Horseley**, Coldingham BWK (v. *lēah*) (*Horseleye* 1296 CDS; PNB), **Horsleyhill**, Minto ROX (v. *lēah, hyll*) (*Horseleye* [p] 1251 [c. 1320] Bann. Cl. 82, *Horsliehill* 1564 RPC; PNB).

A.270 **hos(s)** - OE 'a shoot, a tendril'.

00 **Hoselaw**, Linton ROX (v. *hlāw*) (*Horslaw* 1569 RMS, *Hoislaw* 1596 CBP; PNB), **Hoselaw Loch**, Linton ROX (v. *hlāw, loch*) (*Hoslowelogh* 1385 CChR; PNB).

A.271 **howlet** - MSc., Sc. 'owl' (§1.39).

00 **Howliston**, Stow MLO (v. *tūn*) (*Howelotestone* 1336-7 CDS, *Howleistoun* 1593 RMS, *Howlatsto(u)n* 1594, 1614 LC, 1598-9, 1643 RMS, 1656 KSR, 1773 Arm., *Houllatistoun* 1603 RMS; PNML: 284).

A.272 **hogg** - ON 'a cutting, a felling of trees, a part of a wood marked off for cutting', northern English regional **hag**, Sc. **hag** 'portion of a wood marked for felling', (17th-19th cent.), also Sc. in sense 'a hollow of marshy ground in a moor, e.g. where channels have been made or peats cut' (16th cent.-) (CSD s.v. *hag* n.¹).

00 **Haggies Slap**, Torphichen WLO (v. *slap*) (*Hagisslap* 1682 KS Tor., *Hagisslape* 1683 KS Tor., *Hagislap* 1683 KS Tor., *Haggislap* 1683 KS Tor., *Hagieslop* Arm., *Haggies Slap* 1818 Forrest; PNWL: 94), **Hag Plantation**, Jedburgh ROX (*Speirmanis-landis* vocal. *the Hag* 1573-4 RMS; PNB), **Hag**, Canonbie DMF (*Hagg* 1662-5 Blaeu; PNB).

A.273 **hræfn**, **hrem** - OE 'a raven'.

00 **Redden**, Sprouston ROX (v. *denu*) (*Raudenam* c. 1145 [c. 1320] Bann. Cl. 82, *Ravedena* 1159 Bann. Cl. 82, *Revedenna* 1165-1214 Bann. Cl. 82, la. 13th c. Bann. Cl. 82, 1214-49 Bann. Cl. 56, *Ravenysden* 1275 Bann. Cl. 83, *Ravenesden* 1310 Percy; PNB), **Ravenshaugh**, Penicuik MLO (v. *h(e)alh*) (perhaps the same place as Ravensneuk, below) (*Ravinishaugh*, *Raven(i)shaugh* 1613 RMS, *Ravinshauch* 1647 RMS, *Ravenshauch* 1675 KSR (Penicuik); PNML: 270), **Ravenshill**, Cramond MLO (v. *hyll*) (*Ravinnishill* 1529 RSS; PNML), **Ravensneuk**, Penicuik MLO (v. *neuk*) (*Ravin(n)(i)snuk(e)* 1488 ADC, 1527, 1590-1, 1607 RMS, 1591 RPC, *Ravynnismuke* 1542, 1587 RMS, 1590, 1590-1, 1591 RPC, *Revynnismuk* 1574 RMS, *Ravinsnuik* 1610 RMS, *Ravensneuk* 1594 RPC, *Ravensn(e)uck* 1676-1755 SHS I. 13, *Ravensnook* 1726 SHS I. 13, 1773 Arm.; PNML: 270).

A.274 **hreysi** - ON 'a cairn, a heap of stones'.

- 00 **Stenries, Cummertrees DMF (v. stān) (PNB).**
- A.275 **hrōc** - OE 'rook', ON **hrókr**; cf. personal names, OE **Hrōc(a)** and ON **Hrókr**.
- 00 **Rockhill(flat), Applegarth DMF (v. hyll) (Rokhill 1372 HMC (Drml); PNB).**
- A.276 **hrīs** - OE 'shrubs, brushwood', ON **hrís**.
- 00 **Ryselaw, Fogo BWK (v. hlāw) (Ryselawe c. 1300 Cold. Corr., Rislaw 1336-7 CDS, Ryislaw 1575 HMC (March); PNB), Riselaw Bog, Bathgate WLO (v. hlāw, bog) (Ryislaw-Bog 1549/50 RMS; PNWL: 81), Reston, Coldingham BWK (v. tūn) (Ristun 1095-1100 ESC, 1126 ESC, 1214-49 NMS, Reston 1095 [15th] ESC, c. 1300 Cold. Corr., 1345 Cold. Corr., Ryston(e) 1253 CDS, 1296 Bann. Cl. 47, 1296 CDS; PNB).**
- A.277 **hrycg** - OE 'a ridge', Sc. **rig** 'a ridge of high ground; a long narrow hill'.
- 00 **Rigg, Gretna DMF (Rig 1532 RMS; PNB), The Rigg, Bo'ness and Carriden WLO (le Rig 1496 RMS; PNWL: 27), Aikrig, Moffat DMF (v. āc) (Aikrig 1662 RMS; PNB), Blackridge, Torphichen WLO (v. blæc) (PNWL: 99), Rigg house, Whitburn WLO (v. hūs) (Rigehowse 1696 KS Liv.; PNWL: 111), Back Riggs, Linlithgow WLO (v. bæc) (PNWL: 112), Bastleridge, Ayton BWK (v. bastel) (PNB), Benrig, St. Boswells ROX (v. bēan) (PNB), Blackburn Rigg, Livingston WLO (v. blæc, burna) (Blaikburnerig 1611 RMS; PNWL: 76), Blackrig Burn BWK (v. blæc) (SSH), Brocklerig, St. Mungo DMF (v. hol(h), brocc) (PNB), Buchtrig, Eccles BWK (v. bucht) (PNB), Cockrig, now Bankton House, Mid-Calder MLO (v. cocc) (PNML: 243), Cowrig, Greenlaw BWK (v.**

cū (*Courig* 1662-5 Blaeu; PNB), **Crumrig**, Greenlaw BWK (v. **crumb**) (PNB), **Deadrigg**, Torphichen WLO (v. **dēad**) (PNWL: 102), **Dod Rig**, Teviothead ROX (v. **dotde**) (PNB), **Dresselrig**, Mid-Calder MLO (v. **dr̄yge**, **hrycg**) (*Drischelrig* 1512 RMS; PNML: 245), **Wester Dresselrig**, Mid-Calder MLO (v. **dīc**, **west**, **schele**, **dr̄yge**) (*Westir Dryshilrig* 1586 Proc. Bar. Court, *Dressilrig alias Dyk in Calder Comitibus* 1602 McCall; PNML: 245), **Eastrig**, Bathgate WLO (v. **ēast**) (PNWL: 79), **Easter Rigg**, Torphichen WLO (v. **ēast**) (PNWL: 102), **Fernyrig**, Eccles BWK (v. **fearnig**) (PNB), **Goldenriggs**, Cramond MLO (v. **golden**) (PNML), **Greenrig**, Abercorn WLO (v. **grēne**) (PNWL: 22), **Harperrig**, Kirknewton MLO (v. **hearpere**) (PNML: 219), **Headrig**, Currie MLO (v. **hēafod**) (PNML: 179), **Highriggs**, Cramond MLO (v. **hēah**) (PNML), **Highriggs**, Edinburgh MLO (v. **hēah**) (PNML: 122), **High Rig**, Muirhall, Dalmeny WLO (v. **hēah**) (*lie Hierig* 1630 RMS; PNWL: 10), **Knightsridge**, Livingston WLO (v. **kniȝt**) (PNWL: 78), **Longridge**, Whitburn WLO (v. **lang**) (PNWL: 111), **Lintrig**, Livingston WLO (v. **lint**) (*lie Lynt-rig* 1539 RMS, *Lintrig* 1609 Ret.; PNWL: 76), **Langcraigrig**, Abercorn WLO (Sc. *craig* ‘hill’ < Gael. *creag*) (v. **lang**) (PNWL: 22), **Middlerig**, Bathgate WLO (v. **middel**) (PNWL: 88), **Millrig**, Kirkliston WLO (v. **myln**) (PNWL: 46), **Morr ridgehall**, Maxton ROX (v. **mōr**) (*Morric* 1165-99 Bann. Cl. 56, *Morrig* 1165-99 Bann. Cl. 56; PNB), **Peelrig**, Dunse BWK (v. **peel**) (PNB), **Pilrig**, Edinburgh MLO (v. **pyll**) (PNML), **Ramrig**, Ladykirk BWK (v. **ramm**) (PNB), **Restalrig** MLO (v. **lestal**) (*Lastalri(c)k(e)* 1166-1214, 1219-33 Bann. Cl. 89, *Lastalric(h)e* 1166-1214 Bann. Cl. 70, *Lastalrig* 1166-1214 Bann. Cl. 70, *Lastalreia* 1174 Bann. Cl. 89, *Lastalryk* 1365 RMS, *Lestalryk* 1211-26 Bann. Cl. 109, *Lestalric(h)* 1230 Bann. Cl. 89, *Restalric* 1438 Bann. Cl. 74; PNML), **Ravilrig**, Currie MLO (v. **ravel**) (*Ravilrig* 1454 Reg. Ho. Ch.; PNML: 178), **Stainrigg**, Eccles BWK (v. **stān**) (PNB), **Stidriggs**, Hutton & Corrie DMF (v. **stōd**) (PNB), **Stodrig**, Makerston ROX (v. **stōd**) (PNB), **Todrig**, Coldstream BWK (v. ***todd**) (*Todderig* c. 1300 [1434] Gramp. Cl. 18, *Totheryg*, *Thotheryg* c. 1300 [1434] Gramp. Cl. 18, *Todrig*, *Todrik* 1550 RMS; PNB), **Whitrig**, Eccles BWK (v.

hwīt) (*Quhitrig* 1511, 1533 RMS; PNB), **Whitriggs**, Cavers ROX (v. hwīt) (*Quitrik* 1511 RMS; PNB), *Whiterig(s)*, Torphichen WLO (v. hwīt) (PNWL: 105), **Little Whitriggs**, Hutton & Corrie DMF (v. hwīt) (PNB).

A.278 **hund** - OE 'hound', ON **hundr**; cf. the OE personal name **Hund**.

00 **Hundalee**, Jedburgh ROX (v. *lēah*) (*Hundole(e)* 1491-2 RMS, 1524-5 ALCP, *Hundelie* 1598 CBP, *Hundallie* 1598 CBP; PNB), **Hound Point**, Dalmeny WLO (*lie Hund* 1538/9 RMS *et passim* to 1670 Ret., *The Hund* 1654 Pont, *Hound* 1737 Adair, *Hound Point* 1773 Arm.; PNWL: 10).

A.279 **hunta** - OE 'a hunter, a huntsman' (cf. ME **hunte* 'a hunting district' and discussion in §2.18).

00 **Hunthill**, Jedburgh ROX (v. *hyll*) (*le Hunthil* 1466-7 RMS, *Hunthylle* 1570 ?Lang, *Hundthill* 1662-5 Blaeu; PNB: 112), **Huntly Cot**, Temple MLO (v. *cot*, *hlāw*) (*Huntlawcoit* 1563 Bann. Cl. 89; PNML: 296), **Huntly**, Kirkhope SLK (v. *lēah*) (*Hunteleghe* 1296 CDS, *Huntlie* 1494 CB; PNB: 77).

A.280 ***huntere** - OE 'a hunter' (§2.19).

00 **Hunterisford**, unlocated (*Hunterisford* c.1220 DOST s.v. *huntar* n.), **Hunterland**, Cammo estate, Cramond MLO (v. *land*) (*Hunterland* 1591 RMS, *Huntarland* 1625, 1634 RMS; PNML: 163), **Ormehunterisland**, unlocated (*Ormehunterisland* 1359 DOST s.v. *huntar* n.).

A.281 **hūs** - OE 'a house; a building used for a specific purpose', ON **hús**, MSc. **hous**.

House of Muir, Glencorse MLO (v. *mōr*) (*(The) Hous(e)-of-(the) -Mu(i)re* 1546, 1611, 1665 RMS, *Hous(s)is of the Mure* 1611 RMS, *House o' Muir* 1773 Arm.; PNML: 195), **Pathhead**, Kirknewton MLO (v. *mōr*) (*(lie) Hous(e) of the Mure* 1546, 1607, 1614 RMS, *(The) house of (the) Mu(i)re* 1654, 1662 RMS, *The housen the mure* 1663 RMS; PNML: 220), **Bekhouse**, Dumfries DMF (v. *bekkr*) (PNB), **Bouhouse** DMF, south of Holehouse (v. *bū*) (PNB), **Bridge House**, Torphichen WLO (v. *brycg*) (PNWL: 100), **Little Bridgehouse**, Torphichen WLO (v. *lytel, brycg*) (PNWL: 100), **Mickle Bridgehouse**, Torphichen WLO (v. *mikill, brycg*) (PNWL: 100), **Bridgehouse Mains**, Torphichen WLO (v. *brycg, demeyne*) (PNWL: 100), **Broomhouse**, Edrom BWK (v. *burna*) (PNB), **Brockhouse**, Stow MLO (v. *brocc*) (PNML: 281), **Broomhouse**, Corstorphine MLO (v. *brōm*) (PNML), **Broomhouse**, Kirkliston WLO (v. *brōm*) (PNWL: 45), **Burnhouse**, Stow MLO (v. *burna*) (PNML: 282), **Burnhouse**, Ecclesmachan WLO (v. *burna*) (PNWL: 51), **Burnhouse**, Linlithgow WLO (v. *burna*) (PNWL: 114), **Burnhouse**, Torphichen WLO (v. *burna*) (PNWL: 100), **Chesterhouse**, Hownam ROX (v. *ceaster*) (PNB), **Craighouse**, Cramond MLO (*Craghous(e)* 1471, 1543 RMS, 1505, 1510-11, 1511-12 SHS II.10, *Craighous(e)* 1591 *et freq* to 1654 RMS; PNML), **Craighouse**, Edinburgh MLO (Gael. *creag* 'hill') (*Crag* 1367-69 RMS, *le Kragg* 1338 Bann. Cl. 89, *Cra(i)ghous(e)* 1506, 1530, 1544, 1546 RSS, 1506-7 Treas. Acc., 1517, 1621, 1627, 1652, 1665 RMS, 1528 Bann. Cl. 89, 1571, 1572, 1590, 1592 RPC, 1630 Bann. Cl. 70, 1685 LC, 1773 Arm, *Cra(i)ghouss* 1528 Bann. Cl. 89; PNML), **Dubhouse**, Cramond MLO (v. **dubb*) (PNML), **Easthouse**, Edinburgh MLO (v. *ēast*) (PNML), **Easthouses** MLO (v. *ēast*) (NTC), **Falconhouse**, Bo'ness and Carriden WLO (v. **falca*) (*Falcounhouse* 1516 RMS, *Falcownhous* 1593/4 RMS, *Falconhous* 1605 Ham. Inv. *et passim* to 1672 Reg. Bor., *Falkonhouse* 1670 Reg. Bor.; PNWL: 36), **Fauldhouse**, Whitburn WLO (v. *falh*) (PNWL: 107), **West Fauldhouse**, Whitburn WLO (v. *west, falh*) (PNWL: 107), **Firthhouse**, south of Edgerston ROX (v. *(ge)fyrhð*) (PNB), **Gladhouse**, Temple MLO (v. *gled*) (PNML: 295), **Gladhousemill** (v. *gled, myln*) (PNML: 295), **Hillhouse**, Wamphray DMF (v. *hyll*) (PNB), **Hillhouse**, Kirknewton MLO (v. *hyll*) (*Hilhous(e)* 1480 AC; PNML: 219),

Hillhouse, Castleton ROX (v. *hyll*) (PNB), **Hillhouse**, Linlithgow WLO (v. *hyll*) (PNWL: 58), *Hillhouse of Ballencrieff*, Bathgate WLO (v. *hyll*) (PNWL: 87), *Hillhouse*, Torphichen WLO (v. *hyll*) (PNWL: 102), *Easter Hillhouse*, Torphichen WLO (v. *ēast, hyll*) (PNWL: 103), **Nether Hillhouse**, Torphichen WLO (v. *neðri, hyll*) (PNWL: 103), **Over Hillhouse**, Torphichen WLO (v. *ufer(r)a, hyll*) (PNWL: 103), **Wester Hillhouse**, Torphichen WLO (v. *west, hyll*) (PNWL: 103), *Hillhousefield*, Edinburgh MLO (v. *hyll, feld*) (PNML), **Holehouseburn**, Whitburn WLO (v. *hol(h), burna*) (PNWL: 110), **Holyroodhouse**, Edinburgh MLO (v. *rōd, hālig*) (PNML), **Kirkhouses**, Abercorn WLO (v. *cirice*) (PNWL: 13), **Loch House**, Linlithgow WLO (Sc. *loch*) (PNWL: 69), **Moorhouse**, Kirkpatrick-Juxta DMF (v. *mōr*) (PNB), **Muirhouse**, Dornock DMF (v. *mōr*) (*Morhuses*, post 1275 HMC (Drml), *Murhous* 1505 RMS; PNB), *Muirhouse*, Whitburn WLO (v. *mōr*) (PNWL: 111), **Muirhouse**, Bo'ness and Carriden WLO (v. *mōr*) (PNWL: 37), *Muirhouse*, Borthwick MLO (v. *mōr*) (PNML), **Muirhouse**, Cramond MLO (v. *mōr*) (PNML), *Muirhouse*, Crichton MLO (v. *mōr*) (PNML), **Muirhouse**, Liberton MLO (v. *mōr*) (PNML: 236), **Mosshouses**, Melrose ROX (v. *mos*) (PNB), *Newhouse*, Livingston WLO (v. *nīwe*) (PNWL: 79), **Newhouse**, West-Calder MLO (v. *nīwe*) (PNML: 307), *Newhouses*, Abercorn WLO (v. *nīwe*) (PNWL: 23), **Rigghouse**, Whitburn WLO (v. *hrycg*) (PNWL: 111), **Sligh Houses**, Buncle & Preston BWK (surname *Sleich*) (*Sleichis house(s)* 1495 HMC (Home), 1497-8 HMC (Home), 1528 RMS, *Slychthoussis* 1590 RPC, *Slyichshouses* 1662-5 Blaeu, *Sleiche houses* 1623 Reg. Bwk.; PNB), **South House**, Liberton MLO (v. *sūð*) (PNML: 237), **Stenhouse**, Tynron DMF (v. *stān*) (PNB), **Stonehouse** LAN (v. *stān*) (NTC), **Stenhouse**, Liberton MLO (v. *stān*) (PNML: 238), **Stenhousemuir** STL (v. *stān, mōr*) (NTC), **Stenishope**, Cavers ROX (v. *stān, hop*) (PNB), **Stennies Water** DMF (v. *stān*) (*Stanhouse* R. 1662-5 Blaeu; PNB), **Temple House**, Currie MLO (v. *tempel*) (PNML: 180), **Wallhouse**, Torphichen WLO (v. *wella*) (PNWL: 98), **Westhouse**, Edinburgh MLO (v. *west*) (PNML), **Whitshiels**, Langholm DMF (v. *schele*) (PNB),

Whitsome BWK (v. *hwīt*) (PNB), **Whitehouse**, now Corstorphine Bank, Corstorphine MLO (v. *hwīt*) (PNML), *Whitehouse*, Edinburgh MLO (v. *hwīt*) (PNML), **Woodhouselee**, Glencorse MLO (v. *wudu, lēah*) (*Wodehouseleye* 1501 RMS; PNML: 195), *Wrightshouses*, Colinton MLO (v. *wyrhta*) (PNML), **Wrightshouses**, now Gillespie's School, Edinburgh MLO (v. *wyrhta*) (PNML).

A.282 **hwēol** - OE 'a wheel; a water-wheel; something circular; something which wheels round, esp. a curving valley or hill'.

00 *Le Whele*, unlocated (*le Whele* 1296 CDS, *Quele* 1307-8 CDS; PNB), *Weele Causey*, a mediaeval road from Teviotdale to Liddesdale ROX (v. *caucie*) (PNB), *Whelekirk*, unlocated (v. *cirice*) (*Whelekirk* Speed; PNB).

A.283 **hwīt** - OE 'white'.

00 **Whita Hill**, Langholm DMF (v. *bra*) (*Whytowe braye* 1552 Bullock, *Whyta hill* 1662-5 Blaeu; PNB: 139), **Whitebaulks**, Linlithgow WLO (v. *balca*) (PNWL: 65), **Whitburn** WLO (v. *burna*) (*Whiteburne* 1296 CDS, *Whiteburn* 1296 Bann. Cl. 47 *et passim* to 1694 KS Liv., *Witburn* 1296 CDS, *Wyteburne* 1336-7 CDS, *Qwhitburne* 1365 RMS, *Quhitburne* 1452 RMS *et passim* to 1663 KS Liv., *Quhitburn* 1488 Reg. Ho. Ch. *et passim* to 1542 RSS, *Whitbourne* 1647 KS Liv., *Whitburne* 1650 KS Liv. *et passim* to 1671 Ret., *Whytburne* 1659 Ret., *Whyteburne* 1682 Ret.; PNWL: 106), **East Whitburn** WLO (v. *ēast, burna*) (PNWL: 106), **West Whitburn** WLO (v. *west, burna*) (PNWL: 106), **Whitburn Mill** WLO (v. *burna, myln*) (PNWL: 106), **Whiteburn**, Cockburnspath BWK (v. *burna*) (PNB), **Whitchester**, Longformacus BWK (v. *ceaster*) (PNB), **Whitchesters**, Hawick ROX (v. *ceaster*) (*Quhitchestire* 1511 RMS; PNB), **Whitecraig**, Kirkliston WLO (Sc. *craig* 'hill') (*Whitcraig* 1694 KS Kirk.; PNWL: 47), **Whitecroft**, Edinburgh MLO (v. *croft*) (*Quhytcroft* 1581 LC; PNML), **Whitfield**, Ayton BWK (v. *feld*) (*Quhytfield* 1557 HMC (Home); PNB), **Whiteflat**, Torphichen WLO (v. *flat*) (*The Quit Flat* c. 1540 Rent. Tor.,

Quhitflatt 1571 SRS 52, *Quhytflatt* 1635 RMS; PNWL: 105), *Whiteflats*, Ecclesmachan WLO (v. flat) (*Quhitflattis* 1563 SRS 57, *the Whyttflats* 1629 BM; PNWL: 50), *Whitemire*, Edrom BWK (mýrr) (*Whytmyre* 1621 HMC (Wed); PNB), *Whitehaugh*, Duddingston MLO (v. haugh) (*Quhythauch* 1652 LC; PNML: 188), *Whitehaughbank*, Newbattle MLO (v. h(e)alh, banke) (*Quhythauchbank* 1584 LC; PNML: 259), *Whitehouse*, now Corstorphine Bank, Corstorphine MLO (v. hūs) (*Quhytehous* 1599 RMS, *Quhythous* 1607, 1650 RMS, *Whytehous* 1618 RMS, *Quhitehous* 1634 RMS, *Whithouse* 1654, 1664 RMS, *Whitehouse* 1664 RMS, 1773 Arm., *Whythous* 1706 SHS I.16; PNML), *Whitehouse*, Edinburgh MLO (v. hūs) (*Quhytehous* 1585-6 RPC, *Whythouse* 1630 Bann. Cl. 70, *Whitehouse* 1773 Arm.; PNML), *Whitsome* BWK (v. hūs) (*Wittusme* 1214-49 Bann. Cl. 56, *Whytesum* 1296 RS, *Whytehosme* c. 1300 Cold. Corr., *Quitusum* 1300 CDS, *Whitousom* 1336-7 CDS; PNB), *Whita Hill*, Langholm DMF (v. hōh) (*Whytowe braye* 1552 Bullock, *Whyta hill* 1662-5 Blaeu; PNB), *Witehou*, site of Coldstream Priory, Coldstream BWK (v. hōh) (PNB), *Whithope*, Robertson ROX (v. hop) (PNB), *Whitehope*, Cranston MLO (v. hop) (*Qwhythope* 1300-1331 Bann. Cl. 109; PNML), *Whitehill*, Carrington MLO (v. hyll) (*Quythill* 1593-4 RMS, *Whyt(e)hill* 1698, 1709, 1711 KSR, *Whit(e)hill* 1711 KSR, 1773 Arm.; PNML), *Whitehill*, Inveresk MLO (v. hyll) (*Quhytehill*, *Quhitehill*, *Quhythill*, *Quheithill*, *Quheit Hill* 1561 Bann. Cl. 74, *Quhitehill* 1565-6 RMS, 1590 RPC, *Quhythill* 1617 LC, 1627 Mait. Cl. 34, 1656 RMS, *Hill* 1587 et freq. to 1593-4 RMS, *Quhytehill* 1591 RPC, *Quhithill* 1547-8 RSS, *Whythill* 1662 et freq. to 1702 LC, 1655, 1656, 1662, 1665 RMS, *Whithill* 1653 RMS, 1668 SHS I. 36, *Whitehill* 1631 LC, *Albomontium* 17th c. SHS I. 52; PNML: 209), *Whitehill*, Kirknewton MLO (v. hyll) (*Whitehill* 1660 RMS, 1773 Arm.; PNML: 221), *Whitehill*, Whitburn WLO (v. hyll) (*Whitehill* 1698 KS Liv.; PNWL: 111), *Whitelaw*, Edrom BWK (v. hlāw) (PNB), *Whitelaw*, Currie MLO (v. hlāw) (*Whitlaw de Curry* 1335-6 CDS, *Whytlaw* 1390-1406 RMS, *Wytelaw* 1336-7 CDS, *Quhitlaw* 1390-1406, c. 1566 RMS, 1478 AC, 1518, 1529 RSS, *Quhitelaw* 1604 RMS, *Quhytlaw* 1599 et freq. to 1622 RMS, 1627 Mait. Cl. 34, *Quhythall* 1604, 1607 RMS, *Whitehill* 1660 RMS, *Whitelaw* 1773 Arm.; PNML: 179), *White Law*, Morebattle ROX (v. hlāw) (*Witelaw* 1222

CDS; PNB), **Whitlaw**, Hawick ROX (v. *hlāw*) (*Whitelawe* 1547-8 CSP; PNB), **Whitelaw**, Bathgate WLO (v. *hlāw*) (*Quhitlaw* 1477 RMS *et passim* to 1564 SRS 52, *Quhitelaw* 1557 RMS, *Quhytelaw* 1608 RMS, *Whitlaw* 1667 Dund. B, *Whytlaw* 1677 KS Ecc.; PNWL: 88), **Easter Whitelaw**, Bathgate WLO (v. *ēast*, *hlāw*) (PNWL: 88), **Whitelaw Wester**, Ecclesmachan WLO (v. *hlāw*, *west*) (*Waster Whytlaw* 1683 KS Ecc.; PNWL: 52), **Whitelee**, St. Boswells, ROX (v. *lēah*) (*Witheleia* 1189 Bann. Cl. 56, *Quhitlie* 1568 RMS; PNB), **Whitmuir**, Selkirk SLK (v. *mere*) (PNB), **Whitrig**, Eccles BWK (v. *hrycg*) (PNB), **Whitriggs**, Cavers ROX (v. *hrycg*) (PNB), **Whiterig(s)**, Torphichen WLO (v. *hrycg*) (*Whytrig* 1590/1 Gill. Ch., *Quhytrigis* 1634 RMS; PNWL: 105), **Little Whitriggs**, Hutton & Corrie DMF (v. *hrycg*) (*Quhiteriggis* 1510 RMS, *Quhitriggs* 1516 RMS; PNB), **Whitecraig**, Inveresk MLO (v. *sīde*) (*le Wyteside* c. 1235 Bann. Cl. 74, *Quhytsyd(e)* 1561 Bann. Cl. 74, *Quheitsyd* 1561 Bann. Cl. 74; PNML: 209), **Whitslaid**, Ashkirk SLK (v. *slæd*) (PNB), **Whitestones**, Kirkmahoe DMF (v. *stān*) (PNB).

A.284 **hyll** - OE (Anglian, West Saxon) ‘hill, natural eminence or elevated piece of ground’, ME, MSc. **hill**.

00 **Hill**, Kirkliston WLO (*Hil(l)* 1666 *et passim* KS Kirk.; PNWL: 46), **Hill**, Linlithgow WLO (*le Hill* 1583 RMS; PNWL: 68), **Mid Hill**, Roberton ROX (*Middill* 1511 RMS; PNB), **Hillend**, Lasswade MLO (v. *ende*) (*Hilend* 1542, 1574, 1583, 1604, 1610, 1636, 1643, 1666 RMS, *Hillend* 1526 RMS, 1773 Arm.; PNML: 255), **Hillhead**, Cockpen MLO (v. *hēafod*) (*Hillhead* 1627 Mait. Cl. 34; PNML), **Hillhouse**, Wamphray DMF (v. *hūs*) (*Hil house* 1578 HMC (Jhn); PNB), **Hillhouse**, Kirknewton MLO (v. *hūs*) (*Hilhous(e)* 1480, 1494 AC, 1496, 1497, 1501, 1506 Treas. Acc. 1501, 1508, 1535 RSS, *Hilhows* 1507 RSS, *Hill(o)us* 1489, 1490, 1491, 1494 Treas. Acc.; PNML: 219), **Hillhouse**, Castleton ROX (v. *hūs*) (*Hillhouse* 1516 HMC (Rxb); PNB), **Hillhouse**, Linlithgow WLO (v. *hūs*) (*(The) Hilhous* 1528/9 Reg. Ho. Ch. *et passim* to 1666

KS Linl., *Hillhous(e)* 1536 SRS 52 *et passim* to 1694 Ham. Inv., *Hilhouse* 1563 SRS 52, *Hillhouss* 1572 SRS 52 *et passim* to 1668 Ret.; PNWL: 58), *Hillhouse of Ballencrieff*, Bathgate WLO (v. hūs) (*Hillis de Ballincreiff* 1538 RMS; PNWL: 87), *Hillhouse*, Torphichen WLO (v. hūs) (*Hilhous* 1480 AC *et passim* to 1681 Purv., *Hillus* 1490 Treas. Acc., *Hilhows* 1506/7 RSS, *Hilhouse* 1507/8 RMS, *Hillhouss* 1531 SRS 52, *Hillhous* 1551/2 SRS 57, *Hielis* 1538 RMS; PNWL: 102), *Easter Hillhouse*, Torphichen WLO (v. ēast, hūs) (PNWL: 103), *Nether Hillhouse*, Torphichen WLO (v. neðri, hūs) (PNWL: 103), *Over Hillhouse*, Torphichen WLO (v. ufer(r)a, hūs) (PNWL: 103), *Wester Hillhouse*, Torphichen WLO (v. west, hūs) (PNWL: 103), *Hillhousefield*, Edinburgh MLO (v. hūs, feld) (*Hil(l)hous(e)field* 1630 Bann. Cl. 70, 1773 Arm.; PNML), *Easthill of Braid*, Edinburgh MLO (v. ufer(r)a, ēast) (PNML), *Hilton Bay*, Mordington BWK (v. tūn) (*Hilton* 1095 ESC, *Hyltun* 1095-1100 ESC; PNB), *Balderston Hills*, Bo'ness and Carriden WLO (v. Baldhere) (*Balderstoun hills* 1671 Reg. Bor.; PNWL: 26), *Balerno Hill*, Currie MLO (*villa de Hill* 1462 Bann. Cl. 109, *Hill (de Ballernow)* 1462 SBR 7, 1512 *et freq.* to 1579 Bann. Cl. 109, 1528 RMS, 1534-5, 1545-6, 1546-7 RSS, 1565, 1590 RPC; PNML: 174), *Barons Hill*, Linlithgow WLO (v. ber-ærn) (PNWL: 55), *Barnhill*, Currie MLO (v. ber-ærn) (PNML: 179), *Barnhills*, Ancrum ROX (v. ber-ærn) (PNB), *Birdshill*, Bo'ness and Carriden WLO (*Birdshill* 1600 Ham. Inv., *Burdishillis* 1605 Ham. Inv., *Burdishill* 1609 Ham. Inv.; PNWL: 33), *Birrens Hill*, Middlebie DMF (v. byrgen) (PNB), *Blackhill*, Coldingham BWK (v. blæc) (*Blackhill* 1621 HMC (Wed); PNB), *Blaeberryhill*, Whitburn WLO (v. blaeberry) (PNWL: 109), *Bourtriehill*, Inveresk MLO (v. bur-tre) (PNML: 216), *Bowhill*, Selkirk SLK (v. boga) (PNB), *Broomhill(s)*, Currie MLO (v. brōm) (PNML: 183), *Broomhills*, Liberton MLO (brōm) (PNML: 233), *Broomhill*, Newbattle MLO (v. brōm, cnoll) (*Brumehill* or *Brumeknow* 1632 LC; PNML: 257), *Broomhill*, Whitburn WLO (v. brōm) (PNWL: 109), *Brown Hill*, Livingston WLO (v. brūn) (PNWL: 79), *Burgess Hill*, Linlithgow WLO

(v. *burgess*) (PNWL: 113), **Butelandhill**, Currie MLO (v. *butt, land*) (PNML: 175), **Cakemuirhill**, Crichton MLO (v. *calc, mōr*) (PNML), **Carberry Hill**, Inveresk MLO (*hill of Carbarrye* 1596 LC; PNML: 204), **East Cairn Hill**, Mid-Calder MLO (v. *ēast*) (Sc. *cairn* ‘heap of stones’) (PNML: 244), **West Cairn Hill**, Mid-Calder MLO (v. *west*) (Sc. *cairn* ‘heap of stones’) (PNML: 244), **Castlehill**, Crichton MLO (v. *castel(l)*) (PNML), **Castlehill**, Bathgate WLO (v. *castel(l)*) (PNWL: 86), **Coalhill**, Bo’ness and Carriden WLO (v. *col*) (PNWL: 35), **Coalhills**, Torphichen WLO (v. *col*) (PNWL: 101), **Cockhill(s)**, Borthwick MLO (v. *cocc*) (PNML: 115), **Cowhill**, Linlithgow WLO (v. *cū*) (PNWL: 115), **Cowhill**, Whitburn WLO (v. *cū*) (PNWL: 106), **Cot-Hillside**, Torphichen WLO (v. *cot, sīde*) (PNWL: 101), **Curriehill**, Currie MLO (*Curriehill* 1590 RPC, 1627 Mait. Cl. 34, 1637, 1645, 1649, 1667 RMS, 1773 Arm.; PNML: 173), **Dowhill**, Livingston WLO (v. **dūfe*) (*Dowhill* 1642 KS Liv.; PNWL: 79), **Duncanhill**, Torphichen WLO (*Duncanhill* 1677 KS Tor.; PNWL: 102), **Elbeckhill**, Wamphray DMF (v. *elnboga*) (PNB), **Fairniehill**, Linlithgow WLO (v. *farne*) (*Fairniehill* 1604 BM, *Phairniehill* 1604 BM, *Fairnyhill* 1640 Ret.; PNWL: 68), **Fallsidehill**, Hume BWK (v. *fāg, sīde*) (PNB), **Falahill**, Heriot MLO (v. *hlāw, fāg*) (*Faluhill* 1231 Bann. Cl. 74; PNML: 199), **Fauldhill**, Ratho MLO (v. *fal(o)d*) (PNML: 274), **Ferry Hill**, Dalmeny WLO (v. *ferry*) (PNWL: 9), **Flaskhill**, Linlithgow WLO (v. *flasshe*) (PNWL: 58), **Friarshill**, Linlithgow WLO (v. *frere*) (PNWL: 116), **Gallow Hill**, Borthwick MLO (v. *galga*) (PNML), **Gallowhill(s)**, Linlithgow WLO (v. *galga*) (PNWL: 68), **Gallowhills**, Linlithgow WLO (v. *galga*) (PNWL: 116), **Gallowhill**, Whitburn WLO (v. *galga*) (PNWL: 110), **Greenhill**, Moffat DMF (v. *grēne*) (PNB), **Groathill**, Cramond MLO (v. *grota*) (PNML), **Heckbeckhill**, Abercorn WLO (v. *bekkr, hæc(c)*) (PNWL: 22), **Hilderstonhills**, Torphichen WLO (v. **Hildhere*) (*Hildersto(u)n(e)hil(l)s* 1682 KS Tor. *et passim* to 1688 SRS 40; PNWL: 94), **Horsleyhill**, Minto ROX (v. *lēah, hors*) (PNB), **Hunthill**, Jedburgh ROX (v. *hunte*) (PNB), **Kershill**, Inveresk MLO (v. *carse*) (*Kershill* 1653 RMS; PNML: 211), **Kinnen Hill**, Torphichen WLO (v. *coni*) (PNWL: 103), **Kirkhill**, Cockpen MLO (v. *cirice*) (PNML), **Kirkhill**, Crichton MLO (v. *cirice, land*)

(PNML), **Kirklandhill**, Heriot MLO (v. *land, cirice*) (*Kirklandhill* 1587 RMS; PNML: 199), **Kirkhill**, Uphall WLO (v. *cirice*) (PNWL: 74), **Kirkhill Heugh**, Uphall WLO (v. *cirice, hōh*) (PNWL: 74), **Kirkhill**, Wamphray DMF (v. *cirice*) (PNB), **Linthill**, Eyemouth BWK (v. *lint*) (PNB), **Loaninghill**, Uphall WLO (v. *lane*) (PNWL: 74), **Manorhill**, Makerston ROX (v. *manor*) (PNB), **Millhill**, Inveresk MLO (v. *myln*) (*Millhill* 1686 LC; PNML: 211), **Millhill**, Linlithgow WLO (v. *myln*) (PNWL: 120), **Mill Hill**, Torphichen WLO (v. *myln*) (PNWL: 89), **Miltonhill**, Dalmeny WLO (v. *myln, tūn*) (PNWL: 10), **Mons Hill**, Dalmeny WLO (*Munghill* 1622 RMS, *Munchill* 1647 KS Q. *et passim* to 1669 KS Dal., *Munsehill* 1669 KS Dal., *Munshill* 1671 KS Dal.; PNWL: 10), **Naze Hill**, Langholm DMF (v. *næss*) (PNB), **Ormstonhill**, Kirknewton MLO (v. *Ormr, tūn*) (*Ormestown(e)hill* 1546, 1607, 1614, 1654, 1662 RMS, 1627 Mait. Cl. 34, *Ormisto(u)nhill* 1663 RMS, 1773 Arm.; PNML: 220), **Over Hallhills**, Dalmeny WLO (v. *uferra, h(e)all*) (PNWL: 10), **Priesthill**, now Gracemount, Liberton MLO (v. *prēost*) (PNML: 239), **Pyehills**, near Slethat, Ruthwell DMF (v. *pīe*) (PNB: 118), **Raehills**, Johnston DMF (v. *rā*) (PNB: 116), **Ravenshill**, Cramond MLO (v. *hræfn*) (PNML: 164), **Rockhill** (flat), Applegarth DMF (v. *hrōc*) (PNB: 116), **Ryal**, Uphall WLO (v. *ryge*) (PNWL: 75), **Ryehill**, Dalmeny WLO (v. *ryge*) (PNWL: 11), **Ryehill**, Bo'ness and Carriden WLO (v. *ryge*) (PNWL: 37), **Ryehill**, Cummertrees DMF (v. *ryge*) (*Ryehille* 1215-45 CDS, *Ryell* 1662-5 Blaeu; PNB: 117), **Ryehill**, Sanquhar DMF (v. *ryge*) (*Ryhill* 1662-5 Blaeu; PNB: 117), **Salterhill**, Torphichen WLO (v. *saltere*) (PNWL: 104), **Sandhill**, Linlithgow WLO (v. *sand*) (PNWL: 122), **Sighthill**, Corstorphine MLO (*Sythill* 1625 RMS, *lie Sighthill* 1631 RMS, *Sighthill* 1650 RMS, 1693 SHS I.16, 1773 Arm.; PNML), **Skelfhill**, Teviothead ROX (v. *scelf*) (PNB: 112), **Slaidhill**, Teviothead ROX (v. *slæd*) (PNB: 113), **Scotstoun Hill**, Abercorn WLO (v. *Scott, tūn*) (PNWL: 19), **Smiddyhill**, Abercorn WLO (*Smid(d)i(e)hill* 1601 BM *et passim* to 1696 LC, *Smyddiehill* 1622 Ret.; PNWL: 24), **Smithhill**, Livingston WLO (v. *smið*) (PNWL: 78), **Soutrahill**, a pendicle of Woodcote, Fala & Soutra MLO (*Soltrehill* 1228, 1399-1400 Bann. Cl. 109, *Sou(l)tra(y)hill* 1588 RPC, 1631 LC, *Sowtrahill* 1627 Mait. Cl. 34; PNML: 190), **Standhill**,

Lilliesleaf ROX (v. *stān*) (*Standhill* 1553 RPC; PNB: 113), *Stanefauldhill*, Abercorn WLO (v. *fal(o)d, stān*) (PNWL: 24), *Stanehill*, Bo'ness and Carriden WLO (v. *stān*) (PNWL: 38), *Staneyhill*, Abercorn WLO (v. *stān*) (PNWL: 24), *Stoneyhill*, Inveresk MLO (v. *stānig*) (*Stany Hill* 1561 Bann. Cl. 74; PNML: 208), *Strath Hill*, Torphichen WLO (*Straith(h)ill* 1698 KS Tor., *Streethill* 1698 KS Tor.; PNWL: 98), *Upper Shiel* or *Overshiel*, Kirknewton MLO (v. *schele*) (*Scheil(l)hill* 1586 Baron Court Book; PNML: 221), *Templehill*, Kirknewton MLO (v. *tempel*) (*Tempilhil* 1618 RMS; PNML: 223), *Toxsidehill*, Temple MLO (v. *Tocca*) (PNML: 297), *Todhills*, Liberton MLO (v. **todd*) (PNML: 238), *Wellhill*, Bo'ness and Carriden WLO (v. *wella*) (PNWL: 38), *Whitehill*, Carrington MLO (v. *hwit*) (PNML), *Whitehill*, Inveresk MLO (v. *hwit*) (PNML: 209), *Whitehill*, Kirknewton MLO (v. *hwit*) (*Whitehill* 1660 RMS; PNML: 221), *Whitehill*, Whitburn WLO (v. *hwit*) (PNWL: 111), *Windy Hill*, Closeburn DMF (v. *windig*) (PNB: 117), *Younger's Hill(s)*, Linlithgow WLO (*Youngaris Hills* 1553 SRS 57, *Youngarshillis* 1573 SRS 52, *Youngarishillis* 1586 RMS, *Youngarishill* 1636 RMS, *Youngershill* 1699 Rel.; PNWL: 122).

A.285 **hyrne** - OE (Anglian, West Saxon), 'angle, corner; a recess in the hills, a curving valley, a spit of land in a river-bend; cf. OE (Kentish) **herne**.

00 **Dreghorn** MLO (v. *dræg*) (PNML).

A.286 **hyrst** - OE (Anglian) 'hillock, copse'.

00 **Brocklehurst**, Mouswald DMF (v. *brocc, hol(h)*) (*Brokholhurst* 1662-5 Blaeu; PNB), **Ferniehurst**, Jedburgh ROX (v. *fearnig*) (PNB), **Ferniehurst**, Stow MLO (v. *fearnig*) (PNML: 284), **Mumbiehurst**, Canonbie DMF (v. *munuc, bý*) (*Monkebehirst* 1569 RPC, *Mungbirstwood* 1662-5 Blaeu; PNB).

A.287 **-ingham** - OE 'settlement at...'; 'settlement of x's people'; the evidence for Edingham KCB is too late for certainty (SPN: 95, §0.03.09).

00 **Coldingham** BWK (*Coludesburh* 679 (c.1120) ASE (E), c.890 (c.1000) Old English Bede, *Colodesbyrig* 699-709 (late 9th-early 10th) ALC, *Colodaesburg* c.710 (11th) LBW, *Coludi urbem* c.730 Bede (HE), *Coludanae urbs* *ibid.*, *Collingaham* 1095-1100 ESC, *Coldingham* 1097-1107 NMS, 1100 ESC, c.1255 CDS, *Coldingeham* c.1100 ESC, *Collingaham* 1095-1100 ESC, *Coldingaham* 1097-1107 NMS, 1100 ESC, c.1125 CDS, *Coldingeham* c. 1100 ESC, *Goldingeham* 1126 ESC, early 13th cent. Mait. Cl. 40, *Coldingham* 1176 CM), **Edingham** KCB (*Edinghame* 1554 RMS; SPN: 95), **Tynninghame** ELO (river-name *Tyne*) (*In Tininghami* 756, *Tinningaham* c.1050 (c.1180), *Tiningaham* 1140-8 *Symeon of Durham* (s.a. 757); SPN: 94), **Whittingehame** ELO (v. **Hwīta**) (SPN: 93).

A.288 **-ingtūn** - OE 'farm associated with'.

00 **Bonnington**, Edinburgh MLO (v. **Bóndi**) (PNML: 122), **Bonnington**, Ratho MLO (v. **Bóndi**) (PNML: 275), **Bonnytoun**, Linlithgow WLO (v. **Bóndi**) (PNWL: 56), **Carrington** (parish) MLO (v. **Cēnhere**) (*Keryn(g)ton(a)* 1176 *quoted* NSA 260. 14th c. Bann. Cl. 89, 1369-70 RMS, *Keryn(g)tune* undated Bann. Cl. 74, *Keryn(g)toun* 1539 SHS II.4, *Ke(i)r(r)in(g)tou(u)ne* early 13th c., 14th c. Bann. Cl. 89, 1329-70, 1455, 1473, 1508-9 *et freq.* to 1647 RMS, 1490 AC 1540, 1543-4 RSS, 1578 RPC, 1594 LC, *Karingtoun* 1591-2 RPC, 1662-5 Blaeu, *Caryntoun(e)* 1464 Bann. Cl. 89, *Car(r)ingtoun(e)* 1585 LC, 1631, 1664, 1665, 1666 RMS, 1653, 1698 KSR, *Primrose* 1773 Arm.; PNML: 118), **Clerkington**, Temple MLO (v. **clerc**) (*Klerkyntona* 1338 Bann. Cl. 89; PNML: 294), **Edington**, Chirnside BWK (v. **Ead(d)a**) (PNB: 7), **Edrington**, **Mordington** BWK (river name *Adder*; SPN: 185-6) (*Hadryngton* 1095 [15th] ESC, *Hædrinton* 1095-1100 [15th] ESC, *Edrington* 1309 RC, 1328 ER, *Ederington* 1330 ER; PNB: 7), **Hassington**, Eccles BWK (PNB: 8),

Mersington, Eccles BWK (v. *Mērsa*) (PNB), **Renton**, Coldingham BWK (v. *Regna*) (PNB: 9), **Shearington**, Caerlaverock DMF (v. *Scīra*) (PNB: 9), **Upsetlington**, Ladykirk BWK (v. *setl*) (*Upsetintun* 1095-1100 [15th] ESC, *Hupsetligtun* [p] 1153-65 [c.1320] Bann. Cl. 82, *Upsedilington* c. 1240 Bann. Cl. 82, *Hupsetlington* c. 1288 HMC (Var. Coll. v.); PNB: 9).

A.289 **jousting** - ME 'joust, combat between two knights; battle' [< ME *joust* 'combat between two knights; battle' + *-ing*, suffix forming verbal nouns < Old French *juste, joste, joust*. Not in Smith (1956), but in English place-names, e.g. *le Ioustynghuedlong* (also *le Iusting heuetlong*; c.1290, c. 1292) 'headland where jousting was held' in Cheshire (EPNS 47: 148).]

00 **Joustinghaugh**, Linlithgow WLO (v. *h(e)alh*) (*The Justinghaugh* 1561 SRS 57; PNWL: 117).

A.290 **karl** - ON 'a freeman of the lower class'.

00 **Carlesgill**, Westkirk DMF (v. *gil*) (PNB).

A.291 **kaupa-land** - ON 'purchased land', a legal term.

00 **Copland**, Ancrum ROX (*Coupland* [p] c. 1230 [c. 1320] Bann. Cl. 82, 1306-29 Bann. Cl. 56, c. 1354 HMC (Rxb), *Coupeland* [p] 1354 Bann. Cl. 82; PNB).

A.292 **kelda** - ON 'spring, marshy place', ME *keld* 'marshy place'.

00 **Kinleith**, Currie MLO (v. *hlíð*) (*Kyldeleth(e)* 1250 Bann. Cl. 74, 1372-3 RMS, *Keldeleth* 13th c. Bann. Cl. 69, 1327 Bann. Cl. 70, *Kild(e)(y)l(l)e(i)th(e)* 1327 Bann. Cl. 74, 1539 RSS, 1550 LC, 1609, 1630 Ret., *-licht* 1618 RMS, *Killeith* 1550, 1575 LC, 1586 RPC, 1609 *et freq.* to 1647 RMS, 1627 Mait. Cl. 34, 1630 *et freq.* to 1683 Ret., 1668 SHS I. 36, *Killeyth* 1637 SHS II. 18, 1611 RMS,

Killeich 1586 RPC, *Killeith-Fynlassoun* 1590 RPC, *Kendeleith* 1647 RMS, *Kindleith* 1683 Ret., *Kyndleith* 1683 Ret., *Killethum* 17th c. SHS. I. 52; PNML), **Kelton**, Caerlaverock DMF (v. *tūn*) (*Kelton* 1296 CDS; PNB), **Kelwood**, Dumfries DMF (v. *wudu*) (*Keldwod* 1215 [c. 1320] Bann. Cl. 82, *Keldwode* 1335-6 CDS, *Keldewod* 1440-1 RMS; PNB), *Mikelkeldwelle*, unlocated (v. *mikill*, *wella*) (PNB).

A.293 **kirkja** - ON 'a church', Sc. *kirk*. Cf. *cirice* (§A.107).

00 **Kirkblain**, Caerlaverock DMF (Celtic personal name, *Bláán*) (*Kirkeblan* 1264-6 ER; PNB: 324), **Kirkbride**, Keir DMF (*St. Bride*) (*Kirkbridis* 1556 HMC (Drml); PNB: 325), **Kirkconnel**, Kirconnel, Hoddom or Tynron DMF (*St. Convallus*) (*Kirconnel* 1296 CDS, *Kirk Coneval* 1303-4 CDS, *Kirkconevel* 1304 CDS, *Kirkconwel* 1335-6 CDS; PNB: 325), **Kirkflat**, Uphall WLO (v. *flat*) (*Kirkflatt* 1617 RMS; PNWL); **Kirkgate**, Edinburgh MLO (v. *gata*) (*Kirkgait of Leyth* 1585 RPC; PNML); **Kirkgate**, Linlithgow WLO (v. *gata*) (*le Kirkgate* 1467 RMS *et passim* to 1685 KS Linl., *Kirkgat* 1499 RSS, *le Kirkgait* 1562 RMS; PNWL), **Kirkhill**, Cockpen MLO (v. *hyll*) (*Kirkhill* 1627 Mait. Cl. 34, 1773 Arm., 1791 Sasines; PNML), **Kirkhill**, Crichton MLO (v. *hyll*, *land*) (*Kirkland* 1627 Mait. Cl. 34; PNML), **Kirkhill**, Uphall WLO (v. *hyll*) (*Kirkhill* 1457 ER *et freq* to 1683 SHS I. 14; PNWL), **Kirkhill Heugh**, Uphall WLO (v. *hyll*, *hōh*) (*Kirkhillheugh* 1693 KS Up.; PNWL), **Kirkhill**, Wamphray DMF (v. *hyll*) (*Kirkhill* 1578 HMC (Jhn); PNB), **Kirkhouses**, Abercorn WLO (v. *hūs*) (*Kirkhouses of Abircorne* 1569 *et passim* SRS 52, *Kirkhouss* 1690 Ret., *Kirkhouses* 1695 KS Ab.; PNWL), **Kirklands of Carrington**, Carrington MLO (v. *land*, *tūn*, *Cēnhere*) (*Kirklands of Carringtoun* 1665 RMS; PNML), **Kirklands**, Edinburgh MLO (v. *land*) (*Kirklands of St. Cuthbert's* 1630 Bann. Cl. 70; PNML: 136), **Kirklands**, Lasswade MLO (v. *land*) (*Kirklands of Lasswade* 1546 LC; PNML: 229), **Kirklands**, West-Calder MLO (v. *land*) (*Kirklands* 1586 Proc. Bar. Court; PNML: 306), **Kirklandhill**, Heriot MLO (v. *land*, *hyll*) (*Kirklandhill* 1587 RMS, 1587 LC, 1591 RPC, 1627 Mait. Cl. 34, undated Bann. Cl. 89, *Kirkhill* 1773 Arm.; PNML: 199), **Kirkland**, Livingston

WLO (v. **land**) (*Kirkland of Levingstoun* 1577/8 SRS 52, *Kirkland* 1692 KS Liv.; PNWL), **Kirklands**, Abercorn WLO (v. **land**) (*Kyrkland* 1539 *et passim* SHS II. 4, *Kirkland of Abercorne* 1578 SRS I.; PNWL), **Kirklands**, Dalmeny WLO (v. **land**) (*lie Kyrklandis* 1528 Dund. A, *lie Kirklandis* 1599 RMS; PNWL), **Kirkland(s)**, Kirkliston WLO (v. **land**) (*Kirklandis of Kirklistoune* 1473 ADA, *Kirkland* 1607 Hou.; PNWL), **Kirklands**, Ecclesmachan WLO (v. **land**) (*Kirkland of Inglismauchane* 1588/9 SRS 1, *Kirkland* 1663 *et passim* KS Ecc.; PNWL), **Kirklandcroft**, Ratho MLO (v. **croft, land**) (*Kirkland of Gogare* 1567 Bann. Cl. 109; PNML: 276), **Kirklands**, West Calder MLO (v. **land**) (*Kirklands* 1586 Proc. Bar. Court; PNML: 306), Kirkliston (parish) WLO (v. ***Lissa, tūn**) (*Kirkliston* 1358 CPR Pet. *et passim* to 1699 HR, *Kirklistoun* 1451 Bann. Cl. 105 *et passim* to 1697 KS Kirk., *Kirklistoune* 1581 Bann. Cl. 81 *et passim* to 1699 SHS I. 16, *Kirklistone* 1601 Dund. B *et passim* to 1695 HR, *Kyrkliston* 1419 SHS III. 23, *Kyrklystoun* 1447 Dund. A, *Kyrklistoun* 1507/8 Treas. Acc. *et passim* to 1539 SHS II. 4; PNWL), additionally (*Kirkliston* 1503-4 RSS, *Kirklistoun* 1496, 1506, 1512 Treas. Acc., 1573, 1578, 1586, 1590 RPC, 1647 RMS; PNML: 213), **Kirkliston Mill**, Kirkliston WLO (v. ***Lissa, myln, tūn**) (PNWL), Kirknewton (parish) MLO (v. **nīwe, tūn, mōr**) (*Ecclesia de Neutun* 1150 Lawrie, *Neutun* 13th c. Bann. Cl. 69, *Newtoun(e)* 1452, 1555, 1557 *et freq.* to 1662 RMS, 1590 RPC, *Kirknewto(u)n(e)* 1498 Bann. Cl. 70, 1512 Treas. Acc., 1555 *et passim* to 1663 RMS, 1627 Mait. Cl. 34, 1653 LC, 1773 Arm., *Kirk of Natoun* 1503 Treas. Acc., *Natoun on the muir* 1502-4 Treas. Acc.; PNML: 217), **Kirknewton Mains**, Kirknewton MLO (v. **nīwe, tūn, demeyne**) (*Maynes of Kirknewton* 1627 Mait. Cl. 34; PNML: 217), **Kirknewton Muir**, Kirknewton MLO (v. **nīwe, tūn, mōr**) (*Newtoun-mu(i)re* 1625, 1637, 1654 RMS, *Kirknewton Muir* 1773 Arm.; PNML: 217), **Kirkroads**, Bathgate WLO (*Kirkroads* 1673 Ret.; PNWL), **Kirkton**, Cavers ROX (v. **tūn**) (*Est Manis of the Kirkton* 1470 HMC (Drml), *Kirkton-Manis* 1547; PNB); **Kirkton**, Bathgate WLO (v. **tūn**) (*Kyrketona* 1327 Bann. Cl. 89, *Kirktonne of Baythcat* 1576 SRS 52, *Kirkton* 1649 Dund. B; PNWL), **Kirkton**, Livingston WLO (v. **tūn**) (*Kirktonne of Levingstoun* 1539 RMS *et passim* to 1648 KS Liv., *Kirkton* 1642 KS Liv., *Kirktonne at Livingstoune* Kirk 1647 KS Liv.; PNWL), **Mains of**

Kirkliston, Kirkliston WLO (v. demeyne, *Lissa, tūn) (PNWL), **Kirkstile**, Ewes DMF (v. stīgel) (PNB), **The Kirkstyle**, Ecclesmachan WLO (v. stīgel) (*The Kirkstyle* 1640 Ret.; PNWL), **Ashkirk** SLK (v. æsc) (PNB), **Channelkirk** BWK (v. cild) (PNB), **Falkirk** STL (v. fāg) (NTC), **Hobkirk** ROX (v. hop) (PNB), **Ladykirk** BWK (v. hlæfdige) (PNB), **Redkirk**, Gretna DMF (v. rēad) (PNB), **St. Giles Cathedral**, Edinburgh MLO (*St. Giles*) ([*Ecclesia Sancti Egidii de Edinburke* 13th Cent. Bann. Cl. 69, -(parochialis) *Beati Egidii (de Edynburgh)* 1363, 1368, 1423 Bann. Cl. 105, 1425-26 RMS, 1466 SBR 7, -(parochialis) *Sancti Egidii* 1395 ER, 1470, 1482 SBR 7, -*Beati Egidii* 1440 ER, -*collegiata Beati Egidii de Edinburgh* 1482, 1496 SBR 7, 1503 Bann. Cl. 105], *Sanctgeliskirk (of Edinburgh)* 1484, 1490, 1492 ADC, 1494, 1501 *et passim* to 1512 Treas. Acc., 1507 SBR 7, 1546 RSS, 1580, 1582, 1585-6 RPC, *The Colleg(e) Kirk of Sanct Ge(i)l(e)* 1475 Bann. Cl. 105, 1538-9 RSS, *Sanct Je(y)l(l)is Kirk* 1489, 1505, 1506, 1512-13 Treas. Acc., *Sanct Geyllis Kirk* 1492 Treas. Acc., *The Church of St. Giles of Edinburgh* 1404 LC; PNML), **Selkirk** SLK (PNB), **Whelekirk**, unlocated (v. hwēol) (PNB), **Liberton Kirk**, Liberton MLO (v. hlip, beretūn) ([*capella de Libertune* 1128 Bann. Cl. 70], *Kirk of Libertoun* 1568 Bann. Cl. 70; PNML: 233), **Kirklands**, Liberton MLO (v. land) (*Kirkland of Libertoun* 1578 Bann. Cl. 70, ?*le viccaris-aiker* 1642 RMS; PNML: 233), **Nether Kirkcudbright**, Glencairn DMF (*St. Cuthbert*) (*Kirkcudbrecht* 1549 RMS; PNB: 325), **Kirklandhill**, Heriot MLO (v. land, hyll) (PNML: 199), **Kirkmahoe** DMF (*St. Mochoe*) (*Kirkemaho* 1257 [c. 1500] Bann. Cl. 56, *Kirkemogho* 1319 CDS, *K. Maho* 1662-5 Blaeu; PNB: 325), **Kirkmichael** DMF (*St. Michael*) (*Kermyghkel* 1296 CDS; PNB: 325), **Kirkpatrick**, Kirkpatrick-Fleming DMF (*St. Patrick*) (*Kyrkepatrik* 1306-29 HMC (Drml); PNB: 325), **Kirkslope**, Colinton MLO (*Kirkslope* 1635, 1642, 1643 RMS; PNML), **Kirk o' Field**, Edinburgh MLO (v. feld) ([*Ecclesia Beate Marie virginis in Campo* 1429 Bann. Cl. 105, -*B.M.V. de Campo* 1513 Bann. Cl. 105, 1510-11 *et passim* Bann. Cl. 109, -*collegiata Nostre Domine in Campis* 1516 Bann. Cl. 109, -*collegiata beatissime virginis Marie de Campis* 1523 Bann. Cl. 109, -*campi* 1510 Bann. Cl. 109], *Kirk of Field* 1507 Treas. Acc., 1579 RPC 1592, 1612 Bann. Cl. 109;

PNML: 131), **Kirk o' Field Wynd**, Edinburgh MLO (v. **feld, wynd**) (*Kirk o' Field Wynd* 1541 RSS; PNML: 131).

A.294 **kjarr** - ON 'brushwood', ME **ker** 'a bog, a marsh, esp. one overgrown with brushwood'. [Cf. Norwegian *kjerr, kjarr* 'wet ground, esp. where brushwood grows', Swedish *kärr*, 'fen, marsh'.]

00 **N. & S. Carthat**, Lochmaben DMF (v. **þveit**) (*Karthat* 1662-5 Blaeu, *Carthat* 1637 LC; PNB), **Wythker**, Inveresk MLO (v. **wīðig**) (*Witker* c. 1250 Bann. Cl. 74; PNML: 212).

A.295 **klint** - Old Danish 'rock, rocky cliff'.

00 **Clintwood**, Castleton ROX (v. **wudu**) (*Klintwood* 1662-5 Blaeu; PNB).

A.296 **kniȝt** - ME 'knight' < OE **cniht** 'youth, soldier, servant'.

00 **Knightsridge**, Livingston WLO (v. **hrycg**) (*Knichtisrige* 1540 Bann. Cl. 94, *Knightsrig* 1618 Dund. B, 1661 Ret., *Knychtsrig* 1540 RMS *et passim* to 1566 RPC, *Knychtsrig* 1565/6 RPC, *Knightsrig* 1606 Ret., 1642 RMS, *Knightsrig* 1632 Dund. B, *Knightsrige* 1653 Ret.; the property of the Knights of St. John of Jerusalem PNWL: 78).

A.297 **(ge)lād** - OE 'a water-course, passage over a river'.

00 **Lady Meadow**, app. surviving in the field name Ladyburn Meadow, Meadowfield, Corstorphine MLO (v. **mæd**) (*Lady Meadow* 1654, 1664 RMS, *Ladie Meadow* 1654 RMS, *Ladiemeadow* 1664 RMS; PNML).

A.298 **hlæfdige** - OE 'lady', ME, MSc. **lady**.

00 **Lady's Acre**, Linlithgow WLO (v. **æcer**) (*The Laydis Acre* 1560/1 SRS 57, *The Ladie Aker* 1581 Linl. Ch., *The Lady Aiker* 1615 Prot. R. K., *The Ladies Aiker* 1670 Reg. Bor.; PNWL: 117), **Lady's Lea**, Linlithgow WLO (v. **lēah**) (*The Ladie Lie* 1696 Cess.; PNWL: 117).

A.299 **lāferce** - OE 'lark', ME **laverok**, MSc., Sc. **laverock**, **laverok**.

00 **Laverockmuir**, Linlithgow WLO (v. **mōr**) (*(lie) Laverokmure* 1567 SRS 52 *et passim* to 1597 RMS, *Laverokmur* 1567 Reg. Ho. Ch., *lie Lavrokmure* 1632 RMS; PNWL: 68).

A.300 **lām** - OE 'loam, clay'

00 **Laimside**, Torphichen WLO (v. **sīde**) (*Lameside* 1572 Gill. Ch., *Lammesyde* 1575 SRS 52, *Lamysyde* 1589 Gill. Ch., *Lamesyde* 1599 Gill. Ch., *Laimsyde* 1635 Cat. Tor.; PNWL: 103).

A.301 **lamb** - OE 'lamb'; cf. **lām** 'loam, clay', above.

00 **Lambden**, Greenlaw BWK (v. **denu**) (*Lambeden(e)* c. 1248 Bann. Cl. 56, la. 13th c. Bann. Cl. 82, 1336-7 CDS; PNB), **Lammermuir** BWK (v. **mōr**) (*Lombormore* c. 1050 [12th] ESC, *Lambremor(e)* 1120, 1150 ESC, c. 1160 [c. 1320] Bann. Cl. 82, 1174 Bann. Cl. 82, *Lambermor(a)* 1165-1214 Bann. Cl. 56, 1243-54 Bann. Cl. 82, *Lambirmor* 1276 APS, *Lammermuir* c. 1485 Wallace; PNB), **Lamberton**, Mordington BWK (v. **tūn**) (*Lambertun* 1095-1100 ESC, *Lambretone* 1296 CDS, *Lambirton* c. 1300 Cold. Corr.; PNB).

A.302 **lamp** - 'lamp (in a church)', in combination with generics *acre* and *land*, denoting 'land set aside for the maintenance of a lamp or light in the Church of the parish' (PNML: 172).

00 *Lampacre*, Corstorphine MLO (v. *æcer*) (PNML: 155), *Lampland*, Crichton MLO (v. *land*) (*Lampland* 1627 Mait. Cl. 34; PNML: 172).

A.303 **land, lond** - OE 'land', ON, MSc. *land*.

00 *Abbot(s)lands*, Cramond MLO (v. *abbod*) (PNML), *Bailielands*, Linlithgow WLO (v. *bailie*) (PNWL: 112), *Baxterland*, Edinburgh MLO (v. *baxter*) (PNML), *Baxters' Land*, Linlithgow WLO (v. *baxter*) (PNWL: 112), *Blacklands*, Mid-Calder MLO (v. *blæc*) (PNML: 247), *Blanchland*, Newbattle MLO (v. *blanch*) (PNML: 254), *Bogsland*, Liberton MLO (v. *bog*) (PNML: 233), *Bowland*, Stow MLO (v. *boga*) (*Bowland* 1593, 1598-9, 1599, 1609 RMS, 1773 Arm.; PNML: 281), *Broomlands*, Kirkpatrick-Juxta DMF (v. *brōm*) (PNB), *Broomlands*, Inveresk MLO (v. *brōm*) (PNML: 216), *Broomlands*, Kelso ROX (v. *brōm*) (PNB), *Broomlands*, Linlithgow WLO (v. *brōm*) (PNWL: 113), *Buteland*, Currie MLO (v. *butt*) (PNML), *Nether Buteland*, Currie MLO (v. *butt, neðri, tūn*) (PNML: 175), *Over Buteland*, Currie MLO (v. *ufer(r)a, land, tūn*) (PNML: 175), *Butelandhill*, Currie MLO (v. *butt, hyll*) (PNML: 175); *Buteland*, Borthwick MLO (v. *butt*) (PNML), *Butlerland*, Cramond MLO (v. *butere*) (PNML), *Canyland(s)*, Uphall WLO (v. *canoun*) (*Canilans* 1697 KS Liv., *Cannonlands* 1699 KS Liv.; PNWL: 73), *Chymmys-Land*, Bo'ness and Carriden WLO (v. *chymmys*) (PNWL: 27), *Clerklands*, Lilliesleaf ROX (v. *clerc*) (PNB), *Cordiners' Land*, Linlithgow WLO (v. *cordiner*) (PNWL: 114), *Cotland*, Currie MLO (v. *cot*) (PNML: 173), *Cotland(s)*, Stow MLO (v. *cot*) (*(le) Co(i)tland(i)s* 1543-4 RMS; PNML: 280), *Cotlands*, Bo'ness and Carriden WLO (v. *cot*) (PNWL: 35), *Cousland*, Cranston MLO (v. *cū*) (PNML), *Cousland* WLO (v. *cū*) (PNWL: 77), *Wester Cousland*, Livingston WLO (v. *cū, west*) (PNWL: 77), *Crudderland(s)*, Abercorn WLO

(perh. Cumbric; cf. Welsh *crwth* 'harp') (*Croudarland* 1431 HMC, *Croudirland* 1477/8 HMC, *Crowdarland* 1564 SRS 57, *lie Crouderlan* 1570 Fd, *Crud(d)erland(i)(s)* 1478 HMC *et passim* to 1686 Ret.; PNWL: 20), *Deanlands*, Bo'ness and Carriden WLO (v. *denu*) (PNWL: 35), *Dogland*, (also called Fairniehill), Linlithgow WLO (*Dogland* 1540/1 RMS *et passim* to 1689 KS Car., *Dougland* 1640 Ret., *Dowgland* 1667 Dund. B; PNWL: 68), *Feuarlands*, Linlithgow WLO (v. *feuar*) (*Fewarlandis* 1529 SRS 52, *Fewerlandis* 1562 SRS 57, *Fewaris lands of Bonitoun* 1567 SRS 52, (*lie*) *Fewarlands* 1567 SRS 52 *et passim* to 1677 Ret., *Fewarislands* 1578 Ret., *Feuarlands* 1683 Ret.; PNWL: 57), *Fingland*, Eskdalemuir DMF (v. *feng*) (PNB), *Fluittis-Lands*, Uphall WLO (v. *fluit(e)*) (PNWL: 72), *Friarland(s)*, Abercorn WLO (v. *frere*) (PNWL: 21), *Gifford's Lands*, Poldrait, Linlithgow WLO (*Giffertislandis* 1609 Ret.; PNWL: 69), *Howeland*, Cockpen MLO (v. *hol(h)*) (PNML), *Hundgreneland* MLO (v. *grēne*) (PNML), *Hunterland*, Cammo estate, Cramond MLO (v. *hunta*) (PNML), *Kirklands of Carrington*, Carrington MLO (v. *cirice, tūn, Cēnhere*) (PNML), *Greig's Land*, perhaps the same as Greenloan, Kirknewton MLO (*Gregisland* 1607 RMS, *Greig(i)sland(s)*, 1614, 1654, 1662 RMS, *Greenlands* 1663 RMS; PNML: 222), *Hangmanslands*, Inveresk MLO (*Hangmannislandis* 1578-9 RMS; PNML: 210), *Kirklands*, Edinburgh MLO (v. *cirice*) (PNML), *Kirklands*, West-Calder MLO (v. *kirkja*) (PNML: 306), *Kirkhill*, Crichton MLO (v. *hyll, cirice*) (PNML), *Kirklandhill*, Heriot MLO (v. *kirk, hyll*) (*Kirklandhill* 1587 RMS; PNML: 199), *Kirkland*, Livingston WLO (v. *cirice*) (PNWL: 76), *Kirkland*, Abercorn WLO (v. *cirice*) (PNWL: 13), *Kirklands*, Dalmeny WLO (v. *cirice*) (PNWL: 4), *Kirkland(s)*, Kirkliston WLO (v. *cirice*) (PNWL: 39), *Kirklands Fm*, Ecclesmachan WLO (v. *cirice*) (PNWL: 51), *Kirklands*, Lasswade MLO (v. *cirice*) (*Kirklands of Lasswade* 1546 LC) (PNML: 229), *Kirklands*, Liberton MLO (v. *cirice*) (PNML: 233), *Kirklandcroft*, Ratho MLO (v. *cirice, croft*) (*Kirkland of Gogare* 1567 Bann. Cl. 109) (PNML: 276), *Ladylands*, Liberton MLO (*Ladieslands* 1667 RMS; PNML: 240), *Lampland*, Crichton MLO (v. *lamp*) (PNML), *Langlands*, Duddingston MLO (v. *lang*) (*lie Langlands de Wester Duddingston* 1595 RMS; PNML: 187), *Langlands*, Edinburgh MLO (v. *lang*) (PNML), *Langland*, Little Kettlestoun, Linlithgow WLO (v. *lang*) (PNWL: 60), *Lumlisland*, Liberton

MLO (*Lumliesland* 1503 RMS, *Lumlisland* 1603 LC, *Lumlisland* 1633, 1667 RMS, *Lumlsland* 1653, 1667 RMS, *Lumislands* 1661 RMS, *Lunisland* 1597-8 RMS; PNML: 240), *Magdalene lands*, Edinburgh MLO (*the Magdalene landis in Cowgate* 1615 LC; PNML), *Magdalenes Lands*, Linlithgow WLO (*Magdelanislandis* 1528 RMS, *Magdalene-landis* 1591 RMS, *lie Magdalenislandis* 1632 RMS; PNWL: 119), *Mitchell's Lands*, Borthwick MLO (Surname Mitchell) (*Mitchellislandis* 1609 RMS; PNML), *Mosslands*, Johnston DMF (v. mos) (*Mosland(i)s* 1550 RMS, 1551 HMC (Jhn); PNB), *Newland Hill*, Tundergarth DMF (v. nīwe) (PNB), *Newlands*, Kirknewton MLO (v. nīwe; see also *Ormiston* s.v. *Ormr*) (*Newland(i)s (de Ormistoun)* 1462 Bann. Cl. 109; PNML: 220), *Newlands*, Minto and Castleton ROX (v. nīwe) (PNB), *Nunland(s)*, Binny, Ecclesmachan WLO (v. nunne) (PNWL: 52), *Pentland*, Lasswade MLO (*Pentlant* c.1150 Bann. Cl. 89, *Pentland(e)* 1236 Bann. Cl. 70, 1254 Reg. Ho. Ch., 13th cent. Bann. Cl. 69, 1472 *et passim* to 1666 RMS, 1483 AC, 1521 LC, 1773 Arm., *Penteland* 1268 Reg. Ho. Ch., *Paintland* 1617, 1636, 1643 RMS, *Pantland* 1617 RMS, *Penthland* 1662-5 Blaeu, 17th cent. SHS I. 52; PNML: 227), *Poulterer's Lands*, Abercorn WLO (v. poulterer) (*le Pultirlandis* 1494/5 RMS, *Pulterlandis* 1503 *et passim* to 1610 RMS; PNWL: 23), *Priestlands*, Dalmeny WLO (v. prēost) (PNWL: 6), *Priestlands*, Ratho MLO (v. prēost) (PNML: 279), *Rennieslands*, Liberton MLO (*Rinzeanisland* 1587 RMS, *Reinyenislandis* 1634 RMS, *Ninianeslandis* 1642 RMS; PNML: 240), *Rousland* WLO (v. Hrolf) (PNWL: 33), *Saughland*, Crichton MLO (v. s(e)alh) (PNML), *Secretary's Lands*, part of Broomhouse, Corstorphine MLO (*Secretaris-landis* 1587 *et freq* to 1634 RMS, *Sacristanis-landis* 1599 RMS, *Secretares-landis* 1650 RMS; PNML), *Sergeant's Land*, Colinton MLO (v. sergeant) (PNML), *Sergeantlands*, Liberton MLO (v. sergeant) (*terras serjandie de Libertoun Superiori* 1397 ER; PNML: 240), *Serjeantland(s)*, Kirkliston WLO (v. sergeant) (*(lie) Seriandlandis* 1534 LC, *(the) Sariandland(is)* 1538 LC, 1596/7 Dund. B, *Serjant-lands* 1690 Ret.; PNWL: 45), *Serjeant Land*, Linlithgow WLO (v. sergeant) (*terra Seriantie* 1335-6 CDS; PNWL: 66), *Shorelandhead*, Abercorn WLO (v. hēafod, *scor(a)) (PNWL: 24), *Skinner's land*, Cramond MLO (prob. surname *Skynar*) (*Skynnaris-land* 1517 RMS; PNML), *Smiddyland*, Colinton MLO (v. smiððe) (PNML), *Smiddielands*, Stow MLO (v. smiððe)

(PNML: 280), **Smith's Lands**, now Damhead (within Edinburgh City Parish, formerly in Corstorphine) (v. *smið*) (*Smithislandis* 1626 RMS, *Smithesland* now called *Damheid* 1656 RMS; PNML), **Souterland**, Liberton MLO (v. *souter*) (*Souterland* 1628, 1663 RMS, *lie Suitterlandis* 1642 RMS; PNML: 240), **Souterland**, Uphall WLO (v. *souter*) (PNWL: 72), **Soutra Lands**, Binny, Ecclesmachan WLO (*Soltraylandis* 1556 *et passim* Bann. Cl. 109; PNWL: 52), **St. Leonard's Lands**, Edinburgh MLO (*SanctLeonardis landis* 1581 RPC; PNML), **Templand**, Sanquhar DMF (v. *tempel*) (PNB), **Templeland**, surviving in Templeland Road, Corstorphine MLO (v. *tempel*) (PNML), **Tempill Land**, Crichton MLO (v. *tempel*) (PNML), **Vicarlands**, Binny, Ecclesmachan WLO (*lie vicarlandis de Bynning* 1617 RMS, *Vic(c)arsland(s)* 1640 *et passim* Ret.; PNWL: 52), **Werland de Ester Glencroske**, Glencorse MLO (v. *wer*, *ēast*) (*Werland de Ester Glencroske* 1336-7 CDS; PNML: 193).

A.304 MSc., Sc. *lane* - MSc. 'a stream' (§1.40).

00 **Foslane**, Colinton MLO (v. *fors*, §1.40.01) (*Wodhall between Benale and the tenandrie de Foslane in Colyntoun* 1483 ER; PNML: 150).

A.305 *lang* - OE adj., 'long', ON *langr*, Sc. *lang*, *laing*, *long*

00 **Longbedholm**, Moffat DMF (v. *botm*) (PNB), **Langbyre**, on Wrangway Burn DMF (v. *byre*) (PNB), **Langcraigrig**, beside Duntarvie Craig, Abercorn WLO, (MSc. *craig* 'hill', *hrycg*) (*Langcragerige* 1572 SRS 52; PNWL: 22), **Longcraig**, Torphichen WLO (MSc. *craig* 'hill') (*Longcraig(e)* 1686 SRS 40 *et passim* to 1696 KS Tor.; PNWL: 104), **Longcroft**, Linlithgow WLO (v. *croft*) (*(le) Langcroft* 1451 ER *et passim* to 1664 Ret., *lie Lang Croft* 1615 Prot. R. K., *Longcroft* c. 1630 BM *et passim* to 1688 Ret.; PNWL: 118), **Longdaleheads** (perhaps the same as *Longdalehill*, sic., on Roy's map; PNWL: 79), Livingston WLO (v. *dalr*, *hēafod*) (*Langdeallheads* 1699 KS Liv., *Langdealheads* 1699 KS Liv.; PNWL: 79), **Langhaugh**, Cramond MLO (v. *h(e)alh*) (*Langhauch* 1471 RMS; PNML), **Langhaugh**, Bo'ness and Carriden WLO (v. *h(e)alh*) (PNWL: 37), **Longhaugh**, Linlithgow WLO (v. *h(e)alh*) (*Langhaugh* 1696 Cess.; PNWL:

118), *Wester Longhaugh*, Linlithgow WLO (v. west, h(e)alh) (PNWL: 118), *Long Hermiston*, Currie MLO (v. hiordemann, tūn) (PNML: 176), *Langholm DMF* (v. holmr) (PNB), *Langlands*, Duddingston MLO (v. land) (*lie Langlands de Wester Duddingston* 1595 RMS; PNML: 187), *Langlands*, Edinburgh MLO (v. land) (*Langlandis* 1626, 1641, 1656 LC; PNML), *Langland*, Little Kettlestoun, Linlithgow WLO (v. land) (*lie Langland* 1615 Prot. R. K.; PNWL: 60), *The Lang Loan*, Liberton MLO (v. loan) (*the lonyng* 1537 LC, *le lonyng* 1538 RMS, *lie lone* 1550 RMS; PNML: 240), *Long Livingston WLO* (v. Lēofing, tūn) (*Long Levinstone* 1668 SHS I. 36, *Long Livingstone* 1692 KS Liv.; PNWL: 76), *Longnewton*, Ancrum ROX (v. nīwe, tūn) (*Longa neutron* 1296 CDS, *Langnewtoun* 1555 Bann. Cl. 109; PNB), *Langraw*, Hobkirk ROX (v. rāw) (PNB), *Longridge*, Whitburn WLO (v. hrycg) (*Langrig* 1696 KS Liv., *Langrige* 1697 KS Liv.; PNWL: 111), *Longshaw*, Heriot MLO (v. sceaga) (*Langs(c)haw* 1635 Sasines; PNML: 201), *Longshot*, Newbattle MLO (v. scēat) (PNML: 258) *Longsidebrae*, Cavers ROX (v. sīde) (PNB), *Langside*, Wamphray DMF (v. sīde) (PNB), *Langside*, St. Boswells ROX (v. sīde) (*Langside* 1511 RMS; PNB), *Langside*, Dalkeith MLO (v. sīde) (*(the) Langside* 1612, 1627, 1646, 1710 LC, 1773 Arm., *Langsyde* 1621, 1622, 1673 LC; PNML: 182), *Langside*, Torphichen WLO (v. sīde) (*Langsyde* 1572 Gill. Ch., *Long Side* Arm., *Langside* c.1750 Roy, 1818 Forrest; PNWL: 103), *Langesweit*, between Slethat and Comlongon, DMF (v. þveit) (PNB), *Langton BWK* (v. tūn) (*Langtoun* 1206-53 [1400] Bann. Cl. 109, *Langetone* 1287 Stev.; PNB), *Lanton*, Jedburgh ROX (v. tūn) (*Langton* 1147-52 ESC, *Langetun* 1165-1214 NMS; PNB), *Langton*, Kirknewton MLO (v. tūn) (*Langto(u)n(e)* 1200-1440, 1399-1400, 1511, 1531 Bann. Cl. 109, 1390, 1393 Bann. Cl. 70, 1390, 1392, 1392-3 SBR 7, 1583, 1609, 1632 RMS, *Langtona* 1391 Bann. Cl. 70; Belfield 1773 Arm.; PNML: 218).

A.306 *læc(c), *læce, *lec(c), *lece - OE 'stream, bog' (§2.20).

00 **Latchbrae**, Whitburn WLO (v. bra) (*Latch-bre* 1699 KS Liv.; PNWL: 111), **Latch**, Kirknewton MLO (*Latch* 1773 Arm., 1782 Sasines; PNML: 219), **Blacklatch**, Cramond MLO (v. blæc) (PNML: 162), **Cumledge**, Dunse BWK (v. cumb) (PNB: 269), **Effledge**, Cavers ROX (v. elf) (PNB: 269), **Harecarelecche**, Bowden ROX (v. hār, carr) (PNB: 270), **Threpleche**, nr. Redpath, Earlston BWK (v. þrēap) (PNB: 270), **Witheleche**, near Fans, Earlston BWK (*Witheleche* c.1250 (c.1320) Kelso; PNB: 270).

A.307 **læs** - OE 'pasture'.

00 **Lasswade** (parish) MLO (v. (ge)wæde) (*Laswade* 1148 ESC, 1128-53, 1153-65 Bann. Cl. 70, 1662 RMS, *Laswaid* 1612, 1664 RMS, 1487, 1515 Bann. Cl. 109, 1536 LC, undated Bann. Cl. 89, 70, *Laswada* undated Bann. Cl. 89, *Laissuaid* 1592 RMS, *Lasswade* 1546, 1591, 1723 LC, *Lasswaid* 1541 SHS II. 4, *Leswade* 1325 *et freq.* to 1406 Bann. Cl. 94, 1406, 1487 Bann. Cl. 109, 1594 RMS, undated ?12th cent. Bann. Cl. 89, 13th cent. Bann. Cl. 69, 1669 LC, 1709 Greyfriars' KS, *Leswad* 1327 Bann. Cl. 89, 1495 AC, 1598, 1612 RMS, *Leswaid* 1487, 1515 Bann. Cl. 109, 1515 *et freq.* to 1666 RMS, 1500 RSS, 1512 Treas. Acc., 1593 PSAS, *Lesua(i)d* 1612 RMS, *Lesuade* 1487 Bann. Cl. 109, *Leswed* 1647 RMS, *Lesward* undated Bann. Cl. 89, *Leswood* 1662-5 Blaeu, *Less(e)wade* (*Lesswade* c.1150 ESC), undated Bann. Cl. 74, 1153-65 Bann. Cl. 70, 13th cent. Bann. Cl. 69, 1384 Bann. Cl. 94, *Lesswad* 1329 ER, 1410 Bann. Cl. 69, *Lessuaid(e)* 1539, 1543-4, 1590-1 SHS II. 4, *Lessuayd(e)* 1543, 1543-4, 1548 SHS II. 4, *Lesswade* 1627 Mait. Cl. 34, *Lessuadum* 17th cent. SHS I. 52; PNML: 224), **Lasswadegate**, Lasswadc MLO (v. (ge)wade, gata) (*Lessuadegate* 1627 Mait. Cl. 34; PNML: 224).

A.308 **(ge)læt, (ge)læte** - OE 'a junction of roads', MSc. leit.

00 **Leet Water** BWK (*Let* c. 1270 [1434] Gramp. Cl. 18, c. 1300 Gramp. Cl. 18, *Leit* 1550 RMS; PNB).

A.309 lēah - OE 'clearing, meadow'

00 Lee Burn LAN, KNR (SSH:), Lees, Coldstream BWK (*Leyis* 1576 RMS, *Lies* 1662-5 Blaeu; PNB), *Arkilly*, near Fans, Earlston ROX (v. Arnketill) (PNB: 78), *Bissetlees*, Bathgate WLO (surname *Bisset*) (*Bissetlies* 1661 RMS; PNWL), *Blyndle*, in Gala ROX/SLK (v. blind) (PNB), *Blindlie*, Stow MLO (v. blind) (*Blindley* 1543 RSS; PNML: 281) **Braidley**, Castleton ROX (v. brād) (PNB: 72), **Broadlee**, Ashkirk SLK (v. brād) (PNB: 77), **Broadlee**, Robertson ROX (v. brād) (PNB: 72), **Caddonlee**, Caddon SLK (river name, *Caddon*) (*Cadanly* 1662-5 Blaeu; PNB: 77), **Choicelee**, Langton BWK (v. Cēolwulf) (PNB: 75), **Colmslie**, Melrose ROX (v. cumb) (PNB: 72), *The Common Lea*, Cramond MLO (*lie Common-ley* 1579 RMS; PNML), **Crosslee**, Ettrick SLK (v. cros) (PNB), *Eadwardsle*, location unclear; surviving in the field-name Long Edwardley, south-east of Jedburgh, ROX (v. Eadwærd) (PNB: 232), **Fairnilee**, Caddon SLK (v. fearnig) (PNB: 77), **Fodderlee**, Bedrule ROX (v. fōdor) (PNB: 72), **Hardlee**, Southdean ROX (v. harðr) (PNB: 72), **Hollie**, Kirkpatrick-Fleming DMF (v. hol(h)) (PNB: 77), **Horseley**, Coldingham BWK (v. hors) (PNB: 76), **Horsleyhill**, Minto ROX (v. hors, hyll) (PNB: 73), **Hundalee**, Jedburgh ROX (v. hund) (PNB: 73), **Huntly**, Kirkhope SLK (v. hunta) (PNB), **Lady's Lea**, Linlithgow WLO (v. lady) (PNWL), **Lintalee**, Jedburgh ROX (v. hlynn, tūn) (PNB: 73), *Lochlees*, Linlithgow WLO (Sc. loch < Gaelic loch) (PNWL), **Mauldslee**, Temple MLO (app. a personal name) (*Maldislie* 1563 Bann. Cl. 89, *Ma(a)lslie* 1587 RPC, 1627 Mait. Cl. 34, *Maul(d)(i)slie* 1587, 1620, 1621, 1662 RMS, 1627 Mait. Cl. 34, *Maul(d)(i)slay*, *Maul(d)(i)sley* 1781, 1782 Sasines, *Mauseley* 1773 Arm.; PNML: 296), **Merrilees**, Abercorn WLO (v. mōr) (PNWL), **Merrilees Moor**, Abercorn WLO (v. mōr) (PNWL), **Oatslie**, Lasswade MLO (v. āte) (*Otisleelee* 1527 RMS; PNML: 227), **Parkly**, Linlithgow WLO (v. park) (PNWL), *Easter Parkly*, Linlithgow WLO (v. ēast, lēah) (PNWL), *Little Parkly*, Linlithgow WLO (v. lytel, park) (PNWL), *Mickle Parkly*, Linlithgow WLO (v. park, mikill) (PNWL), **Roughlee**, Southdean ROX (v. rūh) (PNB: 74), *Schotyne*, near Glengaber, Yarrow SLK (*Schotyne* 1423

RMS, *Schutynle* 1423 RMS, *Schuittingleyes* 1573 CB; PNB: 78), **Torwoodlee**, **Caddon SLK** (Gael. *torr* ‘conical hill’) (v. **wudu**) (PNB), **Wedderlee**, **Westruther BWK** (v. **weðer**) (PNB), **Whitelee**, **St. Boswells, ROX** (v. **hwīt**) (PNB: 75), *Windelstrawlee*, **Cramond MLO** (v. **windel-strēaw**) (PNML), **Wolfehopelee**, **Southdean ROX** (v. **hop, wulf**) (PNB), **Wolfelee**, **Southdean ROX** (v. **wulf**) (PNB: 75), **Woodhouselee**, **Glencorse MLO** (v. **hūs, wudu**) (*Wodehouseleye* 1501 RMS; PNML: 195).

A.310 **leger** - OE ‘burial place, grave’, ME **layer**, **lair**.

00 **Wedderlairs**, **Longformacus BWK** (v. **weðer**) (*Wetherlairis* 1628 HMC (Wed); PNB).

A.311 **leik** - ON ‘play, sport, a place where animals play’.

00 **Cocklicks**, **Ruthwell DMF** (v. **cocc**) (*Coklakis* 1507-8 RMS, 1509 APS, *Cocklaikes* 1637 LC; PNB).

A.312 **leirr** - ON ‘mud, clay’; cf. ON **leira** ‘a clayey place’.

00 **Lairthat**, **Ruthwell DMF** (v. **þveit**) (*Lerthett* 1662-5 Blaeu; PNB).

A.313 **lempedu** - OE ‘a limpet; limpet-shaped’ (§1.41).

00 *Lempat furde* STL (1580 HMC (Wed); PNB: 121), **Lempitlaw**, **Sprouston ROX** (v. **hlāw**) (*Lempedlav* c. 1190 [c. 1320] Bann. Cl. 82, *Lempedlawe* c. 1190 [c. 1320] Bann. Cl. 82, *Lempetlaw(e)* 1190-1220 [1400] Bann. Cl. 109, 1596 CBP, *Lympetlaw* 1235-58 Bann. Cl. 109, *Limpedlaue* c. 1250 [c. 1320] Bann. Cl. 82; PNB: 121).

A.314 **links** - MSc. 'stretch of undulating open sandy ground, usually covered with turf, bent-grass or gorse, normally near the seashore; a golf-course, originally formed on seaside links' (§1.42).

00 *Links of Dirltoun* (*linkis de Dirltoun* 1512 DOST s.v. *links* n. pl.), *Links of Dunbar* (*linxis of Dunbar* 1598-9 DOST s.v. *links* n. pl.), *Links of Kincrag* (*linkis of Kincrag* 1541 DOST s.v. *links* n. pl.), **Bruntsfield Links** (*Bruntsfield Links* 1684 DOST s.v. *links* n. pl.), **Leith Links**, Edinburgh MLO (*le lynkis de Leith* 1453 ER, *the Lynkis* 1632 LC; PNML: 131, also *lynkis of Leith* 1529-30, *Leith linx* 1673 DOST s.v. *links* n. pl.).

A.315 **lint** - MSc. 'the flax plant' (§1.43).

00 **Lintlaw**, Buncle & Presten BWK (v. *hlāw*) (*Lintla* 1662-5 Blaeu; PNB: 126), *Lintrig*, Livingston WLO (v. *hrycg*) (*lie Lynt-rig* 1539 RMS, *Lintrig* 1609 Ret.; PNWL: 76), **Linthill**, Eyemouth BWK (v. *hyll*) (*Linthill* 1663 RMS; PNB: 115), *Lint Mill*, Torphichen WLO (*Lint Mill* 1818 Forrest; PNWL: 103), *Linstrath*, Torphichen WLO (perh. Gaelic; v. §1.43.03) (*Linstrayth* 1571 SRS 52; PNWL), **Lintalee**, Jedburgh ROX (*Lyntoun-le c.* 1375 [1487] Brus, MS 'C', *Lyntaile c.* 1375 [1489] Brus, MS 'E', *Lintole(y)* 1457 HMC (Rxb), 1553 RMS, *Lyntellie* 1590 RPC, *Lyntaly* 1662-5 Blaeu; PNB: 73).

A.316 **ljóss** - ON 'little, bright, bare'; perh. in the following; cf. SSH: .

00 **Water of Luce** WIG (v. *ljóss*) (*Glenlus* 1220 Pat., *Luse* 1347; Johnston:).

A.317 **loan** - MSc. 'grassy cattle-track or by-road, commonly diked in, as a passage for animals through arable land, park or orchard land or the like' (§1.44).

00 *Loan Dykes*, Linlithgow WLO (v. *dīc*) (*Lone Dykis* 1560/1 SRS 57; PNWL: 118), *Nether Loan Dykes*, Linlithgow WLO (v. *neðri, dīc*) (PNWL: 118), *Over*

Loan Dykes, Linlithgow WLO (v. ufer(r)a, lane) (PNWL: 118), *Loanend*, Torphichen WLO (v. ende) (*Loanend* 1676 KS Tor.; PNWL: 104), *Loanfoot*, Uphall WLO (*Lonefoot* c.1750 Roy, *Loanfoot* 1773 Arm.; PNWL: 74), *Loanstone*, Penicuik MLO (*Lonestane* 1614 RMS, *Loan Stane* 1741 SHS I. 13, *Loanstone* 1676-1755 SHS I. 13, 1773 Arm.; PNML: 272), *Loan*, Bathgate WLO (*lie Long* 1595 RMS, *lie Lone* 1631 RMS; PNWL: 83), *Loan*, Torphichen WLO (*Lone* 1667 Dund. B, 1698 SRS 40, *Loane* 1677 KS Tor., *Lon* 1698 SRS 40; PNWL: 104), *Loans* AYR (1608 *Lones*, *Lonis* Paterson (quoting parochial records), 1662 *Lons* Blaeu, 1775 *Loans* Arm.; Lang: 16), *Loane to the Stobisbank*, Cockpen MLO (v. stubb, banke) (*Loane to the Stobisbank* 1665 RMS; PNML: 145), *Greenloan*, Kirknewton MLO (*Greenloan* 1773 Arm.; PNML: 222), *Strath Loan*, Torphichen WLO (Sc. *strath* ‘valley’ < Gael. *srath*) (*Strath-loan* 1682 KS Tor.; PNWL: 98), *Strathloanhead*, Torphichen WLO (v. hēafod) (Sc. *strath* ‘valley’ < Gael. *srath*) (*Streth loan head* 1673 KS Tor.; PNWL: 98).

A.318 MSc., Sc. **loan-heid** - Also **lone-heid**. The higher or outer end of a *loan* (see §A.317 above), farthest from the settlement which it served (§1.45).

00 **Loanhead**, Cranston MLO (v. hēafod) (*Loanhead* 1773 Arm.; PNML: 168), *Lonehead*, Currie MLO (v. hēafod) (*Lon(e)heid* 1618, 1635 RMS, *Lone* 1773 Arm.; PNML: 180), *Loanhead*, Kirkliston MLO (v. hēafod) (*Loanhead* 1773 Arm., 1839 NSA; PNML: 216), *Loanhead*, Lasswade MLO (*Loneheid* 1618 RMS, *Lonhead* 1662-5 Blaeu, 1723 LC, *Loanhead* 1773 Arm., 1790 Sasines; PNML: 226, NTC: 127), *Loanhead*, Kirkliston WLO (v. hēafod) (*Lonhead* 1669 *et passim* KS Kirk., *Lonehead* c.1750 Roy, *Loanhead* 1818 Forrest; PNWL: 46), *Loanhead*, Linlithgow WLO (v. hēafod) (*Lonhead* 1678 KS Linl., *Lonehead* c.1750 Roy; PNWL: 68).

A.319 **loaning** - MSc. ‘grassy cattle-track or by-road, commonly diked in, as a passage for animals through arable land, park or orchard land or the like’ (§1.46).

00 **Loaninghill, Uphall WLO (v. hyll)** (*Lonynghill* 1625 Ret., 1632 RMS; PNWL: 74), **Loaning, Bo'ness and Carriden WLO** (*le Loling [sic]* 1506/7 RMS, *le Lonyng* 1523 RMS, *lie Loning* 1608 RMS; PNWL: 27), **Loaning, Linlithgow WLO** (*(the) Lonyng* 1536/7 SRS 52 *et passim* to 1560/1 SRS 57, (*lie, the*) *Loning* 1560 SRS 57; PNWL: 58), **The Loanings, Abercorn WLO** (*lie lonyngis* 1599 RMS; PNWL: 13).

A.320 **luh** - OE 'lough, lake, pool'.

00 **Lugton, Dalkeith MLO (v. tūn)** (*Log(g)etone* 1166-1214 13th c. Bann. Cl. 89, *Logto(u)n(e)* 13th c. Bann. Cl. 74, 1329 ER, 1336-9 CDS, 1381-2, 1389-90, 1533 RMS, 14th c. Bann. Cl. 89, 1390, 1392 Bann. Cl. 94, 1437-60 Bann. Cl. 56, 1438 ER, 1508 RSS, 1536 LC, *Logtune* c. 1350 Bann. Cl. 74, *Logtona* 1369, 1381-2 RMS, *Lugto(u)n* 1528, 1540, 1647, 1662 RMS, 1541 RSS, 1571 *et freq.* to 1590 RPC, 1578 Bann. Cl. 70, ?94 1591, 1710 LC; PNML: 183), **Lugton Bridge, Dalkeith MLO (v. tūn, brycg)** (*bridge of Lugtoun* 1536 LC; PNML: 183).

A.321 **lytel**, - OE 'little, small', ON *lítill*; MSc. *little, litill*, etc., often used in an opposite sense to *muckle*, to denote a settlement or building which is younger, smaller, or less significant; frequent in farm names (CSD s.v. *little* adj.).

00 **Little Barnbogle, Dalmeny WLO** (*Litil-Bernbugale* 1473 RMS, *Litilberinbougale* 1518 Dund. B, *Little Barnbogle* 1676 KS Dal.; PNWL), **Little Bridgehouse, Torphichen WLO (v. brycg, hūs)** (PNWL), **Little Carriden, Bo'ness and Carriden, WLO** (*Litle (Litill, Lyittill) Carriddin* 1562/3 SRS 57 *et passim* to 1691 KS Car., *Litle Carridin* 1643 RMS; PNWL), **Littledean, Maxton ROX (v. denu)** (*Littil dernn*, 1662-5 Blaeu; PNB), **Little Kettlestoun, Linlithgow WLO (v. Kettle)** (*Parva (Litil) Ketilstone* 1336-7 CDS, 1471/2 RMS, *Litle Kettelstoune* 1450 RMS, c. 1670 BM, *Lit(t)il(l) Kettilstoun* 1481 RMS *et freq.* to 1681 Purv., *Litle Kettlestoun* 1665 RMS; PNWL), **Little Mill, Linlithgow WLO (v. myln)** (*Litil(l), Litle(-)Mylne* 1553/4 RMS *et passim* to

1670 Reg. Bor., *Litillmyln* 1613 Ham. Inv.; PNWL), *Litill Monkton*, now Old Craighall, Inveresk MLO (v. *munuc, tūn*) (*litel monkton* 1484 Bann. Cl. 74, *litil monktoune* 1484 Bann. Cl. 74, *littill Monktoune*, *Lytill Monktoune*, *litill Monkton* 1561 Bann. Cl. 74, *Litill Monkton* 1587, 1591, 1593-4 RMS, *Lytill Monkton* 1578-9 RMS, *Littlemountain* 1653 RMS, *Craighall* 1640 LC; PNML: 205), *Little Parkly*, Linlithgow WLO (v. *park, lēah*) (*Litil(l) Parklie* 1528/9 Reg. Ho. Ch. *et passim* to 1696 Ret., *Litill Parkle* 1540 RSS, *Litill Parkly* 1543 RMS, *Lit(t)ill Parkley* 1580 RMS *et passim* to 1696 LC; PNWL), *Litelsweit*, between Slethat and Comlongon DMF (v. *þveit*) (*Litelsweit*, post 1275 HMC (Drml), *Littlewhat* 1662-5 Blaeu; PNB).

A.322 **mēd** - OE (Anglian) ‘meadow; meadowland kept for mowing’; cf. OE (West Saxon) *mæd*.

00 *Meadowflat*, Linlithgow WLO (v. *flat*) (*Medoflatt* 1559 SRS 57, 1577 Bann. Cl. 109, *Meadowflatt* 1696 Ret.; PNWL), *Midhope Castle* WLO (v. *hop*) (*The Medope* 1438 HMC *et passim* to 1592 Reg. Ho. Ch., *Medop* 1466 Bann. Cl. 94 *et passim* to 1593 Temp., *Medoip(e)* 1498 AC, *Meidop(e)* 1525/6 RSS *et passim* to 1612 RMS, *Meedop(e)* 1613 SHS I. 18, 1654 SHS I. 31, *Medhope* 1459 HMC *et passim* to 1642 Ret., *Me(i)dhop* 1478 HMC *et passim* to 1662 RMS, *(the) Meidhope* 1538 RSS *et passim* to 1693 KS Ab., *Meidhoip* 1538/9 RMS *et passim* to 1616 Bann. Cl. 42, *Mydhoip* 1583 Temp., *Midhope* 1618 Ret. *et passim* to 1667 Dund. B; PNWL), *Meadowspot* MLO (v. *spot, pæð*) (PNML), *Meadowfield*, Corstorphine MLO (v. *feld*) (*Medeufeld* 1424 RMS, *Medeufeilde* 1533 RMS, *Medowfeyld* 1429 Bann. Cl. 109, *Medowfeylde* 1429 RMS, *Medowfeild* 1634 RMS, *Medowfauld* 1607, 1618, 1650 RMS, *Medoufelde* 1430 RMS, *Medoseild* 1533, 1572 RMS; PNML), *Meadshaw*, Robertson ROX (v. *sceaga*) (PNB), *Abbotsmeadow*, Edinburgh MLO (v. *abbod*) (PNML), *Abbotsmeadow* MLO (v. *abbod*) (PNML), *Broadmeadows*, Selkirk SLK (v. *brād*) (PNB), *Broadmeadow*, Abercorn WLO (v. *brād*) (PNWL), *Crichton’s Meadow*, Abercorn WLO (pers.n. Crichton) (*Crichtounes-medow* 1642 RMS;

PNWL), *Howmeadow*, Cramond MLO (v. hol(h)) (PNML), King's Meadow, Cramond MLO (v. cyning) (PNML), *Kingsmeadow*, perhaps the same as Kingston Grange, Liberton MLO (v. cyning) (PNML: 239), *Lady Meadow*, Corstorphine MLO (v. (ge)lād) (PNML).

A.323 **mæddre, mædere** - OE 'madder, plant used to make dye'

00 *Madder Yard*, Linlithgow WLO (v. gearð) (*Mader-yard* 1502 RMS, *Mader-yarde* 1542 RMS, *Madar Yard* 1552/3 SRS 57, *lie Madiryaird* 1586 RMS, *Madirzaird* 1635 Ret.; PNWL).

A.324 **(ge)mær** - OE 'a boundary, a border' [Perh. in the following, though it may more properly belong at mere, below.]

00 **Marfield**, Penicuik MLO (v. feld) (*Marfield* 1604 RMS, 1675 KSR (Penicuik), 1773 Arm., *Mairfield* 1611 RMS, *Mairfeild* 1630, 1647 RMS; PNML: 268).

A.325 **mailing** - MSc. 'a tenant farm' (§1.47).

00 **Craigmailling**, Linlithgow WLO (Sc. *craig* 'hill') (*Craigmailling* 1773 Arm., *Craigmailen* 1818 Forrest; PNWL: 67), **Small's Mailin**, Mid-Calder MLO (surname *Small*) (*Smallis Meling* 1590 Proc. Bar. Court, *Small Mailling* 1696 RMS; PNML: 251), **Speir's Mailing**, Bathgate WLO (*Speirismailling* 1618 RMS; PNWL: 85), **Mailing Burn**, nr. Kettlestoun, Linlithgow WLO (v. burna) (*Maling burn* 1551 *et passim* SRS 57; PNWL: 2).

A.326 **manor** - ME 'mansion; principal house of an estate', OFr **manoir**, Latin **manere**.

00 **Manorhill, Makerston ROX (v. hyll)** (*Manerhill* 1541-2 RSS, 1566-7 RMS; PNB).

A.327 **marischal** - MSc. 'marshal, high officer of state'.

00 **Niddrie Marischall, Liberton MLO** (*Nudre Marescalli* 1363 RMS, *Nudremerschall* 1496 RMS, *Nudre-Merschel* 1491 ADA, *Nudre-Merschell* 1581 RPC, *Nudrymerschale* 1502, 1503 RMS, *Nudrymerschell* 1504, 1513, 1603 RMS, 1502-4 Treas. Acc., 1518 RSS, 1568 Bann. Cl. 70, 1615 LC, *Nudry-Merschale* 1526, 1529 RSS, *Nudry-Mersheale* 1534 RMS, *Nudry-Marscheale* 1543 RMS, *Nudry-Marchale* 1529 RMS, *Nuddry Marschell* 1573 RPC, *Nudrie Merschell* 1592 *et passim* RMS, *Nudriemerschell* 1578, 1578-9 RPC, 1568 Bann. Cl. 70, *Nuddrie-Mersche(i)ll* 1597-8 RMS, 1602 LC, *Nidry-Marschell* 1544 RSS, *Nydrie-Merschell* 1613 RMS, *Niddrie Marschell* 1612 RMS, *Niddrie-Merschell* 1620 LC, 1643, 1656 RMS, *Nithrie Marchell* 1662 RMS, *Nithrie-Marchal* 1662 RMS; PNML: 237).

A.328 **mason** - ME 'worker in stone', OFr **masson, maçon**.

00 **Mason Parks, Linlithgow WLO (v. park)** (*Masounparkis* 1560 SRS 57, *Meason Park* 1670 Reg. Bor.; PNWL).

A.329 **mearc** - OE 'a boundary, a march' as a final element 'a boundary mark'.

00 **March Burn** AYR, DMF, INV, INV/BNF boundary, KCB, STL (SSH); **Marchcleuch, Eckford ROX (v. clōh)** (*Mercheleuch* 1662-5 Blaeu; PNB).

A.330 ***melce** - OE (Anglian) 'milch, yielding milk' (§2.21).

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

A.331 mere - OE, 'pool; sea pool'; cf. OE (Anglian) *mære*. Cf. also (ge)mær, above.

00 Morebattle ROX (v. *bōðl*) ([?Scerbedle c. 1050 [12th] SD (HSC)], *Mereboda* c. 1124 [12th] Glas., *Merboth* [p] 1165-92 Bann. Cl. 56, *Merbotil* 1174-99 [1500] Bann. Cl. 56, *Merbotyl* 1170 [c. 1320] Bann. Cl. 82, *Merbotele* 1170 [c. 1320] Bann. Cl. 82, *Marbottil* 1309 RC, *Morbottle* 1590 CBP, *Moirbottil* 1662-5 Blaeu; PNB), *Mertoun* BWK (v. *tūn*) (*Myrtona* 1221 Bann. Cl. 83, *Mertun* 13th Reg. Dmf., *Mertona* 1343 ER, *Meritun* 14th Bann. Cl. 69; PNB), *Morton*, *Liberton* MLO (v. *tūn*) (*Mertun* 1264-66 ER, *Mertone* 1292, 1312, 1314 Bann. Cl. 89, *Merton* 1292 Bann. Cl. 89, *Mertona* 1312, 1314, 1357 Bann. Cl. 89, 1329-70 Bann. Cl. 94, 1343 ER, 1362 RMS, *Mertoun* 1513 Treas. Acc., *Mortoun* 1476 *et passim* to 1666 RMS, 1475, 1567 Bann. Cl. 109, 1378 Bann. Cl. 94, 1546 Bann. Cl. 70, 1584, 1590 RPC, *Mortoune* 1488 AC; PNML: 236), *Mortonhall*, *Liberton* MLO (v. *tūn*, *h(e)all*) (*Martonehall* 1404 RMS, *Mortoun Hall* 1492 AC, *Mortounhall* 1491, 1542, 1547 *et passim* RMS, *Mortounehall* 1610 RMS, *Mortonensis aula* 17th cent. SHS I. 52; PNML: 236), *Alemoor*, *Roberton* ROX (river-name *Ale*) (*Almere* 1296 CDS, *Alemere* 1511 RMS; PNB), *Alemoor Loch*, *Roberton* ROX (Sc. *loch* < Gaelic *loch*) (*Ealmoore L.* 1662-5 Blaeu, *Elmoore* 1662-5 Blaeu; PNB), *Whitmuir*, *Selkirk* SLK (v. *hwīt*) (*Vithemer* c. 1150 [c. 1320] Bann. Cl. 82, *Whitemer* 1159 Bann. Cl. 82, *Whytemere* 1165-1214 Bann. Cl. 82, *Wittemer* la. 13th c. Bann. Cl. 82, *Whytmure* 1662-5 Blaeu; PNB).

A.332 *mersc*, *merisc* - OE 'watery land, a marsh', ME *mershe*, *mersk*.

00 **The Merse**, land extending from the Whiteadder to the Tweed (*Mersce* c. 1221 [c. 1320] Bann. Cl. 82, *Merskis* 1335 Bann. Cl. 69, *del Merskys* 1366 ER, *the Mers* c. 1375 [c. 1490] Brus, *the Merss* c. 1485 Wallace; PNB).

A.333 *middel* - OE 'middle', MSc. *middle*, *middill*, etc.

00 **Mid-Calder** (parish) (Mid-Calder 1684 McCall: 20, 1773 Arm.; PNML: 242), **Middlebie DMF** (v. bý) (PNB), **Midlem**, Bowden ROX (v. hām) (PNB), *Middle Quarter*, Bathgate WLO (v. quarter) (*Middil-Quarter* 1607 RMS *et passim* to 1640 Ret., *Midlequarter* 1645 Ret., *Midle Quarter* 1646 RMS; PNWL), **Middlerig**, Bathgate WLO (v. hrycg) (*Middlerig* 1649 Dund. B, *Middlerigge* 1667 Dund. B; PNWL), **Middle Row**, Linlithgow WLO (v. rāw) (*le Myddilraw* 1487 *et passim* RMS, *le Myddilrawe* 1496 RMS; PNWL), **Midshiels**, Hawick ROX (v. schele) (PNB), **Middlestead**, Selkirk SLK (v. stede) (*Mydlested of Windidurris* 1510 HMC (Wed), *Middilstead* 1662-5 Blaeu; PNB), **Middleshaw**, St. Mungo DMF (v. sceaga) (PNB), **Middle Strath**, Torphichen WLO (Sc. *strath* ‘valley’ < Gael. *srath*) (*Middlestreth* 1698 SRS 40; PNWL), **Middleton MLO** (v. tūn) (*Middiltoun* 1449 Bann. Cl. 109, 1538, 1543-4, 1571, 1611, 1620 RMS, 1627 Mait. Cl. 34, 1723 LC, *Middelton* 1449 Bann. Cl. 109, *Myddiltoun* 1545 RSS, *Midletoun* 1773 Arm; PNML), **Middleton**, Uphall WLO (v. tūn) (*Middelton of Strabrok c.* 1555 SRS 43, *Myddiltoun of Strabrok* 1581 SRS 1, *Middiltoun(-)of(-)Strabrok* 1561 SRS 57 *et passim* to 1593 RMS, *Middelton* 1596 RMS, *Midiltoun* 1596 RMS, *Middiltoun* 1631 RMS; PNWL).

A.334 **micel** - OE ‘great, large’, ON **mikill** - Great, large. MSc., Sc. **muckle**, **mickle**, **meikle**. Cf. ME **mikel**.

00 **Mickle Barnbogle**, Dalmeny WLO (*Mekle Barbougale* 1507 RMS; PNWL), **Mains of Mickle Barnbogle**, Dalmeny WLO (v. demeyne) (PNWL), **Mickle Blackburn**, Whitburn WLO (v. blæc, burna) (*Mekil (Mekill, Mekle, Meikill, Meikle, Mikill) Blakburn(e)* 1487 RMS *et passim* to 1641 KS Liv., *-Blaikburne* 1554 RMS *et passim* to 1649 Ret.; PNWL), **Mickle Bridgehouse**, Torphichen WLO (v. brycg, hūs) (*Mekyll, Mekill, Mekle Brighous c.* 1540 Rent. Tor. *et passim* to 1588 RMS, *Mekyll, Mekill, Mekle Brighouss* 1560 SRS 57; PNWL), **Mickle Carriden**, Bo’ness and Carriden, WLO (*Meikill Carridein* 1655 RMS; PNWL), **Meikledale Burn**, Ewes DMF (v. dalr) (PNB), **Meikleholm**, Kirkmichael DMF (v. holmr) (*Mikkilholme* 1439-40 RMS; PNB),

Meikelholmside, Moffat DMF (v. **holmr**, **sīde**) (*Meikle Holmside* 1309 RC, *Mikylholmesyde* 1317 RMS; PNB), *Mikelkeldwelle*, unlocated (v. **mikill**, **wella**) (PNB), *Mickle Parkly*, Linlithgow WLO (v. **park**, **lēah**) (*Me(i)kle (Mekill) Parklie* c. 1590 BM *et passim* to 1654 Ret., *Meikle Pairklie* 1637 Ret., *Meikle Parkley* 1655 RMS; PNWL), *Muckle Slap*, Dalmeny WLO (v. **slap**) (*Muckleslap* 1697 Ret.; PNWL).

A.335 MSc. **moch** - A moth (§1.48).

00 *Mochhollie*, Harvieston, Borthwick MLO (v. **hol(h)**) (*Mochhollie* 1627 Mait. Cl. 34; PNML: 113).

A.336 **modir** - pre-lit. Sc., MSc. **moder** - spec. sense of *mother*, used appositively in combinations to denote the source of a river, stream, etc. (§1.49).

00 *Modirlech*, unlocated, prob. ABD or BNF (1325; DOST s.v. s.v. *moder* n.¹), *Motherwell* LAN (*Modyrwaile* 1363, *Modervale* 1373, *Moderwell* 1626; NTC: 138).

A.337 **mōr** - OE 'moor, waste land', Sc. **muir**.

00 *Abercorn Moor*, Abercorn WLO (*lie mure de Abircorne* 1599 *et passim* RMS, *moore of Abercorne* 1662 RMS; PNWL), *Boroughmuir* MLO (v. **burh**) (PNML), *Broompark Moor*, Torphichen WLO (v. **brōm**, **park**) (*Broomparkmoor* 1697 KS Tor.; PNWL), *Brunemore super dod*, Teviothead ROX (v. **brūn**, **dodde**) (PNB), *Burgh Muir*, Linlithgow WLO (v. **burh**) (PNWL), *Cairns Muir*, Mid-Calder MLO (Sc. *cairn* 'heap of stones' < Gael. *càrn*) (PNML: 244); *Cakemuir*, Crichton MLO (v. **calc**) (PNML), *Cakemuirhill*, Crichton MLO (v. **calc**, **hyll**) (PNML), *Cotmuir*, Dalmeny WLO (v. **cot**) (PNWL), *Fala Moor*, Fala & Soutra MLO (v. **fāg**, **hlāw**) (*Fawlay-mure*

1544, 1547-8, 1548 RSS, *Faulay-Mure* 1547 RSS, *Falla Moss* 1773 Arm.; PNML: 189); **Greatmoor Hill**, Cavers and Castleton ROX (*literal*) (*Grittmoore* 1662-5 Blaeu; PNB), **Hallbarns Moor**, Abercorn WLO (v. ber-ærn, h(e)all) (PNWL), **House of Muir**, Glencorse MLO (v. hūs) (*The Hous(e)-of-(the)-Muir(i)re* 1546 RMS; PNML: 195), **Pathhead**, Kirknewton MLO (v. hūs) (*lie Hous(e) of the Mure* 1546 RMS; PNML: 220), **Kinneil Moor**, Bo'ness and Carriden WLO (*Kynneill-Mure* 1586 RMS, *Kinneilmwre* 1617 Ret., *Kinneill Muir* 1655 RMS; PNWL), **Lammermuir** BWK (v. lamb) (PNB), **Laverockmuir**, Linlithgow WLO (v. lāferce) (PNWL), **Lennie Muir**, Cramond MLO (*Lenie Muir* 1664 RMS; PNML), **Oxmuir**, Hume BWK (v. oxa) (*Oxmure* 1535 RMS; PNB), **Pilmuir**, Currie MLO (v. peel) (*Pilmor(e)* 1437 Reg. Ho. Ch.; PNML: 178), **Pilmuir**, Torphichen WLO (v. peel) (PNWL), **Skaithmuir** WLO (v. skeið) (PNWL), **Skaithmuir**, Coldstream BWK (v. skeið) (PNB), **Whitmuirhaugh**, Sprouston ROX (v. h(e)all or h(e)alh, hwīt) (*Quhitmuirhall* 1569 RMS; PNB), **Muiracre**, Kirkliston MLO (v. æcer) (PNML:216); **Morclow**, Lammermoor valleys (v. clōh) (PNB), **Muiredge**, Bo'ness and Carriden WLO (v. ecg) (*Muiradge* 1669 Reg. Bor., *Mwiredge* 1673 Reg. Bor., *Muiredge* 1691 KS Car.; PNWL), **Muirend**, Kirkliston WLO (v. ende) (*Muirend* 1686 Ret., *Moorend* 1654 Pont, *Muir End* c.1750 Roy; PNWL), **Muirhall**, Dalmeny WLO (v. h(e)all) (*The Murehall* 1563 RMS *et passim* to 1636 Ret., *Muirhall* 1577 Dund. B *et passim* to 1662 RMS; PNWL), **Muirhall Field**, Dalmeny WLO (v. h(e)all, feld) (*Muirhallfield* 1634 BM, *Muirhalffield* 1644 Dund. A, *Murehallfeild* 1660 Dund. B, 1697 Ret.; PNWL), **Muirgreen**, Dalmeny WLO (v. grene) (*Mure of Grene* 1574/5 Dund. B, *Muir Grene* 1577 Dund. B, *Mureagrein* 1660 Dund. B; PNWL), **Muirhead**, Dalmeny WLO (v. hēafod) (*Muireheade* 1692 KS Dal.; PNWL), **Moorhouse**, Kirkpatrick-Juxta DMF (v. hūs) (*Morhouses* 1304 CDS, *Murhouse* 1529 RMS; PNB), **Muirhouse**, Dornock DMF (v. hūs) (PNB), **Muirhouse**, Borthwick MLO (v. hūs) (*Murehouse of Castellaw* 1501 RMS; PNML), **Muirhouse**, Cramond MLO (v. hūs) (*Morhus* 1336-7 CDS, *Murehous(e)* 1434, 1438 ER, 1479, 1488 AC, 1511-12 SHS II.10, 1541 RMS, 1685 LC, *Murhous(e)* 1488 AC, 1499, 1517, 1538 RSS, 1510-11

SHS II.10, *Murehous* 1505 SHS II.10, *Muirhous(e)* 1636 RMS, 1689 SHS I.16, *Murrayes* 1661 RMS; PNML), **Muirhouse**, Crichton MLO (v. hūs) (*Murehous(e)* 1450, 1451, 1488, 1498, 1511 RMS; PNML), **Muirhouse**, Liberton MLO (v. hūs) (*Morhuse* 1315-21 RMS, *Murehous* 1306-29, 1549 et freq. to 1648 RMS, *Muir(e)hous* 1634, 1663 RMS, *Murrois* 1634 RMS, *Muirhouse* 1663, 1666 RMS, 1685 LC, *Murrays* 1773 Arm.; PNML: 236), **Muirhouse**, Bo'ness and Carriden WLO (v. hūs) (*Mwrhous* 1611 Ham. Inv., *Muirhouse* 1621 Ham. Inv., *Moorehouse* 1671 Reg. Bor.; PNWL), **Muirhouse**, Whitburn WLO (v. hūs) (*Moorhous* 1654 Pont, *Muirhouse* 1846 Est. Map; PNWL), **Merrilees**, Abercorn WLO (v. lēah) (*Mureleis* 1540/1 RMS, 1573/4 SRS 52, *Mureleiss* 1541 Linl. Sh. C., *Murleyis* 1546 RMS, *Mureleyis* 1587/8 RMS et passim to 1602 Ret., *Murryleyis* 1618 Ret. ; *Merrileis* 1558/9 SRS 57, *Mirreleyis* 1603 RMS, *Mirrieleyes* 1642 RMS, 1683 Ret., *Myrey Lees* Arm.; PNWL), **Merrilees Moor**, Abercorn WLO (v. lēah) (*Mureleyismure* 1591 RMS, 1602 Ret., *Murrieleyismure* 1618 Ret., *Myrreleyis-mure* 1603 RMS, *Mirrieleyes(-)muir*, *Mirrieleyes(-)mure* 1642 RMS et passim to 1683 Ret., *Mirelies muir* 1662 RMS; PNWL), **Moor Park**, Bo'ness and Carriden WLO (v. park) (*lie murepark de Kynneill* 1586 RMS, *Mure-Park* 1593/4 RMS, *Muirpark* 1669 Ham. Inv.; PNWL), **Morridgehall**, Maxton ROX (v. hrycg) (PNB), **Muirside**, Cramond MLO (v. sīde) (*Muresyde* 1597, 1609, 1614 RMS, *Muireside* 1654 RMS, *Myresid* 1662 RMS, *Muirsyde* 1665 RMS; PNML), **Moorside**, Bo'ness and Carriden WLO (v. sīde) (*Moorsyd* 1672 Reg. Bor., *Moorsyde* 1681 Reg. Bor.; PNWL), **Morton**, Canonbie DMF (v. tūn) (*Mortoun* 1329-71 RC, *Mortoun-Woddis* 1510 RMS; PNB), **Morton**, Glencorse MLO (v. tūn) (*Mortoun* 1665 RMS; PNML: 196), **Morton**, Abercorn WLO (v. tūn) (*Murtoun* 1523 Ham. Inv., *(The) Mortoun(e)* 1540 RMS et passim to 1696 LC, *(the) Morton* 1604 BM et passim to 1690 Ret.; PNWL), **Murraythwaite Ho.**, Cummertrees DMF (v. þveit) (*Mourithweyt* 1304 CDS, *Mourythwayt* 1304 CDS, *Patrick of Murray of the Morithwait* 1498-9 HMC (Jhn), *Morayquhat* 1569 RPC, *Moriwhat* 1662-5 Blacu, *Murraywhattown* 1750 CRD; PNB), **Murthat**, Kirkpatrick-Juxta DMF (v. þveit) (PNB), **Moorfoot**, Temple MLO (v.

pveit) (*Morthwait* 1142 Lawrie, 1140-53, 1238-9, 1273 Bann. Cl. 89,
Morthwayt(h). 1142 Lawrie, a.1153, 1215, 1224, 1230, 1238-9, Bann. Cl. 89,
Morthuayt early 13th cent. Bann. Cl. 89, *Morthweth* 1174 Bann. Cl. 89,
Mortwait 1361 Bann. Cl. 89, *Mortwath* 1361 Bann. Cl. 89, *Mordwheit* 1184
 Bann. Cl. 89, *Modwehit* 1184 Bann. Cl. 89, *Morfat* 1559-60 RMS, *Morphat(t)*
 1583 RPC, 1596 Newb. Ch. Paton, 1591 RMS, *Morphet* 1563 Bann. Cl. 89,
 1621 RMS, 1794 OSA, *Morphat-toun* 1621 RMS, *Muirfut*, *Mwirfut(t)(e)*,
Morefitt 1627 Mait. Cl. 34, *Moorefoet* 1654 Blaeu, *Muirfoot* or *Morphatten* or
Muirfatten 1800 Sasines; PNML: 296), Kirknewton Muir, Kirknewton MLO (v.
nīwe, tūn, cirice) (*Newtoun-mu(i)re* 1625 RMS; PNML: 217), **Scotstoun**
Moor, Abercorn WLO (v. **Scott, tūn**) (PNWL), **Stoneyflat Moor**, Dalmeny
 WLO (v. **flat, stān**) (*Mure of Stanisflatt* 1636 Dund. A, *Muir of Stanieflata* 1660
 Dund. B; PNWL), **Stenhousemuir STL** (v. **stān, hūs**) (NTC), **West Moor**,
 Dalmeny WLO (v. **west**) (*Westmure* 1559/60 Dund. A *et passim* to 1674 KS
 Dal., *Westmuir* 1562/3 Dund. A, *The West-Mure* of Dundas 1578/9 SRS I,
Wastmure 1618 Dund. A; PNWL), **Westmuirdale**, Dalkeith MLO (v. **west,**
dalr) (*Westmuredaill* 1669 LC; PNML: 185), **West Caldmure**, Borthwick MLO
 (v. **west, cald**) (PNML), **Kirknewton (parish) MLO** (v. **nīwe, tūn, cirice**)
 (*Ecclesia de Neutun* 1150 Lawrie; PNML: 217).

A.338 **mos** - OE 'moss, lichen; bog, swamp', ON **mosi**

00 **Lochar Moss**, Dumfries DMF (*Lochrymos* c. 1485 Wallace; PNB), **Mossburgh**,
 Livingston WLO (v. **burh**) (*Mosbroch* 1698 KS Liv., *Mosbrough* 1699 KS Liv.;
 PNWL), **Mozie Law**, Hownam ROX (v. **hlāw**) (*Mosyla* Hill 1662-5 Blaeu;
 PNB), **Mosshouses**, Melrose ROX (v. **hūs**) (*Moshous* 1568 MRR; PNB),
Mosslands, Johnston DMF (v. **land**) (PNB), **Mossie (Farm)**, Bathgate WLO (v.
sīde) (*Mossyd* 1649 Dund. B, *Mossyde* 1665 RMS; PNWL), **Back of Moss**,
 Whitburn WLO (*(The) Back of (the) Moss* 1685 KS Tor. *et passim* to 1699 KS
 Liv.; PNWL), **Moss Burn** LAN (SSH), **Gillshaw Flow**, Kirkpatrick-Fleming
 DMF (v. **sceaga, gil**) (PNB).

- A.339 **mote** - OFr 'an embankment', ME **mote** 'a moat, a protective ditch filled with water around a building', MSc. **mote** 'mound, hillock; an embankment'.
- 00 **The moat of Loquhariot**, Borthwick MLO (*(lie) Mo(i)t(e) de Lochorwart* 1430 RMS, *Mo(i)t(e) de Lochquhor(r)at* 1538, 1571 RMS, *Mo(i)t(e) de Lochorworth* 1543-4 RMS, *Mo(i)t(e) de Lochquharret* 1611, 1622, 1643 RMS, *Mo(i)t(e) de Lochquharrat* 1620 RMS; PNML).
- A.340 OE **munuc** - A monk, ME, MSc. **monke**.
- 00 **Mumbie**, Canonbie DMF (v. bý) (*Monkeby* 1552 Bullock; PNB), **Mumbiehrst**, Canonbie DMF (v. hyrst, bý) (PNB), **Monksford**, Melrose ROX (v. ford) (PNB), **Litill Monkton**, now Old Craighall, Inveresk MLO (v. lytel, tūn) (*litel monkton* 1484 Bann. Cl. 74; PNML: 205), **Monkton**, Inveresk MLO (v. tūn) (*Munctune* 1163 Bann. Cl. 74, *Munketun* pre-1198 Bann. Cl. 74, *Munketune* c. 1235 Bann. Cl. 74, *Monktoun* 1561, c. 1564, 1557-8 Bann. Cl. 74, 1590 RPC, 1627 Mait. Cl. 34, 1648 LC, *Mons* 17th c. SHS I. 52; PNML: 206), **Monktonhall**, Inveresk MLO (v. he(a)ll, tūn) (*monktoun hall* 1482 ADA, *Monktounhall* 1561, c. 1564, 1606 Bann. Cl. 74, 1573, 1574 RPC, 1576 *et freq.* to 1656 RMS, 1585 *et freq.* to 1664 LC, 1627 Mait. Cl. 34, *Munktounhall* 1555-83 Bann. Cl. 74, 1563 RMS, *Mountounhall* 1601 Bann. Cl. 74, *Monktonhall* 1557 Bann. Cl. 74, *Montounhall* 1547 RMS, 1581 RPC, *Muntounhall* 1672 LC, *Mountainhall* 1653 RMS, *Montis Aula* undated 17th c. SHS I. 52; PNML: 206).
- A.341 **musel** - OE 'a mussel; mussel-shaped' (§1.50).
- 00 **Musselburgh** MLO (v. burh) (*Muselburge* 1070-93 Lawrie, early undated charter Bann. Cl. 74, *Muchselburg* 1201 Bann. Cl. 56, *Muxleburg* 1174 Bann. Cl. 89, *Muxelburg* 1166-1214 Bann. Cl. 89, *Muxilburg* 1224, 1273 Bann. Cl. 89, *Muxilburge* 1232 Bann. Cl. 74, *Muxkylburg* 1273 Bann. Cl. 89, *Muxkilburg*

1273 Bann. Cl. 89, *Muxkelburgh* 1230 Bann. Cl. 89, *Muskilburgh* 1190-1220 Bann. Cl. 109, 1364, 1416, 1451 ER, 1363 *et freq.* to 1484 Bann. Cl. 74, *Muskilburghe* 1419 Bann. Cl. 89, *Muskilburge* 1184, 1232, 1249 Bann. Cl. 74, *Muskilburg* 1234, 1253 Bann. Cl. 74, *Muskilburc c.* 1235 Bann. Cl. 74, *Muskilburce c.* 1235 Bann. Cl. 74, *Muskilburke* 13th c. Bann. Cl. 69, *Muskillburgh* 1451 ER, *Muskelburg* 1140, 1254 Bann. Cl. 74, *Muskelburghe* 1336-7 CDS, *Muskylburge* 1339 Bann. Cl. 74, *Muskylburg* 1359 Bann. Cl. 74, *Muskylburgh* 1360 *et passim* to 1376 ER, *Musclebrug* 1662-5 Blaeu, *Muskalburg c.* 1235 Bann. Cl. 74, *Musclebroch* 1214-1249 Bann. Cl. 70, *Mussilburgh* 1329 ER, 1511, 1531 Bann. Cl. 109, 1511, c. 1580 Bann. Cl. 74, 1534 *et freq.* to 1593 RMS, 1565 *et freq.* to 1585 RPC, 1570 Bann. Cl. 94, *Mussilburghe* 1499, 1561 Bann. Cl. 74, *Mussilburch* 1444 Bann. Cl. 109, *Mussilbrughe* 1561 Bann. Cl. 74, *Mussilbruche* 1561 Bann. Cl. 109, *Musilburgh* 1444 Bann. Cl. 109, *Musleburgh* 1662 RMS, *Mussilburgum* 17th c. SHS I. 52, *Musselburgh* 1573 RPC, 1541 *et freq.* to 1609 LC; PNML: 206; NTC: 138).

A.342 OE *mūða* - The mouth of a large river, an estuary.

00 **Eyemouth** BWK (river name *Eye*) (*Aymuth c.* 1300 Cold. Corr., *Aymouht* 1345 Cold. Corr., *Aymouth(e)* 1361 RMS, 1547 CSP (Th), *Emouth* 1585 HMC (Var. Coll. v.); PNB).

A.343 OE (Anglian) *myln*, *mylen* - A mill. MSc, Sc. *miln*.

00 **Mill Acre**, Bo'ness and Carriden WLO (v. *æcer*) (*Mylne Acre* 1632 LC; PNWL), **Millbank**, Cramond MLO (v. *banke*) (*Mylbank* 1471 RMS; PNML), **Mill Burn**, Echline WLO (v. *burna*) (*Mylburn* 1459 Dund. A, *Mylburne* 1564 *et passim* SRS 52; PNWL), **Millcraig**, Kirkliston WLO (Sc. *craig* < Gael. *creag*) (*Myln(e)craig* 1560 SRS 57; PNWL), **Mill Croft**, Ecclesmachan WLO (v. *croft*) (*Mylne-croft* 1506 RMS; PNWL), **Milldam**, Newbattle MLO (v. *dammr*) (*Mylne dame de Newboithill* 1587 RMS; PNML: 258), **Mill Haugh**, Torphichen WLO (v. *h(e)alh*) (*Hylnhauch* 1579 Temp.; PNWL), **Millhill**, Inveresk MLO (v. *hyll*)

(*Millhill* 1686 LC; PNML: 211), *Mill Hill*, Torphichen WLO (v. *hyll*) (*Mylnhill* 1573/4 RMS, 1646 Ret., *The Milnehill* 1697 KS Tor.; PNWL), *Millhill*, Linlithgow WLO (v. *hyll*) (*Mylnehill* 1546/7 RMS, *Milhill* 1551/2 SRS 57, *Milnehill* 1699 Ret.; PNWL), *Millholm*, Cockpen MLO (v. *holmr*) (*the mylnhome* 1627 Mait. Cl. 34; PNML), *Millrig*, Kirkliston WLO (v. *hrycg*) (*thus Arm.*, 1818 Forrest; PNWL), *Millstead*, Canonbie DMF (v. *stede*) (PNB), *Milton*, Kirkpatrick-Juxta DMF (v. *tūn*) (*Mylntoun* 1550 RMS; PNB), *Milton*, Glencorse MLO (v. *tūn*) (*le*) *Miltoun* 1501 RMS, *Myltoun* 1530 RMS, *Myln(e)toun* 1545, 1581 RMS, *Milton* 1773 Arm.; PNML: 194), *Milton*, Dalmeny WLO (v. *tūn*) (*Myltoun* 1556/7 Stair 2, *Mylntoun* (*Mylnetoun*) of *Dundas* 1583 Dund. A, *Mylnetoun* 1603 Dund. A, *Miltoun* 1692 KS Dal.; PNWL), *Miltonhill*, Dalmeny WLO (v. *tūn*, *hyll*) (*Mylntounhill* 1583 Dund. A *et passim* to 1634 BM, *Mylnetounhill* 1599 Dund. A, *Milnetounhill* 1690 Ret.; PNWL), *Mellendean*, Sprouston ROX (v. *denu*, *tūn*) (PNB), *Abercorn Mill*, Abercorn WLO (*Abircorne Myln* 1569 SRS 52; PNWL), *Bellsmill*, Edinburgh MLO (surname, *Bell*) (*Belsmylne* 1650 LC; PNML), *Bird's Mill*, Kirkliston WLO (surname, *Bird*) (*Birdsmilne* 1692 KS Kirk., *Burdsmylne* 1698 KS Kirk., *New Mill* 1654 Pont; PNWL), *Blackburn Mill*, Livingston WLO (v. *blæc*, *burna*) (*Blackburne Milne* 1636 Dund. B, *Blakbourne Miln* 1648 KS Liv.; PNWL), *Blackcraigmill*, Mid-Calder MLO (Sc. *craig* < Gael. *creag*) (v. *blæc*) (PNML: 250), *Bonnington Mill*, Edinburgh MLO (v. *Bóndi*, *tūn*) (*mill of Bonynton* 1557 LC; PNML), *Boosmill*, Lilliesleaf ROX (v. *Bevis*) (PNB: 186), *Brae Mill*, Linlithgow WLO (v. *bra*) (PNWL), *Burgh Mills*, Linlithgow WLO (v. *burh*) (PNWL), *Canonmills*, Edinburgh MLO (v. *canoun*) (PNML), *Cant's Mill*, Edinburgh MLO (perh. surname, *Cant*) (*Cantismylne* 1638 LC; PNML), *Carrington Mill*, Carrington MLO (v. *tūn*, *Cēnhere*) (PNML), *Catcune Mill*, Borthwick MLO (*mylne of Catcune* 1627 Mait. Cl. 34; PNML), *Clapperton Mill*, Uphall WLO (*Clappertoun-Myln* 1632 RMS; PNWL), *Cliftonhall Mill*, also *Lin's Mill*, Kirkliston MLO (v. *tūn*, *h(e)all*, *clif*) (PNML), *Craigie Mill*, Dalmeny WLO (Gael. *creag* 'hill') (*Craigie-Myln* 1622 RMS, *Cragie milne* 1660 Dund. B; PNWL), *Cramond Mill*, Cramond MLO (*Myln* of *Crawmond*

Regis 1589 RPC, *Crawmoundmylne* 1611 RMS, *Crawmondmilne* 1668 RMS; PNML), **Crookston Mill**, Stow MLO (v. **crōc*, *myln*) (*Cruikstounmylne* 1584 RPC; PNML: 283), **Dalry Mills**, Edinburgh MLO (*Dalrymilnts* 1592 RPC; PNML), **Falla Mill**, Whitburn WLO (v. *falh*) (PNWL), **Gladhousemill** (v. *gled*, *hūs*) (PNML: 295), **Gorgie Mill**, Edinburgh MLO (*Gorgie Mill* 1558 *et freq* to 1694 LC, *Gorgie milne* 1654 RMS; PNML), **Haugh Mill**, Linlithgow WLO (v. *h(e)all*) (PNWL), **Hole Mill**, Linlithgow WLO (v. *hol(h)*) (PNWL), **Kilpunt Mill**, Kirkliston WLO (*Kinpunt-myln* 1608 Ret.; PNWL), **Kinneil Mill**, Bo'ness and Carriden WLO (*Kennell-Milne* 1569/70 Reg. Ho. Ch., *lie Kynneill-mylne* 1593/4 RMS, *Kinnelmilne* 1653 RMS; PNWL), **Kirkettle Mill**, Lasswade MLO (v. *Ketil*) (*molendinum de Carkettill* 1609 RMS, *Carkettelmylne* 1655 RMS; PNML: 226), **Kirkliston Mill**, Kirkliston WLO (v. *cirice*, **Lissa*, *tūn*) (*Kirklistoun-mylne*, *milne* 1552 SRS 57, 1578 SRS 1; PNWL), **Livingston Mill**, WLO (v. *Lēofing*, *tūn*) (*Levyngstoun Myln* 1575/6 SRS 52, *Levingstoune Mill* 1642 KS Liv.; PNWL), **Little Mill**, Linlithgow WLO (v. *lytel*) (PNWL), **Loch Mill**, Linlithgow WLO (Sc. *loch* < Gaelic *loch*) (PNWL), **Milton Mill**, Dalmeny WLO (v. *tūn*) (*Myltoun Myll* 1572 SRS 52; PNWL), **Nethermill**, Abercorn WLO (v. *neðri*) (PNWL), **Nether Mill**, Bo'ness and Carriden WLO (v. *neðri*) (PNWL), **New Mill**, Kirknewton MLO (v. *nīwe*) (*Newmylne* 1546 RMS; PNML: 222); **Newmillhead**, Kirknewton MLO (v. *nīwe*, *hēafod*) (*Newmilnehead* 1654 RMS; PNML: 222), **New Mill**, Livingston WLO (v. *nīwe*) (PNWL), **Newmills**, Dalkeith MLO (v. *nīwe*) (*mill of Dalkeith* 1621 LC; PNML: 184), **Niddry's Mill**, Cramond MLO (surname, *Nudry* or *Niddery*) (*Nuddrie-mylne* 1620 RMS, *Nidriemilne* 1654 RMS, *Neddrie mill* 1662 RMS; PNML), **Ninemillburn**, also called Gateside, Penicuik MLO (v. *burna*) (PNML: 272), **Overmilne**, Currie MLO (v. *ufer(r)a*) (PNML), **Over Mill**, Kirknewton MLO (v. *ufer(r)a*) (*Overmylne* 1607 RMS; PNML: 222), **Peffermill**, Liberton MLO (rivcr namc, *Peffer Burn*) (*Peppermylne* 1634 RMS, *Peppermilne* 1630 Bann. Cl. 70, *Pepper Mill* 1773 Arm.; PNML: 237), **Philpstoun Mill**, Abercorn WLO (personal name, *Philip*; v. *tūn*) (*Milne of Philpstoun* 1594 Bann. Cl. 42; PNWL), **Saughton Mill**, Corstorphine MLO (v. *s(e)alh*) (PNML), **Shire Mill**,

Inveresk MLO (v. *scīr(ge)rēfa*) (*Shirevis milne* 1222 Bann. Cl. 70, *Schirefmylne* 1587 *et freq.* to 1593 RMS, *Schyre-mylne* 1581, 1586 RMS, *Shyre miln* 1637 RMS; PNML: 206), **Stenhouse Mill**, now Stenhouse (now in Edinburgh City Parish, formerly in Corstorphine) MLO (*Stennop Milne* 1576 RPC, *Stanehop mylnes* 1578 Bann. Cl. 70, *Stanehopps* 1585 RPC, *Stenhopmilne* 1630 Bann. Cl. 70, *Sauchtoun Milnes*, *Stenhops Milnes* 1662 RMS, *Stanipmilne* 1668 SHS, *Stenhouse Mill* 1773 Arm.; PNML), **Straiton Mill** (v. *strēt, myln*) (PNML: 238), **Strath Mill**, Torphichen WLO (Sc. *strath* ‘valley’ < Gael. *sruth*) (*Strathmylne* 1559 SRS 57, *Strath Myln* 1571 SRS 52, *Streth-Mylne* 1642 RMS, *Strethmylne* 1677 SRS 40; PNWL), **Three Miletown**, Ecclesmachan WLO (v. *tūn*) (*Thremylhouses* 1563 SRS 57, *The thrie mylnetoune of Wattirstoun* 1598/9 SRS 1, *Three mylne towne* 1664 KS Ecc.; PNWL), **Torphichen Mill** WLO (*Torphichen Milne* 1667 Dund. B *et passim* to 1697 SRS 40; PNWL), **Waulkmill**, Lauder BWK (v. **walc*) (PNB), **Waulkmill**, Carrington MLO (v. **walc*) (PNML), **Walkmills**, Edinburgh MLO (v. **walc*) (PNML), **The Waulkmill**, Cockpen MLO (v. **walc*) (PNML), **Waulkmill**, Kirknewton MLO (v. **walc*) (*Walkmylne* 1546 RMS; PNML: 223), **Whitburn Mill** WLO (v. *hwīt, burna*) (*Quhitburne Mylne* 1575 SRS 52, *Quidbburne milne* 1645 KS Liv.; PNWL), **Winchburgh Mill**, Kirkliston WLO (v. **wincel, burh*) (PNWL).

A.344 **myrig** - OE adj. ‘pleasant, sweet, agreeable’, ME *mirrie*. Perhaps in the following name, though there are semantic difficulties.

00 **Merry Naze**, Teviothead ROX (v. *næss*) (*Muryneis* 1547 RMS, *Mirrienyse* 1662-5 Blaeu; PNB: 253).

A.345 **mýrr** - ON ‘mire’, ME *mire*, Sc. *mire*, *myre*.

00 **Myreside**, Edinburgh MLO (v. *sīde*) (*the myreside of Over Marcheinstoun* 1583 LC, *Myirsyid* 1609 LC, *Myresyd* 1654 RMS, *Mireside* 1773 Arm.; PNML), **Blackmire**, West Calder MLO (v. *blæc*) (PNML: 300), **Broadmire**, Dalmeny

WLO (v. brād) (PNWL), Gormyre, Torphichen WLO (v. gor) (PNWL), Hartwoodmyres, Selkirk SLK (v. wudu, heorot) (PNB), Whitemire, Edrom BWK (hwīt) (PNB), *High Mire*, Linlithgow WLO (v. hēah) (PNWL).

A.346 **næss** - OE (Anglian), ON **nes** - Promontory, headland. [Cf. OE (West Saxon) *næss*, (Kentish, Mercian) *ness*. Cf. also OE **nes*, ME *nese* (Smith II: 49).]

00 (a) **Naze Hill**, Langholm DMF (v. hyll) (*Nese* 1463-4 RMS, *Nise* 1662-5 Blaeu; PNB).

(b) **Ness** WLO (*later Bo'ness*) (*(l)he Ness* 1494 AC *et passim* to 1607 Ham. Inv., *(The) Ness* 1552 SRS 57 *et passim* to 1693 KS Car., *Ness of Kynnele* 1567/8 SRS 52; PNWL).

(c) **Blackness** WLO (v. blæc) (*Blackenis* 1165-1214 Bann. Cl. 70, *Blacknes* 1301 CDS, *Blakenes* 1301 CDS *et passim* to 1581 RMS *(the) Blaknes* 1330 ER *et freq* to 1622 Linl. T. C., *Blakness* 1373 Bann. Cl. 79 *et freq* to 1620 Linl. T. C., *Blaknesse* 1440/1 RMS *et passim* to 1686 HMC, *(The) Blackness* 1323-7 [17th] RMS *et passim* to 1696 KS Up., *(The) Blacknes* 1471 ADA *et passim* to 1690 KS Car.; PNWL), **Borrowstounness** or **Bo'ness**, WLO (formerly *Ness*) (v. **Beornweard**) (*Burustounnes* 1532 RMS, *Borrowstounness* 1555 Ham. Inv. *et passim* to 1696 KS Ab., *Borrowstounes* 1562/3 SRS 57 *et passim* to 1697 KS Liv., *Borrowstounnes* 1562/3 SRS 57 *et passim* to 1669 Reg. Bor., *Borrowstounness* 1553/4 SRS 57 *et passim* to 1684 SHS I. 14, *Barrestounes* 1560/1 Stair 2, *Barrestounness* 1574 SRS 52, *Burroustounness* 1565 RPC, 1654 Ret., *Burrowstounness* 1597 Ham. Inv., *Burrowstounness* 1613 Ham. Inv., *et passim* to 1668 Ret.; PNWL), **Merry Naze**, Teviothead ROX (v. myrig) (PNB: 253), **Tanlaw Naze**, Teviothead ROX (v. tannel) (PNB: 253).

A.347 **nese-bit** - MSc. 'nose-bit, piece of land resembling a nose in shape', pre-lit. Sc. **nesbyt**, **nasebith** (§1.51).

00 Nisbet and West Nisbet, Crailing BWK (*Nasebith* 1165-1214 NMS, *Nesbyt* 1147-52 (Morton) ESC, *Nesbit* 1330 ER, *Nysbet* 1566 RMS; PNB: 205), Nisbet, Edrom BWK (*Nesebite* 1138 ESC, *Nesebyt* 1296 RS, *Nessebyte* 1253 CDS, *Nesbit* [p] c. 1300 Cold. Corr., *Nisbit* 1585 HMC (Var. Coll. v.); PNB: 205).

A.348 netel(e) - OE 'a nettle'.

00 *Net(t)leflat*, Lasswade MLO (v. flat) (*Net(t)leflat* 1527, 1542 RMS; PNML: 230), *Nettlingflat*, Stow MLO (v. flat) (*Natilflatt* 1567 LC, *Nettlingflat* 1627 Mait. Cl. 34, *Nelloflat* undated Wilson; PNML: 286).

A.349 neðera, niðera - OE, ON neðri 'lower', MSc. nether, nedder, etc.

00 **Nether Barnton**, Cramond MLO (v. ber-ærn, tūn) (PNML), **Nether Bow**, Edinburgh MLO (v. boga) (*Nether Bow* 1477 SBR 7, *Nedirboll of Edinburgh* 1507 RSS, *The Nethir Bow* 1513 Trcas. Acc., *Archum inferiorem* 1498 LC, *Nethirbow* 1527, 1541 RSS, *Nether Bow* 1536, 1541 RSS, *arcus inferior* 1545-6 RSS; PNML), **Nether Braid** (v. ufer(r)a) (*Nether Braid or Mains of Braid* 1665 RMS, 1685 LC; PNML), **Nether Brotherstone**, Fala & Soutra MLO (v. bröðor, stān) (PNML:191); **Nether Buteland**, Currie MLO (v. butt, land, tūn) (PNML: 175), **Netherbyre**, also Fleurs (v. flōr, byre) (PNB), **Nether Carlowrie**, Kirkliston WLO (*Carlouri Inferior* 1335-6 CDS, *Nether*, *Nethir Carlowry* 1531 Bann. Cl. 74, 1542 Tcmp.; PNWL), **Nether Carriden**, Bo'ncss and Carriden, WLO (*Nether Carriddene* 1653 RMS; PNWL), **Old Craigs**, Mid-Calder MLO (v. craig) (PNML: 245), **Nether Cramond**, also Bishop's Cramond, Cramond MLO (*Nethir Crawmo(u)nd(e)* 1479, 1593-4, 1594-5, 1601, 1609 RMS, 1545 RSS, 1585, 1586 RPC, *Nather Cra(w)mo(u)nd* 1603, 1629, 1633 RMS, *Nether Crawmond* 1586 RPC, 1603 RMS; PNML), **Nether Cranston** MLO (v. cran, tūn) (PNML), **Nether Currie**, Currie MLO (*Nether Currie* 1621 RMS, *Ne Curry* 1773 Arm.; PNML: 173), **Nether Hillhouse**, Torphichen WLO (v. hyll, hūs)

(Nethir, Nathir, Nether Hilhous 1540/1 RMS et passim to 1591 HMC, Netherhilhous 1562 SRS 57, Netherhillhous 1565 SRS 52; PNWL), Howden Farm, Mid-Calder MLO (v. hol(h), denu) (Nayr Howden 1583 Proc. Bar. Court; PNML: 246), Nether Kinneil, Bo'ness and Carriden WLO (Kynnele Nethir 1516 RMS, Nethirtoun (Nethertoun) of Kinneill 1532 RMS et passim to 1593/4 Ham. Inv., Netherkinneill 1673 Reg. Bor.; PNWL), Nether Lennie, Cramond MLO (Lanyne minore 1178-9 SHS III.32, Nather Lenye 1585 Bann. Cl. 109, Nather Lany 1612, 1622 RMS, Nethir Lany 1620 RMS, Nether Lany 1633 RMS, 1662-5 Blaeu, Nether Leny 1640 RMS; PNML), Nether Liberton, Liberton MLO (v. hlip, beretūn) (Nethir Lebertoun 1387 Bann. Cl. 105, SBR 7, Nethir Libertona 1369 RMS, Nethirlibertone 1406 RMS, Nethir Libertoun 1400, 1401 ER, 1528-9 RSS, Nether Libertoun 1533 RMS, Nether Libertoune 1658 RMS, Nether Libbertoun 1629, 1658, 1663 RMS, Nether Libberton 1630 Bann. Cl. 70, Nather Libbertoun 1612, 1615 RMS, Neither Libertoune 1654 RMS, Neathertoune of Libertoune 1654 RMS, Unirlibertoun 1426 ER, Libirtoun inferior 1392 ER, 1424 RMS, Lybertoun inferior 1533 RMS; PNML: 232), Nether Loan Dykes, Linlithgow WLO (v. lane, dīc) (Nethir Lone Dikes 1562 SRS 57; PNWL), Nether Merchiston, Edinburgh MLO (v. Merchiaun, tūn) (PNML), Nethermill, Abercorn WLO (v. myln) (Nethermyln of Abircorne 1564/5 et passim SRS 52, Nethermiln 1691 et passim KS Ab.; PNWL), Nether Mill, Bo'ness and Carriden, WLO (v. myln) (Nethirmylne 1562 Reg. Ho. Ch., Neythirmylne 1562/3 SRS 57, Nethermyln 1564/5 SRS 57; PNWL), Nether Park, Bo'ness and Carriden WLO (v. park) (lie Nethir Park 1593/4 RMS; PNWL), Nether Plewlands, Edinburgh MLO (v. plewland) (Ne(a)ther Plewland(s) 1652, 1665 RMS, 1685 LC; PNML), Nether Quarry Flat(s), Dalmeny WLO (v. flat) (Nether Quariflattis 1577 Dund. B, Nether Quarriflet 1582 Dund. B, Nether Quarrieflates 1660 Dund. B; PNWL), Nether Scotstoun, Dalmeny WLO (v. Scot, Scott, tūn) (Nethir Scottistoun 1582 Dund. B, Nather Scottistoun 1599 Dund. B, Nether Scotstoun 1660 Dund. B; PNWL), Nether Shiels, now Sheils, Stow MLO (v. schele) (PNML: 287), Nether Wheatacre(s), Torphichen WLO (v. wēt, æcer) (Netherweitakyr c. 1540 Rent. Tor., Nether

Weitaikeris 1627 RMS; PNWL), *Nether Wood*, Bo'ness and Carriden WLO (v. *wudu*) (*Netherwood of Kinneill* 1670 Reg. Bor.; PNWL).

A.350 **neuk, nuke, nook, nok** - MSc. 'a projecting point of land, especially into the sea; a corner of a picce of land; an outlying or remote place' (§1.52).

00 **Dykeneuk, Penicuik** MLO (v. *dīc*) (*Dyknuk* 1613, 1647 RMS, 1646 Sasines, *Dyknuke* 1604 RMS, *Dyneuk* 1654 RMS, *Dyk(e)nook* 1741, 1747 SHS I. 13, 1773 Arm.; PNML: 266), **Ravensneuk, Penicuik** MLO (*Ravin(n)(i)snuk(e)* 1488 ADC, 1527, 1590-1, 1607 RMS, 1591 RPC, *Ravynniskuke* 1542, 1587 RMS, 1590, 1590-1, 1591 RPC, *Revynniskuk* 1574 RMS, *Ravinskuk* 1610 RMS, *Ravensneuk* 1594 RPC, *Ravensn(e)uck* 1676-1755 SHS I. 13, *Ravensnook* 1726 SHS I. 13, 1773 Arm.; PNML: 270).

A.351 **nīwe** - OE 'new', MSc., ME *new*.

00 **Newbie Cottages, Annan** DMF (v. *bý*) (PNB), **Newark Castle** SLK (v. *wark*) (PNB), *Newark*, Livingston WLO (v. *wark*) (PNWL), **Newbigging, Lauder** BWK (v. *bigging*) (PNB), **Newbigging, Inveresk** MLO (v. *bigging*) (PNML:207); **Newbigging**, now the Grassmarket, Edinburgh MLO (v. *bigging*) (*le Newbyggyn* 1392 Bann. Cl. 105, *le Newbegyng* 1429 Bann. Cl. 105; PNML), **Newbigging, Lasswade** MLO (v. *bigging*) (PNML), **Newbigging, Penicuik** MLO (v. *bigging*) (PNML: 270), **Newbigging Birks & Newbigging Bush, Oxnam** ROX (v. *bigging*) (PNB), **Newbigging, Dalmeny** WLO (v. *bigging*) (*Newbigging of Dundas* 1647 Dund. B, *Newbiging* 1654 Dund. B, *Newbigging* 1634 BM *et passim* to 1692 KS Dal.; PNWL), **Newbigging, Uphall** WLO (v. *bigging*) (*Newbiging* 1617 RMS *et passim* to 1670 KS Up., *Newbigging* 1632 RMS *et passim* to 1668 KS Up., *New Biggin* 1660 KS Up.; PNWL), **Newbridge, Edinburgh** MLO (v. *brycg*) (*Newbridge* 1743 LC; PNML), **Newbattle** MLO (v. *bōðl*) (PNML: 253), **Newburgh, Kirkhope** SLK (v. *burh*) (PNB), **Newbyres, Newbattle** MLO (v. *byre*) (PNML: 255), **New Cranston** MLO (v. *cran, tūn*,

ufer(r)a (PNML), **Newhall** ROX (v. **hēall**) (*Finlaws* called *Newhall*, 1588 LC; PNB), **Newhall**, Linlithgow WLO (v. **h(e)all**) (*Neuhalle* 1335-6 CDS, *le Newhalle* 1336-7 CDS; PNWL), **Newhalls**, South Queensferry WLO (v. **h(e)all**) (PNWL), **Newhaven**, Edinburgh MLO (v. **havin**) (*The (New) Havin* 1504, 1504-5 *et passim* to 1513 Treas. Acc., *le Newhavin* 1510-11 SBR 7, 1512, 1533 RMS, 1531-2, 1537, 1537-8 RSS, 1552 Bann. Cl. 74, *the Newhavin* 1511, 1512 Treas. Acc., *the New Hawin* 1511 Treas. Acc., *the New Havyne* 1511 Treas. Acc., *Newhavyne* 1511-12 Treas. Acc., *Newhawyn* 1553 LC, *Newh(e)avin* 1565 *et freq.* to 1588-9 RPC, *the New Haven* 1554 LC, *Newh(e)aven* 1623, 1626, 1711 LC, *The port of Grace* 1507 RSS, *Portum Gratie* 1512 RMS, *Portum Gracie vocat. Newhavin* 1537 RSS, *the king's seaport of our Lady's Grace alias Newheaven* 1626 LC; PNML), **Newhouse**, Livingston WLO (v. **hūs**) (*The Newhouse* 1692 KS Liv., *The New-house* 1692 KS Liv., *Newhowse* 1694 KS Liv.; PNWL), **Newhouse**, West-Calder MLO (v. **hūs**) (*new house* 1680 SHS I. 16; PNML: 307), **Newhouses**, Abercorn WLO (v. **hūs**) (*Newhouses* 1691 KS Ab., *New-houses* 1694 KS Ab.; PNWL), **Newland Hill**, Tundergarth DMF (v. **land**) (*Newlandis* 1542 RMS; PNB), **Newlands**, Kirknewton MLO (v. **land**; see also **Ormiston** s.v. **Ormr**) (*Newland(i)s (de Ormistoun)* 1462 Bann. Cl. 109, 1546, 1607, 1614, 1654, 1662, 1663 RMS, 1773 Arm.; PNML: 220), **Newlands**, Minto and Castleton ROX (v. **land**) (*Neuland* 1321 RMS; PNB), **Newliston**, Kirkliston WLO (v. ***Lissa, tūn**) (*Newliston* 1461 Dund. B *et passim* to 1693 SHS I. 16, *Newlistoun* 1470 Dund. B *et passim* to 1684 SHS I. 14, *Newlistoune* 1508 Dund. A *et passim* to 1698 HR, *Nether, Nather Newliston* 1527 LC *et passim* to 1637 Ret.; PNWL), **Newmains**, also **Colinton Mains**, Colinton MLO (v. **demayne**) (*Newmains* 1654 RMS, *Mains* 1773 Arm.; PNML), **New Mill**, Kirknewton MLO (v. **myln**) (*Newmylne* 1546, 1607, 1614 RMS, *Newmilne* 1654 RMS, *New Mylne* 1662 RMS, *New Mill* 1663 RMS, 1773 Arm., *Scheillmylne* 1583 RMS; PNML: 222), **Newmillhead**, Kirknewton MLO (v. **myln, hēafod**) (*Newmilnehead* 1654 RMS; PNML: 222), **New Mill**, Livingston WLO (v. **myln**) (*New Milne* 1561 Linl. Ch., *Newmilln* 1698 KS Liv.; PNWL), **Newmills**, Dalkeith MLO (v. **myln**) (*mill of Dalkeith* 1621 LC; PNML: 184), **Newstead**, Melrose ROX (v. **stede**) (PNB), **Newton**, Hawick ROX (v. **tūn**)

(*Chambrelein-Neuton* 1335-6 RMS, *Chambirlaynenewtona* 1374 RMS; PNB), *Newton* (parish) MLO (v. *tūn*) (*Neutun(e)* 1163, 1153-65, 1232, c. 1240 Bann. Cl. 74, *Neutone* 1182, 1184, 1234 Bann. Cl. 74, *Neutona* early 13th cent. Bann. Cl. 74, *Neuton* 1330 ER, *Neutoun(e)* 1443, 1451, 1462 Bann. Cl. 105, 1454 Reg. Ho. Ch., 1585-6, 1591-2 RPC, *Newton* 1397 Bann. Cl. 70, 1480 RMS, *Newtone* 1480 RMS, 1592, 1593 KSR (Newton), *Newtoun(e)* c.1555, 1555-83 Bann. Cl. 74, 1585-6 RPC, 1612 KSR (Ncwton), 1614 LC, 1653, 1658 RMS, *Na(w)toun(e)* 1561, 1563, c.1564, 1609 Bann. Cl. 74, 1577, 1587 et freq. to 1656 RMS, 1615, 1639, 1640 KSR (Newton), 1617 LC, *Nathan* 1563 Bann. Cl. 74, *Neatone* 1627 Mait. Cl. 34, *Neatoun(e)* 1641 KSR (Newton), 1642, 1664 LC, 1665 RMS, *Neatowne* 1641 KSR (Ncwton), *Neaton* 1642 LC, *Newton* 1773 Arm.; PNML: 260), *Newton* WLO (v. *tūn*) (*Newton* c.1390 Bann. Cl. 94 et *passim* to 1676 KS Dal., (*The*) *Newtoun(e)* 1497 HMC et *passim* to 1691 KS Ab., *Newtoun(e)* of *Abircorne* (*Abercorne*) 1586 SRS 52 et *passim* to 1683 Ret.; PNWL), *Kirknewton* (parish) MLO (v. *cirice*, *tūn*, *mōr*) (*Ecclesia de Neutun* 1150 Lawrie; PNML: 217), *Easter Newton*, *Kirknewton* MLO (v. *cirice*, *tūn*) (*Estir Newtoun* 1546 RMS; PNML: 217), *Wester Newton*, *Kirknewton* MLO (v. *west*, *tūn*) (*Westir Newtoun* 1546 RMS; PNML: 217), *Over Newton*, now *Overton*, *Kirknewton* MLO (v. *uferra*, *tūn*) (*Ovir Newtoun* 1546 RMS; PNML: 217), *Kirknewton Mains*, *Kirknewton* MLO (v. *cirice*, *tūn*, *demeyne*) (*Maynes of Kirknewton* 1627 Mait. Cl. 34; PNML: 217), *Kirknewton Muir*, *Kirknewton* MLO (v. *cirice*, *tūn*, *mōr*) (*Newtoun-mu(i)re* 1625 RMS; PNML: 217), *Longnewton*, *Ancrum* ROX (v. *lang*, *tūn*) (PNB), *Over Newliston*, *Kirkliston* WLO (v. **Lissa*, *tūn*, *ufer(r)a*) (PNWL).

A.352 **norð** - OE 'north', ME, MSc. **north**.

00 **North Bank**, *Abercorn* WLO (v. *banke*) (PNWL), **North Bank**, *Bo'ness* and *Carriden* WLO (v. *banke*) (PNWL), **North Berwick** ELO (v. *bere-wīc*) (PNWL), **Northfield**, *Coldingham* BWK (v. *feld*) (PNB), **North Field**, *Bathgate*

WLO (v. *feld*) (PNWL), *North Field*, Uphall WLO (v. *feld*) (PNWL), *North Hilderston*, Torphichen WLO (v. **Hildhere*, *tūn*) (*North Hilderstaines*, *North Hilderstounes* 1635 RMS *et passim* to 1672 Ret.; PNWL), *North Leith*, Edinburgh MLO (*North Leith* 1370 ER; PNML), *Norloch*, Edinburgh MLO (Sc. *loch* < Gaelic *loch*) (*North Lo(u)ch(t)* 1468, 1470 Bann. Cl. 89, 1542 *et freq* to 1682 LC, *lacum borealem* 1493 Bann. Cl. 105, (*lacum*) *borealem (lacum)* 1494, 1523 Bann. Cl. 105; PNML), *North Logiebrae*, Torphichen WLO (*North Logiebrae* 1643 RMS, *North Logie Brae* 1667 Dund. B, *North Logiebrae* 1688 SRS 40; PNWL), *Norton*, Ratho MLO (v. *tūn*) (*Nortun* 1288-90 ER, *Norton(e)* 1335-6, 1336-7 CDS, *Nortona* 1371, 1371-2, 1372 RMS, *Nortoun(e)* 1329-71, 1452, 1482, 1506, 1581 *et freq.* to 1660 RMS, 1426 *et freq.* to 1447 ER, 1444 Bann. Cl. 109, 1590 RPC, *Northtoun* 1668 SHS I. 36; PNML; 277).

A.353 **nunne** - OE 'a nun', ME, MSc. **nun**.

00 *Nungate*, unlocated (*Nvngate of Sanct Martine* 1489; DOST' s.v. *nun* n.), *Nunland(s)*, Binny, Ecclesmachan WLO (v. **land**) (*Nunneland(e)* 1336-7 CDS, *Nunlandis* 1601 *et passim* RMS; the lands were held by the convent of the Blessed Virgin Mary of Elcho; PNWL: 52), *Nunland*, Haddington ELO (v. **land**) (*the Nunland liand in the parochin of Haddingtoun* 1573; DOST' s.v. *nun* n.), *Nunsyde*, Haddington ELO (v. **side**) (*Nunsyde of Haddington* 1421; DOST s.v. *nun* n.).

A.354 **orceard, ort-geard** - OE 'a garden', later in OE 'an orchard'; ME **orchard** 'orchard', MSc. **orchat, orchart, orsheat**.

00 **Orchard**, Wamphray DMF (*Orchertbek* 1590 RPC; PNB), **Orchard**, Duddingston MLO (*Orchaird* 1594 LC, *Orcheard* 1603 LC; PNML: 187), **Orchard**, Cavers ROX (*Orchart* 1662-5 Blaeu; PNB), **Orchard**, Uphall WLO (*Orchard* 1632 RMS, *Orcheard* 1632 RMS, 1635 Ret.; PNWL), **Orchard Croft**, Linlithgow WLO (v. **croft**) (*(le) Orchard* 1296 CDS *et passim* to 1630 RMS, *Pomarium* 1335-6 CDS, *(le) Orchardcroft* 1451 RMS; PNWL), **Orchardfield**, Edinburgh MLO (v. **feld**) (*Orch(e)ardfe(i)ld(e)* 1498 AC, 1503 Bann. Cl. 105, 1529 RSS, *?Orchfeld Gled* 1630 Bann. Cl. 70; PNML).

A.355 **oter, otor** - OE 'an otter'.

00 **Otterburn**, Morebattle ROX (v. **burna**) (PNB), **Otter Burn**, Abbey St. Bathans and Buncle & Presten BWK (v. **burna**) (PNB).

A.356 **oxa** - OE 'an ox'

00 **Oxendean**, Dunse BWK (v. **denu**) (*Oxindene* 1479 RMS, *Oxendein* 1546 HMC (Var. Coll. v.); PNB: 104), **Oxnam**, ROX (v. **hām**) (PNB), **Oxmuir**, Hume BWK (v. **mōr**) (PNB).

A.357 **oxgang** - MSc. 'measure of land' (§1.53).

00 **Oxgangs**, Colinton Parish MLO (*le Oxgangis* 1425 RMS, *Oxgangis* 1591 *et freq* to 1606 RMS, *Oxingangis* 1524 RSS, 1528 *et freq* to 1643 RMS, *Oxgangs* 1609 APS, *lie Oxenganges* 1619 RMS, *Auchingang* 1635, 1642, 1643 RMS, *Oxinganges* 1643 RMS, *Oxegang* 1654, 1656 RMS; PNML: 148), **Oxgang(s)**, Uphall WLO (*(lie) Oxgangis* 1632 RMS, 1635 Ret.; PNWL: 74), **Hangings-Oxgang**, Ecclesmachan WLO (v. **hingand**) (PNWL: 50).

A.358 **padda** - ON 'toad', OE ***padde**, Sc. **puddock**, **paddock**, etc.

00 **Pottishaw**, Whitburn WLO (v. **sceaga**) (*Padokschaw* 1503 SRS 64, 1649 Ret., *Paddikschaw* 1508 RSS, *Paddoschaw* 1562 SRS 57, *Paddokschaw* 1613 RMS, *Podishaw* 1642 KS Liv., *Pottishaw* 1591 RPC, *Potteschaw* 1599 RMS, *Potishaw* 1622 Dund. B, *Pottieshaw* 1631 Dund. B; PNWL).

A.359 **pæð** - OE (Anglian) 'path, track'.

00 **Pathhead**, Crichton MLO (v. **hēafod**) (*Pethheid* 1591-2 RPC, *Pathhead* 1773 Arm.; PNML), **Pathhead House**, Glencorse MLO (v. **hēafod**) (*Pathhead* 1665 RMS; PNML: 196), *Pathhead*, Livingston WLO (v. **hēafod**) (*Path Head* 1694 KS Liv., *Pathhead* 1697 KS Liv.; PNWL), **Cockburnspath** BWK (v. **Kolbrandr**) (PNB), **Hexpath**, Gordon BWK (v. **hægstald**) (PNB), *Meduspeth* MLO (v. **mæd**, **spot**) (*Meduspeth* 1338 Bann. Cl. 89; PNML), **Sisterpath**, Fogo BWK (v. **sweostor**) (PNB), **Stoneyport** MLO (v. **stānig**) (PNML), **Redpath**, Earlston BWK (v. **rēad**) (PNB).

A.360 **park** - OFr, ME 'an enclosed tract of land for beasts of the chase; an enclosed plot of ground, a paddock, a field' (cf. **pearroc**).

00 **Park**, Crichton MLO (*le Parke sub castro de Creichtoun* 1483 RMS, *Park of Crichtoun* 1534 RMS, *Park* 1538 RMS; PNML), **Park** (Farm), Linlithgow WLO (*(Le, The) Park* 1535 RMS *et passim* to c. 1690 BM, *Pairk* 1647 KS Linl., *Park de (of) Kincavill* 1541/2 RSS, *lie Park de Kyncavill* 1542 RMS, *Kincavill(-) Park* 1560 SRS 57 *et passim* to 1632 Dund. A, *Kincavillpark* 1604 BM, *Kincavellpark* 1630 Rct.; PNWL), **Park**, Livingston WLO (*(lie, the) park* 1565 SRS 52 *et passim* to 1659 Ret.; PNWL), **Parkhead**, Corstorphine MLO (v. **hēafod**) (*Park* 1654, 1664 RMS, *Parkhead* 1773 Arm.; PNML), **Parkhead**,

Linlithgow WLO (v. *hēafod*) (*Park of Linlithq̄w* 1530 SRS 52, *Parkhead* 1671 KS Linl.; PNWL), **Parkly**, Linlithgow WLO (v. *lēah*) (*Parkle* 1431 HMC *et passim* to 1549 Reg. Ho. Ch., *Parcle* 1438 ER, 1534 RMS, **Parklye** 1440 Gramp. Cl. 4, *Parklee* 1489 RMS, *Parklie* 1528 RMS *et passim* to 1671 Bonds Bor., *Parkley* 1539 SRS 52 *et passim* to 1681 KS Linl., *Parkly* 1648 KS Linl., *Perkley* 1432 LC, *Perkle* 1439 RMS, *Perklee* 1490/1 RMS, *Pairklie* 1638 Linl. T. C., *Pairkly* 1647 KS Linl.; PNWL), **Easter Parkly**, Linlithgow WLO (v. *ēast*, *lēah*) (PNWL), **Little Parkly**, Linlithgow WLO (v. *lytel*, *lēah*) (PNWL), **Mickle Parkly**, Linlithgow WLO (v. *mikill*, *lēah*) (PNWL), **Broompark**, Torphichen WLO (v. *brōm*) (PNWL), **Broompark Moor**, Torphichen WLO (v. *brōm*, *mōr*) (PNWL), **Greenfauld Park**, Liberton MLO (v. *grēne*, *feld*) (PNML: 239), **Levedeparc**, Lauder BWK (v. *hlæfdige*) (PNB), **Mason Parks**, Linlithgow WLO (v. *mason*) (PNWL), **Moor Park**, Bo'ness and Carriden WLO (v. *mōr*) (PNWL), **Nether Park**, Bo'ness and Carriden WLO (v. *neðri*) (PNWL), **Upper Park**, Bo'ness and Carriden WLO (v. *ufer(r)a*) (PNWL), **Parkhead**, Bo'ness and Carriden WLO (v. *hēafod*) (*The Parkhead* 1699 KS Bo.; PNWL), **Parkside**, Uphall WLO (v. *sīde*) (*Parksyde* 1660 KS Up.; PNWL), **Sheriff's Park**, Linlithgow WLO (*Schireffis(-)Park* 1541/2 RSS, 1542 RMS; PNWL).

A.361 **pearroc** - OE 'a fence enclosing a piece of ground' (v. **park**).

A.362 **peel**, **pele** - Pre-lit. Sc., MSc. 'a defensive palisade or stockade, the ground enclosed by such; a small fortified or moated rectangular stone tower' (§1.54).

00 **Peel of Belsyis**, unlocated (*Peel of Belsyis* 1479; DOST s.v. *pele* n.¹ 1.d), **Peel of Livingston**, Livingston WLO (v. *Lēofing*, *tūn*) (*The Peill of Lewingstoun* c. 1570 Bann. Cl. 94, (*lie*) *Peill de (of) Levingstoun* 1542 RMS *et passim* to 1594 Bann. Cl. 42; PNWL: 76), **Peile of Knokschenoch**, unlocated (*Peile of Knokschenoch* 1528; DOST s.v. *pele* n.¹ 1.d), **Peil of Lowdown**, unlocated (*Peil*

of *Lowdon* 1530; DOST s.v. *pele* n.¹ 1.d), *Pele of Lyndegawnis* unlocated (*Pele of Lyndegawnis* 1546-7; DOST s.v. *pele* n.¹ 1.d), *Peill of Strathboggie*, unlocated (*Peill of Strathboggie*; DOST s.v. *pele* n.¹ 1.d), *Peill of Thornetoun*, unlocated (*Peill of Thornetoun* 1542-3; DOST s.v. *pele* n.¹ 1.d), **The Peel**, Linlithgow WLO (*Pele* 1303 CDS, 1453 ER, *Pel* 1304 CDS, *Peill de Linlithgow* 1329-70 [17th] RMS; PNWL: 120), **Peelbraehope**, Cavers ROX (v. bra) (*Peilbray* 1574 RPC; PNB: 254), **Peaseflat**, Newbattle MLO (*Pilflat* 1632 LC, *Peilflat* 1662 RMS, *Peelaflat* 1773 Arm.; PNML: 258), **Pilheuch**, Ayton BWK (v. hōh) (*Pilheuch* 1568 Var. Coll. v; PNB: 140), **Pilmuir**, Currie MLO (v. mōr) (*Pilmor(e)* 1437 Reg. Ho. Ch., 1462 LC, *Pilmur(e)* 1535 RSS, 1540 *et freq.* to 1643 RMS, 1590 RPC, *Pilmour* 1627 Mait. Cl. 34, *Pilmoore* 1662-5 Blaeu, *Pilmuir* 1773 Arm., *Pylmure* 1502 RMS, *Pylmuir* 1839 NSA; PNML: 178), **Pilmuir**, Torphichen WLO (v. mōr) (*Pellmure* 1599 Temp., *Pilmor* c. 1540 Rent. Tor., *Pilmure* 1644 Cat. Tor., 1691 KS Tor., *Pilmoor* 1667 Dund. B, *Pilmuir* 1677 SRS 40, 1683 KS Tor.; PNWL: 97), **Peelrig**, Dunse BWK (v. hrycg) (*Pilrig* 1628 HMC (Wed), *Filrig* 1662-5 Blaeu; PNB: 246), **Pilrig**, Edinburgh MLO (v. hrycg) (*Peilrig* 1448 Bann. Cl. 105, *Pilrig* 1525 RSS, 1571, 1584, 1585, 1589-90 RPC, 1578 Bann. Cl. 70, 1626 LC, 1647 RMS, 1773 Arm.; PNML: 133), **Pilton**, Cramond MLO (v. tūn) (*Piltone* 1336-7 CDS, *Piltoun(e)* 1465 *et passim* to 1667 RMS, 1672 SHS I.16, *Pilton* 1465, 1653 RMS, 1505 SHS II.10, *Pyltoun* 1460 RMS, 1510-11 SHS II.10, 1545, 1548 RSS, *Biltoun* 1546 RSS; PNML: 161), **Peelwalls**, Ayton BWK (*pyle* 1542 Ham. Inv., *Pile of Ayton* 1542 Ham. Inv.; PNB: 189).

A.363 **pendicle** - MSc. 'a piece of land forming part of a larger holding or farm and frequently let to a sub-tenant' (§1.55).

00 **Pinnacle**, Ancrum ROX (*Pendickill* 1662-5 Blaeu; PNB: 204), **Pendicles of Stobo**, Stobo PEB (1792 *Statistical Account*; OED2 s.v. *pendicle* n.), **Balmongy pendikil**, unlocated (1420 *Pitfirrane Writs*; DOST s.v. *pendicle* n.), **Taylor's Pendicle**, Borthwick MLO (*Tailyeouris-pendicle* 1609 RMS; PNML: 117).

A.364 **pere, peir, pier** - ME 'pear' < OFr. *pierre*

00 **Pearsby Hall**, 'tundergarth DMF' (v. *bý, h(e)alh*) (*Perisby* 1285 [c. 1320] Bann. Cl. 82, c. 1294 Bann. Cl. 56, *Perbehalvis* 1542 RMS, *Perbehawes* 1555 HMC (Jhn), *Peirsbie-halls* 1662 RMS; PNB).

A.365 **peru** - OE 'a pear-tree' (§2.22).

00 **Leckprevick Castle**, now only in Lickprivick Road, Greenhills, East Kilbride LAN (Gaelic *leac* 'a stone', v. *wīc*) (*Lecprewyk, Lekprewyk* 1365 RMS; *Lecprefwyke* 1397-8 (in a transumpt of 1456) SHS III. 21: 42; *Lekprevick* 1595 OPS; *Lickprivick* 18th cent. Ure: 179), **Previck**, near Annbank, AYR (v. *wīc*) (*Preueic* a.1177 Lennox, *Prevyk* 1379 ER, *Previck* 1428 SPN: 103, 1429 Paterson: 766, *Perwic* 1452 LC, *Previk* 1470 Mait. Cl. 27, 1543-4 Rcnfrew, *Prewik* 1572 RMS, 1623, 1629 RMS, *Previck* 1620, 1621 Reg. Ayr, *Privik* 1620 RMS, *Privick* 1647 Paterson: 766, *Preuick* 1654 Blaeu, *Privack* 1775 Arm., *Privet* 1863 Paterson: 766), **Privick Mill**, near Annbank AYR (*Preuik Mill* 1654 Blacu).

A.366 **pete** - ME 'peat', MSc. *peit*.

00 **Peat Acre**, Linlithgow WLO (v. *æcer*) (*Peitaker* 1562/3 SRS 57; PNWL), **Peat Burn** KCB (SSH).

A.367 **pīe** - ME 'magpie', OF *pīe*, MSc. *pyot, pyat*, etc.

00 **Pyehills**, near Slethat, Ruthwell DMF (v. *hyll*) (*Pyhillis* 1459-60 RMS, *Pihyllis* 1507-8 RMS; PNB), **Pyatshaws Rig**, Hutton & Corrie DMF (v. *sceaga*) (*Piotschawis* 1510 RMS, *Pyetshawes* 1662 RMS; PNB).

A.368 **pingel** - ME 'a small enclosure', variant of *pightel*.

- 00 **Pingle**, Middlebie DMF (*Pyngille* [p] 1315-21 RMS, *Pyngle Bourne* 1552 Bullock, *Pingle knolle* Bullock, *Pingleknowe* 1552 CSP; PNB).
- A.369 **plewland, pluchland**, etc. - MSc. 'a measure of land equivalent to eight oxgangs or (roughly) 104 acres; arable land, a piccc or plot of arable land' (§1.56).
- 00 **Ploughland**, Dundonald AYR (*Plewland* 1617, 1631 RMS, *Plewlandis* 1617, 1632, 1638 RMS, *Plewlands* 1690 Rctour, *Plubland* 1662 Blacu, 1755 *Pleughland* Roy; also Ploughland Holdings and Ploughland Mount, all NS 3635; Hooker, Lang: 18), **Ploughlands**, Eccles BWK (*Plewland* 1509-10 RMS, *Plewlandis* 1535 RSS; PNB: 195), **Plewlands**, Kirkpatrick-Juxta DMF (*Plewlandis* 1484 RMS; PNB: 197), **Plewlands**, Edinburgh MLO (v. **ufer(r)a**) (*Overbraid* voc. *Plewlandis* 1517-18 RSS, (*ly*) *Plewland(i)s* (*de Braid*) 1527, 1538 RMS, 1528 Bann. Cl. 89, 1529, 1535 RSS; PNML: 123), **Over Plewlands**, Edinburgh MLO (v. **ufer(r)a**) (*Greinbank* otherwise called *Werplewlands* 1652 RMS, *Greenbank* alias *Easter Plewlands* 1665 RMS, *Greenbanks* alias *Over Plewlands* 1685 LC, *Greenbank* or *Overplewlands* 1784 Sasines (1196), 1791 Sasines (4506-7), *Greenbank* 1773 Arm; PNML: 123), **Nether Plewlands**, Edinburgh MLO (v. **neðri**) (PNML: 123), **Plewland(s)**, Dalmeny WLO (*Plewlande* 1465/6 Dund. A, *Plewlandis* 1599 Dund. A, *Plewlands* 1634 BM et passim to 1693 KS Dal., (*le*) *Pluchlande* 1475 Dund. A, *Pleughland* 1690 Rct.), also known as **Plewlandfield(s)** (v. **feld**) (*Plewlandfeld* 1478 ADA, *Plewlandfeild* 1540/1 Dund. A et passim to 1576 Dund. B, *Plewlandisfeildis* 1582 Dund. B, *Pleughlandfeilds* 1690 Ret.; PNWL: 8), **Redplowlande** (1376 RMS; Johnston 1940: 43).
- A.370 **plūme** - OE 'a plum, a plum-tree'.
- 00 **Plumdon**, Annan DMF (v. **tūn**) (*Plunton* 1210-12 CDS; PNB).

- A.371 **pofil** - Pre-lit. Sc., MSc. **poffle**, perhaps 'a small piece of land, a croft, an allotment' (§1.57).
- 00 **Maxpoffle**, St. Boswells ROX (personal name *Maccus*) (*Makispofil* 1214-49 Bann. Cl. 56, *Makepoffel* 1296 CDS, *Maxpofle* 1296 RS, *Moxpoffil* c. 1564 MRR; PNB: 203).
- A.372 **port** - OE 'gate, entrance to a walled town', ME **porte**, OFr **porte**.
- 00 **Portsburgh**, Edinburgh MLO (v. **burh**) (*Portsburgh* 1655, 1656 LC, *Portsbrugh* 1667 LC; PNML), **East Port**, Linlithgow WLO (v. **ēast**) (*East Port* 1674 KS Linl.; PNWL), **Leith Port**, Edinburgh MLO (*portum de Lith* 1375 ER; PNML), **West Port**, Linlithgow WLO (v. **west**) (*Westport* 1560 Linl. Ch. *et passim* to 1671 Reg. Bor., *West(-)port* 1578 RPC *et passim* to 1699 Ret., *The Vest-Port of Lynlythqw* 1602 Bann. Cl. 42, *apud Portam Occidentalem* 1610 RMS, *Westpoirt* 1625 Ret., *Wasport* 1632 Ret., *Wastport* 1639 Linl. T. C., *Westgate* 1667 KS Linl.; PNWL), **West Port**, Edinburgh MLO (v. **west**) (PNML).
- A.373 **porter** - ME, MSc., Sc. 'a porter'. [< OFr. *portier* 'one who guards the entrance to something' (1119), 'door-guard' (c. 1160) < Lat. *portarius* (TLF s.v. *portier*). Cf. Gaelic *portair* (< English), also with the sense 'ferryman'. Although not included in Smith, the Middle English element *porter* is attested in English place-names, for example the lost and unlocated *Porterslond* (MED s.v. *portēr* n).]
- 00 **Porterside**, Linlithgow WLO (v. **sīde**) (*Portareside* 1462 Dund. A, *Portaresid* 1481 RMS, *Portaresyde* 1654 Dund. B, *Portarside* 1494 RMS, *Portarsyde* 1502 Rct. *et passim* to 1660 Dund. B, *Portarsid* 1513 Dund. A, *Portarschyde* 1572 SRS 52, *Portarsyd* 1574/5 SRS 52, *Portersyd* 1495 Dund. A *et passim* to 1693 KS Linl., *Portersyde* 1594 RMS *et passim* to 1691 KS Linl., *Portersid* 1643 Dund. B, *Porterside* 1660 Dund. B; PNWL), **Porterstown**, Keir DMF (once

owned by a James *Porter*; v. **tūn**) (*Pottistoune* 1630 Reg. Dmf., *Porterstoune* 1642 Reg. Dmf.; PNB).

A.374 **pottere** - OE 'a pot-maker'

00 **Potterrow**, Edinburgh MLO (v. **rāw**) (*Potterraw* 1582 RPC, *-alias Bristo* 1599, 1610 *et freq.* to 1753 LC, *Potterrow* 1599 LC; PNML).

A.375 **pow** - MSc. 'a (shallow or marshy) pool of water, a watery or marshy place; sea-pool in the rocks; a slow-moving, ditch-like stream flowing through flat heavy land, especially that bordering the Tay, Forth and Solway; a small creek, generally at the mouth of such a stream as defined above, and serving as a landing-place or wharf for small vessels; a name applied to a field, often a marshy or low-lying one, which has at one time been under water' (§1.59).

00 *le Pullis*, Ewes DMF (*le Pullis* 1426, source not specified; PNB: 273), **Cockpool**, Ruthwell DMF (v. **cocc**) (PNB: 273), *The Powburne*, unlocated (*the powburne* 1563 in DOST s.v. *poll* n.²), **Powflats**, Uphall WLO (v. **flat**) (*Powflattis* 1631 RMS, *Powflates* 1635 Rel., *Pauphlet* 1694 KS Up.; PNWL: 74), **Powfoulis**, unlocated (*Powfoulis* 1483; SND s.v. *pow* n.), **Powlandis**, unlocated (v. **land**) (*Powlandis* 1540 in DOST s.v. *poll* n.²), **Polton**, Lasswade MLO (v. **tūn**) (*Powtoun* 1500 RSS, *Poltoun* 1527 RSS, 1528 *et freq.* to 1613 RMS, 1575 *et passim* to 1591 RPC, 1521, 1602 LC, 1627 Mait. Cl. 34, *Polton* 1773 Arm.; PNML: 228), **Polton Mains**, Lasswade MLO (v. **demayne**) (*Polton Mains* 1773 Arm.; PNML: 228), **Polvart Maynes**, Cockpen MLO (v. **demayne**, **word**) (*Polvart Maynes* 1627 Mait. Cl. 34, *Povert* 1773 Arm.; PNML: 144), **Claypots**, Inveresk MLO (v. **clæg**) (*Claypule* 1534 RMS, *Claypull* 1587, 1591, 1593 RMS, *Claypuillis* 1593-4 RMS, *Claypots* 1653 RMS; PNML: 210), **Hum Pulles** BWK (placc-namc *Hume*) (*Hum Pulles* 1198-1214 (c.1320) Kelso, *Pullys* 1268 (c.1320) Kelso, *Pollys* 1268 (c.1320) Kelso, *Hunpul* c.1300 (1434) Cdstr.; PNB: 273).

A.376 **prēost** - OE 'priest'.

00 **Priestykes**, near Deil's Dyke, Lochmaben DMF (v. **dīc**) (PNB), **Prestonfield**, Duddingston MLO (v. **feld**) (*Prestisfelde* 1375-6 RMS, *Preistisfeild* 1542, 1544 RSS, 1590 RPC, 16th and 17th c. *passim* RMS, *Preistisfield* 1590 RPC, *Preistfeild* 1509-10 RMS, 1657, 1672 Ret., *Preistfield* 1630 Bann. Cl. 70, 1637, 1650, 1666, 1672 Ret., *Priestfield* 17th c. *passim* RMS, 1637 Ret., 1662-5 Blaeu, *Campum Sacerdotis* 17th c. SHS I. 52; PNML: 187), **Priesthaugh**, Teviothead ROX (v. **h(e)alh**) (*Preesthouch*, 1662-5 Blaeu; PNB), **Priesthill**, now Gracemount, Liberton MLO (v. **hyll**) (*Preistishill* 1600 RMS, *Preisthill* 1600, 1634 RMS, *Priesthill* 1663 RMS; PNML: 239), **Preistisholme** LAN (v. **holmr**) (*Preistisholme* 1593 RMS; PNML), **Priestinch**, Abercorn WLO (*Preistinche* 1574/5 RMS *et passim* to 1594 Bann. Cl. 42, *Preistisin(s)ch(e)* 1577 RMS *et passim* to 1596/7 Dund. B, *Prestinche* 1642 Rct., *Prestinshe* 1642 Rct.; PNWL), **Priestlands**, Dalmeny WLO (v. **land**) (*Priestlands of Discaraigie* 1662 RMS; PNWL), **Priestlands**, Ratho MLO (v. **land**) (*(lie) Preistislandis* 1586, 1610 RMS, *Priestlandis* 1660 RMS; PNML: 279), **Priestside**, Cummertrees DMF (v. **sīde, wudu**) (*Preistis-wodsyde* 1517 RMS, *Preestwodsyd* 1662-5 Blaeu; PNB), **Preston**, Linlithgow WLO (v. **tūn**) (*Preston* 1383 RMS, 1432/3 Linl. Ch., *Prestoun* 1472 Dund. B *et passim* to 1681 Purv., *Prestoune* 1562 Bann. Cl. 42 *et passim* to 1664 BM, *Prestone* 1673 KS Linl.; PNWL), **Preston**, Cranston MLO (v. **tūn**) (*Prestona* c.1200 Bann. Cl. 82, *Prestun* 1240 Bann. Cl. 82, 1248 Bann. Cl. 74, *Presteston* 1282-1306 Reg. Ho. Ch., *Presto(u)n(e)* 1282-1306 Bann. Cl. 82, 1453 *et freq.* to 1543 RMS, 1627 Mait. Cl. 34, 1773 Arm., *Litill Prestoun* 1534 RMS, *Little Presto(u)n* 1563, 1594 LC, 1627 Mait. Cl. 34; PNML), **Prieston**, Bowden ROX (v. **tūn**) (*Prestowne* 1567 Bann. Cl. 82; PNB), **Prestwick** AYR (v. **wīc**) (*Prestwic* 1165-73, *Prestwyc* [p] c.1272, *Prestwik* 1330, *Prestik* 1556) (SPN: 103).

A.377 **prior** - OFr, late OE, ME 'prior of a religious house'.

- 00 **Prior's Croft**, Torphichen WLO (v. **croft**) (*Pryouris-Croft* 1593 RMS; PNWL).
- A.378 **quarrelle** - ME 'a quarry', MSc., Sc. **quarrel**, **querell** [< Middle English *quarrere* < Old French *quarriere*.]
- 00 **Quarrelwood**, Kirkmahoe DMF (v. **wudu**) (*Quarrelwood* 1662-5 Blaeu; PNB).
- A.379 **quarter** - ME, Sc. 'a fourth part'. [Perh. cf. Sc. *quarterland* 'a piece of land, originally assessed at a quarter of the davach in the Highlands and a quarter of a husband-land or of a ploughgate in the borders' (CSD s.v. *quarter* n.). Although not included in Smith, the Middle English element is attested in English place-names as e.g. in Quarter Farm and the lost *Three Quarters* in Cheshire (EPNS 54: 315).]
- 00 **Mainsquarter**, Bathgate WLO (v. **demeyne**) (PNWL), **Middle Quarter**, Bathgate WLO (v. **middel**) (PNWL), **Woodquarter**, Torphichen WLO (v. **wudu**) (PNWL), **Westwood quarter**, Cockpen MLO (v. **wudu**, **west**) (PNML).
- A.380 **rā** - OE 'roe, deer'
- 00 **Raeburn**, Kirkpatrick-Fleming DMF (v. **burna**) (PNB), **Raegill Burn** and **Rig**, Canonbie DMF (v. **gill**) (PNB), **Raehills**, Johnston DMF (v. **hyll**) (*Rahil* 1390 HMC (Var. Coll. v.), *Rahillis* 1439-40 RMS, *Raahill* 1484 RMS; PNB), **Raeshaw**, Heriot MLO (v. **sceaga**) (*Rasuwe* 1208 Bann. Cl. 56, 1311-12 CDS, *Rashaw* 1563 Bann. Cl. 89, *Ra(w)schaw* 1584 RPC, *Raes(c)haw* 1611, 1620 et freq. to 1664 RMS, *Reaschaw* 1622 RMS, *Reyschaw* 1627 Mait. Cl. 34, *Rashie* 1773 Arm.; PNML: 200).
- A.381 **ramm** - OE 'a ram'.
- 00 **Ramrig**, Ladykirk BWK (v. **hrycg**) (*Ramrig* 1575 HMC (March); PNB).

A.382 **rāp** - OE 'rope'; Sc. **rape** 'a measure, a rood'.

00 **Cauldrope**, Stow MLO (v. **cald**) (*Cardrope* 1587 LC; PNML: 290).

A.383 **rāpere** - OE 'rope-maker' (§1.60).

00 **Raperlaw**, Lilliesleaf ROX (v. **hlāw**) (*Raperlau* 1147-50 [17th-18th] ESC, *Raperlaw* 1147-52 (Morton) ESC, *Rapeslawe* 1165-1214 NMS, *Raperslawe* 1278-9 CDS; PNB: 122).

A.384 **raton** - OFr 'a rat', ME **ratoun**.

00 **Rottenrow**, also called **Ingliston**, Kirkliston MLO (v. **Ingjaldr**, **tūn**, **rāw**) (*Rottenr(a)w* 1601 Temp.; PNML: 215), **Eastfield**, Kirkliston MLO (v. **ēast**, **feld**, **rāw**) (*E(i)stfe(i)ld* (alias or of *Rattounraw*) 1539, 1539-40, 1541-3, 1545, 1549 SHS II. 4, 1589 Reg. Ho. Ch., 1631 RMS, 1668 SHS I. 36, *E(i)stfe(i)ld* (alias or of *Rottenraw*) 1597-8 Temp., *Eastfield* (alias *Rottenraw*) 1539-40, 1572, 1582 Temp., 1662 RMS, 1663, 1664 *et freq.* to 1698 KSR, 1773 Arm., *Eastfeild* 1640 Ret., 1662 RMS, 1668 KSR; PNML: 216), **Westfield**, perhaps Wester Norton (*Westertoun* 1773 Arm.; app. in Ratho parish MLO) (v. **west**, **feld**, **rāw**) (*lie Westfeild of Rottounraw* 1631 RMS, *Wastfeild of Rottinraw* 1640 Ret., *Westfield of Rottinraw* 1662 RMS; PNML: 216).

A.385 ON ***raun** - A rowan-tree, a mountain ash. MSc., Sc. **rowan** (§2.23).

00 **Rowan Burn**, Canonbie DMF (v. **burna**) (*Rowyn bourne* 1552 Bullock, *Rowanburne* 1590 RPC; PNB: 267).

A.386 **ravel** - 'ridge or field enclosed by a railing'.

00 **Ravilrig**, Currie MLO (v. **hrycg**) (*Ravilrig* 1454 Reg. Ho. Ch., 1530 *et freq.* to 1637 RMS, *Revelrig* 1590 RPC, *Ravelrig* 1607 *et freq.* to 1690 RMS, 1627 Mait. Cl 34, *Revilrig* 1634 SHS II.18, 1654 RMS, *Revilriggum* 17th Cent. SHS I.52; PNML: 178).

A.387 **rāw** - OE 'row; row of houses'.

00 **Rawflat**, Ancrum ROX (v. **flat**) (*Raflett* 1662-5 Blaeu; PNB), **Angelrow**, Gordon BWK (*Angelraw* 1529 RMS, *Angelrow* 1662-5 Blacu; PNB), **Cotrow**, Ratho MLO (v. **cot**) (*Cotraw* 1372 RMS; PNML: 278), **Dykeraw**, Southdean ROX ('Row by the dike or ditch') (*Dȳkra* 1662-5 Blaeu; PNB), **Eastraw**, Glencorse MLO (v. **ēast**) (*Eastraw* 1663 RMS; PNML:195), **Fisherrow**, Inveresk MLO (v. **fischere**) (*Fischerraw* 1587 RMS; PNML: 205), **Langraw**, Hobkirk ROX (v. **lang**) (*Langraw* 1566 RMS; PNB), **Middle Row**, Linlithgow WLO (v. **middel**) (PNWL), **Potterrow**, Edinburgh MLO (v. **pottere**) (PNML), **Rottenrow**, also called Ingliston, Kirkliston MLO (v. **tūn, raton**) (*Rottenr(a)w* 1539-40, 1571, 1572 *et freq.* to 1601 Temp., 1574 Gill. Ch., 1662 RMS, *Ratto(u)nraw* 1564 SRS 52, 1617, 1619, 1622 RMS, *Rattinraw* 1584 Roy Dund., 1622 LC, *Rotto(u)n(e)raw* 1592 RPC, 1594 Bann. Cl. 42, 1621 Dund. A, 1635 Rct., 1631, 1664 RMS, *Rotto(u)n(e)row* 1640 RMS, *Rottinraw* 1601 Bann. Cl. 42, 1615, 1617, 1662 RMS, 1640 Ret.; PNML: 215), **Eastfield**, Kirkliston MLO (v. **ēast, feld, raton**) (*(E(i)stfe(i)ld* (*alias or of Rattounraw*) 1539 SHS II. 4; PNML: 216), **Westfield**, perhaps Wester Norton (*Westertoun* 1773 Arm., v. Ratho parish MLO) (v. **west, feld, raton**) (*lie Westfeild of Rottounraw* 1631 RMS; PNML: 216).

A.388 **rēad** - OE 'red'.

00 **Redbraes Castle**, Polwarth BWK (v. bra) (PNB), **Redhall**, Kirkpatrick-Fleming DMF (v. h(e)all) (*Redhall* 1583 CBP, *Ryidthall* 1662-5 Blaeu; PNB), **Redhall**, Colinton MLO (v. h(e)all) (*Redhalle* 1336-7 CDS, *Redhall* 1462 *et freq* to 1694 LC, 1529, 1540 RMS, 1488 AC, 1491 ADA, *Redehalle* 1373-4 RMS, *Redehull* 1438, 1450, 1453 ER, 1413 LC, *Reidhall* 1509 *et passim* to 1654 RMS, 1529 *et freq* to 1548 RSS, 1546 *et passim* to 1590 RPC, 1535 Bann. Cl. 105, 1586, 1598 Bann. Cl. 74, 1483 *et freq* to 1712 LC, 1630 Bann. Cl. 70, *Reidhaw* 1498 RMS, *Reidhail* 1583 LC, *Ridhall* 1528-9 RSS, *Rubea Aula* 1374-5, 1452 RMS, *Aula Rubra* 17th Cent. SHS I.52; PNML), **Re(i)dhall**, a pendicle of Woodcote, Fala & Soutra MLO (v. h(e)all) (*Reidhall* 1627 Mait. Cl. 34, 1631 LC, *Reid Hall* 1773 Arm.; PNML: 190), **Redhaugh**, Kirkliston WLO (v. h(e)all) (*Ridhauch* 1640 Ret.; PNWL), **Redheugh(s)**, Cockpen MLO (v. hōh) (*Reidheugh*, *Ridheugh*, *Ridheuch* 1627 Mait. Cl. 34, *Redheugh(s)* 1773 Arm., 1781 Sasines; PNML), **Redheughs**, Currie MLO (v. hōh) (*Reidhewis* 1390-1406 *et freq.* to 1642 RMS, 1527 RSS, 1575 LC, *Reidheuchis* 1528 *et freq.* to 1593-4 RMS, *Reidheughes* 1627 Mait. Cl. 34, 1661 RMS, *Reidheugh(e)* 1661 RMS, 1594 LC, *Reidheuches* 1644 RMS, *Reidhewes* 1642 RMS, *Reidheues* 1668 SHS I.36, *Redehewis* 1500, 1502-3 RMS, *Redeheuchis* 1506 RMS, *Redheuchis* 1543 RMS, *Rubrae Fodinae vulgo Redhewes* 17th Cent. SHS I.52, *Reidhuche*, undated Bann. Cl. 70; PNML: 178), **Redheugh**, Castleton ROX (v. hōh) (PNB), **Redkirk**, Gretna DMF (v. cirice) (*Red Kirke* 1552 Bullock; PNB), **Redpath**, Earlston BWK (v. pæð) (*Red(e)peth(e)* 1296 CDS, 1494 HMC (Var. Coll. v.), *Reidpeth* 1509-10 RMS, *Ridpetth* 1662-5 Blaeu; PNB), **Redeswire Fray**, Southdean ROX (v. swīra) (*Rusdwire* 1343 Fine, *Redis Swyr c.* 1375 [c. 1490] Brus, *Reidswyre* 1576 CSP (Th); PNB).

A.389 reeve - MSc. 'an enclosure or pen for animals: a pen or fold for sheep or cattle, a pig-sty, chicken-run; a yard or enclosure for storing coal' (§1.61).

00 **Reeves**, Whitburn WLO (*Rives* 1694 KS Liv., *Reives* 1697 KS Liv.; PNWL: 111), **Easter Reeves**, Whitburn WLO (v. ēast) (PNWL: 111), **Wester Reeves**, Whitburn WLO (v. west) (PNWL: 111).

- A.390 **refr** - ON ‘a fox’.
- 00 **Raffles**, Mouswald DMF (v. **hol(h)**) (*Refholes* 1215-45 CDS, *Roffals* 1662-5 Blacu, *Raffels* 1659 Rcg. Dmf.; PNB: 234).
- A.391 **risc, rix, ryse** - OE (Anglian) ‘a rush’.
- 00 **Rashyhill**, Livingston WLO (v. **hyll**) (*Reshihill* 1649 KS Liv.; PNWL), **Rusha**, West-Calder MLO (v. **sceaga**) (*Rus(s)(c)haw* 1512 RMS, 1786 Sasines (2027), *Rushie* 1773 Arm.; PNML: 303).
- A.392 **rið** - OE ‘a stream’. [Cf. Old Saxon *rīth*, Middle Low German *rīde* ‘stream, water-course’, (in place-names) German *reide* (Smith II: 85-6).]
- 00 **Slitrig Water** ROX (v. **slite**) (*Slitritha* 1200, *Slitridge*, *Slitrige* 1730, *Slitterick*, *Slitrick* 1767; PNB: , SSH:).
- A.393 **rōd** - OE ‘rood, cross’.
- 00 **Holyrood**, Edinburgh MLO (v. **hālig**) (PNML), **Holyroodhouse**, Edinburgh MLO (v. **hālig, hūs**) (PNML).
- A.394 **rūh** - OE ‘rough’, M.Sc. **rou3h**.
- 00 **Roughbank**, probably between Kinleith and Ratho, Currie MLO (v. **banke**) (*Rouchbank* 1590 RPC; PNML), **Ruecastle**, Bedrule ROX (v. **castel(l)**) (PNB), **Rowchester**, Bowden ROX (v. **ceaster**) (*Rughechestre* 1165-1214 NMS, 1325 RMS, *Ruhcestr*’ [p] c. 1228 [c. 1320] Bann. Cl. 82; PNB), **Ruchale**, Newbattle MLO (v. **h(e)alh**) (PNML: 256), **Rowhope Burn**, Morebattle ROX (v. **hop**)

(*Ruhope* c. 1190 [c. 1320] Bann. Cl. 82; PNB), Roughlee, Southdean ROX (v. *lēah*) (*Roschleis* 1571 RPC, *Roughley* 1590 CBP; PNB), Roughsyke, Whitburn WLO (v. *sīc*) (*Roughsyk* 1698 KS Liv.; PNWL), Roughsware, Heriot MLO (v. *swīra*) (*Ruchsuyer* 1627 Mait. Cl. 34, *Rough swire* 1773 Arm.; PNML: 200).

A.395 **runnr** - ON 'a brake, a thicket'; cf. Norwegian (regional) **rune**, ME **rone**.

00 **Roan**, Melrose (and Roan, Castleton) ROX (*Renn* 1662-5 Blaeu; PNB).

A.396 ***rydding** - OE 'a clearing', pre-lit. Sc. **ridding** (§2.24).

00 **Batemanridding**, between Annan and Ruthwell, DMF (*Batemanridding* 1275-1329 HMC (Drml); PNB: 217), **Bellridden**, Ruthwell DMF (v. **belle**) (*Belriddin* 1662-5 Blaeu; PNB: 217), **Spittalriddinghill**, Annan DMF (v. **spitel**) (PNB: 217), **Riddings**, Hoddum DMF (*The Ryddinis* 1480 HMC (Drml); PNB: 217), **Riddingwood**, Kirkmahoe DMF (v. **wudu**) (*Reddingwood* 1662-5 Blaeu; PNB: 217).

A.397 **ryge** - OE 'rye'.

00 **Riddell**, Lilliesleaf ROX (v. **dæl**) (PNB), **Ryal**, Uphall WLO (v. **hyll**) (*Ryall* 1696 Cess, *Rial* Arm., *Ryal* 1818 Forrest; PNWL), **Ryehill**, Dalmeny WLO (v. **hyll**) (*Ryhill* 1599 Dund. B, 1663 Ret., *Ryehill* 1660 Dund. B; PNWL), **Ryehill**, Bo'ness and Carriden WLO (v. **hyll**) (*Ryehill* 1672 Reg. Bor., *Ryhill* 1694 KS Car.; PNWL), **Ryehill**, Cummertrees DMF (v. **hyll**) (*Ryehille* 1215-45 CDS, *Ryell* 1662-5 Blaeu; PNB), **Ryehill**, Sanquhar DMF (v. **hyll**) (*Ryhill* 1662-5 Blaeu; PNB), **Rylaw Knowe**, Borthwick MLO (v. **hlāw**, **cnoll**) (*Rylawknow* 1609 RMS, *Ryla(w Know)* 1627 Mait. Cl. 34; PNML).

A.398 **salt** - OE (Anglian) 'salt', MSc 'salt-pan'.

- 00 **Saltcoat**, Caerlaverock DMF (v. **cot**) (*Le Saltcottis* 1517 RMS, *Saltcotts* 1662-5 Blaeu; PNB), **Saltcoats** AYR (v. **cot**) (*Saltcottis* 1528-9, *Saltcotes* 1548, *Saltcoittis* 1576; NTC:).
- A.399 **saltere** - OE 'salt-dealer'.
- 00 **Salters Burn** MLO/ELO boundary (SSH), **Saltershill**, 'Iorphichen WLO (v. **hyll**) (*Salterhill* 1643 RMS, *Sutur Hill* 1667 Dund. B; PNWL).
- A.400 **sanctuary** - MSc. 'a sacred place in which fugitives were by law or custom immune from arrest' (§1.62).
- 00 **Sanctuary Crofts**, Linlithgow WLO (v. **croft**) (*les Sanctuary-croftis* 1451 RMS; PNWL: 121).
- A.401 **sand** - OE 'sand', ON **sandr**.
- 00 **Sandhill**, Linlithgow WLO (v. **hyll**) (*Sandehill* 1561 SRS 52 *et passim* to 1565 LC, *Sandyhill* 1590/1 Gill. Ch.; PNWL).
- A.402 **sandig** - OE 'sandy'.
- 00 **Sandygate**, now New Park, Mid-Calder MLO (v. **gata**) (*Sandiegait* 1586 Proc. Bar. Court, *Sandygait* 1607 McCall, 1622 KSR, *Sandagait* 1672 KSR; PNML: 248), **Sandystones**, Ancrum ROX (v. **stān**) (*Sandystanis* 1499-1500 RMS, *Sandestanis* 1550 RMS; PNB).
- A.403 **saurr** - ON 'mud, dirt, sour ground'
- 00 **Sorbie**, Ewes DMF (v. **bý**) (*Sourbi* 1426 RMS, *Sourby* 1662-5 Blaeu; PNB).

A.404 **sæ** - OE 'sea', MSc. **se, sie, sey** etc.

00 **Seafield**, Annan DMF (v. **feld**) (*Seyfeild* 1624 Reg. Dmf.; PNB), **Seafield**, FIF (v. **feld**) (*Seyfield* 1502 RSS, *Sefeld* 1358 ER; PNML).

A.405 **sceaga** - OE 'small wood, copse, thicket', MSc. **shaw**.

00 **Birkynshawe of Ester Glencroske**, Glencorse MLO (v. **bircen**) (PNML: 193), **Birkenshaw**, Torphichen WLO (v. **bircen**) (PNWL), **Blackshaw**, Caerlaverock DMF (v. **blæc**) (PNB), **Braidshaw**, Mid-Calder MLO (v. **brād**) (PNML: 243), **Broadshaw**, West Calder MLO (v. **brād**) (*Breidschall* 1559 Torph. Ch.; PNML: 300), **Broadshaw**, Bathgate WLO (v. **brād**) (PNWL), **Cobbinshaw**, West-Calder MLO (v. **Kolbeinn**) (PNML: 301), **Copshaw** ROX (v. **copp**) (PNB), **Cowshaw**, Tinwald DMF (v. **cū**) (*Cousha* 1662-5 Blaeu; PNB), **Cassock Hill**, Eskdalemuir DMF (v. **cū, gil**) (PNB), **Cranshaws** BWK (v. **cran**) (PNB), **Crooked Shaws**, Morebattle ROX (v. ***crōc**) (PNB: 210), **Friarshaw**, Lilliesleaf ROX (v. **frere**) (PNB), **Gateshaw**, Morebattle ROX (v. **gāt**) (PNB), **Gillshaw Flow**, Kirkpatrick-Fleming DMF (v. **gil, mos**) (PNB), **Gowkshaw Burn** AYR (v. **gaukr**) (SSH), **Hangingshaw**, Heriot MLO (v. **hingand**) (*Hangandside* 1409 ER, *Hangandschaw* 1462 SBR 7; PNML: 199), **Hangingshaw**, Yarrow SLK (v. **hingand**) (*Hanginshawhill* 1662-5 Blaeu; PNB), **Hangingshaw Hill**, Roberton ROX (v. **hingand**) (PNB), **Hazelshaw Hill**, Mouswald DMF (v. **hæsel**) (PNB), **Headshaw**, Ashkirk SLK (*Edschaw* 1553 RPC, *Eidschaw* c. 1590 APS, *Ittsha* 1662-5 Blaeu; PNB: 211), **Herbertshaw**, Penicuik MLO (v. **here-beorg**) (PNML: 272), **Holmshaw**, Kirkpatrick-Juxta DMF (v. **holmr**) (PNB), **Longshaw**, Heriot MLO (v. **lang**) (*Langs(c)haw* 1635 Sasines; PNML: 201), **Meadshaw**, Roberton ROX (v. **mæd**) (*Meedshaw* 1662-5 Blaeu; PNB), **Middleshaw**, St. Mungo DMF (v. **middel**) (*Myddleschaw* 1510 RMS; PNB), **Pottishaw**, Whitburn WLO (v. **padda**)

(PNWL), **Pyatshaws Rig**, Hutton & Corrie DMF (v. *pīe*) (PNB), **Raeshaw**, Heriot MLO (v. *rā*) (*Rasawe* 1208 Bann. Cl. 56; PNML: 200), **Rusha**, West-Calder MLO (v. *risc*) (PNML: 303), **Turnshawhead**, Cummertrees DMF (*Turnshawe* 1592 CBP; PNB), **Tympanyshaw**, Penicuik MLO (prob. surname *Tympany* ‘metonymic occupational term for a player on the tympany’; Hanks & Hodges: 534; Dixon gives *tympany* ‘gable of a house’, and Tympanyshaw meaning ‘wood in which gable-lengths may be found or cut’; PNML: 273) (*Tympanischaw* undated Bann. Cl. 89, *Tympayn(e)schaw* 1166-1214 Bann. Cl. 89, *Tympayn(e)shav* late 12th cent. Bann. Cl. 89, *Tympaynsage*, *Tympaneschau* 13th cent. Bann. Cl. 89; PNML: 273).

A.406 **scearp, scarp** - OE ‘sharp, pointed’.

00 **Sharplaw**, Jedburgh ROX (v. *hlāw*) (*Shairpla* 1662-5 Blaeu; PNB).

A.407 **scēat, scēata** - OE ‘corner of land, angle, projecting piece of land’ (cf. §2.25).

00 **Burnshot**, Dalmeny WLO (v. *burna*) (*Burneshott* 1622 RMS, 1694 Ret., *Burnshott* 1653 Ret., *Burnshoat* 1692 KS Dal.), **Burnshot**, Bo’ness and Carriden, WLO (v. *burna*) (*Burnshott* c. 1750 Roy.; PNWL), **Craigshot**, Cramond MLO (Sc. *craig* ‘hill’) (*Craigschot* 1597, 1654 RMS, *Craigschott* 1609, 1614 RMS, *Craigshott* 1662 RMS, *Craigshot* 1662 RMS; PNML), **Little John’s Shot**, Borthwick MLO (*Little Johnnes Schott*, *Litill Johnnes schott* 1627 Mait. Cl. 34; PNML), **Lochshot**, Livingston WLO (Sc. *loch* < Gael. *loch*) (PNWL), **Longshot**, Newbattle MLO (v. *lang*) (*lie Langshot* 1587 RMS; PNML: 258).

A.408 **scelf, scylfe** - OE (Anglian) ‘rock, ledge, shelving terrain, turret, pinnacle’.

00 **Skelfhill**, Teviothead ROX (v. *hyll*) (*Skelfhill* 1569 RPC; PNB).

A.409 *scēot - OE 'a steep slope'; perhaps in the following (§2.25).

00 **Shotts**, LAN (*Bertrum Schottis* 1552, *Bartrum Schottis* 1616; N'IC: 171).

A.410 **schele** - ME 'shepherd's hut, small house, cottage', MSc. **shiel**.

00 **Nether Shiel**, Kirknewton MLO (*West-Schelis de Caldercleir* 1535 RMS, (*The Scheill* 1566 RPC, 1583 RMS, *Nc. Shields* 1773 Arm.; PNML: 221), **Shielfauld(s)**, Kirkliston WLO (v. **fal(o)d**) (*lie scheilfald* 1567 LC, 1568 SRS 52, *Scheilfauldis* 1609 Dund. A, *Shielfulds* 1697 KS Kirk.; PNWL), **Shielfield**, Earliston BWK (v. **feld**) (*Scheilfeild* 1537 Bann. Cl. 83, *Sheelfield* 1662-5 Blaeu; PNB), **Shielstockbraes**, Morebattle ROX (v. **Tocca**) (PNB: 179), **Shielswood**, Ashkirk SLK (v. **wudu**) (PNB), **Blackshiels**, Fala & Soutra MLO (v. **blæc**) (PNML:192), **Brothershiels**, Fala & Soutra MLO (v. **brōðor**) (PNML: 191), **Bruntsiel Hill & Bog**, Canonbie DMF (*Brintscheillhill* 1590 RPC, *Brunsheillmoore* 1597 CBP; PNB), **Caldshiels Loch**, Galashiels SLK (Sc. *loch* < Gael. *loch*) (v. **cald**) (PNB), **Courtshiels**, Torphichen WLO (v. **court**) (PNWL), **Craigshiels**, Kirkmichael DMF (Sc. *craig* 'hill' < Gael. *creag*) (*Cragshellis* 1463-4 RMS; PNB), **Dresselrig**, Mid-Calder MLO (v. **drýge**, **hrycg**) (*Drishelrig* 1512 RMS; PNML: 245), **Wester Dresselrig**, Mid-Calder MLO (v. **dīc**, **west**, **drýge**, **hrycg**) (*Westir Dryshilrig* 1586 Proc. Bar. Court, *Dressilrig alias Dyk in Calder Comitis* 1602 McCall; PNML: 245), **Ethebredscheillis**, near Newark Castle SLK (v. **Æðelberht**) (PNB: 182), **Foulshiels**, Castleton ROX (v. **fūl**) (*Foulsheiles* 1590 CBP; PNB), **Foulshiels**, Whitburn (v. **fūl**) (PNWL), **Wester Foulshiels**, Whitburn WLO (v. **west**, **schele**) (PNWL), **Kettleshiel**, Longformacus BWK (v. **Ketil**) (PNB: 180), **Midshiels**, Hawick ROX (v. **middel**) (*Myd-schelis* 1516 RMS; PNB), **Nether Shiels**, now **Sheils**, Stow MLO (v. **neðri**) (*Nethir Schelis* 1543-4 RMS, *Nethir Scheilles* 1643 RMS, *Nether S(c)heill(i)s* 1598-9 RMS 1610 LC, 1612, 1620 RPC, *Scheills* 1614 LC, *Nather Scheillis* 1622 RMS, *Ne. Shields* 1773 Arm.; PNML: 287), **Scheillhill**, later **Upper Shiel** or **Overshiel**, Kirknewton MLO (v. **hyll**)

(*Scheil(l)hill* 1586 Baron Court Book, 1607 KSR, 1694 Torphichen Chs. McCall; PNML: 221), **Staneshiel Burn**, Castleton ROX (v. *stān*) (*Stainshill* 1662-5 Blaeu; PNB), **Swanshiel**, Hobkirk ROX (v. *swān*) (PNB), **Whitshiels**, Langholm DMF (v. *hwīt*) (*Quhitschelis* 1532 RSS; PNB), **Windshiel**, Dunse BWK (v. *wind*) (PNB)

A.411 **scīr(ge)rēfa** - OE 'sheriff'.

00 **Sheriffhall**, Newton MLO (v. *h(e)all*) (*(the) Schif(r)ef(f)hal(l)e* 1441, 1482, 1498 Bann. Cl. 94, 1490, 1494 ADC, 1504 Bann. Cl. 109, 1513 Treas. Acc., 1534 Bann. Cl. 74, 1543-4 RSS, 1584, 1586 RPC, 1587, 1591, 1593, 1593-4 RMS, 1627 Mait. Cl. 34, *Sherahal(l)* 1471, 1474, 1476 Bann. Cl. 94, *Schiraha* 1612 KSR, *(the) Scherefhall* 1482 Bann. Cl. 94, 1484 RMS, *Schirriffhall* 1609 Bann. Cl. 74, *Shir(r)ef(f)hal(l)* 1474 Bann. Cl. 94, 1561 Bann. Cl. 74, 1584 RPC, 1668 SHS I. 36, *Sher(r)ef(f)hal(l)e* 1474, 1477, 1479 Bann. Cl. 94, 1555, 1561, 1603 Bann. Cl. 74, 1565, 1566, 1567, 1587, 1590, 1591 RPC, *Sher(r)ef(f)haul* 1483 Bann. Cl. 74, *Sherif(f)hall* 1565, 1621 LCM 1639 KSR (Newton), *Shirriffhall* 1773 Arm.; PNML: 261), **Shire Mill**, Inveresk MLO (v. *myln*) (*Shirevis milne* 1222 Bann. Cl. 70, *Schirefmylne* 1587 et freq. to 1593 RMS, *Schyre-mylne* 1581, 1586 RMS, *Shyre miln* 1637 RMS; PNML: 207).

A.412 **sclate** - ME 'slate'

00 **Slateford**, Colinton MLO (v. *ford*) (*Sklaitfoord* 1654 RMS, *Sklaitfuird* 1654, 1656 RMS, *Slateford* 1773 Arm.; PNML).

A.413 ***scor(a)** - OE 'the shore of the sea or a lake, a river-bank, a precipitous slope', ME, MSc. **shore**.

00 **Shorelandhead**, Abercorn WLO (v. *land*, *hēafod*) (*Shorelandhead* 1691 KS Ab.; PNWL: 24).

- A.414 **Scot(t), Scottis** - OE, ON *Skottar* ‘a native of Scotland; a member of the people which crossed from Ireland to Argyll in the 5th century’ (CSD s.v.).
- 00 **Scotstoun** WLO (v. **Scott, tūn**) (PNWL), *Over Scotstoun*, Dalmeny WLO (v. **Scott, tūn, uferra**) (PNWL), *Scotstoun*, Abercorn WLO (v. **Scott, tūn**) (PNWL), *Easter Scotstoun*, Abercorn WLO (v. **ēast, Scot, tūn**) (PNWL).
- A.415 **scraef** - OE ‘cavern, hollow; hovel, hut, poor dwelling’.
- 00 **Scraesburgh**, Oxnam ROX (v. **burh**) (*Scraaesurgh* 1165-1214 NMS, *Scrauesburghe* 1147-52 (Morton) ESC, *Skreesburgh* 1296 CDS, *Scrasbro* [p] 1296 CDS, *Stresburgh* 1466-7 RMS, *Scraisburgh* 1510 RMS; PNB).
- A.416 **scrogge, shrogge** - ME ‘a bush, brushwood’; perh. cf. MSc. **scrog** ‘the wild or crab apple’ (RWB s.v.).
- 00 **Scrogbank Rig**, Caddon SLK (v. **banke**) (*lie Scrogbank* 1595 RMS, *Scrogbar* 1662-5 Blacu; PNB).
- A.417 **s(e)alh** - OE ‘willow’, MSc. **sauch, saugh**, etc. (§1.63).
- 00 **Sauchie Law**, Ettrick SLK (v. **hlāw**) (*Sauquhy* 1590-1 CBP; PNB: 128), **Saughland**, Crichton MLO (v. **halh**) (*Sauchnale* 1488, 1498 RMS, 1495 AC, *Sauchnell* 1546-80, 1666 RMS, 1627 Mait. Cl. 34, *Sauchyland* 1773 Arm.; PNML: 171), **Salside**, Bathgate WLO (v. **sīde**) (*Salsyde* 1665 RMS; PNWL: 88), **Saughton**, Edinburgh MLO (v. **tūn**) (*Salechtune iuxta Leth* 1166-1214 Bann. Cl. 89; PNML: 132), **Saughton**, Corstorphinc MLO (v. **tūn**) (*Salectuna* c.1128, c.1166, 1456 Bann. Cl. 70, 1391 RMS, 1143-47, 1171-77 SBR 7, *Saletunia*

1128-53, 1153-65 Bann. Cl. 70, *Salchtone* 1328 Bann. Cl. 70, *Sauchtoun* 1585, 1589 RPC, 1578 Bann. Cl. 70, 1577 *et passim* to 1662 RMS, *Sauchtoune* 1654 RMS, *Saughtoun* 1662 RMS, *Saughton* 1662 RMS, *Saughtona* 17th Cent. SHS I.52; PNML: 153), *Saughtonhall*, Edinburgh (now in the City Parish, formerly in Corstorphine) (v. *tūn*, *h(e)all*) (*Souchtounhall* 1478 RMS, *Saughton(e)hall* 1488 AC, 1607 Inquis. Spec. Edinb. 1656 LC, *Sauchtounhall* 1556, 1643 LC, 1569 *et freq* to 1585 RPC, 1578 Bann. Cl. 70, 1587 *et freq* to 1668 RMS, 1668 SHS I.36, *Saughtonhall* 1581 LC; PNML: 153), *Saughton Mill*, Corstorphine MLO (v. *myln*) (*Sauchtoun Milnes* 1662 RMS; PNML: 153).

A.418 **sauchen, sauchie sauchin** - MSc. 'growing with willows, willowy' (§1.63).

00 **Sauchie Law**, Ettrick SLK (*Sauquhy* 1590-1 CBP; PNB: 128), *Sauchinford*, unlocated (*Sauchinford* 1688; DOST s.v. *sauchen* adj.).

A.419 **selcouth** - MSc. 'a marvel, a wonder' (§1.64).

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

A.420 **seolfor** - OE 'silver', ON *silfr*, ME *seluer*.

00 **Silverburn**, Penicuik MLO (v. *burna*) (*Silverburn(e)* 1593, 1604, 1613, 1647, 1654 RMS, 1646 Sasincs, 1741 SHS 1. 13, 1773 Arm.; PNML: 273).

A.421 **sergeant** - MSc., also *sergeand*, *seriand*, 'sergeant, officer of a guild'. [< Middle English *sergeaunt* 'serving man, servant; soldier; attendant of a knight; an officer of a city, the royal household, etc.; a lawyer entitled to plead at the bar; a barrister' < OFr. *serjaunt*, *sergant*, *sergent*, etc. (c. 1050 as *sergant* 'serviteur, homme de confiance employé par un seigneur'; cf. medieval Latin *serjantus*, *sergantus*, etc., and Anglo-Latin *serjauntus* (MED s.v. *sergeaunt* n.).]

00 *Serjeant's Acre*, Uphall WLO (v. *æcer*) (*le Serjand(-)aiker* 1507 RSS, 1524 RMS, *lie Serjandis-aiker* 1585 RMS, *Serjeandis-aiker* 1617 RMS, *Sergant aiker* 1656 Ret.; PNWL), *Sergeant's Croft*, Cramond MLO (v. *croft*) (*lie Serjand-crofte* 1579 RMS; PNML), *Sergeanthaugh*, Dalkeith MLO (v. *haugh*) (*le Serjandhaulch* 1451-2 RMS, *Serjandhauch* 1658 LC; PNML: 185), *Serjeantland(s)*, Kirkliston WLO (v. *land*) (PNWL), *Sergeant's Land*, Colinton MLO (v. *land*) (*Serjandland de Colintoun* 1529, 1532 RMS, *Seriandland de Colintoun* 1531 RSS; PNML), *Sergeantlands*, Liberton MLO (v. *land*) (*terras serjandie de Libertoun Superiori* 1397 ER, *Serjandislandis* 1536, 1627, 1634 RMS, *Serjandlandis* 1579, 1625, 1634, 1642 RMS, *Sarjandlandis* 1590-1 RMS; PNML: 240), *Serjeant Land*, Linlithgow WLO (v. *land*) (PNWL).

A.422 (ge)set - OE 'dwelling, camp, place for animals, stable, fold'.

00 *Ederesete*, ?Hownam ROX (v. *Eadred*) (PNB: 51), *Keluesete*, near Rutherford ROX (v. *celf*) (*Keluesete* 1165-88 Bann. Cl. 56, *Celfesetestele*, *Kelfesetestele*, *Chelfesetestele* 1165-88 [c. 1226] Bann. Cl. 56; PNB), *Primside*, Morebattle ROX (*Prenwen(e)sete* c. 1200 Bann. Cl. 56, 1204 APS, *Promset* la. 13th c. Bann. Cl. 56, *Promside* 1430 HMC (Rxb); PNB).

A.423 setl - OE 'shelf, seat, abode, dwelling'.

00 *Upsettlington*, Ladykirk BWK (v. *-ingtūn*) (*Upsetintun* 1095-1100 [15th] ESC, *Hupsetligtun* [p] 1153-65 [c.1320] Bann. Cl. 82, *Upsedilington* c. 1240 Bann. Cl. 82, *Hupsetlington* c. 1288 HMC (Var. Coll. v.); PNB: 9).

A.424 shank - MSc. 'a piece of land resembling a leg in shape; spec. a downward spur or projection of a hill, a descending ridge which joins a hill summit to the plain' (§1.65).

00 *Shankfot (croft)*, unlocated (1690; DOS'I s.v. *s(c)hanke* n.), *Shank*, Borthwick MLO (*S(c)hank* 1609, 1662 RMS, 1627 Mait. Cl. 34; PNML: 113), *Bowshank*,

Stow MLO (v. *boga*) (*Bowshank* 1593 RMS; PNML: 281), *Cammo Schaunkis*, unlocated (1507; DOST s.v. *s(c)hank* n.), *Dogland Schankis*, unlocated (1536-7; DOST s.v. *s(c)hanke* n.).

A.425 **shilling** - MSc., 'shilling', app. denoting 'the size or economic potential of a farm' (Waugh 1998: 49). [Similar constructions are found in England, including *Twenty Shilling Field* CHE and *Twenty Shillings Pasture* DRH (Field 1972: 240), cf. also Field (1972: 81, 197) and EPNS volume for Rutland (EPNS 69: 427).]

00 *Twenty Shilling*, in the modern county of Dumfries and Galloway; originally perh. in KCB, although Williamson lists the name *Twentyshillings* as still current in *Sanquar* DMF (PNB: 206), (MSc. *tuentie* 'twenty') (*lie Tuentie schilling land* 1635; DOST s.v. *shilling-land* n.).

A.426 **sīc** - OE 'small, quiet water-course; little bay; pond', ON *sīk*, MSc. *syke*, *sike*.

00 **Hawthornsyke**, *Abercorn* WLO (v. *haguþorn*) (PNWL), **Mackerel Sike**, *Johnston* DMF (surname *Mackerrell*) (*Makrelsyde* 1541 Ham. Inv.; PNB), **Peathill Syke**, *Bathgate* WLO (*Peithill Syik* 1549/50 RMS; PNWL), **Roughsyke**, *Whitburn* WLO (v. *rūh*) (PNWL).

A.427 **sīde** - OE 'side, slope of a hill or bank'.

00 **Bemersyde**, *Merton* BWK (v. *bēmere*) (PNB), **Birkenside**, *Legerwood* BWK (v. *bircen*) (PNB), **Birkie Side**, *Borthwick* MLO (v. *bircen*) (PNML), **Bogside**, *Linlithgow* WLO (v. *bog*) (PNWL), **Bonnytounside**, *Linlithgow* WLO (v. **Bondi**) (*Boningtounsyde* 1560 SRS 57, *Bonitounsyd* 1563 SRS 52, *Bonyntounsyd* 1565 SRS 52; PNWL), **Breckonside**, *Glencairn* DFM (v. *braken*) (PNB), **Burntside**, *Torphichen* WLO (v. *brende*) (PNWL), **Caldside**, *Hume* BWK (v. *cald*) (*Caldsyde* 1502 HMC (Wed), *Cauldsydis* 1536 RSS, *Cauldsyde*

1621 HMC (Wed); PNB), **Cauldside**, Canonbie DMF (v. *cald*) (PNB), *Caldside*, Borthwick MLO (v. *cald*) (PNML), **Commonside**, Teviothead ROX (*Commonside* 1511 RMS, *Comonsyd* 1662-5 Blaeu; PNB), *Cot-Hillside*, Torphichen WLO (v. *cot*, *hyll*) (PNWL), *Deanside*, Borthwick MLO (v. *denu*) (PNML), *Dykeside*, Torphichen WLO (v. *dīc*) (PNWL), **Fallsidehill**, Hume BWK (v. *fāg*, *hyll*) (*Fassethill* 1535 RSS, *Fasyde Hill* 1662-5 Blaeu; PNB), **Falside**, Southdean ROX (v. *fāg*) (*Faussyde* 1296 CDS, *Falsett* 1568 RMS, *Fasyde* 1662-5 Blaeu; PNB), **Fairnieside**, Ayton BWK (v. *fearnig*) (PNB), **Fawside**, Gordon BWK (v. *fāg*) (PNB), *Fawside*, Temple MLO (v. *fāg*) (PNML: 298), **Gateside**, Kirkliston WLO (v. *gata*) (PNWL), **Gateside**, Whitburn WLO (v. *gata*) (PNWL), **Greenside**, Edinburgh MLO (v. *grēne*) (PNML), **Hangingside**, Ecclesmachan WLO (v. *hingand*) (PNWL), **Hardenside**, Canonbie DMF (v. *denu*, *hara*) (PNB), *Heviside*, near Whitton, Morebattle ROX (v. *hefig*) (PNB), *Laimside*, Torphichen WLO (v. *lām*) (PNWL), **Longsidebrae**, Cavers ROX (v. *lang*) (*Langsyde* 1576-7 RMS; PNB), **Langside**, Wamphray DMF (v. *lang*) (*Langsyde* 1555 HMC (Jhn); PNB), **Langside**, Dalkeith MLO (v. *lang*) (PNML: 182), **Langside**, St. Boswells ROX (v. *lang*) (PNB), **Langside**, Torphichen WLO (v. *lang*) (PNWL), *Lochside*, Linlithgow WLO (Sc. *loch* < Gael. *loch*) (PNWL), **Longside Burn** ROX (SSH), **Mackside**, Southdean ROX (v. *Maccus*) (*Maxsy(i)de* 1566 RMS; PNB), *Magdaleneside*, Linlithgow WLO (v. *St Mary Magdalene*) (*Magdaleneside* 1491 RMS, *Magdalenesid*, 1502/3 RMS, *Madillansyd* 1541 SRS 52, *lie Magdalene-side* 1542 RMS, *Magdelensyd* 1567/8 SRS 52; PNWL), **Meikelholmside**, Moffat DMF (v. *holmr*, *sīde*) (PNB), *Milchesid*, between Blairslie and Lauder ?BWK (v. **melce*) (PNB), **Myreside**, Edinburgh MLO (v. *mýrr*) (PNML), **Muirside**, Cramond MLO (v. *mōr*) (PNML), *Moorside*, Bo'ness and Carriden WLO (v. *mōr*) (PNWL), **Mossid** f'm, Bathgate WLO (v. *mos*) (PNWL), *Parkside*, Uphall WLO (v. *park*) (PNWL), **Porterside**, Linlithgow WLO (v. *porter*) (PNWL), **Priestside**, Cummertrees DMF (v. *prēost*, *wudu*) (PNB), *Salside*, Bathgate WLO (v. *s(e)alh*) (PNWL), *Sunnyside*, Inveresk MLO (v. *sunny*) (PNML: 211), **Sunnyside**, Kirknewton MLO (v. *sunny*), **Sunnyside**, Liberton

MLO (v. sunny) (PNML: 241), Sunnyside, Melrose ROX (v. sunny) (PNB), Thickside, Jedburgh ROX (v. picce) (PNB), Waterside, Penpont DMF (v. wæter) (PNB), *Wester Gateside*, Linlithgow WLO (v. gata, west) (PNWL), Whelpside, Currie MLO (v. whelp) (PNML: 179), Whelpside, Liberton MLO (v. whelp) (PNML: 241), *Whelpside*, Kirkliston WLO (v. whelp) (PNWL), Whitecraig, Inveresk MLO (v. hwīt) (*le Wyteside* c. 1235 Bann. Cl. 74; PNML: 209), Whiteside, Bathgate WLO (v. hwīt) (PNWL), Woodside, Morebattle ROX (v. wudu) (PNB), *Woodside*, Bo'ness and Carriden WLO (v. wudu) (PNWL), Woodside, Torphichen WLO (v. wudu) (PNWL), Easter Woodside, Torphichen WLO (v. ēast, wudu) (PNWL), *Side*, Dalmeny WLO (*lie Syde* 1576 Dund. B, *lie Syd* 1600 Dund. B; PNWL).

A.428 skáli - Old West Scandinavian 'a temporary hut or shed'.

00 Watscales, Dryfesdale DMF (v. vað) (*Watskails* 1662 RMS; PNB), West Scales, Gretna DMF (v. west) (PNB).

A.429 skeið - ON 'course, track, race, esp. race-course'; perhaps in Scottish place-names; cf. however MSc. skaith 'damage, hurt. injury, harm; damage involving compensation', Sc. 'damage done by trespass of animals' (CSD s.v. *skaith* n.)

00 *Skaith*, Glencorse MLO (*Skaithe* 1663 RMS; PNML: 196), *Skaithmuir* WLO (v. mōr) (*Skethmure* 1577 RPC, *Skaythmure* 1596 SRS 52; PNWL), *Skaithmuir*, Coldstream BWK (v. mōr) (*Skathmur* 1477 SBR 7 50; Black, *Scaith(e)mor* c. 1200 [1434] Gramp. Cl. 18, c. 1360 Mait. Cl. 40, *Scaymor* c. 1300 [1434] Gramp. Cl. 18, *Scaythmore* 1542 Ham. Inv., *Skemore* 1662-5 Blaeu; PNB).

- A.430 **sker** - ON 'a rock, scar, reef or skerry', (regional) **scar** 'a rocky cliff, a bed of rough gravel', MSc **scaur** 'a sheer rock, precipice; a steep, eroded hill' (CSD s.v. *scaur* n.¹).
- 00 **Scaurs**, Cockpen MLO (*Skarres* 1665 RMS, *Skarris* 1666 RMS; PNML), **Scarhead**, Johnston DMF (v. *hēafod*) (*Skairheid* 1630 Reg. Dmf.; PNB).
- A.431 **skógr** - ON 'a wood'.
- 00 **Winterseugh**, Cummertrees DMF (v. *bekkr*, *winter*) (PNB).
- A.432 **slakki** - OWScand 'small shallow valley, hollow in the ground', MSc. **slack** 'hollow between hills, a saddle in a hill-ridge, a pass'. [Cf. MSc. *slock*, *sloch* 'hollow between hills, pass' < Gaelic *sloc*, *slocdh* 'hollow, dell, pool' (CSD s.v. *slock* n.²).]
- 00 **Slackend**, Torphichen WLO (v. *ende*) (*Slakend* 1617 Cat. Tor., 1635 RMS, *Slackend* 1638 Cat. Tor., *Slacend* 1649 Cat. Tor.; PNWL), **Gateslack**, Durisdeer DMF (v. *geit*) (*Gaitslake* 1638 Reg. Dmf., *Gaitslacht* 1658 Reg. Dmf.; PNB).
- A.433 **slap, slop** - MSc. 'gap (in various senses); means of access or egress; a pass or shallow valley between hills' (§1.66).
- 00 **Clayslope**, unlocated (*Clayslope* 1635; DOST s.v. *slop* n.), **Barkerland slop**, unlocated (*Barkerland slop* 1707; DOST s.v. *slop* n.), **Cold Stane Slap**, Mid-Calder MLO (v. *stān*, *cald*) (*Cal(d)staineslope* 1684 RPC; PNML: 250), **Gutterslap**, Bathgate WLO (*Gutterslap* c.1750 Roy; PNWL: 87), **Haggies Slap**, Torphichen WLO (v. *hogg*) (PNWL: 94), **Liggzet Slappe**, unlocated (*Liggzet Slappe* 1561; DOST s.v. *slop* n.), **Muckle Slap** (*Muckleslap* 1697 Ret.; PNWL: 10).

A.434 **slæd** - OE (Anglian) 'valley', ME (regional) **sled, slade**.

00 **Slaidhill**, Teviothead ROX (v. **hyll**) (*Sliddhills* 1662-5 Blaeu; PNB), **Whitslaid**, Ashkirk SLK (perh. **hwit**) (*Quhitslaid* 1510 CB, *Quhitsled* 1609 APC; PNB), **Whitslaid**, Legerton BWK (PNB).

A.435 **slite** - OE 'a straight and narrow cut or incision'.

00 **Slitrig Water** ROX (v. **rīð**) (*Slitriþa* 1200, *Slitridge*, *Slitrige* 1730, *Slitterick*, *Slitrick* 1767; PNB: , SSH:).

A.436 **smæl** - OE 'narrow, thin', ON prefix (rare) **smal(r)-** 'small'.

00 **Smailholm** ROX (v. **hām**) (PNB), **Smallholm**, Lochmaben DMF (v. **hām**) (PNB), **Smail Burn** SLK (SSH).

A.437 **smið** - OE 'smith, metal worker', ON **smiðr**, ME **smithe, smethe**, MSc. **smith**.

00 **Smithfield**, Bo'ness and Carriden WLO (v. **feld**) (*Smythfeild* 1541/2 Ham. Inv.; PNWL), **Smithhill**, Livingston WLO (v. **hyll**) (*Smithhill* 1609 Ret.; PNWL), **Smith's Lands**, now Damhead (within Edinburgh City Parish, formely in Corstorphine) (v. **land**) (PNML), **Smeaton**, Inveresk MLO (v. **tūn, bý**) (*Smithetun* 1124-53, 1184, c. 1235 Bann. Cl. 74, c. 1150 Lawrie, *Smithetune* 1234, c. 1235 Bann. Cl. 74, *Smithebi* 1153-65, 1166-1214, 1227 Bann. Cl. 74, *Smetheby* 1232 Bann. Cl. 74, *Smetheton* early undated Bann. Cl. 74, *Smythtun* 1253 Bann. Cl. 74, *Smythetun* 1253 Bann. Cl. 74, *Smythetune* 1253 Bann. Cl. 74, *Smithtun* early undated Bann. Cl. 74, *Smeithtone* 1359 Bann. Cl. 74, *Smetone* 1450 Bann. Cl. 74, *Smietoune* 1561 Bann. Cl. 74, *Smetoune* 1450 RMS, 1495 AC, 1561 *et freq.* to 1607 Bann. Cl. 74, *Smetoun* 1563 *et freq.* to 1617 LC, 1563 *et freq.* to 1593 RMS, 1575 *et freq.* to 1590 RPC, 1586 Bann. Cl.

74, *Smeytoun* 1627 RMS, *Smytoun* 1662-5 Blaeu, *Smeatoune* 1653 RMS, *Smyttona* 17th c. SHS I. 52; PNML: 208).

A.438 **smiððe, smeðe** - OE 'smithy, metal-worker's shop', Sc. **smiddy, smithy**.

00 **Smiddygreen**, Edinburgh MLO (v. **grēne**) (*Smiddiegrein* 1652 RMS, *Smiddiegreene* 1665 RMS, *Smyddiegrein*; PNML), **Smiddy Haugh**, Bo'ness and Carriden WLO (v. **h(e)alh**) (PNWL), **Smiddy Heugh**, Bo'ness and Carriden WLO (v. **hōh**) (PNWL), **Smiddyland**, Colinton MLO (v. **land**) (*Smyddeland de Colintoun* 1529, 1532 RMS, *Smyddelandis de Colintoun* 1531 RSS; PNML), **Smiddielands**, Stow MLO (v. **land**) (*terras fabriles* 1543-4 RMS, *Smyddi(e)land(i)s* 1543 RMS, 1610 LC, *Smiddieland(i)s* 1599, 1622, 1643, 1664 RMS; PNML: 280).

A.439 **snāw** - OE 'snow'

00 **Snawdon**, Lauder BWK (v. **dūn**) (*Snadown* c. 1350 Bann. Cl. 83; PNB).

A.440 ***snæp** - OE probably 'a boggy piece of land', MSc. **snape, sneep** (§2.27).

00 **Deansneep**, Borthwick MLO (v. **denu**) (*Danesnape* 1507 LC, *Snype* 1585 RPC, *Snyppis* 1609 RMS, *Sneep* 1773 Arm; PNML: 112).

A.441 **sōfte** - OE 'soft, yielding'.

00 **Softlaw**, Sprouston ROX (v. **hlāw**) (*Softlaw* [p] c. 1290 [c. 1320] Bann. Cl. 82, *Softlawe* 1296 CDS, *Softelawe* 1292 RS, *Softelowe* 1311-12 CDS; PNB).

A.442 **souter** - MSc. 'shoemaker, cobbler', ME **souter** [< OE *sūtere* < Lat. *sūtor*.]

00 *Souterland*, Uphall WLO (v. **land**) (*le, lie Sutourland* 1507 RSS, 1585 RMS, *le Soiterland* 1524 RMS, *le Soytour-land* 1524 RMS, *Sutorland* 1617 RMS, *Secturland* 1656 Ret.; PNWL), *Souterland*, Liberton MLO (v. **land**) (*Souterland* 1628, 1663 RMS, *lie Switterlandis* 1642 RMS; PNML: 240).

A.443 **spitel** - ME 'a hospital; a religious house; a house of the Knights Hospitallers'.

00 **Spital**, Cavers ROX (*Spittale* 1481 RMS; PNB), **Spittal**, Penicuik MLO (*Ba(c)kspittal(l)* and *Fo(i)r(e)spittal(l)* 1556, 1557, 1560, 1726 LC, 1792 Sasines, *Backspittell* and *Fore Spittell* 1556 LC, *Fore and Back Spittils* 1726 LC, *Spittal(l)* 1675 KSR (Penicuik), 1726 LC, *Spittel* 1773 Arm.; PNML: 271), **Spittal Croft**, Linlithgow WLO (v. **croft**) (*Spittel-Croft* 1586 RMS, *Spittelcroft* 1636 RMS, *Spitlecroft* 1699 Ret.; PNWL), **Spittalriddinghill**, Annan DMF (v. ***rydding**) (*Spittelriddin* 1662-5 Blaeu; PNB), **Spittelton**, now Wilkieston (surname, Wilkie) Kirknewton MLO (v. **tūn**) (*Speteltona* 1375-6 RMS, *Spittelton* 1547-8 RSS, 1625, 1636 RMS, *Spit(t)leto(u)n* 1612, 1636, 1657, 1667 RMS, 1773 Arm.; PNML: 221), **Backspittal**, Edinburgh MLO (*Ba(c)kspittell* 1556 LC, *Ba(c)kspittal(l)* 1557, 1560, 1618 LC, *Ba(c)kspittil* 1726 LC; PNML), **Forespittall**, Edinburgh MLO (*Fo(i)r(e)spittal(l)* 1556, 1557, 1560, 1618 LC, *Forespittil* 1726 LC; PNML).

A.444 ***spot** - OE 'a small piece, a bit', pre-lit. Sc. **spot** (§2.28).

00 **Meadowspot** MLO (v. **mæd**, **pæð**) (*Meduspeth* 1338 Bann. Cl. 89, *Medeuspot* 1367-9 RMS; PNML: 126), **Spot**, unlocated (*Spot* 1153-65 DOSI' s.v. *spot* n.).

A.445 **stable** - ME 'stable'.

00 **King's Stables**, Edinburgh MLO (*Stabulum Regis* 1366 ER; PNML).

A.446 stān - OE 'a stone, stone, rock'.

00 *Stonebyres*, Livingston WLO (v. byre) (*Stonbyrs* 1699 KS Liv.; PNWL), *Stanefauldhill*, Abercorn WLO (v. fal(o)d, hyll) ((*lie*) *Stanefa(u)ldhill* 1601 BM *et passim* to 1625 RMS, *Stain(e)fa(u)ldhill* 1601 *et passim* to 1604 BM; PNWL), *Stonefold*, Eccles BWK (v. fal(o)d) (PNB), *Stoney Flat*, Dalmeny WLO (v. flat) (*lie* *Stainflatt* 1576 Dund. B, *Stanyflat* 1577 Dund. B, *lie* *Staneflatt* 1604 Dund. B; PNWL), *Stanygill Burn*, Castleton ROX (v. gil) (PNB), *Stoneheap*, Whitburn WLO (v. hēap) (*Staneheip* 1641 KS Liv., *Stane Heape* 1649 KS Liv.; PNWL), *Standhill*, Lilliesleaf ROX (v. hyll) (PNB), *Stanehill*, Bo'ness and Carriden WLO (v. hyll) (*Stanehill* 1562 SRS 43; PNWL), *Staneyhill*, Abercorn WLO (v. hyll) (*Stonehill* 1694 KS Ab., *Stanehill* 1696 Cess, *Stonyhill* Adair, *Staneyhill* 1818 Forrest; PNWL), *Stenhouse*, Tynron DMF (v. hūs) (*Stanehouse* 1637 Reg. Dmf., *Stenhous* 1637 Reg. Dmf.; PNB), *Stonehouse* LAN (v. hūs) (*Muir de Stonehows* 1694) (NTC), *Stenhouse*, Liberton MLO (v. hūs) (*Stanehouse* 1478, 1479 AC, 1508-9, 1523 RMS, 1545 LC, *Stanehous* 1506, 1506-7, 1508 Trcas. Acc., 1601 *et freq.* to 1666 RMS, *Steinhous* 1653 RMS, *Stenhous* 1666 RMS, *Stenhouse* 1773 Arm.; PNML: 238), *Stenhousemuir* STL (v. hūs, mōr) (*de Stan house* c. 1200, *Stanus* 1264, *Stenhous* 1601) (NTC), *Stenishope*, Cavers ROX (v. hop, hūs) (PNB), *Stennies Water* DMF (v. hūs) (PNB), *Stainrigg*, Eccles BWK (v. hrycg) (*Stanrig* 1533 RMS, 1568 HMC (Home); PNB), *Staneshiel Burn*, Castleton ROX (v. schele) (PNB), *Bellstone*, Whitburn WLO (v. belle) (PNWL), *Brotherstone*, Fala & Soutra MLO (v. brōðor) (PNML: 191), *Nether Brotherstone*, Fala & Soutra MLO (v. brōðor, neðri) (PNML: 191), *Upper Brotherstone*, Fala & Soutra MLO (v. ufer(r)a, brōðor) (PNML: 191), *Brotherstone*, Merton BWK (v. brōðor) (PNB), (*Nether*) *Brotherstone*, Channelkirk BWK (v. brōðor) (PNB), *Cold Stane Slap*, Mid-Calder MLO (v. cald, slap) (*Cal(d)staineslope* 1684 RPC; PNML: 250), *Crumstane*, Dunse BWK (v. crumb) (PNB), *Graystone Hill*, Castleton ROX (v. græg) (PNB), *Grindstone Law*, Oxnam ROX (v. grund, hlāw) (*Grundisdame* Law 1598 CBP; PNB), *Haughstone*, Bo'ness and Carriden WLO (v. h(e)alh)

(PNWL), Sandystones, Ancrum ROX (v. sandig) (PNB), Thirlestane, Lauder BWK (v. þyrel) (PNB), Thirlestane, Ettrick SLK (v. þyrel) (PNB), Whitestones, Kirkmahoe DMF (v. hwīt) (*Quitestanis* 1569 RPC; PNB).

A.447 **stānig** - OE 'stony, rocky, made of stone'.

00 **Stoneyburn**, Whitburn WLO (v. burna) (*The Stanyburne* 1500 AC *et passim* to 1604 BM, *Stanieburne* 1578 SRS 1, 1659 Rct., *Stannyburne* 1641 KS Liv., *Sten(n)ibourne* 1647 KS Liv., *Staneburn(e)* 1512 RMS *et passim* to c. 1670 BM; PNWL), **Stoneycroft**, Corstorphine MLO (v. croft) (*Stonecroft* 1654 RMS, *Stanecroft* 1667 RMS; PNML), **Staney Hill**, Teviothead ROX (v. helm) (PNB), **Stanelaws**, Dalkeith MLO (v. hlāw) (*The Sta(i)n(n)(i)elaw(i)s* 1612, 1615, 1627, 1643, 1646, 1669 LC, *Sta(i)n(n)(i)elawes* 1669 LC, *Ston(ni)elaw(s)* 1710 LC; PNML: 183), **Stoneyhill**, Inveresk MLO (v. hyll) (*Stany Hill* 1561 Bann. Cl. 74, *Stanyhill* 1561, 1555-83 Bann. Cl. 74, 1565-6, 1587 RMS, 1627 Mait. Cl. 34, *Stanehill* 1555-83 Bann. Cl. 74, 1587 RMS, *Staniehill* 1581 RMS, 1598, 1600, 1609 Bann. Cl. 74, *Stanihill* 1586 Bann. Cl. 74, *Stanyehill* 1593-4 RMS, *Stainehill* 1688 SHS I. 36, *Stainhill* 1653 RMS, *mons lapidum* 17th c. SHS I. 52; PNML: 208), **Stoneyport** MLO (v. pæð) (*Stanipeth*, *Stenypeth* 1345 RMS, *Stranipeth* 1329-70 RMS, *Stoneypethe* 14th c. RMS; PNML).

A.448 **stank** - MSc. 'a pond, pool, small semi-stagnant area of water, esp. one that is overgrown and half solid with vegetation, a swampy place; a ditch, an open water-course, freq. applied to a natural stream which has been straightened to form a boundary or to function in a drainage system; a gutter' (§1.67).

00 **Stankards**, Uphall WLO (*Stanketts* 1570 Hou., *Stankattis* 1570 Hou., *Stankcottis* 1575 SRS 52; PNWL: 75), **Castilstank**, unlocated (*Castilstank* 13th cent.; DOST s.v. *stank* n.¹), **Fivestanks**, Uphall WLO (*Fyvestankis* 1617 RMS; PNWL: 74), **Gowan Stank**, Linlithgow WLO (v. gowan) (PNWL: 114),

- Hawdanstank**, Hadden, Sprouston ROX (*Hawedenstank* 1397 in DOSI s.v. *stank* n.¹; *Hawdanstank* c. 1400 [1475-1500] Wyntoun C.; PNB: 279).
- A.449 **stapol** - OE 'a post, a pillar (of wood, stone etc.)'.
- 00 **Staplegordon**, Langholm DMF (v. **gor**, **tūn**) (*Stapel...rtune* 1124-40 CDS, *Stabil gortoun* 1325 RMS, *Stapelgorton* 1335-6 CDS; PNB), **Stapleton**, Dornock DMF (v. **tūn**) (*Stabiltoun* 1662-5 Blaeu; PNB).
- A.450 **stede**, **styre** - OE 'place, site, locality', ME 'site of a building; hamlet, village, town, inhabited place; estate, farm'.
- 00 **Bughtsteads**, Edinburgh MLO (v. **bucht**) (PNML), **Forester's Stead**, Bo'ness and Carriden WLO (v. **forestier**) (*Forestaris-stede* 1516 RMS; PNWL), **Middlestead**, Selkirk SLK (v. **middel**) (PNB), **Millstead**, Canonbie DMF (v. **myln**) (*Millsteads* 1662-5 Blaeu; PNB), **Newstead**, Melrose ROX (v. **nIwe**) (*Nusteyd* 1548-9 Ham. Inv., *Newsteid* 1568 RMS, *Neusteid* 1682 LC; PNB).
- A.451 **steinn** - ON 'stone, rock'.
- 00 **Stenries**, Cummertrees DMF (v. **hreysi**) (*Steinreis(bech)* 1194-1214 HMC (Drml), *Stanrase* 1446-7 HMC (Drml), *Stanyris* 1450 RMS, *Stanereis* 1544 RMS; PNB).
- A.452 **stigel**, **stigol** - OE 'stile', MSc. **steil** 'a steep bank, a spur on a hill ridge'.
- 00 **The Steele**, Castleton ROX (*the Steill* 1572 HMC (Jhn), *Steele* 1583 CBP, *Steell* 1662-5 Blaeu; PNB), **Ashiesteel**, Caddon SLK (v. **aescen**) (PNB), **Kirkstile**, Ewes DMF (v. **cirice**) (*Kirkstyl* 1662-5 Blaeu; PNB), **The Kirkstyle**, Ecclesmachan WLO (v. **cirice**) (PNWL).

A.453 **stocc** - OE 'a tree-trunk, a stump, a log, a stock', ON **stokkr**, ME **stocke**.

00 **Stockbridge**, Liberton MLO (v. **brycg**) (*Stokkisbriggis* 1550 RMS; PNML: 240), **Stockstruther**, Roxburgh ROX (v. **strother**) (*Stocksturder* 1548-9 Ham. Inv.; PNB).

A.454 **stōd** - OE 'a stud, a herd of horses'

00 **Stodrig**, Makerston ROX (v. **hrycg**) (*Stotheryke* 1542 Ham. Inv., *Statherwyk* 1542 Ham. Inv., *Steidrig* 1566-7 RMS, *Stodrik* 1567 Bann. Cl. 82, *Stoddrigg* 1662-5 Blaeu; PNB), **Stidriggs**, Hutton & Corrie DMF (v. **hrycg**) (*Studeriggis* 1507 RMS; PNB).

A.455 **stōd-fald** - OE 'stud-fold, horse enclosure'.

00 **Stodfald**, Edinburgh MLO (*thus* 1367-9 RMS, *Scottefauld* 1338 Bann. Cl. 89; PNML).

A.456 **stōw** - OE 'place, place of assembly, holy place'.

00 **Bristo**, Edinburgh MLO (v. **brycg**) (PNML), **Stow** (parish) MLO (cf. **wēod**, **h(e)alh**) (*Stow of Weddale* 1473 ADA, *the Stow of Weddell* 1513 Treas. Acc., *Stow in Weddalia* 1543-4 RMS, *Stow de Weddell* 1565 RMS, *Stow-in-Weddell* 1598-9 RMS, 1610 LC, *Stow-in-Waddell* 1603 RMS, *Stow-in-Waddell* 1613 LC, 1622, 1664, 1665 RMS, *(the) Stow* 1490 ADC, 1506-7 Treas. Acc., 1547 RSS, 1553 RPC, 1593, 1598-9 *et freq.* to 1665 RMS, 1594 *et freq.* to 1662 LC; PNML: 280), **Stowbraes**, Stow MLO (v. **bra**) (*Stowbraies* 1665 RMS; PNML: 280).

A.457 **stǫrr** - ON 'bent grass'.

00 **Starlaw**, Bathgate WLO (v. hlāw) (*(le) Starlaw* 1468 RMS *et passim* to 1629 Ret., *Sterlaw* 1618 RMS; PNWL), **Star Burn** LAN (SSH).

A.458 **strand** - MSc. 'a little stream, a rivulet; an artificial water-channel, a (street-) gutter' (§1.68).

00 **Wel(l)strand**, Cockpen MLO (v. wella) (PNML: 145).

A.459 **strēt** - OE (Anglian) 'Roman road, paved road, an urban road, street'.

00 **Straiton**, Liberton MLO (v. tūn) (*Stratun* 12th cent. Bann. Cl. 89, *Stratona* 12th cent., 1292 Bann. Cl. 89, 1494 ADA, 17th cent. SHS I. 52, *Straton* 12th cent., c. 1300 Bann. Cl. 89, *Stratone* 1336-7 CDS, *Stratoun* 1478 ADA, 1509, 1516, 1543, 1545-6 RSS, 1491, 1506 *et passim* RMS, 1591 LC, *Stratoune* 1490 AC, 1450, 1451 RMS, *Straitoun* 1600 RMS, *Straittoun* 1649 RMS; PNML: 238), **Straitonhall**, Liberton MLO (v. tūn, h(e)all) (*Stratounhall* 1546, 1569, 1618 RMS, *Stratoune Hall* 1490 AC, *Straitounhall* 1600 RMS, *Straittounhall* 1649 RMS, PNML: 238), **Straitonhole**, Liberton MLO (v. tūn, hol(h)) (*lie Hoill de Straitoun* 1600 RMS, *Le Hole de Stratoun* 1509 RSS; PNML: 238), **Straiton Mill** (v. tūn, myln) (*Stratounmyll* 1546 RMS, *Stratounmylne* 1628 RMS, *Stratoun Mill* 1599 LC; PNML: 238).

A.460 **strēam** - OE (rare) 'a stream', ME, MSc. **stream**.

00 **Berewiches Strem** BWK (v. bere-wīc) (*Berewiches strem* 1153-65 [c. 1280] Bann. Cl. 56, *Berewyckstreem* 1152 [c. 1320] Bann. Cl. 82, *Berewicstreme* 1165-1214 Bann. Cl. 82; PNB), **Coldstream** BWK (v. cald) (*Caldestream* c. 1210 [c. 1260] GC, e. 13th c. Mait. Cl. 40, *Cald(e)strem(e)* c. 1200, c. 1250, c.

1270 [1434] Gramp. Cl. 18, 1291 Stev., 1296-7 RS, 1409 ER, *Coldestrem* 1296 Stev., *Kaldistrem* 14th c. Bann. Cl. 69, *Caudstrey* c. 1485 Wallace, *Cauldstreme* 1535 RMS; PNB).

- A.461 **strodar, stothir** - pre-lit. Sc., MSc. **strother, struther** 'a marshy place, marsh, swamp; ?a place overgrown with brushwood; ?a river meadow; land serving a communal purpose (yielding natural resources)' (§1.69).
- 00 **Struthers**, Uphall WLO (*Strutheris* 1617 RMS; PNWL: 75), **Strotherflat**, ?BWK (v. flat) (*Strotherflat* c. 1300 [1434] Gramp. Cl. 18; PNB: 201), **Struthersbutts**, Pardovan, Linlithgow WLO (*Struthersbutts* 1771 Est. Map; PNWL: 152), **Aynestrother**, unlocated (*Aynestrother* c.1280; DOST s.v. *strother* n.), **Bellstruther Bog**, Cockburnspath BWK (*Bellie Struther* 1611 HMC (Wed); PNB: 259), **Braidestothirburne**, location uncertain, perhaps Abbey St. Bathans, BWK (v. brād, burna) (*Braidestothirburne* c.1220 Dryb. Ch.; Johnston 1940: 22), **Crukit-stradire** RNF (*Le Crukit-stradire* 1505 (1506) in DOST s.v. *strother* n.), **Cunibestrothyr**, unlocated (*Cunibestrothyr* ?a. 1280; DOST s.v. *strother* n.), **Fulstroder**, unlocated (*Fulstrother* 1198-1214; DOST s.v. *strother* n.), **Harastrodar**, Hume BWK (v. hara) (*Harastrodar* 1159 [c. 1320] Bann. Cl. 82; PNB: 259), **Knolestruthyr**, unlocated (*Knolestruthyr* c. 1350; DOST s.v. *strother* n.), **Kyrnestroder**, unlocated (*Kyrnestroder* c. 1160, *Chirnestrother* c. 1190; DOST s.v. *strother* n.), **Rauhenildestrother**, unlocated (*Rauhenildestrother* ?a. 1280; DOST s.v. *strother* n.), **Stockstruther**, Roxburgh ROX (v. stocc) (PNB: 259), **Wellstruther**, Borthwick MLO (v. wella) (PNML: 110), **Westruther**, Westruther BWK (v. west) (*Weststrother* c. 1300 [1320] Bann. Cl. 82, *Wolstruther* 1441 [16th] APS, 1509-10 RMS, *Wolstruthir* 1506 RSS, *Wollstruther* 1678 Reg. Bwk., *Woolstruther* 1781 CRL; PNB: 259), **Westbuchterstrother**, Fogo BWK (*Westbuchterstrother* c. 1280 Kelso ch.; Johnston 1940: 23), **Yellowstruther**, Mid-Calder MLO (v. geolu) (*Zallowstrud* 1586 Proc. Bar. Court, *Zallowstruther* 1602 McCall, 1610 Torph. Ch., *Ye(a)llowstruther* 1644 KSR, 1695, 1740 RMS, 1773 Arm., 1792 Sasines (5064), *Yellow Struther* 1696 RMS, 1800 Sasines (8100); PNML: 249).

A.462 **stubb** - OE 'stub, tree-stump'.

00 **Stobs** MLO (*(le) Stobbys* 1273 Bann. Cl. 89, *Stobbis* 1507 LC, *Stob(b)s* 1773 Arm, 1839 NSA; PNML), **Stobbs**, **Cavers** ROX (*Stobbis* 1511 RMS, *Stobs* 1574 LC; PNB), **Stobitcote**, **Teviothead** ROX (v. **cot**) (*Stobby cott* 1662-5 Blaeu; PNB), **Stobswood**, **Langton** BWK (v. **wudu**) (PNB), *Loane to the Stobisbank*, **Cockpen** MLO (v. **lane**, **banke**) (PNML).

A.463 **sundor-land** - OE 'land set apart for some special purpose, private land, detached land'.

00 **Sunderland**, **Selkirk** SLK (*Sonderland* 1309 RC, *Sondirland* 1388-9 CDS, *Sundirlandhall* 1474 RMS; PNB).

A.464 **sunny** - Also **sunnie**, **sonnye**, etc., MSc. 'sunny, facing the sun'.

00 **Sunnyside**, **Inveresk** MLO (v. **sīde**) (*Sunnyside* 1664 LC; PNML: 211), **Sunnyside**, **Kirknewton** MLO (v. **sīde**) (*Sunesyd* 1653 RMS, *Sunysyd* 1655 RMS; PNML: 221), **Sunnyside**, **Liberton** MLO (v. **sīde**) (PNML: 241), **Sunnyside**, **Melrose** ROX (*Sonnyesyde* 1590 CBP; PNB), **Sunnyside**, **Liberton** MLO (v. **sīde**) (*Sunniesyd* 1656 RMS, *Sunnyside* 1664 LC, 1773 Arm.; PNML: 241).

A.465 **sūð** - OE 'south'.

00 **South Bank**, **Abercorn** WLO (v. **banke**) (PNWL), **Southdean** ROX (v. **denu**) (*Sudhden* 1291-2 RS, *Soudon* [p] 1296 CDS, *Souldone* 1296 CDS, *Sowdon* 1444 HMC (Rxb), *Sowdene* 1488 Bann. Cl. 56, *Sowdoun* 1528 RMS, *Soudann K.* 1662-5 Blaeu; PNB), **Southfield**, **Cramond** MLO (v. **feld**) (*Southfelt Creichtoun* 1505 SHS II.10, *Sowthfeild Creichtoun* 1510-11 SHS II.10, 1634 RMS, *Sowthfeildis of Cammok* 1510-11 SHS II.10, *Southfeild* 1591, 1625, 1634 RMS;

PNML), *South Hilderston*, Torphichen WLO (v. *Hildhere, tūn) (*South Hilderstaines*, *South Hilderstounes* 1635 RMS *et passim* to 1672 Ret.; PNWL), *South House*, Liberton MLO (v. hūs) (*Southous* 1509, 1634 RMS, 1590 RPC, *Southous* 1609, 1663 RMS, *Domus austri* 17th cent. SHS I. 52, *Southhouse* 1630 Bann. Cl. 70; PNML: 237), *South Logiebrae*, Torphichen WLO (v. Logie Brae(s), *Uncertain Names*) (*South Lugie-brae* 1643 RMS, *Suthlugie brae* 1667 Dund. B; PNWL), *South Queensferry* WLO (v. ferry) (PNWL).

A.466 swān - OE 'herdsman, swine-herd, peasant'.

00 Swanshiel, Hobkirk ROX (v. schele) (*Suamesheels* 1662-5 Blaeu; PNB).

A.467 sweostor - OE 'sister, nun'. [Not recorded in Smith, but cf. use in English surnames and place-names, as *Alic. Parkeressustere* (1374), and '[Fisheries called] *Sister Carilflet* (1400) (MED s.v.).]

00 Sisterpath, Fogo BWK (v. pæð) (*Sisterpeth* 1335-6 CDS, *Cisterpeth* 1336-7 CDS, *Sestirpeth* 1451-2 RMS, *Susterpeth* 1509-10 RMS; PNB).

A.468 swēte - OE 'sweet, pure, pleasant'.

00 Sweethope, Stichill ROX (v. hop) (*Swethop(p)e* 1278-9 CDS, 1291 [p] Stev.; PNB).

A.469 swīn - OE 'pig'.

00 Dalswinton, Kirkmahoe DMF (v. tūn) (PNB), *Swineside Hall*, Oxnam ROX (v. hēafod) (PNB), *Swineford*, Dalkeith MLO (v. ford) (*Swynefoord* 1669 LC, *Swinefoord* 1710 LC; PNML: 183), *Soonhope*, Lauder BWK (v. hop) (PNB),

- Swinewood**, Ayton BWK (v. **wudu**) (*Swinewde* 1100 ESC, 1126 ESC, *Swynewde* 1253 CDS, *Swynewod* c. 1300 Cold. Corr.; PNB).
- A.470 **swīra** - OE (Anglian) 'a neck', ON **svíri** 'a neck, a ridge of land', MSc. **swire**, **sware** 'the neck; a hollow or declivity between hills, freq. one with a road; a hollow or level place near the top of a hill' (CSD s.v. *swire* n.).
- 00 **Redeswire Fray**, Southdean ROX (v. **rēad**) (PNB), **Roughsware**, Heriot MLO (v. **rūh**) (*Ruchsuyer* 1627 Mait. Cl. 34, *Rough swire* 1773 Arm.; PNML: 200).
- A.471 **tannel**, **tandle** - MSc. 'a beacon, a bonfire, especially one kindled at certain festivals, as for example Midsummer's Eve of Halloween' (§1.70).
- 00 **Tandilmure**, unlocated (*Tandilmure* a. 1460; SND s.v. *tannel* n.), **Tanlawhill**, Eskdalemuir DMF (v. **hlāw**) (*Tandlahill* 1662-5 Blaeu; PNB: 128), **Tanlaw Naze**, Teviothead ROX (v. **næss**) (*Tandilnes* 1511 RMS; PNB: 253).
- A.472 **tempel** - OE 'temple', ME **temple**, MSc. **temple**, **tempil**, etc., often signifying land owned by the Knights Templar.
- 00 **Temple** (parish) MLO (*T'emplo* 1238-1300 Bann. Cl. 109, *T'empill* 1616, 1634 RMS, *Temple* 1642, 1662, 1665 RMS, *Temple Ballintrodo* 1667 RMS, *Templum* SHS I. 53; PNML: 293), **Temples**, Currie MLO (*lie Tempillis* 1618, 1635 RMS, *Temples* 1798 Sasines; PNML: 180), **Templehill**, Kirknewton MLO (v. **hyll**) (*T'empilhil* 1618 RMS, *terris templariis de Harperrig* 1609 RMS; PNML: 223), **Temple House**, Currie MLO (v. **hūs**) (*Tempilhous(is)* 1618, 1635 RMS, *Templehouse(s)* 1773 Arm., 1798 Sasines; PNML: 180), **Temple Hall**, Coldingham BWK (v. **hēall**) (*Templishalle* 1367 RMS, *Tempilhalle* 1368 RMS; PNB), **Templand**, Sanquhar DMF (v. **land**) (*Tomplanmill* 1662-5 Blaeu; PNB), **Templeland**, surviving in Templeland Road, Corstorphine MLO (v. **land**) (*la*

T'empilland infra villam de Corstorfyne 1429 Bann. Cl. 109, *T'empillandis de Corstorfin* 1429 RMS; PNML), *Tempill Land*, Crichton MLO (v. land) (*Tempill Land* 1627 Mait. Cl. 34, also *Temple Park*, undated; PNML).

- A.473 **third, thrid** - MSc., ME 'third part', [Cf. Old English *bridda* 'a third'; and the lost Gloucestershire field-name *T'hriddemore* (1468; EPNS 41: 181).]
- 00 **Third**, Kirkmichael DMF (*T'hrid* 1555 HMC (Jhn); PNB: 206).
- A.474 ***todd** - OE 'a fox', pre-lit. Sc. *tod* (§2.29).
- 00 **Toddishauch**, now Foxhall, Kirkliston WLO (v. h(e)alh) (*T'oddishauch* 1539 SHS II. 4 *et passim* to 1566 Cat. Tor., *Toddishauche* 1563/4 Cat. Tor., 1631 RMS, *Toddishaugh* 1619 Cat. Tor., *Todhauch* 1539 *et passim* SHS II. 4, *Todhaughe* 1648 Dund. B; PNWL: 41), **Todhills**, Liberton MLO (v. hyll) (*T'odhillis* 1587, 1591, 1634 RMS, Rent. Bann. Cl. 89, *T'odhills* 1653 *et passim* RMS, *Todhollis* 1620, 1627 RMS, *Todhoillis* 1621 RMS, *Todshills* 1630 Bann. Cl. 70; PNML: 238), **Todhole Knowe**, Dreghorn MLO (*Todhole Knowe* 1852; Harris: 604), **Thodholesid**, unlocated (*Thodholesid* 1214-49 DOST s.v. *tod* n.¹), **Toddeholes**, unlocated (*Toddeholes* c.1250 DOST s.v. *tod* n.¹), **Todholes**, Kirkconnel DMF (*Todholes* 1586 CBP; PNB: 234), **Todholles**, now Todhill Knowe, Colinton MLO (*Todholles* 1620 RMS, *Todh(o)illis* 18th cent. Ret.; PNML: 107), **Todholerig**, unlocated (*Todholerig* 1165-82 DOST s.v. *tod* n.¹), **Todholes**, Kirkconnel DMF (v. hol(h)) (*Todholes* 1586 CBP; PNB), **Todrig**, Coldstream BWK (v. hrycg) (*T'odderig* c. 1300 [1434] Gramp. Cl. 18, *T'otheryg*, *Thotheryg* c. 1300 [1434] Gramp. Cl. 18, *Todrig*, *Todrik* 1550 RMS; PNB: 246).
- A.475 **tolbooth** - MSc. 'a booth or office at which tolls were collected; town hall; town prison, jail'. [Cf. ME *tol-boðe*, not covered in Smith, but found in English place-names, such as Uppingham Tollhouse RUT.]

00 *The Tolbooth*, Edinburgh MLO (*'olbu(i)th(e)* 1477 SBR 7, 1503-4 Treas. Acc., 1542-3 RSS, 1563, 1566, 1576 *et freq* to 1590 RPC, *Tolboith* 1551 RPC, *Tolbuyth* 1567 RPC, *Tolbooth* 1550, 1574 RPC, 1579, 1621, 1629, 1656 LC, *Towbuthe* 1490 Treas. Acc.; PNML).

A.476 **toln, toll** - OE 'a tax, a toll', ME toll, Sc. tol, tow.

00 **Tollcross**, Edinburgh MLO (v. **cross**) (*(le) Tol(l)cors(e)* 1458 RMS, 1488, 1491, 1492, 1494 AC, 1491 ADA, *(le) Tol(l)croce* 1538 RMS, *Toll Cors* 1491 ADA, *Towcroce* 1529 RSS, *Towcorse* 1787 Sasines (2144); PNML), **Cairntows**, **Liberton** MLO (v. **cairn**) (PNML: 239).

A.477 **toft** - ON 'building site, curtilage, messuage', ODan toft, late OE toft, ME toft.

00 **Upper and Lower Tofts**, Cavers ROX (*Toftes* 1296 CDS, *Toftis* 1511 RMS; PNB), **Tofts**, Dalmeiny WLO (*Tofts* 1622 RMS, 1691 KS Dal.; PNWL).

A.478 **trēow** - OE 'tree', MSc. **trei**, tree.

00 **Ashtrees**, Southdean ROX (v. **æsc**) (*Eschetreis* 1528 RMS, 1541-2 RMS; PNB), **Cherrytrees**, Yetholm ROX (v. **chiri**) (PNB).

A.479 **trōg** - OE 'a valley, a trough, a long narrow vessel for various purposes such as feeding animals, baking, brewing, etc.; a hollow or valley resembling a trough, the bed of a stream', MSc. **troch**, **trough**, **trouch**, **throcht**, (plural) **trows** 'a channel or wooden water conduit for water, esp. that leading to a millwheel; the channel or bed of a river, esp. a rough part, a similar channel among sea rocks'.

00 **Trows**, Kelso ROX (*Trowis* 1511 RMS; PNB).

A.480 **tron, trone** - MSc. 'the public steelyard or weighing machine in a burgh, set up in or near the market-place for the weighing of various types of heavy or coarse goods, hence, the district around the *tron*; the town centre' (§1.71).

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

A.481 **tūn** - OE 'enclosure, farmstead, estate, village'.

00 Compounded with a personal name: **Adderston**, Cavers ROX (v. **Eadred**) (PNB), **Addinston**, Oxton BWK (v. **Aldwine**) (PNB), **Addiston**, Ratho MLO (v. **Aldhere**) (PNML: 274), **Adistoun** WLO (v. perh. personal name, *Adam*) (PNWL), **Alderstone**, West-Calder MLO (v. **Aldwine**) (PNML: 242), **Allanton**, Dunscore DMF (v. **Aleyn**) (PNB), **Arkelton**, Ewes DMF (v. **Arnketill**) (PNB: 32), **Arniston** MLO (v. **Arnold**) (PNML), **Arnton**, Castletown ROX (v. **Ærnwulf**) (PNB: 18), **Attonburn**, Hownam ROX (v. **ald, burna**) (PNB), **Balderston** WLO (v. **Baldhere**) (PNWL: 26), **Baudrikesland**, Colinton MLO (v. ***Bealdrīc**) (PNML: 149), **Borrowstoun** WLO (v. **Beornweard**) (PNWL: 28), **Branxton** ELO (v. **Bran(n)oc**) (PNB: 55), **Carrington** (parish) MLO (v. **Cenhere**) (PNML: 118), **Clermiston**, Corstorphine MLO (v. **Clerebald**) (PNML: 151), **Colinton** MLO (v. **Kolbeinn**) (PNML: 146), **Comiston** MLO (Irish personal name, *Columbán*) (PNML), **Dingleton**, Melrose ROX (v. **Daniel**) (PNB), **Dolphington**, Dalmeny WLO (v. **Dólgfinnr**) (PNWL: 6), **Dolphinston**, Oxnam ROX (v. **Dólgfinnr**) (PNB: 20), **Duddingston**, Abercorn WLO (v. ***Dudding**) (PNWL: 15), **Edgarton**, Dunscore DMF (surname *Edgar*) (PNB: 34), **Edgerston**, Jedburgh ROX (v. **Ecghere**) (PNB: 20), **Edmonstone** MLO (v. **Eadmund**) (PNML: 260), **Elliston**, St. Boswells ROX (v. **Isleifr**) (PNB: 20), **Esperston**, Temple MLO (v. **tūn**) (***Ēastbeorht**) (PNML: 294), **Ettleton**, Castletown ROX (v. **Etla**) (PNB: 20), **Gilbertstoun**, later Brunstane,

Inveresk/Liberton MLO (personal name, *Gilbert*) (*Gilberdestone* 1336-7 CDS, *Gilbertstoun(e)* 1466 Bann. Cl. 74, *Gilbertoun* 1507, 1542, 1547 RMS, 1547 RPC, 1609 Retours, 1632 RMS, *Brunstoun Gilbertoun* 1564-5, 1566 RMS, *Brunstoun called Gilbertoun-Coats* 1661 RMS, *Gilberttoun called Brunstoun* 1653 RMS, *Gilbertoun commonly called Brunstane* 1692 LC, *Burnistoun(e)* 1450 Bann. Cl. 70, 1466 Bann. Cl. 74, 1512 RSS, *Burnstoun* 15th ccnt. Bann. Cl. 105, 1537, 1542 RSS, *Burnstoun* 1537, 1546 RSS, *Brunstoun* 1539-40 RSS, 1571, 1591 RPC, 1653, 1654 LC, 1655 RMS, *Brunstoun* 1542, 1546 RSS, 1565, 1566 *et freq.* to 1591 RPC, *Bruntsoun* 1547, 1585 RPC, *Brunston* 1585 RPC, *Brunstane* 1652 RMS, *Brunstaine* 1670 RMS, *Bronstoun* 1541 RSS, *Brounstoun* 1555-83 Bann. Cl. 74, *Brinstoun* 1586 Bann. Cl. 74, *Brinston* 1572 RPC, *Brunstain* 1670 RMS, *Brunstane or Gilbertoun* 1692 LC, or *Gilberstona* undated 17th c. SHS I. 52; PNML: 203, 233), **Gilmerton**, Liberton MLO (*Gillemuristona*, *Gillemoreston*, *Gillemuristone*, *Gillemor(e)ton(e)* 1166-1214 Bann. Cl. 89, *Gyllemoreton(e)* 1166-1214 Bann. Cl. 89, *Gillemoreston* 1224 Bann. Cl. 89, *Gylmurton(a)* 1203 Bann. Cl. 89, *Gylmertone* 1230 Bann. Cl. 89, 1476 ADA, *Gylmerton* 1215, 1273 Bann. Cl. 89, *Gilmoretoun* 1490 AC, *Gilmuriston* 1165-1214 Bann. Cl. 89, *Gilmortoun* 1497 RSS, 1502 Treas. Acc., 1503, 1644 RMS, *Gilmertoun(e)* 1477 *et passim* to 1654 RMS, 1506 Bann. Cl. 109, 1501 *et passim* to 1538 RSS, 1570 Bann. Cl. 94, 1502, 1502-3 Treas. Acc., 1567, 1582 RPC, *Gilmertone* 1665 RMS, *Gilmourtoun(e)* 1663, 1667 RMS, *Gilmoirtoun* 1545 RMS, *Gilmertona* 17th cent. SHS I. 52; PNML: 235), **Gilmerton Mains**, now called South Farm, Liberton MLO (v. *demeyne*) (*lie Maynis de Gilmertoun* 1603 RMS, *lie Maynes de G-* 1633 RMS, *Mains of Gilmertoune* 1653 RMS, *Maynes of Gilmertoun* 1661 RMS, *Mains of Gilmourtoun* 1667 RMS; PNML: 235), **Gilmerton Grange**, now called Grange, Liberton MLO (v. *grange*) (*Gilmertoun Grange* undated Bann. Cl. 89, 1587 *et freq.* to 1661 RMS, *Gilmertoune Grange* 1653, 1654 RMS, *Gilmortoun-Grange* 1627 RMS, *Gilmourtoun Grange* 1667 RMS; PNML: 235), **Gilmerton**, Stow MLO (surname, *Gilmour*) (*Gilmertoun (in Weddalia)* 1543-4, 1598-9, 1622, 1643 RMS, 1610 LC, *Gilmartoun* 1543-4 RMS, *Gilmerstoun* 1593 RMS, *Gilmerton* 1773 Arm.; PNML: 284), **Gocelynton**, Newbattle MLO (Anglo-Norman personal name, *Jocelyn*) (*Gocelynton(e)* 1150-80, 1153-65 Bann. Cl. 89, *villa Gocelini coci* 1153-65 Bann. Cl. 89; PNML: 255), **Haddington** ELO

(v. **Hada**) (NIC), **Halkerston** KCD (v. **hafocere**) (PNML), **Halkerston** MLO (v. **hafocere**) (PNML), **Harvieston**, **Borthwick** MLO (surname, *Hervey*) (PNML: 109), **Hilderston** WLO (v. ***Hildhere**) (PNWL), *North Hilderston*, **Torphichen** WLO (v. ***Hildhere, norð**) (PNWL), *South Hilderston*, **Torphichen** WLO (v. ***Hildhere, sūð**) (PNWL), **Hopetoun (House)**, **Abercorn** WLO (*Hopto(u)n* 1652 SHS II. 18 *et passim* to 1699 SHS I. 11, *Hopeto(u)n(e)* 1683 Ret. *et passim* to 1698 IIR.; PNWL), **Houston** WLO (Anglo-Norman personal name, *Hugh*) (PNWL), **Howatstone**, **Mid-Calder** MLO (personal name *Howat*, a derivative of *Hugh*) (*Howatsto(u)n(e)* 1490, 1492 ADC, 1586, 1587, 1594 Proc. Bar. Court, 1640 McCall, 1691 KSR, 1709 RMS, 1773 Arm., *Houatstoun* 1585 Proc. Bar. Court, *Howitstoun* 1600 Proc. Bar. Court, 1698 KSR, *Hewistoun* 1662 Blaeu, *Houetston* 1699 KSR; PNML: 245), **Illieston** WLO (v. **Ill-Leifr**) (PNWL), **Ingliston**, later **Rottenrow**, **Kirkliston** MLO (v. **Ingjaldr**) (PNML: 215), **Johnstone** RNF (v. **John**) (*Jonestone* 1292, *Johnstoun* 1594) (NTC), **Johnstone**, **Eskdalemuir** DMF (personal name *John*) (PNB), **Kettlestoun** WLO (v. **Ketill**) (PNWL: 59), **Kirkliston** WLO (v. ***Lissa, cirice**) (PNWL: 39), **Lauriston**, **Cramond** MLO (v. **Laurence**) (PNML), **Liston** WLO (v. ***Lissa**) (PNWL), **Livingston** WLO (v. **Lēofing**) (PNWL: 75), **Lyleston**, **Lauder** BWK (v. ***Li(g)ulfr**) (PNB: 29), **Mannerston** WLO (perh. the surname *Maners*) (*Maneristoun* c1320 HMC *et passim* to 1501 Dund. A, *Maneristown* 1395 Ham. Inv., *Maneriston* 1478 ADA *et passim* to 1490 AC, *Maneristoune* 1489/90 AC, *Manerstoun* 1406 Gramp. Cl. 4 *et passim* to 1604 BM, *Manerston* 1422 Reg. Ho. Ch. *et passim* to 1604 BM, *Manerstone* 1458 HMC *et passim* to 1534 SRS 52, *Manerstoune* 1476 ADA *et passim* to 1683 Ret., *Mannerstoun* 1425-6 SRS 36 *et passim* to 1537 SRS 52, *Manderstoun* 1618 Ret., 1622 RMS; PNWL: 16), **Maxton** ROX (v. **Maccus**) (PNB), **McCheynston**, **Dunscore** DMF (surname, *MacCheyne*) (PNB), **McCubbington**, **Dunscore** DMF (surname, *MacCubbin*) (PNB), **McMurдостoun**, **Dunscore** DMF (surname, *MacMurdie*) (PNB), **Malcolmstone**, **Currie** MLO (personal name or surname, *Malcolm*) (*Malcolmstoun* 1390-1406, 1538 RMS, 1531-2 RSS, *Malcolmestoun* 1615, 1616 RMS, *Malcolmystona* 1389-90 RMS, *Malcom(e)stoun* 1477, 1532 RMS, 1498 RSS, *Malkumstoune* 1498 RMS, *Malkomstoun* 1500 RSS, *Malconston* 1499 RSS, *Malcolms cross* 1773 Arm.; PNML: 177), **Merchiston** MLO (Celtic

personal name, *Merchiaun*) (*Merchi(n)(g)sto(u)n(e)* 1264-66 ER, 1306-29, 1329-71 RMS, 1483, 1488 AC, 1502-4 Trcas. Acc., 1572 RPC, 1667, 1678, 1712 LC, *Merhammeston* 1278 Bann. Cl. 89, *Merchan(i)(e)sto(u)n(e)* 1306-29 RMS, 1329-71 RMS, 1473 SBR 7, 1488, 1493 AC, 1494-5, 1508 Treas. Acc., 1546 Bann. Cl. 70, 1590 RPC, *Merchenstoun* 1329-71 RMS, *Mer(k)(y)hampstone* 1336-7 CDS, *Mercham(i)(e)(y)sto(u)n(a)* 1357, 1528 Bann. Cl. 89, 1358 *et freq* to 1548 Bann. Cl. 105, 1367, 1494, 1503, 1512 RMS, 1434, 1435, 1438 ER, 1509, 1510, 1546 RSS, *Merchehamstona* 1357 Bann. Cl. 89, *Merchonstoune* 1479 AC, *Merchainestoun* 1507 Treas. Acc., *Merchiestain* 1655 LC, *Marchamsto(u)n(a)* 1476 ADA, 1512 Treas. Acc., *Marchan(i)(e)sto(u)n(e)* 1476 ADA, 1494 AC, 1511 Treas. Acc., *Marche(m)sto(u)n* 1522 Bann. Cl. 105, 1591 Bann. Cl. 94, *Marchi(n)stoun* 1589, 1589-90 RPC, 1662-5 Blacu; PNML: 132), *Nether Merchiston*, Edinburgh MLO (Celtic personal name, *Merchiaun*; v. *tūn*) (*Nethirmerchamstoun* 1456 Bann. Cl. 105, *Nethir Merchaniestoun* 1546 RSS, *Nether Marcheinston* 1583 LC; PNML: 132), *Over Merchiston*, Edinburgh MLO (v. *ufer(r)a*; Celtic personal name, *Merchiaun*) (*Ovirmercham(e)stoun(e)* 1358, 1503 Bann. Cl. 105, *Ufirmerchamstoun* 1456 Bann. Cl. 105; PNML: 132), *Ormiston*, Kirknewton MLO (v. *Ormr*) (*Ormyst(o)un* 1211-26, 1238-70, 1238-1300, 1300-1331, 1399-1400, 1512 Bann. Cl. 109, 1481, 1482 ADA, undated Bann. Cl. 74, *Orm(i)(e)sto(u)n(e)* 1454 Rcg. Ho. Ch., 1462, 1506-7, 1509 Bann. Cl. 109, 1474 Bann. Cl. 94, 1483 *et passim* to 1495 AC, 1488, 1489, 1491 ADA, 1773 Arm., *Orm(i)(e)stona* 1476 ADA; PNML: 220), *Ormstonhill*, Kirknewton MLO (v. *Ormr*, *hyll*) (*Ormestoun(e)hill* 1546 RMS; PNML: 220), *Outerston*, Temple MLO (app. a personal name) (*Outterstoun* 1587 RPC, *Utterstoun* 1600 LC, 1627 Mait. Cl. 34, 1642, 1665 RMS, undated Ret., *Wtterstoun* 1634 RMS, *Out(h)ersto(u)n* 1587 RPC, 1790 Sasines, undated Ret., *Outertown* old undated map in the possession of the farmer of Outerston; PNML: 296), *Masterton*, Newbattle MLO (perh. surname, *Master*) (*Maistertone* 12th cent., 1320, 14th cent. Bann. Cl. 89, *Maisterton* 1350 Bann. Cl. 89, *Maistertoun(e)* 1587, 1620, 1621, 1627 RMS, 1658 Inquis. Spec. Edinb., *Mastertone propre Neubotille* 1315-21 RMS, *Maystertone* 1320, 1357 Bann. Cl. 89, *Maysterton* 1306-29, 1320 Bann. Cl. 89, *Maystertoun* 1346 Bann. Cl. 89, *Maytertone* 1338 Bann. Cl. 89; PNML: 255), *Mitchelston*, Stow MLO (surname, *Mitchell*) (*Michelstoun(e)*

1490 ADC, 1593 RMS, *Mitchel(l)stoun* 1584, 1590, 1605 RPC, 1598-9 RMS, 1599 LC, 1773 Arm.; PNML: 285), **Morrington**, Holywood DMF (v. Morin) (PNB), **Paxton BWK** (v. *Pæc(c)) (PNB: 31, SPN: 47), **Philpingstone**, Bo'ness and Carriden WLO (PNWL), **Philpstoun**, Abercorn WLO (v. Philip) (PNWL), **Philpstoun Mill**, Abercorn WLO (v. myln, Philip) (PNWL), **Pumpherton**, Mid-Calder MLO (personal name, *Pumphrey* < Middle Welsh *ap Hwmfre*) (*Poumfrayston* 1421 HMC, *Pontfraystoun* 1430 RMS, *Pumfra(i)sto(u)n* 1503 RMS, 1556 LC, *Pumpherto(u)n(e)* 1586 Proc. Bar. Court, 1689 SHS I. 16, 1773 Arm., *Pumphreston* 1591 LC, *Pumphrestoun* 1616 RPC, *Pumpherstoun* 1647 RMS, *Pumpharsto(u)n(e)* 1647, 1648 RMS; PNML: 248), **Randelston**, now Silverknowes, Cramond MLO (prob. Norman personal name, *Randulf*) (v. tūn) (*Randalistoun* 1329-71 RMS, *Randilstoun* 1329-71 RMS, *Randelstoun* 1593, 1622, 1643 RMS, *Randerstoune* 1654, 1681 RMS, 1680 SHS I.16; PNML: 161), **Ravelston** MLO (v. Hrafnkell) (PNML), **Rennieston ROX** (v. Regenwald) (PNB, SPN), **Riccarton**, Currie MLO (v. Richard) (*Ricardestone* 1296 Ragman Roll, *Ricardistone* 1391-2 RMS, *Ricardiston* 1494 RSS, *Ricardistoun* 1536 RMS, 1536, 1546 RSS, *Ricardtone* 1389-90 RMS, *Richardtoun(e)* 1306-29, 1533 RMS, 1508 RSS, 1530 Bann. Cl. 109, *Richartoun* 1306-29, 1610 RMS, 1491 ADA, 1542, 1546-7, 1547-8 RSS, 1579 Bann. Cl. 109, 1577 LC, 1590 RPC, *Richertoun* 1491 ADA, *Ric(c)arto(u)n(e)* 1476 ADA, 1498 *et freq.* to 1545-6 RSS, 1528, 1616 RMS, 1574 *et freq.* to 1590 RPC, 1637 SHS II.18, 1662-5 Blaeu, 1668 SHS I.36, *Rickartoun(e)* 1604, 1690 RMS, 1627 Mait. Cl. 34, *Rickartona* 17th Cent. SHS I.52, *Recar(d)toun* 1524, 1530 Bann. Cl. 109, 1550 RMS, *Rechertoun* 1306-29 RMS; PNML: 178), **Riccarton Mains**, Currie MLO (v. Richard, demeyne) (*Manys of Richardtoun* 1508 RSS; PNML: 178), **Riccarton WLO** (v. Richard) (PNWL: 64), **Roberton** (parish) ROX (personal name, *Robert*) (*Robertstun* [p] 1228 [c. 1320] Bann. Cl. Bann. Cl. 82, *Roberdeston* [p] 1279 [c. 1320] Bann. Cl. 82, *Roberstoun* 1662-5 Blaeu; PNB: 26), **Rowlestane**, Eccles BWK (v. Roland) (PNB), **Samieston**, Oxnam ROX (personal name, *Samuel*) (PNB), **Scotstoun**, Dalmeny WLO (v. Scott, Scot) (*Scottistoun* 1483 ADA *et passim* to 1673 Ret., *Scottiston* 1541 Linl. Sh. C., *Scottistoune* 1554 Dund. A *et passim* to 1603 Dund. B, *Scotstoun* 1660 Dund. B; PNWL), **Over Scotstoun**, Dalmeny WLO (v. Scot, Scott, uferra) (PNWL),

Scotstoun, Abercorn WLO (v. Scott) (*Scotstown* 1375 HMC, *Scottistoun(e)* 1498 RPC *et passim* to 1600 Bann. Cl. 74, *Scotstoun* 1564 SRS 57; PNWL), *Easter Scotstoun*, Abercorn WLO (v. ēast, Scott) (*Estyrskotstoune* 1494/5 Dund. A, *Eister Scottisto(u)n(e)* 1498 AC *et passim* to 1615 Prot. R. K., *Easter Scotstoun* 1596 Gill. Ch. *et passim* to 1696 KS Ab.; PNWL), *Scotstoun Hill*, Abercorn WLO (v. hyll, Scott) (*Scottistounhill* 1568 RMS *et passim* to 1578 Reg. Ho. Ch., *Scot(i)stonhill* 1568 SRS 52, 1568/9 RPC, *Scotstoun Hill* 1569 Hou., *Scotstounhill* 1604 BM, 1690 Ret.; PNWL), *Scotstoun Moor*, Abercorn WLO (v. mōr, Scott) (*lie*) *Scottistounmure* 1591 RMS *et passim* to 1618 Ret., *Scottistounmure* 1602 Ret., *Scotstoun Muire* 1662 RMS, *Scotstounmuir* 1683 Ret.; PNWL), *Wester Scotstoun*, Abercorn WLO (v. west, Scott) (*Wester Scottoun* 1535/6 *et passim* SRS 52, (*lie*) *Wester*, *Waster*, *Westir Scottistoun* 1540/1 RMS *et passim* to 1615 Prot. R. K., *Wester Scotstoun* 1662 RMS, 1683 Ret.; PNWL), *Wilkieston*, Kirknewton MLO (v. spitel) (*Speteltona* 1375-6 RMS; PNML: 221), *Sprouston* ROX (v. Sprow) (PNB), *Stevenston* AYR (v. Steven) (NTC), *Stewarton*, Glencairn DMF (v. Stewart) (PNB), *Swanston* MLO (v. Sveinn) (PNML); *Swinton* BWK (v. Sveinn) (PNB), *Symington*, *Stow* MLO (personal name, *Simon*) (*Symontoun* 1584 RPC, 1594 LC, 1598-9, 1643, 1644, 1664 RMS, *Symonstoun* 1593 RMS, *Simontoun* 1614 LC, *Symontine* 1656 LC, *Symington* 1773 Arm.; PNML: 287), *Uddingston* LAN (v. Oda) (NTC), *Ulston*, *Jedburgh* ROX (v. Ulfr) (SPN), *Waterstone*, *Ecclesmachan* WLO (personal name, *Walter*) (PNWL), *Watherstone*, *Stow* MLO (personal name, *Walter*) (*Walterstoun* 1593 RMS, 1617 Wilson, *Wa(l)derstoun(e)* 1593, 1594, 1599 LC, 1643, 1644, 1664 RMS, *Wa(l)derstone* 1611 RPC, *Waldirstoun* 1616 RPC, *Wedderstoune* 1589-9 RMS, *Wadderstoun* 1614 LC, *Wadderstone* 1656 LC, *Watterstoun* 1620, 1643 LC, 1643 RMS, *Watherstone* 1647 Wilson, *Weatherstone* 1773 Arm.; PNML: 288), *Warriston* MLO (v. Warin) (PNML), *Warriston*, *Currie* MLO (v. Warin) (*Warynstone* 1391-2 RMS, *Warnistoun* 1428 RMS, *Warastoun* 1504 RMS, *Waristoun* 1534, 1557, 1662 RMS, *Warestoun* 1636 RMS, *Wareistoun* 1608 RMS, 1583 LC, *Wariestoun(e)* 1643, 1657 RMS, *Wariston(a)* 1668 SHS I.36, 17th Cent. SHS I.52, *Warestoun* 1627 Mait. Cl. 34, *Varestoun* 1514 RMS, *Wairisto(u)n(e)* 1637, 1638 SHS II.18; also the undated *Waranston*, *Warenston* Bann. Cl. 89,

Wareisto(u)n Bann. Cl. 70; PNML: 179), **Wigtown WIG** (v. **Wicga, wīc**) (NTC:), **Williamston**, Mid-Calder MLO (personal name, *William*) (*Williamstoune schelis* 1492 ADC, *William(e)sto(u)n(e)* 1571, 1579, 1590 RPC, 1586 Proc. Bar. Court, 1644, 1645, 1672 KSR, 1795 Sasines (6283), 1773 Arm.; PNML: 249).

01 **Compounded with other elements: Atton Burn**, Coldingham BWK (v. **ald, burna**) (PNB), **Attonburn**, Hownam ROX (v. **ald, burna**) (PNB), **Ayton**, BWK (v. **ēg**) (PNB), **Barnton**, Cramond MLO (v. **ber-ærn**) (PNML), **Nether Barnton**, Cramond MLO (v. **neðri, ber-ærn**) (PNML), **Over Barnton**, Cramond MLO (v. **ufer(r)a, ber-ærn**) (PNML), **Beckton**, Dryfesdale DMF (v. **bekkr**) (PNB), **Brotherton**, West Calder MLO (v. **brōðor**) (*Brethertoun* 1452 RMS; PNML: 300), **Brunston**, Penicuik MLO (v. **burna**) (PNML: 266), **Brunton**, Torphichen WLO (v. **burna**) (PNWL), **Camieston**, St. Boswells ROX (PNB), **Castleton**, Borthwick MLO (v. **castel(l)**) (PNML), **Broughton**, Edinburgh MLO (v. **brōc**) (PNML), **Caverton**, Eckford ROX (PNB), *Chapelton*, Bo'ness and Carriden WLO (v. **chapel(e)**) (*Chapelton* 1516 RMS; PNWL), *Kingistoune*, perhaps the same as Kingston Grange, **Liberton** MLO (v. **cyning**) (PNML: 239), **Kirknewton** (parish) MLO (v. **nīwe, cirice, mōr**) (*Ecclesia de Neutun* 1150 Lawrie; PNML: 217), **Easter Newton**, **Kirknewton** MLO (v. **nīwe, cirice**) (*Estir Newtoun* 1546 RMS; PNML: 217), **Kirknewton Mains**, **Kirknewton** MLO (v. **nīwe, cirice, demeyne**) (*Maynes of Kirknewton* 1627 Mait. Cl. 34; PNML: 217), **Kirknewton Muir**, **Kirknewton** MLO (v. **nīwe, cirice, mōr**) (*Newtoun-mu(i)re* 1625 RMS; PNML: 217), **Clifton**, **Kirkliston** MLO (v. **clif**) (PNML), **Cliftonhall**, **Kirkliston** MLO (v. **clif, h(e)all**) (PNML), **Clifton**, **Morbattle** ROX (v. **clif**) (PNB), **Cliftonhall Mill**, also known as Lin's Mill, **Kirkliston** MLO (v. **clif, h(e)all, myln**) (PNML), **Craigton**, **Abercorn** WLO (*(The) Cragtoun* 1417 LC *et passim* to 1577 SRS 52, *(l)he Cragton* 1417 LC, *(l)he Cragtoun* 1536 LC, *Craigtoun* 1522 Dund. A *et passim* to 1649 RMS, *Craigtoune* 1628 Dund. B *et passim* to 1681 Purv.; PNWL), **Cranston** MLO (v. **cran**) (PNML), *New Cranston* MLO (v. **cran, nīwe, ufer(r)a**) (PNML), *Nether Cranston* MLO (v.

cran, neðri (PNML), **Crichton MLO** (*Crectune* c. 1128 Bann. Cl. 70, 1143-47 SBR 7, *Krektun* 13th c. Bann. Cl. 69, *Cre(i)chto(u)n(e)* 1189-1214, 1296-1324, 1300-31 Bann. Cl. 109, 1359 *et freq.* to 1454 ER, 1387, 1567 Bann. Cl. 94, c. 1400, 1440 *et freq.* to 1538 RMS, 1419, 1457 Bann. Cl. 89, 1427, 1450 Bann. Cl. 70, 1447, 1448, 1449 Bann. Cl. 105, 1450, 1483, 1506 Bann. Cl. 74, 1467 *et freq.* to 1481 ADA, 1478 Bann. Cl. 86, 1480 AC, 1494, 1494-5 *et freq.* to 1513 Trcas. Acc., 1500 *et freq.* to 1547 RSS, 1536, 1653 LC, 1573, 1581, 1591 RPC, *Cre(i)chtun* e. 13th c. Bann. Cl. 74, *Cre(i)chtown* 1450 LC, *Cre(i)gho(u)n(e)* 1336-7 Bain, 1449 Reg. Ho. Ch., 1450 ER, 1666 RMS, *Cr(e)ychtona* 1337, 1343 ER, *Cr(e)ychto(u)n(e)* 1387-8, 1450 Reg. Ho. Ch., 14th c. Bann. Cl. 89, 1438 ER, 1449 Bann. Cl. 109, 1488, 1489 Treas. Acc., 1578 RPC, *Kreytton(a)*, *Kreitton(a)* 1338 Bann. Cl. 89, *Crey(h)tone* 1357 Bann. Cl. 89, c. 1400 RMS, 1428, 1438, 1443 ER, 1437-60, 1460-88 Bann. Cl. 74, 1452, 1514, 1591, 1682 LC, *Krichtoun* 1457 Reg. Ho. Ch., *Krechtone* 1500 Bann. Cl. 86, *Crighon* 1567 LC, *Crictoun* 1662-5 Blaeu, *Chrighton* 1773 Arm.; PNML), **Crichton Castle MLO** (v. *castel(l)*) (PNML), **Easter Creightoun MLO** (v. *demeyne*, *ēast*) (PNML), **Wester Creightoun MLO** (v. *west*) (PNML), **Crookston, Inveresk MLO** (v. **crōc*) (*Cruikstoun* 1679 LC, *Cruikstane* 1773 Arm.; PNML: 210), **Crookston, Stow MLO** (v. **crōc*) (*Crokestone* 1336-7 CDS; PNML: 283), **Crookston Mill, Stow MLO** (v. **crōc, myln*) (*Cruikstounmylne* 1584 RPC; PNML: 283), **Crosston**, Bathgate WLO (v. *cros*) (PNWL), **Dalswinton**, Kirkmahoe DMF (v. *swīn*) (PNB), **Dalton DMF** (PNB), **Eastertoun**, Kirkliston WLO (v. *ēast*) (PNWL), **Easton**, Bathgate WLO (v. *ēast*) (PNWL), **Easton Inch**, Bathgate WLO (v. *ēast*) (PNWL), **Fenton**, Hutton & Corrie DMF (v. *fenn*) (PNB), **Fiddleton**, Ewes DMF (v. *fipele*) (PNB), **Foumartdean**, Morbattle ROX (v. *foumart*) (PNB), **Fulton**, Bedrule ROX (v. *fugol*) (PNB), **Friarton**, Corstorphine MLO (v. *frere*) (PNML), **Friarton**, Edinburgh MLO (v. *frere*) (PNMI.), **Granton**, Cramond MLO (v. **grēon*) (PNMI.), **Easter Granton**, later Royston, Cramond MLO (v. *ēast, *grēon*) (PNML), **Wester Granton**, Cramond MLO (v. **grēon, west*) (PNML), **Hallyburton**, Greenlaw BWK (v. *burh, hālig*) (PNB), **Harpertoun**, Ednam ROX (v. *hearpere*) (PNB),

Heiton ROX (v. hēah) (PNB), Hermiston, Lilliesleaf ROX (v. hiordemann) (PNB), Hermiston MLO (v. hiordemann) (PNB), Long Hermiston, Currie MLO (v. hiordemann, lang) (PNML: 176), Hilton Bay, Mordington BWK (v. hyll) (PNB), Howliston, Stow MLO (v. howlet) (PNML: 284), Hutton BWK (v. hōh) (PNB), Hutton, Hutton & Corrie DMF (v. hōh) (PNB), Kelton, Caerlaverock DMF (v. kelda) (PNB), Kirkton, Cavers ROX (v. cirice) (PNB), *Kirkton* MLO (v. cirice) (PNML), *Kirkton*, Bathgate WLO (v. cirice) (PNWL), Kirkton, Liberton MLO (v. cirice) (PNML: 233), *Kirkton*, Livingston WLO (v. cirice) (PNWL), *Kirkton of St. Cuthbert's*, Edinburgh MLO (v. cirice, St. Cuthbert) (PNML), Lamberton, Mordington BWK (v. lamb) (PNB), Langton BWK (v. lang) (PNB), Lanton, Jedburgh ROX (v. lang) (PNB), *Langton*, Kirknewton MLO (v. lang) (PNML: 218), Lemington, Coldingham BWK (v. hleomoc) (PNB), Lintalee, Jedburgh ROX (v. lēah, hlynn) (PNB), Longnewton, Ancrum ROX (v. lang, nīwe) (PNB), Lugton, Dalkeith MLO (v. luh) (PNML: 183), *Lugton Bridge*, Dalkeith MLO (v. luh, brycg) (*bridge of Lugtoun* 1536 LC; PNML: 183), Mertoun BWK (v. mere) (PNB), Morton, Liberton MLO (v. mere) (PNML: 236), Mortonhall, Liberton MLO (v. mere, h(e)all) (PNML: 236), Middleton, Uphall WLO (v. middel) (PNWL), Middleton MLO (v. middel) (PNML), *Litill Monkton*, now Old Craighall, Inveresk MLO (v. munuc, lytel) (*litel monkton* 1484 Bann. Cl. 74; PNML: 205), Monkton, Inveresk MLO (v. munuc) (*Munctune* 1163 Bann. Cl. 74; PNML: 206), Monktonhall, Inveresk MLO (v. he(a)ll, munuc) (*monktoun hall* 1482 ADA; PNML: 206), Milton, Kirkpatrick-Juxta DMF (v. myln) (PNB), *Milton*, Glencorse MLO (v. myln) (*le Miltoun* 1501 RMS; PNML: 194), Milton, Dalmeny WLO (v. myln) (PNWL), *Miltonhill*, Dalmeny WLO (v. hyll, myln) (PNWL), *Milton Mill*, Dalmeny WLO (v. myln) (PNWL), Mellendean, Sprouston ROX (v. myln, denu) (PNB), Morton, Canonbie DMF (v. mōr) (PNB), *Morton*, Glencorse MLO (v. mōr) (*Mortoun* 1665 RMS; PNML: 196), *Morton*, Abercorn WLO (v. mōr) (PNWL), Nether Buteland, Currie MLO (v. butt, land, neōri) (PNML: 175), Over Buteland, Currie MLO (v. butt, ufer(r)a, land) (PNML: 175), *Over Newton*, now Overton, Kirknewton MLO (v. nīwe,

uferra) (*Ovir Newtown* 1546 RMS; PNML: 217), **Newton**, Hawick ROX (v. **nīwe**) (PNB), **Newton** (parish) MLO (v. **nīwe**) (PNML: 260), **Newton** WLO (v. **nīwe**) (PNWL), **Norton**, Ratho MLO (v. **norð**) (PNML: 277), **Overton of Balerno**, Currie MLO (v. **ufer(r)a**) (PNML: 174), **Plumdon**, Annan DMF (v. **plūme**) (PNB), **Polton**, Lasswade MLO (v. **pōl**) (*Powtoun* 1500 RSS; PNML: 228), **Polton Mains**, Lasswade MLO (v. **pōl, demayne**) (*Polton Mains* 1773 Arm.; PNML: 228), **Porterstown**, Keir DMF (v. **porter**) (PNB), **Prieston**, Bowden ROX (v. **prēost**) (PNB), **Preston**, Cranston MLO (v. **prēost**) (PNML), **Preston**, Linlithgow WLO (v. **prēost**) (PNWL), **Rathquhillintoun**, Borthwick MLO (*Rathquhillintoun* 1449 Bann. Cl. 109; PNML), **Reston**, Coldingham BWK (v. **hrīs**) (PNB), **Saughton**, Corstorphine Edinburgh MLO (v. **s(e)alh**) (PNML), **Saughtonhall**, Edinburgh (now in the City Parish, formely in Corstorphine) (v. **s(e)alh, h(e)all**) (PNML), **Saughton** MLO (v. **s(e)alh**) (PNML), **Smeaton**, Inveresk MLO (v. **smið, bý**) (*Smithetun* 1124-53 Bann. Cl. 74; PNML: 208), **Staplegordon**, Langholm DMF (v. **gor, stapol**) (PNB), **Stapleton**, Dornock DMF (v. **stapol**) (PNB), **Straiton**, Liberton MLO (v. **strēt**) (PNML: 238), **Straitonhall**, Liberton MLO (v. **strēt, h(e)all**) (PNML: 238), **Straitonhole**, Liberton MLO (v. **strēt, hol(h)**) (PNML: 238), **Straiton Mill** (v. **strēt, myln**) (PNML: 238), **Walton** WLO (v. **wella**) (PNWL), **Wilton**, Hawick ROX (v. **wella**) (PNB), **Mains of Kirkliston**, Kirkliston WLO (v. **cirice, demeyne, *Lissa**) (PNWL), **Kirkliston Mill**, Kirkliston WLO (v. **cirice, *Lissa, myln**) (PNWL), **Newliston**, Kirkliston WLO (v. ***Lissa, nīwe**) (PNWL), **Over Newliston**, Kirkliston WLO (v. **nīwe, *Lissa, ufer(r)a**) (PNWL), **Three Miletown**, Ecclesmachan WLO (v. **myln**) (PNWL), **Westerton**, Kirkliston WLO (v. **west**) (PNWL), **Wester Newton**, Kirknewton MLO (v. **nīwe, west**) (*Westir Newtown* 1546 RMS; PNML: 217).

A.482 **picce** - OE 'a thicket, dense undergrowth'.

- 00 **Thickside**, Jedburgh ROX (v. *sīde*) (*Thikside*, *Thiksyde* 1571 RPC, 1662-5 Blaeu; PNB).
- A.483 **þing-vǫllr** - ON 'a field where an assembly met, a meeting-place'.
- 00 **Tinwald** DMF (*Tymualde* 1477, *Tynwald* 1522; NY 0081; Fellows-Jensen 1996, *Tynwald* 1335-6 CDS; PNB: 20).
- A.484 **þorn** - OE 'a thorn-bush, a hawthorn', ON **þorn**.
- 00 **Thorn**, Mid-Calder MLO (*Thorn* 1696 RMS; PNML: 242), **Thornybank**, Torphichen WLO (v. *banke*) (*Thornybank* 1575 SRS 52, *Thornibank* 1595 Gill. Ch., 1635 Cat. Tor., *Thorniebank* 1616 Gill. Ch.; PNWL).
- A.485 **þrēap** - OE 'dispute, quarrel, contention', ME **threpe**, Sc. **threap**, **thraip**.
- 00 **Threpleche**, near Redpath, Earlston BWK (v. **læc(c)*) (*Threpleche* 1421 Bann. Cl. 56; PNB: 270), **Threepwood**, Melrose ROX (v. *wudu*) (*Prepwude* 1180 APS, *Threpuude* 1186-1214 [c. 1400] Bann. Cl. 56, *Trepewod* c. 1220 Bann. Cl. 83; PNB).
- A.486 **þveit** - ON 'a clearing'.
- 00 **Appiltretwayt**, in Carruthers, Middlebie DMF (v. *æppel-trēow*) (PNB), **Brakanepheit**, near Annan DMF (v. *braken*) (*Brakanepheit* 1194-1214 HMC (Drml), *Brakansweit* post 1275 HMC (Drml); PNB), **Branteth**, Halfmorton DMF (v. *brant*) (PNB), **N. & S. Carthat**, Lochmaben DMF (v. *kjarr*) (*Karthat* 1662-5 Blaeu, *Carthat* 1637 LC; PNB), **Dalwhat**, Glencairn DMF (v. *dalr*) (*Dalquhat* c. 1544 HCM (Drml); PNB), **Lairthat**, Ruthwell DMF (v. *leirr*)

(PNB), *Langesweit*, between Slethat and Comlongon, DMF (v. lang) (*Langesweit* post 1275 HMC (Drml); PNB), *Litelsweit*, between Slethat and Comlongon DMF (v. lytel) (PNB), *Moorfoot*, Temple MLO (v. mōr) (PNML: 296), *Murthat*, Kirkpatrick-Juxta DMF (v. mōr) (*Murquhat* 1550 RMS, *Marthat* 1662 RMS; PNB), *Murraythwaite Ho.*, Cummertrees DMF (v. mōr) (PNB), *Thorniethwaite*, Lochmaben DMF (v. þyrne) (*Thornthuayt* c. 1218 HMC (Drml), *the Thorniequhat* 1534 HMC (Jhn), *Thornequhat* 1542-3 RMS; PNB), *Thorniewhats*, Canonbie DMF (v. þyrne) (PNB), *Twathats*, Ruthwell DMF (Sc. twa, 'two') (*Twathweyles* 1304 CDS, *Twathtwatis* 1450 RMS, *Twathwatis* 1498-9 HMC (Drml); PNB).

A.487 **pyrel** - OE 'a hole, an opening (as in a wall); pierced, having a hole'.

00 **Thirlestane**, Lauder BWK (v. stān) (*Thirlestan* c. 1150 [16th] Bann. Cl. 83, c. 1170 [16th] Bann. Cl. 83, 1189-9 CDS, *Thirlestain* 1175-1214 Bann. Cl. 56, *Thirlstane* 1509 RMS; PNB), **Thirlestane**, Ettrick SLK (v. pyrel) (*Thyrlestangate*, *Greater Thyrlestane* CB, *Thirrlstaine* 1662-5 Blaeu; PNB).

A.488 **þyrne** - OE 'thorn-bush', ON þyrnir.

00 **Hawthorn**, Caddon SLK (*Hayrtherne* 1455 ER, *Hartherne* 1468 RMS, *Hairtherne* 1538 RMS, *Hawtherne* 1563 RS, *Harthorne* 1571 RS; PNB), **Nenthorn** BWK (personal name, *Naitan*) (*Nathanthern* c. 1150 [16th] Bann. Cl. 83, *Naythinthern* 1150-2 [16th] Bann. Cl. 83, *Neithanesthyrn* 1159 [c. 1320] Bann. Cl. 82, *Naythanthirn* c. 1203 Bann. Cl. 83, *Neythantherne* 1296 CDS, *Naithanthurne* 1380 CDS; PNB), **Thornycrook**, Dalkeith MLO (v. *crōc) (*Thorn(e)ycru(i)k(i)s* 1556, 1603, 1621, 1622, 1635, 1668, 1673, 1710 LC, 1556 Sasines, *Thorn(e)ycrowkis* 1608 LC, *Thorn(e)ycrooks* 1630, 1653, 1710 LC, 1794 Sasines, *Thorncruiks* 1656 LC, *(the) thorni(e)cryiks* 1598 LC, *(the) thorni(e)cruik(i)s* 1612, 1656, 1669 LC; PNML: 183), **Thorniethwaite**,

Lochmaben DMF (v. **pveit**) (PNB), **Thorniewhats**, Canonbie DMF (v. **pveit**) (*Thornythaite* 1583 CBP, *Thornyquhat* 1590 RPC; PNB).

A.489 **uferra** - OE 'higher, upper', ME *ufere*, *ouer*, MSc. *over*, *uver* 'the upper of higher of two farms of the same name' (CSD s.v.). Cf. **neðri**.

00 **Over Barnton**, Cramond MLO (v. **tūn**, **ber-ærn**) (PNML), **Over Braid**, Edinburgh MLO (v. **plewland**) (*Overbraid voc. Plewlandis* 1517-18 RSS, (*ly*) *Plewland(i)s (de Braid)* 1527, 1538 RMS, 1528 Bann. Cl. 89, 1529, 1535 RSS, *Over Braid* 1652, 1665 RMS, 1685 LC; PNML), **Upper Brotherstone**, Fala & Soutra MLO (v. **brōðor**, **stān**) (PNML: 191), **Over Buteland**, Currie MLO (v. **butt**, **land**, **tūn**) (PNML: 175), **Over Carlowrie**, Kirkliston WLO (*Over Carlowry* 1583 Temp., 1694 KS Kirk; PNWL), **Craigs**, Mid-Calder MLO (v. **craig**) (PNML: 245), **Over Craig**, Torphichen WLO (v. **craig**) (*Ovircrag(e)* 1562 SRS 52, 1569 RMS; PNWL), **Over Cramond or Cramond Regis**, now Barnton House, Cramond MLO (*King's Crawmond* 1390-1406 RMS, *Cramont regis* 1390-1 RMS, *Craumond(e) regis* 1390-1406, 1471, 1591 RMS, 1456 ER, *Crawmond Regis* 1456 ER, 1475 *et freq* to 1643 RMS, 1508-27, 1529, 1533 RSS, 1508, 1509 Bann. Cl. 105, 1567-8 RPC, 1557-84, c. 1564 Bann. Cl. 74, -*liegis* 1579 RMS, -*riggis* 1610 RMS, *Crawmund Riegis* 1567 RPC, *Cramondregis* 1557-85 Bann. Cl. 74, 1556 RMS, *Cramund-regis* 1591 RMS, *Ovir Crawmond* 1588-9 RPC, *Over Cra(w)mond* 1625, 1662 RMS; PNML), **New Cranston** MLO (v. **nīwe**, **tūn**, **ufer(r)a**) (PNML), **Over Hallhills**, Dalmeny WLO (v. **h(e)all**, **hyll**) (PNWL), **Over Hillhouse**, Torphichen WLO (v. **hyll**, **hūs**) (*Ovir*, *Over Hil(l)hous* 1540/1 RMS *et passim* to 1591 HMC, *Over Heleis* c. 1570 Bann. Cl.74, *Ovirhillhouss* 1571 SRS 52, *Ovirhilhouse* 1684 SRS 40; PNWL), **Howden**, Mid-Calder MLO (v. **hol(h)**, **denu**) (*Holden(e)* 1382 Bann. Cl. 94, *Ower Howden* 1586 Proc. Bar. Court; PNML: 246), **Over Liberton**, Liberton MLO (v. **hlip**, **beretūn**) (*Vuirlibirtoun* 1360-70 Bann. Cl. 105, *Vuyrlibirtoun* 1362 Bann. Cl. 105, *Uvirlibertoune* 1475, 1475-6 RMS, *Ovir Libertoun* 1527-8 *et passim* RMS, *Ovir Libbertoun* 1634 RMS, *Over Libertoun*

1598 *et freq.* to 1636 RMS, *Over Libbertoun* 1614 *et passim* to 1642 RMS, *Over Libertoune* 1654 RMS, *Over Liberton* 1581 LC, 1662 RMS; PNML: 233), *Over Loan Dykes*, Linlithgow WLO (v. lane, dīc) (*Ovirlonedykis* 1561 SRS 57, *Over Lone Dikes* 1562 SRS 57; PNWL), *Over Merchiston*, Edinburgh MLO (v. **Merchiaun, tūn**) (PNML), *Overmilne*, Currie MLO (v. myln) (*lie Overmylne* 1614 RMS, *the Overmilne* 1663 RMS, New Mill 1773 Arm.; PNML), *Over Mill*, Kirknewton MLO (v. myln) (*Overmylne* 1607, 1614, 1654, 1662, 1663 RMS; PNML: 222), *Over Newton*, now Overton, Kirknewton MLO (v. nīwe, tūn) (*Ovir Newtoun* 1546 RMS, *Ower Newtoun* 1607 RMS, *Over Newtoun* 1614, 1637, 1660, 1662, 1663 RMS, *Overtoun* 1773 Arm.; PNML: 217), *Over Philpingstone*, Bo'ness and Carriden WLO (v. Philip, tūn) (*Over Philpewistoun* 1577 Bann. Cl. 109; PNWL), *Over Plewlands*, Edinburgh MLO (v. plewland) (PNML), *Over Newliston*, Kirkliston WLO (v. nīwe, *Lissa, tūn) (*Owir Newlistone* 1516 Dund. A, *Overnewliston* 1560 Temp., *Ovirtoun de Nethir Newlistoun* 1576 LC, *Overlistoun* 1666 SHS I. 48; PNWL), *Over Quarry Flats*, Dalmeny WLO (v. flat), *Over Scotstoun*, Dalmeny WLO (v. Scott, Scot, tūn) (*Over Scottistoun* 1582 Dund. B; PNWL), *Overton of Balerno*, Currie MLO (v. tūn) (*Ovirtoun (de Ballerno)* 1511 RSS, 1546 RMS, (*lie*) *Overtoun(e) de Byerno* 1607 RMS, (*lie*) *Overtoun(e) de Byreno* 1614 RMS, (*lie*) *Overtoun(e) of Byrent* 1654 RMS, (*lie*) *Overtoun(e) of Byrenalie* 1662 RMS, (*lie*) *Overtoun(e) of Byrna* 1663 RMS; PNML: 174), *Over Wheatacre(s)*, Torphichen WLO (v. wēt, æcer) (*Overweitakyr c.* 1540 Rent. Tor., *Ovir Weitaikeris* 1627 RMS; PNWL), *Upper Bonnytoun*, Linlithgow WLO (v. Bondi) (*Overbonitoun* 1564 SRS 57; PNWL), *Upper Bow*, Edinburgh MLO (v. boga) (*the Over Bow* 1477 SBR 7, 1698 LC, *the Ovirbow* 1522 Bann. Cl. 105; PNML), *Upper Carriden*, Bo'ness and Carriden, WLO (*Over Carriddene* 1653 RMS; PNWL), *Upper Kinneil*, Bo'ness and Carriden WLO (*Over (Ovir) (-) Kynnele* 1516 RMS, 1572/3 SRS 52, *Ovirtoun of Kinneill* 1532 RMS, *Ovir Kynneile* 1569 SRS 52; PNWL), *Upper Park*, Bo'ness and Carriden WLO (v. park) (*lie Over Park* 1593/4 RMS; PNWL).

A.490 **under** - MSc., Sc. 'under, lower, etc.'

00 **Underedge**, now Westedge, Liberton MLO (v. **ecg**) (*Underedge* 1663 RMS, *Westridge* 1773 Arm.; PNML: 241).

A.491 **unpanc** - OE 'thanklessness, displeasure; "ungrateful" soil'.

00 **Unthank**, Ewes DMF (*Unthank* 1509-10 RMS; PNB).

A.492 **upp, uppe, ūp** - OE 'up, higher up, upon'.

00 **Uphall** WLO (v. **h(e)all**) (*Uphall* 1562 SRS 57 *et freq* to 1698 KS Q., *Wphall* 1602 Rct. *et passim* to 1693 KS Up., *Vphall* 1608 Bann. Cl. 42, 1675 KS Tor., *Uphal* 1677 KS Kirk.; PNWL); **Uphall Mains** WLO (v. **demeyne**) (*Uphall Manys* 1499/1500 AC, *lie Maynis de Uphall* 1617 RMS; PNWL).

A.493 **vað** - ON 'a ford'

00 **Blaatwood**, near Torduff Point, Gretna DMF (v. **blá(r)**) (*Blaatwood* 1662-5 Blaeu; PNB), **Watscales**, Dryfesdale DMF (v. **skáli**) (PNB).

A.494 **vrá, rá** - ON 'nook, corner of land'.

00 **Wrae**, Linlithgow WLO ((*le*) *Wro* 1296 CDS, (*le*) *Wrouh* 1296 Stev., (*l'he*, *le*) *Wra* 1296 CDS *et freq* to 1648 Dund. A, (*the*) *Wray* 1540 RMS *et passim* to 1696 KS Bo., *Wrae* 1615 Prot. R. K. *et passim* to 1696 LC; PNWL), **Breconrae**, Mouswald DMF (v. **braken**) (*Brakunwra* 1309 RC, *Brucanewra* 1532 RMS, *Brakinwra* c. 1560 RMS, *Brecken-wrae* 1662-5 Blaeu; PNB).

A.495 ***walc** - OE 'fulling, the dressing of cloth', MSc. **walk, waulk**, only in the compound **walkmill** 'mill where cloth was fulled' (§2.30).

00 **Waulkmill**, Lauder BWK (v. **myln**) (*Walkmylhalch* 1501 RMS; PNB: 186), **Waulkmill**, Carrington MLO (v. **myln**) (*Wakmiln* 1698 KSR; PNML: 119), **Walkmills**, Edinburgh MLO (v. **myln**) (*Walkmylnes* 1578 Bann. Cl. 70; PNML: 125), **Waulkmill**, Kirknewton MLO (v. **myln**) (*Walkmylne* 1546, 1607, 1614 RMS, *Walkmilne* 1654, 1663 RMS, *Waulk Mylne* 1662 RMS; PNML: 223), **The Waulkmill**, Cockpen MLO (v. **myln**) (*The Walke Mylnne* 1627 Mait. Cl. 34; PNML: 145), **Waulkmill of Calder**, Mid-Calder MLO (*Walkmyln* 1586 Proc. Bar. Court; PNML: 250).

A.496 **wark, werk, wirk, work, wurk** - MSc. 'a building, especially one which is public, or imposing', northern ME **werk(e)**, OE **ge(weorc)**.

00 **Burnswark**, Middlebie DMF (PNB), **Newark Castle**, Selkirk, SLK (v. **nīwe**) (*le Newerk* 1439 HMC (Rxb), *Newwerk* 1489-90 RMS, *Newewark* 1547-8 CSP; PNB), **Newark**, Livingston WLO (v. **nīwe**) (*Newwark* 1604 RMS, 1671 Ret., *Newark* 1604 BM, 1626 RMS, *Newwork* 1629 RMS, *New-work* 1659 Ret.; PNWL).

A.497 **walh** - OE (Anglian) 'a foreigner, a serf'.

00 **Wauchope**, Hobkirk ROX (v. **hop**) (*Waleuhop* [p] 1165-1214 Bann. Cl. 56, *Walchop* [p] 1266, 1373 ER, *Wachop* [p] 1384 ER, *Wachope* 1662-5 Blacu; PNB), **Wauchope**, Langholm DMF (v. **hop**) (*Walghope* 1296 CDS, *Walughop(dale)* 1333-6 CDS; PNB).

A.498 **wall** - OE (Anglian) 'a wall'.

00 **Crosswalls**, Linlithgow WLO (v. **cross**) (PNWL).

A.499 (ge)wæde - OE 'a ford'.

00 Lasswade (parish) MLO (v. læs) (*Laswade* 1128-53 Bann. Cl. 70; PNML: 244),
Lasswadegate, Lasswade MLO (v. læs, gata) (*Lessuadegate* 1627 Mait. Cl. 34)
(PNML: 244).

A.500 wæl - OE 'a deep pool', northern ME weel, MSc weel 'a deep pool; an eddy, a
whirlpool'.

00 *Maxwell*, Kelso ROX (personal name *Maccus*) (*Macch'swel* 1159 [c. 1320]
Bann. Cl. 82, *Mackuswel* 1165-1214 Bann. Cl. 56, *Maccuswelle* 1215 CDS,
Maccuswel [p] 1221 Pat., *Maxewelle* 1296 CDS; PNB).

A.501 wæter - OE 'water, an expanse of water'.

00 Waterhead, Hutton & Corrie DMF (v. hēafod) (*Watterheid* 1569 RPC; PNB),
Waterside, Penpont DMF (v. sīde) (*Wattersyde* 1543 HMC (Drml); PNB).

A.502 weard - OE 'watch, ward, protection'.

00 Wardie, Edinburgh MLO (*Warda* 1336-37 CDS, *War(e)d(e)y* 1505, 1510-11,
1653 RMS, 1510-11 SBR 7, *Werdy* 1507 Treas. Acc., *Wardie* 1510-11 Treas.
Acc., 1661 RMS, 1773 Arm., *Weirdie* 1567 RPC, 1663 RMS; PNML), *Wardie*
Brow, Edinburgh MLO (v. brū) (*Werdy Brow* 1507 Treas. Acc.; PNML),
Wairdlaw, Linlithgow WLO (v. hlāw) (*Wardlaw* 1564 SRS 52 et freq to 1699
SRS 40, *The Wairdlaw* 1565 SRS 52; PNWL).

A.503 wella, well(e) - OE (Anglian) 'well, spring, stream'.

00 Wells, Over and Nether, Jedburgh ROX (*Walls* 1662-5 Blaeu; PNB), Wells, Hobkirk ROX (*Welles* 1380 CDS; PNB), Mungo's Walls, Edrom BWK (*Mungo(i)swallis* 1476 CRL, 1497-8 HMC (Wed), *Mungoswaes* 1662-5 Blaeu; PNB), Ninewells, Chirnside BWK (*Nynewell(i)s* 1580 RMS, 1585 HMC (Var. Coll. v.); PNB), Wallyford, Inveresk MLO (v. ford) (*Walford* pre-1198 Bann. Cl. 74, *Wal(e)furd* 1581 RMS, *Walifoord* 1660 LC, 17th c. SHS I. 52, *Walafeild* 1549 LC, c. 1555 Bann. Cl. 74, *Walafield* 1668 SHS I. 36, *Valafeild* 1609 Bann. Cl. 74, *Wallyfield* 1665 SHS I. 36, *Wallyfu(i)rd(e)* 1561 Bann. Cl. 74, 1576-7, 1586 RMS, *Wallefurd* 1563 RMS, c. 1580 Bann. Cl. 74, *Wallifurde* 1563 RMS, *Valliefuird* 1574 RMS, *Vallivadum* 17th c. SHS I. 52; PNML: 208), Wallhouse, Torphichen WLO (v. hūs) (*Wolhous* c. 1540 Rent. Tor., 1572 Gill. Ch., *Wel(l)hous(e)* 1556 LC *et passim* to 1698 Ret., *Wel(l)howse* 1698 KS Tor., *Wallhouse* 1572 Gill. Ch. *et passim* to 1695 HR, *Wellhoos of Torphiching* 1572 SRS 52; PNWL), *Wellhill*, Bo'ness and Carriden WLO (v. hyll) (*Wallhill* 1611 Ham. Inv., *Wellhill* 1613 Ham. Inv.; PNWL), *Wel(l)strand*, Cockpen MLO (v. strand) (*Wel(l)strand* 1665 RMS, 1666 RMS; PNML), *Walton* WLO (v. tūn) (*Wilton* 1335-6 CDS, *Wiltoun* 1492-3 AC, (*Le*) *Weltone* 1336-7 CDS, 1463 Linl. Ch., *Weltoune* 1473 ADA *et passim* to 1506 HMC, *Weltoun* 1480 AC *et passim* to 1548/9 SRS 57, *Welltoun* 1571 SRS 52, (*The*) *Waltoun* 1421 ER *et passim* to 1687 KS Car., (*The*) *Walton* 1432/3 Linl. Ch. *et passim* to 1670 Reg. Bor., *Walltoun* 1667 Dund. B; PNWL), *Wellstruther*, Borthwick MLO (v. strother) (*W(u)luestrother* 1166-1214, 1223, 1223, 1230, 1273 Bann. Cl. 89, *Wollestrother* 1166-1214 Bann. Cl. 89; PNML), *Wilton*, Hawick ROX (v. tūn) (*Wiltuna* c. 1050 [12th] HSC, *Weltoun* 1511 RMS; PNB), *Addiewell*, West-Calder MLO (perh. *Adie*, hypocoristic form of *Adam*) (*Awdyweill* 1512 RMS, *Adi(e)w(e)(i)l(l)* 1583 LC, 1646 KSR, 1654 Blaeu, 1773 Arm., 1792 Sasines (4683), 1797 Sasines (6938), *Adi(e)weel* 1792 Sasines (5082); PNML: 300), *Cadwell*, Temple MLO (v. cald) (*Caldwell* 1627 Mait. Cl. 34; PNML: 294), *Crooked Well*, Bo'ness and Carriden WLO (Sc. *cruikit* 'crookcd') (*Cruikitweill* 1593/4 RMS, *Cruicked Weill* 1669 Reg. Bor.; PNWL), *Mikelkeldwelle*, unlocated (v. mikill, kelda) (*Mikelkeldwelle* 1275-1329 HMC (Drml); PNB),

Motherwell LAN (v. modir), *Wetflatwell*, Cranston MLO (v. flat, wēt)
(PNML).

A.504 **wēod** - OE 'a weed; a herb, grass'

00 ***Wedhale***, now Stow (parish) MLO (v. **h(e)alh**) (*Wedhal(e)* c. 1180-4 Bann. Cl. 56, 13th ccnt. Bann. Cl. 69, *Wedal(e)* 1221-24, 1221-40, 1296-1332 Bann. Cl. 109, 1329, 1394, 1395 *et passim* to 1422 ER, 1329-70 Bann. Cl. 94, 1233 Bann. Cl. 56, 1395 Bann. Cl. 69, 1398 Bann. Cl. 70, *Wedall* 1329, 1396, 1397 ER, *Wedd(a)l(e)* 1392, 1412, 1413, 1415 *et freq.* to 1421 ER, 1471 ADA, 1484, 1513 RMS, *Waddell* 1612 LC, *Weddell* 1618 RMS; PNML: 280), ***Wedaleford***, Stow MLO (v. **h(e)alh, ford**) (*Wedalefurde* c.1200 Bann. Cl. 109; PNML: 280).

A.505 **wer, wær** - OE 'weir, river-dam, fishing-enclosure in a river'

00 ***Werland de Ester Glencroske***, Glencorse MLO (v. **land, ēast**) (*Werland de Ester Glencroske* 1336-7 CDS; PNML: 193).

A.506 **west** - OE 'western; west', MSc. **wast, west**.

00 **Wester Briggs**, Kirkliston MLO (v. **brycg**) (PNML: 214), ***Westerbriggs***, Edinburgh MLO (v. **brycg**) (*Wester Briggis* 1652 RMS, *Wester Brigges* 1665 RMS, *Westerbridges* 1685 LC; PNML), ***Wester Brow***, Torphichen WLO (v. **brū**) (*Westerbrow* 1698 SRS 40; PNWL), **West Cairns**, Mid-Calder MLO (v. **cairn**) (PNML: 244), **West Cairn Hill**, Mid-Calder MLO (v. **cairn, hyll**) (PNML: 244), ***West Caldmure***, Borthwick MLO (v. **cald, mōr**) (PNML), **West Carmondean**, Livingston WLO (*Carmanden Westir* 1535 RMS, *Carmonden Vester* 1580 Ret., *Carbounden Wester* 1604 RMS, *Carmondeane Wester* 1671 Ret.; PNWL), ***Wester Causewayend***, Mid-Calder MLO (v. **caucie, ende**) (PNML: 248), **Wester Cowden**, Dalkeith MLO (v. **cū, denn**) (*Westir Colden*

1546-80 RMS; PNML: 182), **Wester Cousland**, Livingston WLO (v. *cū*, *land*) (*Wester Causland* 1652 KS Liv.; PNWL), **West Craigs**, Corstorphine MLO (*West Cragis* 1555-6 RMS, *West Craigis* 1607 RMS, *Wester Craigis* 1618, 1634, 1664 RMS, *West Craiges* 1650, 1654, 1664 RMS, *Wester Craig* 1654 RMS; PNML), **West Craig**, Abercorn WLO (Sc. *craig* 'hill') (*Westcraig* 1690 Ret.; PNWL), **West Craigie**, Dalmeny WLO (Gael. *creag* 'hill') (*West Cragyn* 1323-7 [17th] RMS, *Westir Cragy* 1323-7 [17th] RMS; PNWL), **Wester Carriden**, Bo'ness and Carriden, WLO (*Westir Carriddin* 1563 SRS 57; PNWL), **Wester Creightoun**, now Crichton village, MLO (v. *tūn*) (*Wester Creightoun* 1666 RMS; PNML), **West Drylaw** (now Drylaw Mains), Cramond MLO (v. *drȳge*, *hlāw*) (PNML), **Wester Duddingston**, Abercorn WLO (v. **Dudding*) (*Wester Dodynstoun* 1412 Reg. Ho. Ch., *Wester Dudingstoun* 1522 LC *et passim* to 1627 Ret.; PNWL), **Wester Dresselrig**, Mid-Calder MLO (v. *dīc*, *drȳge*, *schele*, *hrycg*) (*Westir Dryshilrig* 1586 Proc. Bar. Court, *Dressilrig alias Dyk in Calder Comitibus* 1602 McCall; PNML: 245), **West Fauldhouse**, Whitburn WLO (v. *falh*, *hūs*) (*The Westerhous of the Fulhous* 1667 KS Liv.; PNWL), **Wester Croft**, Inveresk MLO (v. *croft*) (*Wester Croft* 1653 RMS, *Westir croft* 1587, 1591, 1593, 1593-4 RMS; PNML: 212), **Westfield**, Cramond MLO (*terras de Westend ville de Craumond-regis* 1589 RMS; PNML), **Westfield**, perhaps Wester Norton (*Westertoun* 1773 Arm., v. Ratho parish, PNML) (v. *rāw*, *feld*, *raton*) (*lie Westfeild of Rottounraw* 1631 RMS; PNML: 216), **West Field**, Linlithgow WLO (v. *feld*) (*le Westfeilde* 1512/3 RMS, *lie Wastfeild* 1637 RMS; PNWL), **Wester Foulshiels**, Whitburn WLO (v. *fūl*, *schele*) (*le Westmestsett (Westmaist-sett) de Foulschelis* 1530/1 RMS, 1530/1 RSS; PNWL), **Wester Gateside**, Linlithgow WLO (v. *gata*, *sīde*) (*Wastergatesyde* 1683 KS Ecc., *Wastergattsyde* 1684 KS Ecc.; PNWL), **Wester Granton**, Cramond MLO (v. **grand*, *tūn*) (PNML), **Wester Hailes**, Cockpen MLO (v. *h(e)alh*) (*Wester Haillis* 1561, c. 1585 Bann. Cl. 74, *Waster Haillis* 1604 Bann. Cl. 74, *Wester Hailles* 1643 RMS, *Wester Haillis* 1593-4, 1626 RMS; PNML), **West Harburn**, West Calder MLO (v. *burna*, *heorot*) (*Wester Hairburne* 1620 McCall, *W. Hartburn* 1773 Arm.; PNML: 302), **Wester**

Hillhouse, Torphichen WLO (v. *hyll, hūs*) (*Westir, Waster(-)Hilhous* 1553 Ret. *et passim* to 1667 BM, *Westirhil(l)hous* 1562 SRS 57, 1568 SRS 52, *Wester Hilhouse* 1655 BM, *Hillhouse* 1688 Ret.; PNWL), **Westhouse**, Edinburgh MLO (v. *hūs*) (*Westhous* 1627 RMS; PNML), **Wester Kerse**, Bo'ness and Carriden WLO (v. *carse*) (*Westir-Kerse* 1532 RMS; PNWL), **Wester Lymphoy**, Currie MLO (*Westir Lumphoy* 1531 Bann. Cl. 109, *Wester Lymphoy* 1577 RPC, *Westir Lymphoy* 1590 RPC, *W. Lumphoy* 1773 Arm.; PNML), **Wester Longhaugh**, Linlithgow WLO (v. *lang, h(e)alh*) (*Wester Langhaugh* 1551 SRS 57, *Wester Longhauch* 1560 SRS 57; PNWL), **Wester Melville**, Lasswade MLO (v. **Maleville**) (*Vestir Mailuile* 1546 Bann. Cl. 74; PNML: 227), **Westmuir**, Abercorn WLO (v. *mōr*) (*Westmoore* 1649 Dund. A, *West Mure* 1662 RMS; PNWL), **West Moor**, Dalmeny WLO (v. *mōr*) (PNWL), **Westmuirdale**, Dalkeith MLO (v. *dalr, mōr*) (*Westmuredaill* 1669 LC; PNML: 185), **Wester Newton**, Kirknewton MLO (v. *nīwe, tūn*) (*Westir Newtoun* 1546 RMS, *Wester Newtoun(e)* 1607, 1614, 1654, 1662, 1663 RMS; PNML: 217), **Westpans**, Inveresk MLO (*West Pannis* 1587, 1591, 1593, 1593-4 RMS, *Westpannes* 1653 RMS; PNML: 212), **West Port**, Edinburgh MLO (v. *port*) (*West Port* 1577 Bann. Cl. 94, 1617, 1682 LC; PNML), **Wester Reeves**, Whitburn WLO (v. *ree*) (*Wester Rives* 1697 KS Liv.; PNWL), **Westruther**, Westruther BWK (v. *strother*) (PNB), **West Scales**, Gretna DMF (v. *skáli*) (*West Scalis* 1512 HMC (Drml), *West-skalis* 1544 RSS, *Skells* 1662-5 Blaeu; PNB), **Wester Scotstoun**, Abercorn WLO (v. *Scott, tūn*) (PNWL), **Wester Strath**, Torphichen WLO (Gael. *srath* 'valley') (*Wester Streath* 1667 Dund. B, *Wester Straith* 1685 KS Tor.; PNWL), **Westerton**, Kirkliston WLO (v. *tūn*) (*Westertoun of Newlistoun* 1609 Dund. A; PNWL), **West Whitburn** WLO (v. *hwīt, burna*) (*Westirqwitburne* 1363 RMS, *Wester Quitburne* 1479 ADA, *Wester Quhitburne* 1565/6 SRS 52 *et passim* to 1644 KS Liv.; PNWL), **Whitelaw Wester**, Ecclesmachan WLO (v. *hlāw, hwīt*) (PNWL), **Wester Wheatacre(s)**, Torphichen WLO (v. *wēt, æcer*) (*Wester Weitaikers* 1680 KS Tor., *Weitakers Wester* 1680 SRS 40; PNWL), **West Wood**, Bo'ness and Carriden WLO (v.

wudu) (*West-Wod* 1593/4 RMS; PNWL), **Westwood quarter**, Cockpen MLO (v. wudu, quarter) (*Westwood quarter* 1665 RMS; PNML).

A.507 **wēt** - OE (Anglian), **wæt**, **wēt** (West Saxon) 'wet, damp'.

00 **Wetflatwell**, Cranston MLO (v. flat, wella) (*Weteflatwel* 1300-1331 Bann. Cl. 109; PNML), **Wheatacre(s)**, Torphichen WLO (v. æcer) (*Weytakre* 1426 Reg. Ho. Ch., *Weyt Akyr* 1426 Bann. Cl. 70, *Weitacre* 1567 SRS 52, *Weitaker* 1573 SRS 52, 1667 Dund. B, *Weitaiker* 1687 SRS 40, (*Lie*) *Weitaikeris* 1588 RMS, *Weitacres* 1644 Cat. Tor.; PNWL), **Nether Wheatacre(s)**, Torphichen WLO (v. neðri, æcer) (PNWL), **Over Wheatacre(s)**, Torphichen WLO (v. ufer(r)a, æcer) (PNWL), **Wester Wheatacre(s)**, Torphichen WLO (v. west, æcer) (PNWL).

A.508 **wēðer** - OE 'a castrated ram, a wether'.

00 **Wedderburn Castle**, Dunse BWK (v. burna) (PNB), **Wedderlairs**, Longformacus BWK (v. leger) (PNB), **Wedderlee**, Westruther BWK (v. lēah) (*Wederleie* c. 1250 [c. 1320] Bann. Cl. 82, *Wederley* 13th c. Reg. Dmf., *Wedderlee* 1494 HMC (Var. Coll. v.); PNB).

A.509 **whelp**, **quhelpe** - MSc. 'whelp, young animal', OE **hwelp**.

00 **Whelpside**, Currie MLO (v. sīde) (*Quhelpside* 1581-2 RMS, *Quhelpsyde* 1627 Mait. Cl 34, 1634 RMS, *Wholpsyid* 1662-5 Blaeu, *Whelpsyke* 1773 Arm.; PNML: 179), **Whelpside**, Liberton MLO (v. sīde) (*Quhelpsyde* 1634 RMS; PNML: 241), **Whelpside**, Kirkliston WLO (v. sīde) (*Quholpsyde* 1610 RMS, *Quhelpsyde* 1617 Ret.; PNWL: 47).

- A.510 **whinny** - ME 'covered with gorse'; cf. **hvin**.
- 00 **Whinny Hall**, Dalmeny WLO (v. **h(e)all**) (*Whinniehall* 1692 KS Dal.; PNWL: 11).
- A.511 **wīc** - OE '(dependent) farm'.
- 00 **Borthwick**, nr Dunse, BWK (v. **bord**) (PNB), **Borthwick** MLO (v. **bord**) (PNML), **Borthwick**, Roberton ROX (v. **bord**) (PNB), **Hawick** ROX (v. **haga**), **Prestwick** AYR (v. **prēost**), **Darnick**, Melrose ROX (v. **derne**), **Fishwick**, **Hutton** BWK (v. **fisc**), **Hedderwick** ELO, **Hedderwick** BWK, **Hedderwick** ANG, **Heatherwick** ABD (v. **hæddre**) (SPN), **Wigtown** WIG (v. **Wicga, tūn**).
- A.512 ***wincel** - OE 'a nook, a corner; a sharp bend in a river or valley; a corner of land in the hills', pre-lit. Sc. **wincel** (§2.31).
- 00 **Winchburgh**, Kirkliston WLO (v. **burh**) (*Wincelburgh* a.1189 Roy. Ed., *Wyncheburghe* 1377 RMS, 1539 SHS II. 4, *Wynchebrugh* 1541 Linl. Sh. C., *Wincheburch* 1434 ER, *Wincheburgh* 1438 ER *et passim* to 1636 Ret., *Winchburgh* 1438 ER *et passim* to 1698-9 HR.; PNWL: 44), **Winchburgh Mains**, Kirkliston WLO (v. **demeyne, burh**) (*lie manis de Wincheburgh* 1548 RMS, *lie Vinchbruch maines* 1622 LC, *Maines of Winchburgh* 1668 KS Kirk.; PNWL: 44), **Winchburgh Mill**, Kirkliston WLO (v. **burh, myln**) (*molendinum de Wyncheburgh* 1506 RMS, *Vinchbruch Mylne* 1622 LC; PNWL: 44).
- A.513 **wind** - OE 'wind', ON **vindr**.
- 00 **Windshiel**, Dunse BWK (v. **schele**) (*Wyneschelis* 1490 HMC (Wed), *Wynsheels* 1662-5 Blacu; PNB).

A.514 **windel-strēaw** - OE 'long withered grass'. [Not covered by Smith, but also in English place-names as Windle Straw CHE.]

00 **Windelstrawlee**, Cramond MLO (v. **lēah**) (*Windilstrealie* 1662 RMS, *Windlestrayley* 1657 RMS, *Windlestrawley* 1773 Arm; PNML).

A.515 **windig** - OE 'windy'.

00 **Windydoors**, Stow MLO (v. **dor**) (*Windiduris* 1445, 1455 ER, 1564 RSS, *Windydoors* 1773 Arm.; PNML: 289), **Windydoors**, Caddon SLK (v. **dor**) (PNB), **Windy Gowl**, Arthur's Seat, Edinburgh MLO (app. Sc. *gowl* < Gael. *gobhal*) (*Windiegoull* early 17th cent. Bann. Cl. 70, *Windigowill* 1666 LC; PNML: 107, 142), **Windyhall**, Dalmeny WLO (v. **h(e)all**) (PNWL), **Windy Hill**, Closeburn DMF (v. **hyll**) (*Windyhillis* 1542-3 RSS; PNB), **Windy Law**, Borthwick MLO (v. **hlāw**) (*Wyndlaw* 1475 ADA; PNML).

A.516 **winter** - OE 'winter'.

00 **Winterburgh**, Crosslee estate, SLK (v. **burh**) (PNB), **Winterseugh**, Cummertrees DMF (v. **bekkr**, **skógr**) (*Winterbech scok* 1194-1214 HMC (Drml); PNB).

A.517 **wīðig** - OE 'withy, willow'.

00 **Wythker**, Inveresk MLO (v. **kjarr**) (*Witker* c.1250 Bann. Cl. 74, *Wythker in tenemento de Muskylburgo* c. 1339 Bann. Cl. 74, *Wytker* 1339 Bann. Cl. 70, *Wikkyr lyand within ye regalite of Muskilburgh* 1484 Bann. Cl. 74; PNML: 212).

A.518 **word, weord, wurð, wyrð** - OE 'an enclosure', later 'an enclosed homestead'.

00 **Cessford, Eckford ROX (PNB), Jedburgh ROX** (*Gedwearde* c. 1050 [12th] SD, *Gedwirth* 1177, [16th c.] Bann. Cl. 83, *Geddewrd(e)* c. 1130 [12th] SD, 1139 ESC, *Geddewrth* 1174 [c. 1320] Bann. Cl. 82, *Jedword* 1147-50 [17th-18th] ESC, *Jedworthe* 1147-52 Morton, ESC, *Jedwortha* c. 1150 Bann. Cl. 69, *Jeddeword* c. 1147-52 [c. 1320] Bann. Cl. 82, 1165-1214 Bann. Cl. 82, *Jedwerd* 1153 Cold. Corr., *Jedwrth* 1180-5 Bann. Cl. 56, *Jeddwrth* 1165-1214 NMS, *Jaddeurd* c. 1150 Bann. Cl. 70, *Chedewurthe* 1153-65 Bann. Cl. 56, *Gedewurthe* 1165 [1175-1200] CM; PNB), **Bonjedward, Jedburgh ROX** (?Gael. *bun* 'foot') (*Bonjedworth* 1321 RMS, *Bondeidde ford* 1339 RMS, *Boniedworth* 1342 RMS, *Bonjeddeworth* 1356 RS, *Bond Jedworthe* 1397 CDS, *Bune Jedworth* 1398 RMS; PNB), **Polwarth BWK** (*Paulewrhe* [p] 1182-1214 Bann. Cl. 56, c. 1230 Bann. Cl. 56, *Paulewrth* [p] 13th Bann. Cl. 56, *Pollevrch* [p] c. 1200 [1434] Gramp. Cl. 18, *Powwurd* [p] c. 1230 Gramp. Cl. 18, *Powlew* [p] c. 1230 Bann. Cl. 56, *Polwort* [p] c. 1250 [1434] Gramp. Cl. 18, *Poulesworth* [p] 1296 RS, *Paulswyrth* [p] 13th Rcg. Dmf., *Poylleworth* [p] 1329 Bann. Cl. 56, *Poulwrd* 14th Bann. Cl. 69; PNB), **Polvart Maynes, Cockpen MLO** (v. *demayne, pōl*) (PNML).

A.519 **wudu, earlier widu** - OE 'wood, grove, woodland, forest'

00 **Oakwood, Selkirk SLK** (v. *āc*) (PNB), **Archwood, Johnston DMF** (PNB), **Blackwood, Keir DMF** (v. *blæc*) (*Blakwod* 1552 HMC (Drml); PNB), **Braidwood, Penicuik MLO** (v. *brād*) (PNML: 266), **Braidwood, Temple MLO** (v. *brād*) (PNML: 293), **Brown's Wood, Bo'ness and Carriden WLO** (*Browniswod* 1562 SRS 57, *Brounswod* 1603 Ham. Inv., *Brouniswode* 1604 Ret., *Brownis Wode* 1615 Prot. R. K.; PNWL), **Cockpen Wood, Cockpen MLO** (W. *coch, pen*) (*Wood of Cockpen* 1496 Treas. Acc.; PNML), **Flask Wood, Ewes DMF** (v. *flasshe*) (PNB), **Gladswood, Merton BWK** (v. *gled*) (PNB), **Greenwood, Coldingham BWK** (v. *grēne*) (PNB), **Greenwoodhead, Heriot**

MLO (v. grēne, hēafod) (*Greenwoodhead* 1587 LC; PNML: 201),
Hartwoodburn, Selkirk SLK (v. heorot, burna) (PNB), **Hartwoodmyres**,
Selkirk SLK (v. heorot, mýrr) (PNB), **Harwood**, Teviothead ROX (v. hār)
(PNB), **Harwood**, Hobkirk ROX (v. hār) (PNB), **Hollywood** DMF (v. hālig)
(*Hollywood* 1552 HMC (Drml), *Halywood* or *Sacri nemoris* (gen.) 1574 RMS;
PNB), **Kelwood**, Dumfries DMF (v. kelda) (PNB), **Legerwood** BWK (v.
Leodgeard) (PNB), *Nether Wood*, Bo'ness and Carriden WLO (v. neðri)
(PNWL), **Priestside**, Cummertrees DMF (v. sīde, prēost) (PNB), **Quarrelwood**,
Kirkmahoe DMF (v. quarrel) (PNB), **Quixwood**, Abbey St. Bathans BWK
(PNB), **Riddingwood**, Kirkmahoe DMF (v. *rydding) (PNB), **Shielswood**,
Ashkirk SLK (v. schele) (*Sheelswood* 1662-5 Blaeu; PNB), **Spottiswood**,
Westruther BWK (v. *Spott) (PNB), **Stobswood**, Langton BWK (v. stubb)
(*Stobbis-wod* 1509-10 RMS; PNB), **Swinewood**, Ayton BWK (v. swīn) (PNB),
Threepwood, Melrose ROX (v. þrēap) (PNB), **Torwood**, Dryfesdale DMF
(Gael. *torr* 'hill') (*Torwood* 1484 RMS; PNB), **Torwoodlee**, Caddon SLK (Gael.
torr 'hill') (v. lēah) (PNB), *Vicar's Wood*, Bo'ness and Carriden WLO
(*Vicarswod* 1562 SRS 57, *Vicaris Wood* 1614/5 Prot. R. K.; PNWL), *West
Wood*, Bo'ness and Carriden WLO (v. west) (PNWL), **Westwood quarter**,
Cockpen MLO (v. west, quarter) (PNML), **Wooden**, Eckford ROX (v. denu)
(*Wodden* 1439 RMS, *Vodden* 1567 Bann. Cl. 82; PNB), *Wood Dyke*, Bo'ness
and Carriden WLO (v. dīc) (*Woddyk* 1593/4 RMS; PNWL), **Woodend**,
Torphichen WLO (v. ende) (*Wodend* c. 1540 Rent. Tor. *et passim* to 1607 RMS,
Woodend 1662 RMS *et passim* to 1675 SRS 40; PNWL), **Woodhall**, Colinton
MLO (v. h(e)all) (*þe wodhall* 1495 AC, *Wodhall* 1438 ER, 1483, 1484 ADA,
1544 RSS, 1586, 1623 RMS, *Wodhalle* 1373-4 RMS, *Wo(o)dehall* 1635 RMS,
Woodhall 1643 RMS, 1773 Arm., *Aulusylvia* 17th cent. SHS I.52; PNML),
Woodhead, Canonbie DMF (v. hēafod) (PNB), **Woodhouselee**, Glencorse
MLO (v. hūs, lēah) (*Wodehouseleye* 1501 RMS, *Wodhously* 1530 RMS,
Wodhouslie 1545, 1581 RMS, 1591-2 RPC, *Woodhous(e)lie* 1663 RMS, 1667
LC, *Woodhouslee* 1773 Arm.; PNML: 195), **Woodquarter**, Torphichen WLO (v.
quarter) (*Wodqrtar* c. 1540 Rent. Tor., *Wodquarter* 1565 SRS 52 *et passim* to

1607 RMS, *Woodquarter of Ogilface* 1597 HMC *et passim* to 1662 RMS, *Wodquarter de Ogilface* 1614 RMS, *Woodquarter* 1674 SRS 40, *Woodqr* 1682 KS Tor.; PNWL), **Woodside**, Morebattle ROX (v. *sīde*) (*Woodside* 1542 Ham. Inv.; PNB), **Woodside**, Bo'ness and Carriden WLO (v. *sīde*) (*Woodsyde* 1685 KS Car., *Woodside* 1686 KS Car.; PNWL), **Woodside**, Torphichen WLO (v. *sīde*) (*Wodsyd* 1534 *et passim* SRS 52, *The Wodsid* c. 1540 Rent. Tor., *Wodsyde* 1554 RMS *et passim* to 1615 Gill. Ch., *Wodsyd of Torphiching* 1569 SRS 52, *Woodsyd* 1604 Temp. *et passim* to 1676 SRS 40, *Woodside* 1644 Cat. Tor. *et passim* to 1698 SRS 40, *Woodsyde* 1677 KS Tor.; PNWL), **Easter Woodside**, Torphichen WLO (v. *ēast, sīde*) (PNWL).

A.520 **wuducoc** - OE 'woodcock', ME **woodcock**. Although not in Smith, also found in English place-names, as for example *Wodcokeslond* CHE.

00 **Woodcockdale**, Linlithgow WLO (v. *dalr*) (*Wodcockdale* 1491 AC *et passim* to 1670 KS Linl., *Wodcokdaile* 1539/40 RMS *et passim* to 1567 SRS 52, *Wodcokdail* 1551 Ham. Inv. *et freq* to 1647 KS Linl., *Woodcockdail* 1669 Reg. Bor., *Woodcockdale* 1675 KS Linl. *et passim* to 1686 Ret.; PNWL: 66).

A.521 **wulf** - OE 'a wolf'.

00 **Wolfhope Burn**, Ewes DMF (v. *hop*) (PNB), **Wolfhopelee**, Southdean ROX (v. *hop, lēah*) (*Wolhople* 1436 HMC (Wed), *Wolshoopelie* 1662-5 Blaeu; PNB), **Wolfelee**, Southdean ROX (v. *lēah*) (*Willeys* 1300-1 CDS, *Wolle* 1436 HMC (Home), *Wolfe* 1528 RMS, *Wowley* 1590 CBP; PNB).

A.522 **wynd** - MSc. 'a narrow, winding street, lane, etc. leading off a main thoroughfare in a town' (§1.72).

00 *Wyndeheide* unlocated street-name, perhaps in Glasgow (*Wyndeheide* 1554; DOST s.v. *wynd* n.²), **Black Friars Wynd**, Edinburgh MLO (v. *frere*) (PNML: 138), **Kirk o' Field Wynd**, Edinburgh MLO (v. *feld*, *cirice*) (PNML: 131), **Burnwynd**, Ratho MLO (v. *burna*, **crōc*) (PNML: 275), **Kerswynd**, Inveresk MLO (v. *carse*) (*the vennal called Kerswynd* 1653 RMS; PNML: 211), **Leith Wynd**, Edinburgh MLO (*Leythwunde* Bann. Cl. 89, *Leithwynd* 1588, 1638 *et freq* to 1743 LC; PNML: 140), **Liberton's Wynd**, Edinburgh MLO (named from its proximity to the lands of Petronelle Liberton) (*Libertonis Wynd(e)* 1532, 1546 RSS, 1537 Bann. Cl. 105, *Liberton's Wynd* 1622 LC; PNML: 140), **Niddry's Wynd**, Edinburgh MLO (*Nudreis Wynde* 1477 SBR 7, *venella vocata Nyddryis Wynde* 1541 Bann. Cl. 105, *Niddries Wynd* 1549, 1554 *et freq* to 1703 LC; PNML: 141), **St. Mary's Wynd**, Edinburgh MLO (*St. Mary*) (*Sanct Mary Wynd(e)* 1477 SBR 7, 1505, 1513 Treas. Acc.; PNML: 141), **St. Michael's Wynd**, Linlithgow WLO (*St. Michael*) (*le Wynd S. Michaelis* 1491 RMS, *St. Michaellis Wynd* 1615 Prot. R. K.; PNWL: 121).

A.523 **wyrhta** - OE 'a wright'.

00 **Wrightshouses**, Colinton MLO (v. *hūs*) (*Wricht(is)hous(s)(is)* 1451 Bann. Cl. 105, 1535, 1546 RSS, 1547, 1566 Bann. Cl. 109, 1575 *et freq* to 1590-1 RPC, *Wrychtishoussis* 1590-1 RPC; PNML), **Wrightshouses**, now Gillespie's School, Edinburgh MLO (v. *hūs*) (*Wrichtishouse(s)* 1458 RMS, 1545, 1682 LC, *?Wreuchtsland* 1630 Bann. Cl. 70; PNML).

Appendix B: Germanic Personal Names in the Place-Names of Southern Scotland

B.0 This appendix contains a list of all of the Germanic personal names so far identified in the place-names of Southern Scotland, providing a synthesis of the findings of Macdonald (1941), Williamson (1942) and Dixon (1947). Some other secondary literature has also been consulted, and brief etymological notes added where appropriate.

B.1 OE *Æbba*

00 *Abchester*, now Bastleridge, Ayton BWK (v. *ceaster*) (*Abchester* 1596 LC, 1663 RMS; PNB: 60).

B.2 OE *Æbbe*

00 *St. Abbs*, Coldingham BWK (*Sanctabs* 1621 HMC (Wed); PNB: 191).

B.3 OE *Ærnwulf*, *Earnulf*

00 *Arton*, surviving only in *Arnton Fell*, Castletown ROX (v. *tūn*) (*Ernilten* 1662-5 Blaeu, *Erniltoun fell*, 1662-5 Blaeu; PNB: 18).

B.4 OE *Æðelberht* [Williamson also suggests that the first element of the following may be Old English *Ēadberht* (PNB: 182).]

00 *Ethebredscheillis*, near Newark Castle SLK (v. *schele*) (*Ethebredscheillis* 1430 HMC (Rxb), *Edibredschelis* 1433-4 HMC (Rxb), *Edibredschele* 1443 LC; PNB: 182).

- B.5 OE *Ædelstan* [Perhaps in the following, though Williamson also suggests that one of the Old English personal names *Alfstān* or *Aldstān* may instead be represented by the first element (PNB: 95).]
- 00 *Elstaneshalche*, the valley of a rivulet between Whitton and Morebattle ROX (v. h(e)alh) (*Elstaneshalche* 1181 Bann. Cl. 56, *Elstannes halech* 1175-99 Bann. Cl. 56; PNB: 95), Athelstaneford ELO (v. ford) (*Elstanesford* 1153-78 LC; PNB: 95).
- B.6 OE *Aldere* [Perhaps in the following (PNB: 264).]
- 00 **Halter Burn**, Yetholm ROX (v. burna) (*Eltherburna* c. 1050 [12th] HSC, *Elterburne* 1543 Hen. VIII, *Helterborne* c. 1576 CSP; PNB: 264).
- B.7 OE *Aldhere*
- 00 **Addiston**, Ratho MLO (v. tūn) (*Adestoun* 1589 RPC, *Adistoune* 1690 RMS, *Addieston* 1773 Arm., *Aldersto(u)n(e)* 1610, 1615, 1647, 1654, 1666 RMS, *Aldiestoun* 1646 RMS; PNML: 274).
- B.8 OE *Aldwine* [The element is less certain in Annelshope SLK (PNB: 225).]
- 00 **Addinston** BWK (v. tūn) (*Auldenestun* 1165-77 Bann. Cl. 56, *Aldenistoun* 1222 Bann. Cl. 83, *Aulddynstone* 1371 RMS; PNB: 27, also SPN: 47), **Alderstone**, West-Calder MLO (v. tūn) (*A(u)lding(g)sto(u)n(e)* 1452, 1563-4 RMS, 1488 ADA, 1495 Treas. Acc., 1586 RPC, 1640 McCall, 1792, 1800 Sasines (5064, 8100), *A(u)ldersto(u)n(e)* 1493 ADA, 1579 LC, 1583 Proc. Bar. Court, 1608 Bann. Cl. 74, 1608 RPC, 1645 KSR, 1643, 1696 RMS, 1773 Arm., 1790, 1800 Sasines (3944, 8100), *Awdenstoun* 1535 RMS, *Awdinstoun* 1586 Proc. Bar. Court, *Addistone* 1800 Sasines (8100); PNML: 242, also *Aldins toun* 1452;

- SPN: 47), Annelshope, Ettrick SLK (v. hop) (*Aldanhop* 1455 ER, *Aldynnishope* 1544 RMS, *Andishope* 1573 APC, *Andshop* 1662-5 Blaeu; PNB: 225).
- B.9 MSc. Alis [The form of the name may have originally been *Alice* (PNB: 196).]
- 00 Ellisland, Holywood DMF (v. land) (*Alizland* 1304 CDS, *Alisland* 1335-6 CDS, *Alysland* 1499-1500 HMC (Drml), *Aleisland* 1623 Reg. Dmf.; PNB: 196).
- B.10 OE Alfhere [Perhaps in the following (PNB: 105).]
- 00 *Alwardene*, Maxton ROX (v. denu) (*Alwardene* 1165-88 Bann. Cl. 56, *Aluerden* c. 1226 Bann. Cl. 56; PNB: 105).
- B.11 ON Allī [Perhaps in the following, although Williamson also suggests that compound *alde* 'old' may be the first element (PNB: 282).]
- 00 Albie, Middlebie DMF (*A(u)ldbie* 1631, 1643 Reg. Dmf.; PNB: 282), Albierig, Canonbie DMF (*Albyrig* 1590 RPC, Oldby 1662-5 Blaeu; PNB: 282).
- B.12 MSc. Ames, Amis
- 00 Amisfield, Tinwald DMF (v. feld) (*Amysfeild* 1288 ER, *Amesfeld* 1335-6 CDS, *Aymisfelde* 1434 ER, (*H*)*empsfeild* 1586 CBP, 1592 CBP, *Hempsfiell* or *Amisfeild* 1662-5 Blaeu; PNB: 81).
- B.13 ON Arnketill, ODan Arkell [In later form as pre-lit. Sc. *Arkil*; cf. Middle English *Arkil*.]
- 00 *Arkilly*, near Fans, Earlston ROX (v. lēah) (*Arkilly* c. 1200 [16th] Bann. Cl. 83; PNB: 78), Arkelton, Ewes DMF (v. tūn) (*Arkiltoun* 1532 RMS, *Arkyldon* 1583

CBP, *Erkiltounfeld* 1662-5 Blaeu; PNB: 32), **Erkinholme**, Langholm DMF (v. holmr) (*Arkinholme* 1532 RMS, *Erkinhoom* 1662-5 Blaeu; PNB: 305).

B.14 OE Arnold [Cf. 'Old German' *Ernald* (Feilitzen: 248).]

00 **Arniston**, Borthwick MLO (v. tūn) (*Arnoldstoun* 1449 Bann. Cl. 109, *Arnaldstoun* 1507 LC, *Arnotstoun* 1571-2 RMS, *Ardnalestone* 1596 NSA, *Arnetstoun* 1609 RMS, *Arnestoun* 1627 Mait. Cl. 34, *Arnisto(u)n* 1627 Mait. Cl. 34, 1746 LC, 1773 Arm; PNML: 110).

B.15 OE Baldhere

00 **Balderston**, Bo'ness and Carriden WLO (v. tūn) (*Bauderstone* 1296 CDS, *Baudrestone* 1296 Bann. Cl. 47, *Bawdriston* 1395 HMC, *Bauderstoune* 1649 Ham. Inv., *Balderston* 1395 Ham. Inv. et passim to 1670 Reg. Bor., *Balderstoun* 1504 RMS et passim to 1669 Reg. Bor., *Balderstone* 1582 Ham. Inv. et passim to 1693 KS Car., *Balderstoune* 1665 RMS; PNWL: 26), *Balderston Hall*, Bo'ness and Carriden WLO (*Balderstounhall* 1670 Reg. Bor.; PNWL: 26), *Balderston Hills*, Bo'ness and Carriden WLO (*Balderstoun hills* 1671 Reg. Bor.; PNWL: 26).

B.16 OE *Bealdric [Cf. 'Old German' *Baldric* (Feilitzen: 191).]

00 *Baudrikesland*, Colinton MLO (*Baudrikesland in tenemento de Dregerne* 1336-7 CDS; PNML: 149).

B.17 OE Bēaw(a)

00 **Bavelaw**, Penicuik MLO (v. hlāw) (*Baveley* c.1230 Bann. Cl. 70, 1306-1424 RMS, *Bavelay* 1214-49, 1580, 1594 RMS, 1428, 1429, 1434 ER, *Bavelyn* 1426 ER, *Bavela(w)* 1589-90, 1590 RPC, 1679 KSR, *Bau(e)lay*, *Bau(e)ley* 1214-49 Bann. Cl. 70,

1306-1424 RMS, *Bavilly* 1426 RMS, *Bavila(w)* 1429 ER, 1515 RMS, 1628 RPC, 1670 Ret., *Bavlais alias Bewlais* 1628 RMS, (*Bavlawes alias Bewlawis* 1547 RSS, 1635 RMS, *Bafelay* 1431 ER, *Beflay* 1435 ER, *Bavellay* 1589 RPC, *Baiflaw* 1558 RMS, *Bevelaw(es)* 1663 RMS, 1773 Arm.; PNML: 265).

B.18 OE **Bēda** [Perhaps in the following, although it has also been suggested that the first element may be Gaelic *beath, beith* 'birch-tree', found in the names of Beath FIF and Beith AYR (PNB: 179).]

00 **Bedshiel**, Gordon BWK (*Bethschele* 1452 RMS, *Betschele* 1494 RMS, *Betscheill* 1509-10 RMS; PNB: 179).

B.19 OE **Beornweard** [Possibly in the following, though the explanation 'bear-keeper's farm' from 'Middle English' *ber-ward* has also been suggested (PNWL: 28, NTC: 56). If the latter, then the name provides important evidence for the use of the compound in pre-literary Scots.]

00 **Borrowstoun**, also Bo'ness, WLO (v. **tūn**) (*Berwardston* 1335-6 CDS, *Berwardstone* 1336-7 CDS, *Berewardstone* 1336-7 CDS, *Barwartstoune* 1473 RMS, *Berwartstoun* 1505/6 Temp., *Burustoun* 1532 RMS, *Burrostoun* c. 1540 Rent. Tor., *Barrestoun* 1541 SRS 52 *et passim* to 1581 Ret., *Borrowstoun* 1549/50 SRS 57 *et passim* to 1669 Reg. Bor.; PNWL: 28).

B.20 MSc. **Bevis**

00 **Boosmill**, Lilliesleaf ROX (v. **myln**) (*Bwismylne* 1545 RMS, *Bewes Mill* 1662-5 Blaeu; PNB: 186).

B.21 ON **Bóndi** [Cf. Feilitzen: 206; see also Fellows-Jensen (1990): *bóndi* 'yeoman farmer' may be the source for some of these names.]

00 **Bombie**, surviving in Bombie Hill, Westerkirk DMF (v. bý) (*Bundeby* 1296 Bann. Cl. 47, *Bomby* 1329-71 RC, 1546 RPC, *Bondby* 1500 HMC (Drml), *Bonthby* 1560 RMS, *Bounby* 1662-5 Blaeu; PNB: 282), **Bonnington**, Edinburgh MLO (v. -ingtūn) (*Bon(n)y(n)(g)to(u)n(e)* 1465, 1477, 1501 *et freq* to 1663 RMS, 1529, 1533 *et freq* to 1548 RSS, 1553, 1557, 1643 LC, 1575 *et freq* to 1590 RPC, 1578 Bann. Cl. 70, 1589 Bann. Cl. 94, *Bon(n)y(n)(g)town* 1585 RPC, *Bon(n)ington* 1557 LC, 1773 Arm.; PNML: 122), **Bonnington**, Ratho MLO (v. -ingtūn) (*Bondingtona* c.1315 RMS, *Bondyngton(e)* 1335-6, 1336-7 CDS, *Bondingtoun* 1329-71 RMS, *Bendingtoun*, *Boundingtoun* 1306-29 RMS, *Bonyngtona* 1372 RMS, *Bonyngtoun* 1444 Bann. Cl. 109, 1589 *et freq.* to 1629 RMS, *Bonyntoun* 1329-71, 1528, 1528-9, 1613 RMS, *Bonytoun(e)* 1444 Bann. Cl. 109, 1587 *et freq.* to 1663 RMS, 1668 SHS I. 36, *Boningtoun* 1565 RMS, *Bonnytoun* 1636 LC, *Boniton* 1630 Bann. Cl. 70, *Bonietoun* 1654 RMS; PNML: 275), **Bonnytoun**, Linlithgow WLO (apparently in form *Bonar-*, in later use, from the surname *Bonar*, after someone by that name bought the property: PNWL: 56) (v. -ingtūn) (*Bondington* 1315 Roy. Ed. *et passim* to 1550/1 SRS 57, *Bondingtoun* 1315 Reg. Ho. Ch. *et passim* to 1553 SRS 57, *Bondigiston* c. 1335 Bann. Cl. 94., *Bondyngston* 1335-6 CDS, *Bondyngtone* 1336-7 CDS, *Bondington^a* 1378 Bann. Cl. 94, *Bondyngtona* 1386 Bann. Cl. 94, *Bondyngtoun* 1435 Cop. *et passim* to 1586 Bann. Cl. 74, *Bonyngtoun* 1432 Cop. *et passim* to 1615 Prot. R. K., *Bonyngton* 1438 Linl. Ch., *Bonyntone* 1438/9 Linl. Ch. *et passim* to 1451 RMS, *Boningtoun* 1453 ER *et passim* to 1694 KS Linl., *Bonytoun* 1454 ER *et passim* to 1694 KS Car., *Bonytoun* 1459 ER *et passim* to 1696 LC, *Bonnytoun* 1463 Linl. Ch. *et passim* to 1696 LC, *Bonyntoun* 1490/1 RMS *et passim* to 1681 Purv., *Bonartoun* 1662 RMS *et passim* to 1677 Ret., *Bonartoune* 1662 RMS *et passim* to 1677 Ret., *Bonnartowne* 1667 Dund. B, *Bonertoun* 1691 Ret.; PNWL: 56).

B.22 OE Bran(n)oc

00 **Branxholme**, Hawick ROX (v. helm) (*Brankishelme* 1315-21 RMS, *Branxelm* 1463-4 RMS, *Branxhaim* 1479 HMC (Rxb), *Branxhelme* 1540 RMS; PNB: 55),

- Branxton ELO (v. tūn)** (*Brankestun* [p] c. 1300 [1434] Gramp. Cl. 18; PNB: 55).
- B.23 **OE Brūn(a)** [Perhaps found in a metathesised form in the following, though *Brūn-* is only otherwise attested as an element in compound personal names such as *Brūnheard*; cf. discussion in PNB: 173-4.]
- 00 **Burnswark, Middlebie DMF (v. wark)** (*Burniswerkhill* 1541 HMC (Drml), *Burnyswarke* 1542 Ham. Inv., *Burnswark h.* 1662-5 Blaeu; PNB: 173).
- B.24 **OE *Cætt** [The following name may show a strong variant of Old English *Ceatta*, *Cætta* (PNB: 135).]
- 00 **Chatto, Hownam ROX (v. hōh)** (*Chethou* 1165-92 Bann. Cl. 56, *Chatthov* 1185-99 Bann. Cl. 56, *Chathou* 1296 Bann. Cl. 47, *Chattow* 1357-8 HMC (Rxb); PNB: 135).
- B.25 **OE *Cāfhære** [In later form as pre-lit. Sc. *Caver*; cf. Middle English *Caver*.]
- 00 **Cavers ROX** (*Caverum* (acc) 1165-1214 NMS, *Kaveres* 1214-49 Bann. Cl. 56, *Cavres* [p] 1290 Stev., 1304 LC, *Kauirs* 1291 Stev., *Cavers* 1296 Stev., *Caverys* 1359 ER; PNB: 192), **Cavers Carre**, **Bowden ROX** (no early spellings; PNB: 192), **Caverhill PEB** (*Cawerhyll* 1422 HMC (Var. Coll. v.), *Cauerhill* 1475 HMC (Var. Coll. v.), *Cauihill* 1546 HMC (Var. Coll. v.); PNB: 192), **Caver's Hill**, **Kirkhope SLK** (no early spellings; PNB: 192), **Caverslee**, **Kirkhope SLK** (no early spellings; PNB: 192), **Caverton**, **Eckford ROX** (*Cauertone* 1296 CDS, *Caverton* 1328 RS; PNB: 19, 192).
- B.26 **OE Cēnhære**

- 00 Carrington (parish) MLO (v. *tūn*) (*Keryn(g)ton(a)*) 1176 quoted NSA 260. 14th c. Bann. Cl. 89, 1369-70 RMS, *Keryn(g)tune* undated Bann. Cl. 74, *Keryn(g)toun* 1539 SHS II.4, *Ke(i)r(r)in(g)tou(u)ne* early 13th c., 14th c. Bann. Cl. 89, 1329-70, 1455, 1473, 1508-9 *et freq.* to 1647 RMS, 1490 AC 1540, 1543-4 RSS, 1578 RPC, 1594 LC, *Karingtoun* 1591-2 RPC, 1662-5 Blaeu, *Caryntoun(e)* 1464 Bann. Cl. 89, *Car(r)ingtoun(e)* 1585 LC, 1631, 1664, 1665, 1666 RMS, 1653, 1698 KSR, *Primrose* 1773 Arm.; PNML: 118).
- B.27 OE *Cēowulf* [Perhaps in the following, though the forms are late (PNB: 75).]
- 00 **Choicelee**, Langton BWK (v. *lēah*) (*Chow(i)slie* 1518 HMC (Var. Coll. v.), 1590 RPC, *Schoslie* 1537-8 Gramp. Cl. 18, *Schowslie* [p] 1572 HMC (Var. Coll. v.), *Chaussley Pont*, *Chouslie* 1664 CRL; PNB: 75).
- B.28 OE **Cissa* [Apparently a variant of *Cissa*. Perhaps alternatively from an early use of the British regional term *cess* 'peat, bog' (PNB: 39-40).]
- 00 **Cessford**, Eckford ROX (v. *word*) (*Cesseworth(e)* 1296 CDS, 1309-29 [15th] RC, 1315-21 RMS, *Gesword* 1341-71 Cold. Corr., *Sesworth* 1415-16 HMC (Rxb), *Cesforth* 1547-8 CSP, *Cessiwurthe* c. 1560 RMS, *Cesworthe* c. 1560 RMS; PNB: 39).
- B.29 OE **Clerebald**
- 00 **Clermiston**, Corstorphine MLO (v. *tūn*) (*terram de Clerribaldi* 1288-90 ER, *Clerbaudistun*, *Clerbaudestun* c.1250 Bann. Cl. 74, *Clerbaldistona*, *Clerbaldynstona* c.1300 Bann. Cl. 74, *Clerbardstona* c.1300 Bann. Cl. 74, *Clerberstoun* 1543, 1543-4 RMS, *Clarba(r)stone* 1336-7 Reg. Ho. Ch., *Clarbertston* 1408-9 SHS III.32, *Clarbarstoune* 1450 RMS, *Clarbastoun* 1510-11 SHS II.10, 1533 RSS, *Clarbarstoun* 1523-4 RMS, *Clarmestoun* 1611, 1620 RMS, *Clairbestoun* 1505 SHS II.10, *Clairbastoun* 1529 RSS, 16th Cent.

SHS.III.32, *Clairbarstoun* 1527-8, 1541, 1542 RMS, *Clairmystoun* 1554, 1573
SHS III.32, *Clarebarstoun* 1513 RSS, *Clarmestoun* 1611, 1628 RMS,
Claremestoune 1652 RMS, *Clerberstoune* 1554 SHS III.32, *Clermistoun* 1554
SHS III.32, 1614 RMS, *Clermestoun* 1601 Tax-roll; PNML: 151).

B.30 OE *Cola* [Cf. ON *Koli*, which may be the first element of the following.
Williamson compares *Coliforthill* ROX with the nearby *Colislinn* ROX, for which
no early spellings are available; however, if *Colis-* represents a genitive form of
the personal name, the original form would probably have been strong (PNB:
169). Williamson also suggests that *Collielaw* BWK may possibly have a pre-
literary Scots form of the word *collie* ‘sheep-dog’ as its first element (PNB:
124), but this is rather unlikely considering that the word is first attested in the
late seventeenth century (CSD s.v. *collie* n.)]

00 **Coliforthill**, *Cavers* ROX (v. **ford**) (*Colyfordland* 1380 CDS, *Collefurd* 1511
RMS; PNB: 169), **Collielaw**, *Channelkirk* BWK (v. **hlāw**) (*Colilawe* 1206 [c.
1320] Bann. Cl. 82, 1296 Bann. Cl. 47, *Culilawe* [p] 1296 CDS, *Collelaw* 1571
RMS; PNB: 124).

B.31 OE *Cūðberht* [Frequently designating *St. Cuthbert*.]

00 **Nether Kirkcudbright**, *Glencairn* DMF (v. **kirkja**) (*Kirkcudbrecht* 1549 RMS;
PNB: 325), **Cuthberthope Rig**, *Hownam* ROX (v. **hop**) (*Cuithbrithishope*
1185-99 Bann. Cl. 56, *Cudbrihteshope* 1185-99 [1500] Bann. Cl. 56,
Cuthbertishope 1471 RMS; PNB: 220).

B.32 OE **Cwic* [**Cwic* is not attested independently, although it forms the first
element of compounds including *Cwicheard* and *Cwichelm* (PNB: 85).]

00 **Quixwood**, *Abbey St. Bathans* BWK (v. **wudu**) (*Quykwiswod* 1509-10 RMS,
Quikkiswood 1565 HMC (Home); PNB: 84).

- B.33 OE **Cyneberht** [Possibly in the following name; cf. PNB: 15, SPN: 29, 98.]
- 00 **Kimmerghame**, Edrom BWK (v. **hām**) (*Chynbrygham* 1095 [15th] ESC, *Cynebritham* 1095-1100 ESC, *Kynbriggeham* 1296 CDS, *Kymbregam* 1296 CDS, *Kymbrigham* 1296 CDS, *Kymbridgeham* 1330 ER, *Kymmerjame* 1536 RMS; PNB: 15).
- B.34 OE ***Dæg(i)sa** [Attested as the first element of the Old English personal name *Dæghræfn*, perhaps also in *Dægisgæf*, from the Ruthwell Cross (PNB: xliii).]
- 00 **Degsastan**, site unknown and disputed (see discussion in PNB: xlii-xliii) (*æt Egesan stane* 603 ASC (A text), *æt Dægstane* 10th cent. gloss to ASC (A), *æt Dægsan stane* 603 ASC (E text), *Desastan* c.730 Bede (HE), Flo. Wig., *Degsa stone* Flo. Wig.; PNB: xliii).
- B.35 MSc. **Daniel**
- 00 **Dingleton**, Melrose ROX (v. **tūn**) (*Danyelstona* [p] 1343 ER, *Danyellyston* 1359 ER, *Danyelstone* [p] c. 1400 (1475-1500) Wyn., *Danzieltoune* 1654 MRR; PNB: 19).
- B.36 ON **Dólgfinnr** [*Dólgfinnr* is attested in Britain earlier than in Scandinavian sources; parallels are found in the Danelaw and the name may have originated in England: see further Fellows-Jensen (1990).]
- 00 **Dolphington**, Dalmeny WLO (v. **tūn**) (*Dolfingtoun* 1490-1, *Doffyntoun* 1540, *Dolphingstoun* 1653; PNWL: 6), **Dolphinston**, Oxnam ROX (v. **tūn**) (*Dolfinestone* 1296 CDS, *Dolfynston* [p] 1354 Bann. Cl. 82, *Dolphington* 1454 HMC (Rxb), *Dolphingston* 1475 HMC (Rxb); PNB: 20).

B.37 ON Drífr

00 **Dryfesdale DMF** (v. *dalr*) (*Driuesdale* c. 1124 Glas., 1189 CDS, *Drivisdale* 1249 CDS, 1452 HMC (Drml), *Driffisdail* 1501 HMC (Drml), *Drysdale* [p] 1541 HMC (Drml), *Drisdail* 1552-3 CSP; PNB: 298).

B.38 OE ***Dudding** [Cf. SPN: 31-2.]

00 **Duddingston**, Abercorn WLO (v. *tūn*) (*Dodyngstone* a. 1219 SHS III. 32 *et passim* to 1336-7 CDS, *Dodinstoun* c.1370-76 SHS III. 32, *Dodyngstoun* c. 1390 Bann. Cl. 94, *Dudingston* 1432 LC, *Dudinstoun* 1479 RMS *et passim* to 1691 KS Ab., *Dudingstoune* 1604 Dund. B *et passim* to 1694 SHS I. 16, *Dudinstoun* 1527 LC *et passim* to 1543/4 RMS, *Duddingstoun* 1583 Temp. *et passim* to 1652 SHS I. 58, *Duddingstoune* 1598 Temp. *et passim* to 1668 Ret., *Duddingstone* 1652 SHS I. 40, 1667 Dund. B, *Dudiston* 1593 Dund. B *et passim* to 1673 SHS I. 36, *Duddistoun* 1649 SHS I. 25 *et passim* to 1683 Dund. B, *Did(d)istoun(e)* 1565 SRS 52 *et passim* to 1646 SHS I. 11; PNWL: 15), **Duddingston** (parish) MLO (v. *tūn*) (*villa dodin* 1166-1214 Bann. Cl. 70, *Dodinestun* 1153-65 Bann. Cl. 82, 1221-36 Bann. Cl. 82, *Dodiniston* c. 1230 Bann. Cl. 70, *Dodinistun* 13th c. Bann. Cl. 69, *Dodingstune* 1214-49 Bann. Cl. 70, *Dodingston* c. 1330 Bann. Cl. 82, *Dodyngston(a)* 1278 Bann. Cl. 89, undated Bann. Cl. 105, *Dodyngystoun* 1369 Bann. Cl. 105, *Dodyngystone* undated Bann. Cl. 74, *Dodyngestone* 1336-7 Bann. Cl. 74, *Dodynstone* early 13th c. Bann. Cl. 89, 1412 Reg. Ho. Ch., *Dudyngstone* 1328 Bann. Cl. 70, *Duddyngston* 1393 ER, *Duddynstoun* undated Bann. Cl. 105, *Dudinstoun* 1477 RMS, 1577 Bann. Cl. 109, *Dudingstoun* 1453 ER, 1573, 1584 RPC, 1497 *et passim* RMS 1599 LC, *Dudingstoune* 1473 RMS, *Dudingston* 1600, 1620 LC, *Duddingston* 1538 *et freq.* to 1633 LC, *Duddingstone* 1571-2 LC, *Duddingstoun* 1642 RMS, *Duddinstoun* 1642 RMS, *Dudistoune* 1681 SHS I. 16, *Duddistona* 17th c. SHS I. 52, *Dediston* 1552 LC, *Diddingstoune* 1653 RMS; PNML: 186), **Easter Duddingston** MLO (*Ester Dodinestun* 1221-36 Bann. Cl. 82, *Estir Dudingstoun* 1539-40 RMS, *Dudistoune Eister* 1567 Bann. Cl. 82, *Eister Dudin(g)stoun(e)* 1576, 1585 Bann. Cl. 109, 1600, 1607 *et passim* RMS, *Easter Dud(d)ingsto(u)n(e)* 1538, 1692 LC, 1666 RMS; PNML: 186), **Wester**

Duddingston MLO (*Wester Dodyngstoun* 14th c. Bann. Cl. 82, *Westir Dudingstoun(e)* 1539-40, 1600, 1607, 1667 RMS; 1573 RPC, *Wester Dud(d)ingsto(u)n(e)* 1595, 1598 *et freq.* to 1666 RMS, 1584 RPC, 1538, 1599, 1653 LC, *Dudistoune wester* 1567 Bann. Cl. 82, *Westir Dudistoun* 1600 RMS; PNML: 186), **Kirklands of Duddingston MLO** (*Kirklands* 1603 LC, *Kirklandis seu Vicarislandis de Dudingstoune* 1633 RMS; PNML:186), **Duddingston Loch MLO** (*lacum Duddistonensis* 17th c. SHS I. 52; PNML:186).

B.39 OE Ead(d)a

00 **Edington, Chirnside BWK** (v. *-ingtūn*) (*Hadynton* 1095 [15th] ESC, *Hoedentun* 1095-1100 [15th] ESC, *Edingtonam* 1095 [15th] ESC, *Edington* 1465 HMC (Var. Coll. v), *Edintun* [p] 1165-82 Bann. Cl. 56, *Edynton* [p] 1182 [1434] Gramp. Cl. 18, 1296 CDS; PNB: 7).

B.40 OE Ēadmær

00 **Edmond's Dean, Cockburnspath BWK** (v. *denu*) (*Edmersdun* [p] c. 1300 [1434] Gramp. Cl. 18, *Edmer(i)sden* c. 1300 [1434] Gramp. Cl. 18, 1335-6 CDS, *Admersden* 1514 ALC; PNB: 101).

B.41 OE Ēadmund [Cf. SPN: 38, 47.]

00 **Edmonstone, Newton MLO** (v. *tūn*) (*Edmundiston* 1248 Bann. Cl. 74, *Edmundistune* 1214-49 Bann. Cl. 70, 1253 Bann. Cl. 74, *Edmunistun* 13th cent. Bann. Cl. 74, *Edmundistoun* c.1377 Bann. Cl. 94, *Edmundistone* 1359 Bann. Cl. 74, *Edmunstoune* 1480 ADA, *Eadmundstona* 1338 Bann. Cl. 89, *Edmon(d)sto(u)n(e)* 1401 Reg. Ho. Ch., 1413-14 SBR 7, 1436, 1438 *et freq.* to 1606 Bann. Cl. 74, 1489 ADA, 1534, 1549, 1593-4, 1653 RMS, 1537 RSS, 1592-3 KSR Newton, 1602, 1603, 1613 *et freq.* to 1702 LC, 1627 Mait. Cl. 34, *Edm(i)(e)stoun(e)* 1558, 1587, 1656 RMS, 1561, c.1585 Bann. Cl. 74, 1570

Bann. Cl. 94, 1590 RPC, 1616, 1648 KSR Newton, *Edmeisto(u)n* 1555-83
Bann. Cl. 74, 1617 LC, *Edmonston* 1773 Arm; PNML: 260).

B.42 OE *Ēadred*

00 *Adderston*, surviving in Adderstonshiels and Adderstonlee, Cavers ROX (v. *tūn*) (*Edristona* 1271 [16th] Bann. Cl. 83, *Edrystona* 1378-82 RMS, *Ederstona* 1378-82 RMS, *Edgarstoun* 1481 [15th, 16th] APS, *Edyarestoun* 1492 RMS, *Edgaristoun-scheles* 1510 RMS; PNB: 18), *Ederesete*, ?Hownam ROX (v. (ge)set) (*Ederesete* 1165-1214 Bann. Cl. 56, *Eddridesete* c. 1190 [c. 1320] Bann. Cl. 82; PNB: 51).

B.43 OE *Ēadweard*

00 *Edwardescloch*, unlocated (v. *clōh*) (*Edwardescloch*, *Edwardesclochs* c. 1190 [c. 1320] Bann. Cl. 82; PNB: 232), *Eadwardsle*, location unclear, surviving in the field-name Long Edwardley, south-east of Jedburgh, ROX (v. *lēah*) (*Eadwardsle* 1165-1214 NMS, *Edwordisley* 1147-52 (Morton) ESC; PNB: 78).

B.44 OE **Earn* [< Old English *earn* 'eagle', used as a personal name. According to Williamson the following place is not likely to be frequented by eagles, and so the first element is unlikely to be Old English *earn* 'eagle' (PNB: 124).]

00 *Earnslaw*, Coldstream BWK (*hlāw*) (*Ernislaw* 1533 RMS; PNB: 124).

B.45 OE *Earnwulf* - See §B.3 above: *Ærnwulf*, *Earnulf*

B.46 OE **Ēastbeorht* [Suggested by Dixon on the basis that the same name may be found in Esperley in Cockfield NTB (*Esperdeslegh* 1230; Mawer: 78) and Esper Shields in Bywell St. Peter NTB (*Esperdosele* 1225, *Estberdesheles* 1230,

Esperscheles 1268; Mawer: 78) (PNML: 294). Mawer interprets the first element of these Northumberland names as showing the otherwise unattested personal name Aespheard (Mawer: 78).]

00 **Esperston**, Temple MLO (v. *tūn*) (*Esperstoun* 1354 Reg. Ho. Ch., *Ospertoun* 1449 Bann. Cl. 109, *Esperstoun(e)* 1479, 1492 ADC, 1587 RPC, 1609 RMS, 1627 Mait. Cl. 34 (Borthwick), Mait. Cl. 34 (Tempill), *Esperston* 1773 Arm., *Egperstoun* 1654 Blaeu, *Espertoun(e)* 1609, 1665 RMS; PNML: 294).

B.47 **OE Ecc(a)**

00 **Eckford** ROX (v. *ford*) (*Eckeforde* 1165-88 Bann. Cl. 56, *Ek(e)ford* 1214-32 Bann. Cl. 56, c. 1320 RMS, *Hekfurde* [p] c. 1400 [1475-1500] Wyntoun C, *Ekfurd* [p] c. 1400 [c. 1500] Wyntoun W, *Hecfurde* 1456 HMC (Rxb); PNB: 169).

B.48 **OE Ecghere** [Cf. also Old English *Ecghærd*, perhaps the first element of Edgarhope Law BWK (PNB: 223).]

00 **Edgerston**, Jedburgh ROX (v. *tūn*) (*Edgerstoun* 1541 RSS, 1590 CBP, *Egyrstain Cast.* 1662-5 Blaeu, *Iedgerton* 1630 Speed, 1639 Campden; PNB: 20), **Edgarhope** Law, Lauder BWK (v. *hop*, *hlāw*) (*Egrop(e)* [p] c. 1170 [16th] Bann. Cl. 83, c. 1260 Bann. Cl. 83, 1509 RMS, *Egerhope* 1296 CDS, *Eggerhope* 1455 [16th] APS, *Ygripp* 1662-5 Blaeu; PNB: 223).

B.49 **ON Eilífr**

00 **Hailisepeth**, Lauder BWK (v. *pæð*) (*Hailisepeth* c. 1222 [16th] Bann. Cl. 83, *Ailinisepeth* c. 1230 [16th] Bann. Cl. 83; PNB: 155).

B.50 **OE Eli**

- 00 **Elibank**, Caddon SLK (v. *banke*) (*Elebank alias Eleburne* 1595 RMS, *Eliebank alias Elieburne* 1601 RMS, *Elybanck* Pont; PNB: 250).
- B.51 OE **Etla** [Perhaps in the following, though evidence is lacking (PNB: 20).]
- 00 **Ettleton**, surviving in Ettleton Church, Castletown ROX (*Ettiltoun spa* 1662-5 Blaeu; PNB: 20).
- B.52 MSc. **Gerard** [The first element of the following may alternatively represent Old Norse *Geirarðr* (PNB: 301).]
- 00 **Garrogill**, Wamphray DMF (v. *gil*) (*Gerardgille* 1372 HMC (Drml); PNB: 301).
- B.53 ON ***Gillan** [Perhaps representing a diminutive of Old Norse *Gilli*; cf. Irish names in *Gilla-*, etc. (PNB: 284).]
- 00 **Gillenbie**, Applegarth DMF (v. *bý*) (*Gillonby* 1296 Bann. Cl. 47, *Gillenbye* 1485-6 HMC (Jhn); PNB: 283).
- B.54 ON **Gilli**
- 00 **Gillesbie**, Hutton & Corrie DMF (v. *bý*) (*Gillisby* 1530 HMC (Jhn), 1590 HMC (Jhn), *Gillisbe* 1572 HMC (Jhn), *Gyllysbye* 1552-3 CSP, *Gillesby* 1569 RPC; PNB: 284).
- B.55 ON **Grímr**, ODan **Grīm**
- 00 **Graham's Law**, Eckford ROX (*Grymeslawe* 1296 CDS, *Grymslaw* 1440 RMS, 1456 HMC (Rxb), *Grymslo* Pont; PNB: 120).

- B.56 OE *Grub(b)
- 00 **Grubbit Law**, Morebattle ROX (v. hēafod) (*Grubbeheved* 1165-92 Bann. Cl. 56, *Grubsheved* 1181 Bann. Cl. 56, *Grubeheved* c. 1220 [c. 1320] Bann. Cl. 82, *Grubberheved* 1332 Cold. Corr., *Grubet* 1426 RMS, Pont; PNB: 237).
- B.57 MSc. *Grundi [< Old English *Gundred* (PNB: 21).]
- 00 **Groundistone**, Hawick ROX (v. tūn) (*Grundieston* 1380 CDS, *Groundestoun* 1535 RSS, *Grundiston* 1551 HMC (Home); PNB: 21).
- B.58 ON Gunni
- 00 **Gunsgreen**, Ayton BWK (v. grēne) (*Gownisgrein* 1580 RMS, *Ginsgrein* 1580 RMS, *Gunsgrene* 1585 HMC (Var. Coll. v.), *Gunnisgrene* 1590 RPC; PNB: 198).
- B.59 ON Guðfrøðr [Cf. Middle English *Godfrey*.]
- 00 **Godfraby**, Applegarth DMF (v. bý) (*Godfraby* 1505 RMS; PNB: 286).
- B.60 OE Hada [Cf. SPN: 95-8.]
- 00 **Haddington** ELO (v. tūn) (*Hadynton* 1098, *Hadintunschira* c.1139, *Hadingtoun* c.1150; NTC: 103).

- B.61 OE (Anglian) ***Haðustān** [Cf. Old English (non-Anglian) **Headustān*. Not attested independently; the elements occur separately in e.g. (non-Anglian) *Heathurīc*, *Heathured*, etc. and *Æðelstān*, *Wulfstān*, etc. (PNB: 98).]
- 00 **Hassendean**, Minto ROX (v. dean) (*Hadestandena* [p] 1124-53 APS, *Halestonesden* [p] 1153-65 [16th] APS, *Hastanedene* 1193 CM, *Hastenesden* 1192-8 Bann. Cl. 56, *Hatstanesden* 1195-9 Bann. Cl. 56, *Hastanesden* 1221 Pat., *Hassingdeane* 1304-5 CDS; PNB: 97).
- B.62 OE **Hild** [Cf. Feilitzen: 291.]
- 00 **Hiltly** WLO (v. clif) (*Hildecliue* 1296 Bann. Cl. 47, *Hildeclive* 1296 Stev., *Hildeclyve* 1296 CDS, *Hildeclife* 1336-7 CDS, *Hilclyffe de Preston Superiori* 1383 RMS, *Heltcleife* 1465 RMS, *Hiltcleff* 1468/9 RMS, *Hilcleff* 1488 Reg. Ho. Ch., *Hilthlie* 1543 RMS, *Hiltlie* 1576 SRS 52 *et passim* to 1681 Purv., *Hiltly* 1666 KS Linl., *Huntlie* 1633 Linl. Ch. *et passim* to 1693 KS Car., *Huntley* 1691 KS Linl.; PNWL: 59).
- B.63 OE ***Hildhere** [Perhaps in the following name; cf. other names in *Hild-*, e.g. *Hildebeald*, *Hildebrand*, *Hildeburh*, *Hildegar*, etc. (Searle: 297-8, PNWL: 94).]
- 00 **Hilderston** WLO (v. tūn) (*Hilderstoun* 1562 SRS 57 *et passim* to 1681 KS Linl., *Hildirstoun* 1576 SRS 52, 1586/7 Reg. Ho. Ch., *Hildirstoune* 1586/7 Reg. Ho. Ch., *Hilderston* 1580 Gill. Ch. *et passim* to 1691 KS Linl., *Hilderstone* 1619 Bann. Cl. 14 *et passim* to 1690 KS Tor., *Hilderstoune* 1663 RMS *et passim* to 1680 SHS I. 16; PNWL: 94).
- B.64 ON **Hrafnkell** [Perh. alternatively **Hrafnulfr** (PNML: 153), although this name is not listed by Feilitzen; cf. Old Swedish *Ramkel* (Feilitzen: 293).]

- 00 **Ravelston**, Corstorphine MLO (v. *tūn*) (*Railstoun* 1363 Bann. Cl. 105, *Raylistona* 1364 RMS, *Raylistoun* 1368 Bann. Cl. 105, 1329-71 RMS, *Relstoun* 1329-71 RMS, *Ralstoun* 1369 Bann. Cl. 105, *Ravilstoune* 1494 AC, *Ravilstoun* 1553 Bann. Cl. 105, 1591, 1609, 1641 RMS, *Ravelston* 1630 Bann. Cl. 70, *Revelstoune* 1654 RMS, *Raylstoun*, *Ralestoun* (undated) Bann. Cl. 105; PNML: 153).
- B.65 OE ***Hrōc** [Not independently attested, although *Hrōc* is found in a Suffolk record in the Domesday Book (see Feilitzen: 295). Cf. Old Low German *Hrōc*, in the place-names Roxem, West Flanders and Rokegem, East Flanders (PNB: 46).]
- 00 **Roxburgh** (county) ROX (v. *burh*) (*Rokesburge* c. 1120 Bann. Cl. 56, c. 1128 [12th] Glas., *Rokesburc* 1125 [1175-1200] CM, 1147-53 [13th] APS, *Rokesburch* 1127 [12th] LVD, *Rokesburgh* [e. 13th] Mait. Cl. 40, *Rokesburge* 1289 Stev., *Rochesburg* c. 1126 Bann. Cl. 69, *Rochesburch* 1137 [13th] Cold. Corr., *Rochasburch* 1138 [13th] Cold. Corr., *Rochasburgh* 1138 [13th] Cold. Corr.; PNB: 45), **Old Roxburgh** ROX (*Vetus Rokesburgh* 1214 BM, *Alde Roxburgo* 1342 ER; PNB: 45).
- B.66 ON **Hrolf** [Possibly in the following, though the forms are late (PNWL: 33).]
- 00 **Rousland** WLO (v. *land*) (*Rusland* 1540/1 SRS 52 *et passim* to 1667 Dund. B, *Rousland* 1582 Ham. Inv. *et passim* to 1694 Bonds. Bor., *Rowslan* 1669 Reg. Bor.; PNWL: 33).
- B.67 ON **Hróðbiartr**, **Hróðbiorg**
- 00 **Robiewhat**, Mouswald DMF (v. *pveit*) (*Roberquhat* 1542 RMS, *Robiequhat* 1632 Reg. Dmf., *Robiewhat* 1737 CRD; PNB: 294).

B.68 OE Hūna

00 **Hownam ROX (v. dūn)** (*Hunum* 1165-92, 1185 Bann. Cl. 56, 1221 CM, *Hunedun(e)* 1165-74, 1185 Bann. Cl. 56, *Hunedoune* 1454 Bann. Cl. 56, *Hundum* 1174-99 Bann. Cl. 56, *Hwnum* 1174-99 Bann. Cl. 56, *Honum* 1237 Bann. Cl. 56, *Hownown* 1443 HMC (Rxb), *Hownum* 1454 HMC (Rxb), 1509-10 RMS, *Hounname* 1468 HMC (Rxb), *Hunnum* 1542 RMS; PNB: 132).

B.69 ON **Hundi** [Macdonald notes that 'the name occurs in Fife and East Lothian', but he does not give any forms of the Fife name, which is apparently attested from the sixteenth century, and he only gives the earliest form of the East Lothian name, *Hundeby* (c.1250 Bann. Cl. 82: PNWL: 42).]

00 **Humbie, Kirknewton MLO (v. bý)** (*Humby* 1546, 1607 RMS, *Humbie* 1614, 1654, 1662 RMS, 1627 Mait. Cl. 34; PNML: 219), **Humbie, Kirkliston WLO (v. bý)** (*Hundeby* 1290 [16th] RMS, 1290/1 Reg. Ho. Ch., *Hundby* 1481 RMS, *Ilundbye* 1502/3 SRS 67, *Ihumby* 1502/3 SRS 67 *et passim* to 1683 KS Kirk., *Humbie* 1534 SRS 67 *et passim* to 1697 HR; PNWL: 42).

B.70 OE Hwīta [Cf. SPN: 93.]

00 **Whittingehame ELO (v. -īnghām)** (*Whitingham* 1254, *Whitynham* 1336: SPN: 93).

B.71 OE Ill(a)

00 **Elisheugh**, surviving in Elisheugh Hill, Morebattle ROX (v. hōh) (*lleshow* la 13th c. Bann. Cl. 82, *Eleisheuch* 1569 RMS; PNB: 135).

B.72 ON **III-Leifr** [Apparently not attested elsewhere (PNWL: 42). Illieston WLO was apparently later owned by a family with the surname *Ellis*, which accounts for some of the later forms (PNWL: 42).]

00 **Illieston**, Kirkliston WLO (v. *tūn*) (*Ileuestune* c.1200 HMC, *Yliuistoun* 1255 HMC, *Illeston* 1255 HMC, *Illefston* 1335-6 CDS, *Ileystone* 1336-7 CDS, *Yleistoun* c.1388 HMC, *Elotston* 1421 HMC, *Elotstoun* 1430 RMS, *Elastoune* 1453 Ham. Inv., *Eliston* 1453 Ham. Inv. *et passim* to 1664 KS Kirk., *Eleistoun* 1539 SHS II. 4 *et passim* to 1681 Purv.; PNWL: 42).

B.73 ON **Ingjaldr** [Probably in the following; the land in question was apparently taken over by a family with the surname *Inglis*, which apparently influenced later forms of the place-name (PNWL: 215). Cf. Feilitzen: 297.]

00 **Ingliston**, later Rottenrow, Kirkliston MLO (v. *tūn*) (*Ingal(d)sto(u)n(e)* 1478 ADA, 1478, 1479 AC, *Inglisto(u)n(e)* 1484, 1495 AC, 1631, 1633 *et freq.* to 1690 RMS, 1635, 1640, 1683 Ret., 1659, 1676, 1677 *et passim* to 1697 KSR, 1689 SHS I. 16, 1694 KSR (Dal.), *Yngliston* 1686 KSR, *Inglesto(u)n(e)* 1662, 1663, 1664, 1665, 1666 RMS, 1664, 1665, 1669 KSR, 1706 SHS I. 16, *Inglisto(w)n* 1773 Arm., 1791 Sasines; PNML: 215).

B.74 ON **Ísleifr**

00 **Elliston**, St. Boswells ROX (v. *tūn*) (*Ylistoun* c.1220 Bann. Cl. 83, *Iliuestun* 1214-49 Bann. Cl. 56, *Ilefestone* 1315 RMS, *Ileffeston* 1329-71 Bann. Cl. 56, *Eleistoun* 1599 Bann. Cl. 83; PNB: 20).

B.75 MSc. **John**

- 00 **Johnstone**, Eskdalemuir DMF (v. tūn) (*Jonistune* [p] 1194-1214 HMC (Drml), *Jonestone* 1296 CDS; PNB: 35), **Johnstone RNF** (v. tūn) (*Jonestone* 1292, *Johnstoun* 1594; NTC: 115).
- B.76 **ON Jórek**
- 00 **Yorkston**, Temple MLO (v. tūn) (*York(i)stoun(e)* 1354 Reg. Ho. Ch., 1627 Mait. Cl. 34, 1634 RMS, *Yorkeston* 1374 Reg. Ho. Ch., *Yo(i)rstoun* 1584 RPC, 1627 Mait. Cl. 34, *Jorstoun* 1665 RMS, *Yorkston* 1773 Arm.; PNML: 297).
- B.77 **ON Ketill** [In later form as pre-lit. Sc. *Ketel*. Cf. Feilitzen: 304-5.]
- 00 **Kettleshiel**, Longformacus BWK (v. schele) (*Ketelschel* c. 1269 HMC (Home), *Ketilscheles* 1367-8 CDS, *Ketilschele* 1492 RMS; PNB: 180), **Kettlestoun**, Linlithgow WLO (v. tūn) (*Ketlistoun* 1147-53 ESC, *Ketilstoun* 1164 Gramp. Cl. 4 *et passim* to 1647 KS Linl., *Ketilstoune* 1195 Gramp. Cl. 4, *Ketilston* 1335-6 CDS *et passim* to 1567 SRS 52, *Katelistune* 1165-1214 Gramp. Cl. 4, *Cattilstoun* 1569/70 SRS 52, *Ketellestun* 1207 Gramp. Cl. 4, *Ketelistoune* 1248 Gramp. Cl. 4, *Ketilstoun* 1390 Gramp. Cl. 4 *et passim* to 1615 Prot. R. K., *Ketilstoune* 1604 Ham. Inv., *Kettlestoun* 1615 Ham. Inv. *et passim* to 1684 SHS I. 14, *Kettlestoune* 1672 SHS I. 16, *Kilstoun* 1627 RMS; PNWL: 59).
- B.78 **ON Kolbeinn** [Cf. Irish *Columbán* (PNML: 146, SPN: 149).]
- 00 **Colinton** (parish) MLO (v. tūn) (*Colbanestoun* 1319 RMS, *Colbanystone* 1406 RMS, *Colbantoun* 1479 ADA, *Colbyntone* 1506 RMS, *Colintoun* 1488 AC, 1518 *et passim* to 1548 RSS, 1518 *et passim* to 1647 RMS, 1540, 1541 Bann. Cl. 94, 1568 Bann. Cl. 109, 1568 SHS I.52, 1591 RPC, *Colintoune* 1690 RMS, *Colyntoun* 1438 ER, 1529 RMS, *Collintoun* 1528-9 RSS, 17th Cent., SHS I.16, *Colinstoun* 1531 RSS, *Colingtoun* 1557-85 Bann. Cl. 74, 1581 *et passim* to 1643 RMS, 1583, 1588, 1590-1 RPC, *Colingtoune* 1654, 1656 RMS, *Collingtoun*

1610, 1611, 1661 RMS, 1643 LC, 1604 Bann. Cl. 74, *Collingtoun* 1654 RMS, *Colenetoun* 1590 RPC, *Colintona* 17th Cent. SHS I.52; PNML: 146), **Cobbinshaw** MLO (v. *sceaga*) (*Colbinschaw* 1512 RMS, *Kobinshaw* 1654 Blaeu, *Cobinshaw* 1773 Arm; PNML: 301).

- B.79 ON **Kolbrandr**, OSwed. **Kolbrand** [Cf. *Kolbrandstorp*, the name of a village in Sweden, containing the Old Swedish personal name *Kolbrand* (SPN: 149).]
- 00 **Cockburnspath** BWK (v. *pæð*) (*Colbrandespade* c. 1130 ESC, 1391 RMS, *Colbrandespeth* 1335-6 CDS, *Colbrandspeth* [p] c. 1300 Cold. Corr., *Cowbrandispeth* 1443 HMC (Home), *Coburnspeth* c. 1485 Wallace, *Cokbrandispeth* 1529 RMS, *Cokburnispeth* 1564 LC; PNB: 154).
- B.80 OE **Leodgeard** [In later form as pre-lit. Sc. *Ledgard* < Old English (Anglian) *Leodgærd*; cf. Middle English *Ledgard* (PNB: 84).]
- 00 **Legerwood** BWK (v. *wudu*) (*Ledgardeswde* 1127 ESC, *Legardsuode* 1153-65 [16th] APS, *Liggardew(u)de* 1175-77 [c. 1500] Bann. Cl. 56, 1175-1214 Bann. Cl. 56, *Lichardeswode* 1296 CDS, *Lejartwod* c. 1300 Cold. Corr.; PNB: 84).
- B.81 OE **Lēofing** [In later form as pre-lit. Sc. *Leving*. Cf. Feilitzen: 312, NTC: 125.]
- 00 **Livingston** (parish) WLO (v. *tūn*) (*Villa Leuing* 1124-52 Bann. Cl. 70 *et passim* to 1171-7 SBR 7, *Uilla Leuingi* 1124-52 Bann. Cl. 70, *Villa Leuingi* 1130-59 ESC, *Leuiggestun* 1153-65 Bann. Cl. 70, *Levingstoun* 1214-16 Bann. Cl. 94 *et freq* to 1694 KS Tor., *Levyngstoun* 1281 ER *et passim* to 1592 Dund. B, *Levingstone* 1301/2 CDS *et passim* to 1684 KS Linl., *Levingston* 1302 CDS. *et passim* to 1688 KS Linl., *Levingstoune* 1406 Gramp. Cl. 4 *et passim* to 1641 KS Liv., *Livingstoun* 1331-53 Bann. Cl. 74 *et freq* to 1697 KS Kirk., *Livingston* 1569 Bann. Cl. 91 *et passim* to 1699 KS Bo., *Livingstone* 1630 Bann. Cl. 70 *et passim* to 1694 KS Car., *Livingstoune* 1631 RMS *et passim* to 1698 KS Liv.; PNWL: 75), **Long Livingston** WLO (v. *lang*) (PNWL: 76), **Livingston Mains**

WLO (v. demeyne) (PNWL: 76), Livingston Mill WLO (v. myln) (PNWL: 76), *Peel of Livingston* WLO (v. peel) (PNWL: 76), Livingston Town WLO (v. tūn) (*Levingstoumetoune* 1642 KS Liv., *Levingstoun Toun* 1649 KS Liv.; PNWL: 76).

B.82 OE Lēofwine

00 Lewenshope Burn, Yarrow SLK (v. hop) (*Lewinshooper B.* 1662-5 Blaeu; PNB: 226).

B.83 ON *Li(g)ulfr [Cf. Feilitzen: 319.]

00 Lyleston, Lauder BWK (v. tūn) (*Liolfstoun* c. 1222 Bann. Cl. 83, *Lyalstoun* c. 1230 Bann. Cl. 83, *Liolleston* 1296 Bann. Cl. 47; PNB: 29).

B.84 OE Lill

00 Lilliesleaf ROX (v. clif) (*Lyllesclefe*, *Lyllescleue* 1147-52 [c. 1320] Bann. Cl. 82, *Lilislive* c. 1150 ESC, *Lillesclive* 1150 Glas., 1159 [c. 1320] Bann. Cl. 82, 1165-88 Bann. Cl. 56, *Lilleschyfe* 1296 CDS, *Lyllyscloue* 1203 Bann. Cl. 83; PNB: 141).

B.85 OE *Lissa [App. a hypocoristic form of Old English *Lēofsige*; cf. Ekwall's discussion of the Sussex name Liston (DEPN: 300). Perhaps in the following, though supporting evidence for the personal name is lacking, and an alternative derivation, from a Celtic element *lis-*, found for example in Welsh *llys*, 'court, palace, hall' and Gaelic *lios*, 'garden, enclosure' (cf. Lismore ARG) has been suggested for the first element (PNWL: 39-40). Harris takes up the Celtic suggestion, arguing that the first element of Liston WLO represents 'British' (i.e. Cumbric) *liss* 'house or court of a chieftain', apparently used in Cornwall to denote 'ancient ruins of unknown origin' (PNE: 325).]

00 **Liston**, Kirkliston WLO (v. *tūn*) (*Listona* 1163-78 Bann. Cl. 69, *Listun* 1165-78 *et passim* Bann. Cl. 69, 1236 Bann. Cl. 56, *Liston* 1203-33 Mait. Cl. 28 *et passim* to 1662 RMS, *Listone* 1218 Thei., 1296 CDS, 1372/3 RMS, *Listoun* 1409 ER *et passim* 1634 BM, *Lyston* 1235 SHS I. 42 *et passim* to 1431 Misc. Ed., *Lystoun* 1290/1 Reg. Ho.Ch. *et freq* to 1447 Dund. A, *Lystone* 1296 CDS, *Lystoune* 1377/8 Bann. Cl. 94, *Lystone Templ* 1298 Stev., *Templiston* 1311-2 CDS; PNWL: 39, also *Listo(u)n(e)* 1257, 1319 Bann. Cl. 70, 1471 ADA, 1484 AC, 1503 Treas. Acc., 1579, 1582 RPC, *Lyston(a)* 1320, 1352 Bann. Cl. 89; PNML: 213), **Kirkliston** WLO (v. *cirice, tūn*) (PNWL: 39), *Mains of Kirkliston*, Kirkliston WLO (v. *cirice, demeyne, tūn*) (PNWL: 39), *Kirkliston Mill*, Kirkliston WLO (v. *cirice, myln, tūn*) (PNWL: 39), **Newliston**, Kirkliston WLO (v. *nīwe, tūn*) (PNWL: 40), *Over Newliston*, Kirkliston WLO (v. *ufer(r)a, nīwe, tūn*) (PNWL: 40).

B.86 **ODan *Lum**

00 **Lumsdaine**, Coldingham BWK (v. *denu*) (*Lum(m)esden(e)* 1095-1100 ESC, 1126 ESC, 1208-10 BF, 1235 Cold. Corr., c. 1300 Cold. Corr.; PNB: 103).

B.87 ***Mērsa** [Shortened < Old English (Anglian) *Mērsige*; cf. Old English *Mārsige* (PNB: 9). Nicolaisen derives the first element of the name from either of the Old English names **Mērsa* or *Mērsige* (SPN: 95; cf. SPN: 33).]

00 **Mersington**, Eccles BWK (v. *-ingtūn*) (*Mersington* 1291 Bann. Cl. 47, c. 1390 LC, *Mersinton* c. 1300 Cold. Corr., *Mersyngtone* 1336-7 CDS, *Mersintun* 14th c. Bann. Cl. 69; PNB: 8).

B.88 **ON Músi** [Following Smith's interpretation of Muscoates YON, Williamson notes that this name may represent a medieval **Mūse-falde*, from late Old

English *Mūsa-fālod*. Following Ekwall's interpretation of the north Yorkshire name, however, Mouswald DMF could mean 'mouse-infested fold' (PNB: 183).]

00 **Mouswald DMF** (v. **fal(o)d**) (*Musefaud* 1215-45 CDS, *Musefald* c. 1218 HMC (Drml), *Mosefald* 1304 HMC (Drml), *Musfald* 1317 RMS, *Mousfald* 1446-7 HMC (Rxb); PNB: 183).

B.89 **ON Mylsan** [Perhaps short for the Old Irish name *Maelsuithan*, and possibly introduced to Britain by Norwegian settlers in Ireland (PNB: 24).]

00 **Milsington, Roberton ROX** (*Milsinton* 1662-5 Blaeu; PNB: 24).

B.90 **OE Oda** [Perhaps in the following name (NTC: 185).]

00 **Uddingston LAN** (v. **tūn**) (*Odistoun* 1296, *Odingstoune* 1475, *Uddistoune* 1492; NTC: 185).

B.91 **ON Qnundr**

00 **Annandale DMF** (v. **dalr**) (*Anandredalle* c. 1360 Mait. Cl. 40, *Anandyrdale* [p] c. 1375 [c. 1490] Brus, *Annandredale* 1381 JG, *Anandirdale* 1414 Cold. Corr., 1493 HMC (Drml), *Ananderdale* 1501 RSS, 1504 RSS, 1572-3 HMC (Drml), *Annandirdale* 1508-9 HMC (Drml), *Annanderdale* 1510 RMS; PNB: 297).

B.92 **ON Ormr** [In later form as pre-lit. Sc. *Orm*; cf. Middle English *Orm*.]

00 **Ormiston, Cavers ROX & Ormiston Eckford ROX** (*Hormiston* [p] 1214-49 Bann. Cl. 56, *Ormistoun* 1452 RMS, *Ormeistoun* 1567-8 RMS, *Ormrstoun* (Cavers) 1662-5 Blaeu, *Ormistoun* (Crailing) 1662-5 Blaeu; PNB: 25),
Ormiston, Kirknewton MLO (v. **tūn**) (*Ormyst(o)un* 1211-26, 1238-70, 1238-1300, 1300-1331, 1399-1400, 1512 Bann. Cl. 109, 1481, 1482 ADA, undated

Bann. Cl. 74, *Orm(i)(e)sto(u)n(e)* 1454 Reg. Ho. Ch., 1462, 1506-7, 1509 Bann. Cl. 109, 1474 Bann. Cl. 94, 1483 et passim to 1495 AC, 1488, 1489, 1491 ADA, 1773 Arm., *Orm(i)(e)stona* 1476 ADA; PNML: 220), *Ormstonhill*, Kirknewton MLO (v. *hyll, tūn*) (*Ornestoun(e)hill* 1546, 1607, 1614, 1654, 1662 RMS, 1627 Mait. Cl. 34, *Ormisto(u)nhill* 1663 RMS, 1773 Arm.; PNML: 220).

B.93 OE *Pæc(c) [The following name may show a strong variant of Old English *Pac(c)a* (PNB: 31; cf. SPN: 47).]

00 **Paxton**, Hutton BWK (v. *tūn*) (*Paxtun* 1095-1100 ESC, 1100 ESC, *Paxtona* 1235 Cold. Corr, *Paxiston* 1296 CDS; PNB: 31).

B.94 MSc. Paul

00 **Polwarth** BWK (v. *worð*) (*Paulewrhe* [p] 1182-1214 Bann. Cl. 56, c. 1230 Bann. Cl. 56, *Paulewurth* [p] 13th Bann. Cl. 56, *Pollevrch* [p] c. 1200 [1434] Gramp. Cl. 18, *Powwurd* [p] c. 1230 Gramp. Cl. 18, *Powlew* [p] c. 1230 Bann. Cl. 56, *Polwort* [p] c. 1250 [1434] Gramp. Cl. 18, *Poulesworth* [p] 1296 RS, *Paulswyrth* [p] 13th Reg. Dmf., *Poylleworth* [p] 1329 Bann. Cl. 56, *Poulwrd* 14th Bann. Cl. 69; PNB: 41).

B.95 OE *Pyttel [Cf. Searle: 391.]

00 **Pittlesheugh**, Eccles BWK (v. *hōh*) (*Pettillishugh* 1248 Bann. Cl. 56, *Pithlishouh* 1263 Bann. Cl. 56, *Pittilsewcht* 1585 HMC (Var. Coll. v.), *Pittilseuch* 1590 HMC (Wed), *Pittlsheuch* 1666 LC; PNB: 139).

B.96 OE Regenwald [Cf. SPN: 47.]

00 **Rennieston**, Oxnam ROX (v. *tūn*) (*Rainaldeston* 1296 Bann. Cl. 47, *Raynaldistoune* 1390-1 RMS, *Ranaldston* 1468 HMC (Home); PNB: 25).

B.97 OE **Regna** [Short for Old English *Regenwald* (see §B.60 above).]

00 **Renton**, Coldingham BWK (v. -ingtūn) (*Regninton* 1095 [15th] ESC, c. 1100 ESC, *Reinintun* 1095-1100 [15th] ESC, *Rayntonam* 1095 [15th] ESC, *Reningtona* 1235 Cold., *Reningtone* [p] 1297 Stev., *Reynton* 1253 CDS, *Rennyngton* 1296 CDS; PNB: 9).

B.98 OE **Ricel** [Perhaps alternatively Old English *Ricola* (PNB: 132).]

00 **Riccaltoun**, Oxnam ROX (v. dūn) (*Rykelden* 1296 CDS, *Rykeldoun(e)* 1296 Bann. Cl. 47, 1336-7 CDS, *Rukelton* 1296 CDS, *Rekildoun* [p] 1318 [16th] Bann. Cl. 83, *Rikelton* 1335-6 CDS; PNB: 132), **Richeldoun**, near Lilliesleaf ROX (v. dūn) (*Richeldoun* c. 1150 [15th] ESC; PNB: 132).

B.99 OE **Richard**

00 **Riccarton**, Currie MLO (v. tūn) (*Ricardestone* 1296 Ragman Roll, *Ricardistone* 1391-2 RMS, *Ricardiston* 1494 RSS, *Ricardistoun* 1536 RMS, 1536, 1546 RSS, *Ricardtone* 1389-90 RMS, *Richardtoun(e)* 1306-29, 1533 RMS, 1508 RSS, 1530 Bann. Cl. 109, *Richartoun* 1306-29, 1610 RMS, 1491 ADA, 1542, 1546-7, 1547-8 RSS, 1579 Bann. Cl. 109, 1577 LC, 1590 RPC, *Richertoun* 1491 ADA, *Ric(c)arto(u)n(e)* 1476 ADA, 1498 *et freq.* to 1545-6 RSS, 1528, 1616 RMS, 1574 *et freq.* to 1590 RPC, 1637 SHS II.18, 1662-5 Blaeu, 1668 SHS I.36, *Rickartoun(e)* 1604, 1690 RMS, 1627 Mait. Cl. 34, *Rickartona* 17th Cent. SHS I.52, *Recar(d)toun* 1524, 1530 Bann. Cl. 109, 1550 RMS, *Rechertoun* 1306-29 RMS; PNML: 178), **Riccarton Mains**, Currie MLO (v. demeyne, tūn) (*Manys of Richardtoun* 1508 RSS; PNML: 178), **Riccarton**, Linlithgow WLO (v. tūn) (*Ricardistun* 1282 Bann. Cl. 69, *Ricardton* 1315 Reg. Ho. Ch., *Ricardston* 1335-6 CDS, *Ricardestone* 1336-7 CDS, *Ricardtoun* 1511 RSS *et passim* to 1626 Ret., *Riccardton* 1517 Reg. Ho. Ch., *Riccardo(u)ne* 1549 Reg. Ho. Ch., *Richartstoun*

1570 Bann. Cl. 43, *Richardstoun* 1615 RMS, *Ricartoun* 1511 RMS *et passim* to c. 1670 BM, *Riccartoun* 1545 Ret. *et passim* to 1681 Purv., *Ricartoune* 1556 Bann. Cl. 42 *et passim* to 1680 SHS I. 16, *Riccartone* 1639 Linl. T. C. *et passim* to 1668 KS Linl., *Riccarton* 1306-29 (17th) RMS *et passim* to 1694 Ham. Inv.; PNWL: 64), *Riccarton* AYR (no early spellings; PNWL: 64).

B.100 OE Rimhild

00 **Rumbleton**, Gordon BWK (v. *dūn*) (*Rynmyldoun* 1441 [16th] APS, *Remyltoun* 1469 RMS, *Remilton* 1471 HMC (Home), *Ramilton* 1481 HMC (Home), *Rymmiltoun* 1506 RSS, *Rummiltoun* Pont; PNB: 134).

B.101 MSc. Robert [Cf. Middle English *Robert*.]

00 **Roberton** (parish) ROX (v. *tūn*) (*Robertstun* [p] 1228 [c. 1320] Bann. Cl. Bann. Cl. 82, *Roberdeston* [p] 1279 [c. 1320] Bann. Cl. 82, *Roberstoun* 1662-5 Blaeu; PNB: 26).

B.102 OE Scīra [Perhaps in the following, although the lateness of the forms obscures the age of the name; perh. not a genuine Old English *-ingtūn* name (PNB: 9).]

00 **Shearington**, Caerlaverock DMF (v. *-ingtūn*) (*Sherington* 1570 CSP, *Shirringtoun* 1662-5 Blaeu, *Schyrington* 1662-5 Blaeu, *Shireingtoun* 1716 CRD; PNB: 9).

B.103 OE *Sela [Perhaps in the following, although Old English *sele* 'hall, dwelling' is also possible (PNB: 54). Cf. NTC: 169.]

00 **Selkirk** SLK (v. *cirice*) (*Selechirche* c. 1120 [c. 1320] Bann. Cl. 82, 13th c. CM, *Selechyrca* c. 1120 Bann. Cl. 82, *Seleschirche* c. 1136 Bann. Cl. 56, c. 1160-70

BM, *Selekirke* 1165-1214 BM, *Selekirche* 1165-1214 BM, *Selekrik* 1265 ER, *Sellekirke* 1263 CM, *Selkirke* 1296 Stev.; PNB: 54).

B.104 MSc. **Sibbald** [< Old English *Sigebald* (PNB: 285).]

00 **Sibbaldbieside**, Applegarth DMF (v. bý) (*Sibbilbesyd* 1648 Reg. Dmf., *Sibelbesyd* 1648 Reg. Dmf.; PNB: 285).

B.105 ON **Skati** [Perhaps in the following, though the first element may alternatively be Old Norse *skata* 'skáté' (PNB: 287).]

00 **Schatteby**, nr. Coldingham Priory BWK (*Schatteby* c. 1300 Cold. Corr., *Ska(i)tbieburn* 1578, 1604 LC, *Sketbieburne* 1638; PNB: 287).

B.106 ON **Snæbjorn** [Cf. Feilitzen: 368.]

00 **Snaberlee**, Castleton ROX (v. lēah) (*Snebirly* 1662-5 Blaeu; PNB: 74).

B.107 OE ***Spott** [Perhaps in the following names, but see discussion in §2.27.]

00 **Spottiswood**, Westruther BWK (v. wudu) (*Spotteswode* 1296 CDS, *Spottswood* 1380 HMC (Var. Coll.-v.); PNB: 85), **Spotsmains**, Smallholm ROX (no early spellings; PNB: 85), **Spots Law**, Eskdalemuir DMF (no early spellings; PNB: 85).

B.108 OE **Sprow**

00 **Sprouston** (parish) ROX (v. tūn) (*Sprostona* c.1120 Bann. Cl. 82, *Sprostune* [p] c. 1160 ESC, *Sproustona* 1175-1214 [c. 1320] Bann. Cl. 82, *Sproueston* c. 1279 Bann. Cl. 56, *Sprowiston* 1279 Bann. Cl. 56; PNB: 26), **Sproulsdene**, Bowden ROX (*Sprouisdene* 1204 Bann. Cl. 56; PNB: 26).

- B.109 ON Sveinn [Cf. Middle English *Swan*, *Swann*; also *Swein*, *Swain*. A pre-lit. Sc. reflex of Old English *swān* 'herdsman', used as a personal name, may be the first element of Swansfield BWK (PNB: 81).]
- 00 Swansfield, Coldingham BWK (v. *feld*) (*Swanisfield* 1546 HMC (Var. Coll. v.), *Swannisfeild* 1580 RMS, *Swansfeld* 1595-6 HMC (Wed); PNB: 81), Swanston, Colinton MLO (v. *tūn*) (*Swaynystoun* 1214-40, 1221-24, 1224, 1399-1400 Bann. Cl. 109, 1438 ER, *Sweynystoun* 1221-38 Bann. Cl. 109, *Swaynestone* 1336-7 CDS, *Suanston* 1462 LC, *Suanstoun* 1483 LC, 1619 RMS, *Swanstown* 1462 LC, *Swanstona* 1491 ADA, *Swanstoun* 1512 *et passim* to 1656 RMS, 1588 RPC, *Swanstoune* 1654 RMS, *Suainstoun* 1614 RMS, *Cygnea domus vulgo Swanston* 17th Cent. SHS I.52; PNML: 149), Swinton BWK (v. *tūn*) (*Suineston* 1095-1100 ESC, *Swintun(a)* c. 1100 ESC, 1107-24 NMS, *Suinton* 1165 [1434] Gramp. Cl. 18; PNB: 32).
- B.110 OE *Tocca*, in pre-lit. Sc. form *Tocke*; cf. ON *Tóki* (PNML: 297).
- 00 *Toxside*, Temple MLO (v. *hēafod*) (*Thocchesheved* 1142 Lawrie, 1140-53 Bann. Cl. 89, *Tockesheved* 1184 Bann. Cl. 89, *Tockeshewyd* early 13th cent. Bann. Cl. 89, *Tokside nether* 1563 Bann. Cl. 89, *Toksyde-Nethir* 1587 RMS, *Nether Toksyde* 1609 RMS, *Nathertocksyd* 1627 Mait. Cl. 34, *Toksyde* 1620 RMS, Ret., *Tockseat* 1654 Blaeu, *Wester Toxide* 1800 Sasines; PNML: 297), *Toxsidehill*, Temple MLO (v. *hyll*) (*Tokysidhill* 1563 Bann. Cl. 89, *Todsydehill* 1563 Bann. Cl. 89, *To(c)ksyd(e)hill* 1587, 1591, 1609, 1620, 1621 RMS, 1627 Mait. Cl. 34, *To(c)ksidehill* 1800 Sasines, *Toxide Hill* 1800 Sasines; PNML: 297), *Toxsidehole*, Temple MLO (v. *hol(h)*) (*Toksyd(e)ho(i)ll(e)* 1563 Bann. Cl. 89, 1587, 1609, 1620 RMS, 1627 Mait. Cl. 34, *Tocksydhoill* 1627 Mait. Cl. 34, *Toxidehole* 1800 Sasines; PNML: 297), *Shielstockbraes*, Morebattle ROX (*Tockesheles* 1165-1214, 1189-99 Bann. Cl. 56, *Scheilstokbrayis* 1570, 1588 RMS; PNB: 179).

- B.111 ON Þoráldr [Considering the lateness of the forms, the following may show a Middle Scots form **Thorli*. Cf. Old Danish *Þórald* (PNB: 222).]
- 00 **Thorlieshope Tower**, Castleton ROX (v. *hop*) (*Thorlishoip* 1569 RPC, *Thirlishoip* 1569 RPC, *Thornesope* 1583 CBP; PNB: 222).
- B.112 ODan Ulfkell
- 00 **Oxton**, Channelkirk BWK (*Ulfkeliston* 1206 [c. 1320] Bann. Cl. 82, *Hulfkeliston* 1206 [c. 1320] Bann. Cl. 82, *Ulkilstoun* c. 1220 [16th] Bann. Cl. 83, *Ulkestoun* 1273 c. 1220 [16th] Bann. Cl. 83, *Ugistoun* 1463-4 RMS, *Uxtoun* 1662-5 Blaeu; PNB: 31).
- B.113 ON Uifr [The following name perhaps shows a pre-lit. Sc. reflex of the Old Norse name; cf. Middle English *Ulf*.]
- 00 **Ulston**, Jedburgh ROX (v. *tūn*) (*Ulvestoun* 1147-52 ESC, *Uluestona* 1165-1214 NMS; PNB: 26).
- B.114 ON Vermundr
- 00 **Warmanbie**, Annan DMF (v. *bý*) (*Weremundebi* 1194-1214 CDS, *Wormonby* 1541 HMC (Drml), *Wormanbie* 1659 CRD; PNB: 286).
- B.115 OE Wicga [Perhaps in the following, though a derivation from Old English *wīc-tūn* 'dwelling-place, homestead, manor' is also possible (NTC: 193).]
- 00 **Wigtown** WIG (v. *tūn*) (*Wigetou* 1266, *Wygton* 1328; NTC: 193).

B.116 OE Wurm [Perhaps influenced by Old Norse *Ormr* (PNB: 141).]

00 Wyrmsclif, nr. Wormerlaw, Eccles BWK (v. *clif*) (*Wyrmsclif* 1367-8 CDS, *Wormecleif* 1451-2 RMS; PNB: 141).

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

Margaret Rachael Scott

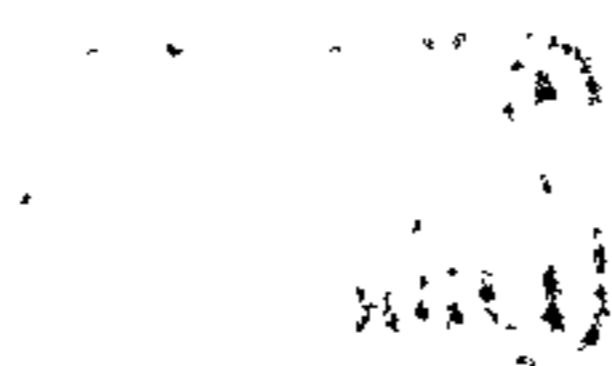
Submitted for the degree of PhD

University of Glasgow
Faculty of Arts
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September 2003

Volume Two

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Appendix A: The Germanic Toponymicon of Southern Scotland

A.1 **abbod** - OE 'abbot'.

00 *Abbot(s)lands*, Cramond MLO (v. **land**) (once connected with the monks of Dunkeld) (*Abbotlandis* 1505, 1510-11 SHS II.10; PNML: 162), *Abbotsmeadow*, Edinburgh MLO (v. **mæd**) (*Abbotis-medow in the park of Halyrudehous* 1544 RSS; PNML: 129), *Abbotsmeadow*, Cranston MLO (v. **mæd**) (*Abbotismedue* c.1160 Bann. Cl. 82; PNML: 167).

A.2 **āc** - OE 'oak tree', ON **eik**, MSc., Sc. **aik**, **ake**, **eak**, etc.

00 **Aikrig**, Moffat DMF (v. **hrycg**) (*Aikrig* 1662 RMS; PNB: 247), **Oakwood**, Selkirk SLK (v. **wudu**) (*Aikwod* 1567-8 RMS, *Aickwood* 1662-5 Blaeu; PNB: 88), **Oakendean**, Melrose ROX (v. **denu**) (*Akedene* 1204 Bann. Cl. 56; PNB: 99).

A.3 **ācen** - OE 'growing with oaks', MSc., Sc. **aiken**.

00 **Aikendean**, Carrington MLO (v. **denu**) (a large oak wood can still be found nearby) (*Eck(i)eden* 1612 RMS, *Eckendean* 1710 KSR, *Oakendean* 1773 Arm.; PNML: 118).

A.4 **ald** - OE (Anglian) 'old', ME **alde**, MSc. **auld**.

00 **Auldgirth**, Closeburn DMF (v. **garðr**) (*Algarth* 1531 RMS, *Auldgarth* 1536-7 RMS, *Aldgirth* 1662-5 Blaeu; PNB: 289), **Atton Burn**, Coldingham BWK (v. **tūn**, **burna**) (*Altounburne* 1596 CBP; PNB: 27), **Attonburn**, Hownam ROX (v. **tūn**, **burna**) (*Aldetuneburne* 1200-2 [c.1320] Bann. Cl. 82, *Altonburn* 1354

HMC (Rxb), *Aldtonburne* 1357-8 HMC (Rxb); PNB: 18), **Old Liston**, Kirkliston MLO (v. *Lissa) (*A(u)ldlystoun* 1447 Dund. A, 1584 Roy Dund., *A(u)ldlisto(u)n(e)* 1530-1, 1553 *et freq.* to 1596-7 Dund. B, 1534 *et freq.* to 1622 LC, 1539 SHS II. 4, 1539-40, 1542 *et freq.* to 1586 Temp., 1549, 1558-9 *et freq.* to 1619 Cat. Tor., 1560, 1577-8, 1596-7 Dund. A, 1569, 1590 RPC, 1570 Bann. Cl. 42, 1593-4, 1599 SRS I., 1594-5 Reg. Ho. Ch., 1631, 1640, 1642, 1649, 1662 RMS, 1637, 1640 Ret., 1663, 1664 KSR, 1668 SHS I. 36, *A(u)ld Listo(u)ne* 1530-1, 1536 *et freq.* to 1613 Dund. B, 1586, 1589 Bann. Cl. 42, 1606, 1607, 1608 RMS, *Aulde Lystoun* 1537 SRS 52, *Auld-Listoun* 1541-2, 1543 *et freq.* to 1587 RMS, *Aldlisto(u)n(e)* 1540, 1543, 1549 SHS II. 4, 1543 Dund. A, 1680, 1683, 1684 KSR, *Ald Liston* 1678, 1685 KSR, *Auldliesto(u)n(e)* 1543 Dund. A, 1662 RMS, *Auldlietane* 1662 RMS, *Auldlestoun* 1577-8 Cat. Tor., *Old Listo(u)n(e)* 1663, 1664 RMS, 1667, 1686 Ret., 1692 KSR, *Aullistoun* 1687 Ret., *Oldliston* 1773 Arm.; PNML: 214).

A.5 **alor** - OE 'alder', ON *elri*, Sc. *eller*.

00 **Eller Burn** BWK, **Ellers Burn** ARG (SSH: 27), **Allerbeck**, Kirkpatrick-Fleming DMF (v. *bekkr*) (PNB: 309).

A.6 **āte** - OE (rare) 'oats'. [Cf. Middle English *āte*, *ōte* (Smith I: 13).]

00 **Oatslie**, Lasswade MLO (v. *lēah*) (*Otisleelee* 1527 RMS (prob. with reduplication of the terminal element), *Otisleelee* 1542, 1574, 1583, 1610 RMS, *Oatslee* 1773 Arm., *Oatsley* 1782 Sas.; PNML: 227).

A.7 **æcer** - OE, 'plot or strip of cultivated land', also 'acre, specific measure of ploughland', originally the unit a yoke of oxen could plough in a day (VEPN1: 26), ON *akr*, 'a plot of arable land' (Smith), MSc., Sc. *acre*, *aiker*, *akir*, etc.

00 **Beatman's Acre**, Fala & Soutra MLO (v. *æcer*) (*Beedsman's Acres* - Hunter p. 40; PNML: 191), **Bog Acre**, Bo'ness and Carriden WLO (v. *bog*) (PNWL: 34), **Craig Acres**, Little Kettlestoun, Linlithgow WLO (Sc. *craig* 'hill') (*Craig-*

Aikeris 1605 Ret., *lie Craigaikers* 1615 Prot. R. K.; PNWL: 60), *Curate's Acre*, Linlithgow WLO (v. *curat*) (PNWL: 115), *Goldenacres*, Cramond MLO (v. *golden*) (PNML), *Halfacres*, Dalkeith MLO (*Halfaikers* 1669 LC; PNML: 184), *Hardacres*, Eccles BWK (v. *harðr*) (PNB), *Hole Acre*, Linlithgow WLO (v. *hol(h)*) (PNWL: 117), *Jopp's Acre*, perhaps the same as the field name Jock's Acre, Dalkeith MLO (*Joppisaker* 1451-2 RMS; PNML: 184), *Kings Acres*, Linlithgow WLO (v. *cyning*) (PNWL: 68), *Lady's Acre*, Linlithgow WLO (v. *lady*) (PNWL: 117), *Lampacre*, Corstorphine MLO (v. *lamp*) (*lie Lamp-aiker* 1642 RMS, *the Lamp-Aiker* 1839 NSA; PNML), *Mill Acre*, Bo'ness and Carriden WLO (v. *myln*) (PNWL: 37), *Muiracre*, Kirkliston MLO (v. *mōr*) (*lie Mure-aiker* 1590-1 RMS; PNML: 216), *Peat Acre*, Linlithgow WLO (v. *pete*) (PNWL: 120), *Serjeant's Acre*, Uphall WLO (v. *sergeant*) (PNWL: 72), *Thomas Acre*, Inveresk MLO (*Aiker called Thomas aiker* 1627 Mait. Cl. 34; PNML: 212), *Wheatacre(s)*, Torphichen WLO (v. *wēt*) (PNWL: 98), *Nether Wheatacre(s)*, Torphichen WLO (v. *neðri, wēt*) (PNWL: 99), *Over Wheatacre(s)*, Torphichen WLO (v. *ufer(r)a, wēt*) (PNWL: 99), *Wester Wheatacre(s)*, Torphichen WLO (v. *west, wēt*) (PNWL: 99), *Vicar's Acre*, Abercorn WLO (*Viccairs aiker* 1642 Ret.; PNWL: 14).

A.8 *æcern* - OE 'acorn', perhaps also 'beech-nut, chestnut'.

00 *Ackornehauchburne*, Newbattle, MLO (perhaps surviving in Ochre Burn (v. *h(e)alh, burn*) (*Ackornehauchburne* 1583 LC, *le accornhalch* (undated) Bann. Cl. 89; PNML: 256).

A.9 *æppel* - OE (Anglian) 'apple, fruit in general'.

00 *Applegarth* DMF (v. *garðr*) (*Apilgirth* 1505 RMS, *Apilgairth* 1513 RSS, *Apilgyrth* 1543 HMC (Drml), *Aplegarthe* 1586 CBP; PNB: 289).

A.10 *æppel-trēow* - OE 'an apple tree'

- 00 Appiltretwayt, in Carruthers, Middlebie DMF (v. þveit) (*Appiltretwayt* 1317 RMS, *Appultrethwate* 1411 HMC (Drml); PNB).
- A.11 æsc - OE (Angl) ‘ash-tree’
- 00 Ashkirk SLK (v. cirice) (*Ascheschyrc* c. 1124 [12th] Glas., *Hassechirke* 1165-1214 Bann. Cl. 56, *Askirk(e)* 1214-49 Bann. Cl. 56, 1335-6 CDS; PNB), *Ashtrees*, Southdean ROX (v. trēow; PNB).
- A.12 æscen - OE adj. ‘ash, ashen, made of ash; amidst or growing with ash-trees’, Sc. *eschy*
- 00 Ashiesteel, Caddon SLK (v. stīgol) (*Eschesteile* 1455 ER, *Echestele* 1479 ER, *Eschstele* 1487 ER, *Esshystill* 1662-5 Blaeu; PNB).
- A.13 *anger - ?? (see 2.01)
- A.14 bailie - MSc. A town magistrate next in rank to the provost. (§1.01)
- 00 *Baillielands*, Linlithgow WLO: (*The*) *Baillieland(i)s* 1552 SRS 52 *et passim* to 1664 Ret., *lie Bailyelandis* 1568 RMS, *Ballielandis* 1586 RMS, *Baillislands* 1699 Ret. (PNWL: 112).
- A.15 balca - OE, ON ‘ridge, bank’, MSc. *bauk*, *balk*, etc. ‘unploughed ridge’.
- 00 *The Common Bau(l)k*, Cramond MLO (*lie Commone-bauk* 1579 RMS; PNML), *Whitebaulks*, Linlithgow WLO (v. hwīt) (*Quhitbawkis* 1531 SRS 52, *Quhitbaukis* 1541 Linl. Sh. C., *Quhitbalkis* 1552 SRS 57 *et passim* to 1586 Temp., *Quhitbakkis* 1577 SRS 52, *Quhytbakis* 1564 SRS 57 *et passim* to 1607 Ret., *Quhytbakkis* 1569 SRS 52, *Quhytbaikis* 1591 SRS 1, *Quhitebakis* 1583

RMS, *Quhitebaukis* 1583 RMS, *Whytbalkis* 1656 Ret., *Whytbalks* 1656 Ret. *et passim* to 1696 LC, *Whytebalks* 1696 Ret., *Whitebalks* 1696 LC; PNWL: 65).

A.16 ME **banke** - Bank or slope of a hill or ridge. MSc., Sc. **bank**. [< ODan *bank*.]

00 **Banks**, Inveresk MLO (*Banks* 1653 RMS; PNML: 209), **Bankend**, Caerlaverock DMF (v. **ende**) (*Bankend* 1570 CSP, *Bunken* 1662-5 Blaeu; PNB), **Bankhead**, Dalmeny WLO (v. **hēafod**) (*(The) Bankheid* 1565 SRS 52, *Bankeheade* 1692 KS Dal.; PNWL: 9), **Bank Head**, West Calder MLO (v. **hēafod**) (*Bankheid* 1653 KSR, *Bankhead* 1770 RMS; PNML: 304), **Banksbarns**, Abercorn WLO (v. **ber-ærn**) (*Banksbarns* 1691 *et passim* KS Ab.; PNWL: 20), **Brewhousebank**, Newbattle MLO (v. **brewhous**) (PNML: 257), **Burnbank**, Uphall WLO (v. **burna**) (PNWL: 73), **Dowbank**, Abercorn WLO (v. ***dūfe**) (*Dowbank* 1640 Ret.; PNWL: 21), **Gibb's Bank**, Bo'ness and Carriden WLO (*Gibbis Bank* 1593/4 RMS; PNWL: 33), **Greenbank**, Edinburgh MLO (v. **plewland, grēne**) (PNML), **Loane to the Stobisbank**, Cockpen MLO (v. **stubb, lane**) (PNML: 145), **Millbank**, Cramond MLO (v. **myln**) (PNML), **North Bank**, Abercorn WLO (v. **norð**) (*North Bank* 1540 RMS *et passim* to 1601 Ret.; PNWL: 20), **Northbank**, Bo'ness and Carriden WLO (v. **norð**) (*Northbancke* 1667 Dund. B, *Northbank* 1669 Reg. Bor. *et passim* to 1695 Bonds Bor.; PNWL: 37), **Roughbank**, Currie MLO (probably between Kinleith and Ratho) (v. **rūh**) (*Rouchbank* 1590 RPC; PNML: 180), **South Bank**, Abercorn WLO (v. **sūð**) (*South Bank* 1540 RMS *et passim* to 1601 Ret.; PNWL: 20), **Scrogbank Rig**, Caddon SLK (v. **scrogge**) (PNB), **Thornybank**, Torphichen WLO (v. **þorn**) (PNWL: 105), **Whitehaughbank**, Newbattle MLO (v. **h(e)alh, hwīt**) (*Quhythauchbank* 1584 LC; PNML: 259).

A.17 **barmkin** - MSc. Battlement; battlemented wall. (§1.02)

00 **Barmekin Hill** (and Barmekin Wood NJ 7207, also Barmekin Cottage NJ 7308; Hooker), **Bairnkine**, Southdean ROX (*Barmkyn* 1662-5 Blaeu; PNB: 188).

- A.18 **barras** - OFr., 'a barrier, esp. one in front of a fortress, the jousting lists', ME **barras, barres**, Sc. **barrace, barrase, barres**.
- 00 **Barrasgate**, Cummertrees DMF (v. **geat**) (*Barresyett* 1545 HMC (Jhn); PNB).
- A.19 **bastle, bastailze** - M.Sc. 'bastille, fortified tower; siege-tower' < OFr **bastle** 'castle tower'; **bastile** 'workhouse' (EDD); also recorded in English names.
- 00 **Bastle**, Foulden BWK (*Foulenbastell* 1614 HMC (Home), *Foulden Bastell* 1615 HMC (Home), *Bastell* 1662-5 Blaeu; PNB), **Bastleridge**, Ayton BWK (v. **hrycg**) (*Bastell rigge* 1542 Ham. Inv., *Bastelrig* 1596 LC, *Bastalrig* 1663 RMS; PNB), **Kelloe Bastle**, Edrom BWK (*Bastell* 1662-5 Blaeu; PNB).
- A.20 **baxter** - MSc. 'a baker'.
- 00 **Baxterland**, Edinburgh MLO (v. **land**) (app. once held by 'the Baker of William the Lion'; PNML) (*Baxtarland de Inverleith* 1527 RMS, *Baxstarland de Inverleith* 1542 RMS; PNML), **Baxters' Land**, Linlithgow WLO (app. denoting land held by the Guild of Baxters; PNWL: 112) (v. **land**) (*The Baxters Land* 1696 Cess; PNWL: 112).
- A.21 **bæc** - OE 'something resembling a back, a ridge', ME **bakke**.
- 00 **Back Riggs**, Linlithgow WLO (v. **hrycg**) (*Lie Bakriggis* 1586 RMS, *Bakriggs* 1635 Ret.; PNWL: 112), **Dumback**, Whitburn WLO (v. **dammr**) (PNWL: 110).
- A.22 OE **bēan** - A bean; app. denoting both 'broad bean' and 'horse bean'.
- 00 **Benrig**, St. Boswells ROX (v. **hrycg**) (*Beene Rig* c. 1400 [c.1500] Wyntoun W.; PNB).
- A.23 OE **bed-mann** - One who prays; cleric. MSc. **beidman**.

- 00 *Beadsman's Croft*, Edinburgh MLO (v. **croft**) (*Beidmannis Croft of Sanctleonardis Gait* 1578 Bann. Cl. 70, perhaps *le Hermitis-croft in territorio S. Leonardi* 1493 RMS; PNML), *Beatman's Acre*, Fala & Soutra MLO (v. **æcer**) (*Beedsman's Acres*; PNML: 191).
- A.24 ON **bekkr** - A small stream, a burn. [Cf. ME *beck*.]
- 00 **Beck Burn** KCB, **Fopperbeck Burn** LAN, **Glenzier Burn** DMF→CMB, **Kings Beck** LAN, **Mere Beck** DMF, **Muckle Hind Becks** ROX, **Trout Beck** DMF, **Water Beck** DMF (SSH), *Bochardbech* (surname *Bochard*) (*Bochardbech* 1306-29 HMC (Drml); PNB), **Allerbeck**, Kirkpatrick-Fleming DMF (v. **alor**) (*Elrebec* c. 1218 HMC (Drml), *Ellirbeck* 1517 RMS, *Ellerbeck* 1662-5 Blaeu, *Allerbeck* 1637 LC; PNB), *Bekhouse*, Dumfries DMF (v. **hūs**) (*Bekhouse* 1484 RMS; PNB), **Beckton**, Dryfesdale DMF (v. **tūn**) (*Bektoun* 1484 RMS, 1498 RMS; PNB), *Blakebec*, nr. Howthat DMF (v. **blæc**) (*Blakebec* c. 1218 HMC (Drml); PNB), *Castelbec* [site unknown] (v. **castel(l)**) (*Castelbec* 1275-1306 HMC (Drml); PNB), *Gillemartinebech* [site unknown] (v. **Gillamartain**) (PNB), *Heckbeckhill*, Abercorn WLO (v. **hæc(c)**, **hyll**) (PNWL: 22), *Winterseugh*, Cummertrees DMF (v. **winter**, **skógr**) (PNB).
- A.25 **belle** - OE 'a bell; bell-shaped (hill)'.
- 00 **Belchester**, Eccles BWK (v. **ceaster**) (*Belchester* c. 1269 HMC (Home), 1533 RMS; PNB), *Bellstone*, Whitburn WLO (v. **stān**) (*Bel(l)ston* 1698 KS Liv., *Bellstone* 1699 KS Liv.; PNWL: 109), **Bellridden**, Ruthwell DMF (v. ***rydding**) (PNB).
- A.26 ***bēmere** - OE 'a bittern' (§2.02).

- 00 **Bemersyde**, Merton BWK (v. *sīde*) (*Bemersyd* c. 1220 [16th] Bann. Cl. 83, 1326 Bann. Cl. 56, *Bemerside* 1406-36 Bann. Cl. 56, *Bymersyd(e)* 1425 [16th] Bann. Cl. 83, 1662-5 Blaeu, *Bemyrsyde* 1502 HMC (Wed); PNB: 144).
- A.27 OE **bēo** - A bee. MSc. **be**, **bee**.
- 00 **Beecraigs**, Linlithgow WLO (Sc. *craig* 'hill' < Gael. *creag*) (*Becraggis* 1568 SRS 52, *Bee-craigs* 1699 KS Linl.; PNWL: 66).
- A.28 OE **beonet** - Coarse wild grass, bent grass.
- 00 **Bents**, West Calder MLO (*(The) Bent(i)(s)* 1586 Proc. Bar. Court 1619 RPC, 17th Cent. Ret., 1740 RMS, 1786 Sasines (1621); PNML: 300).
- A.29 OE **bere-tūn** - Barley enclosure, barley farm.
- 00 **Liberton** (parish), MLO (v. *hlið*) (*Libertune* c. 1128, 1166-1214 Bann. Cl. 70; PNML: 232).
- A.30 OE **bere-wīc** - Barley farm; a grange or an outlying part of an estate.
- 00 **Berrick**, surviving in the field-names of Easter Berrick and Wester Berrick, Linlithgow WLO (*le Berrick* 1512/3 RMS; PNWL: 66), **Berwick** ABD ('almost certainly an imported name'; SPN: 101) (earlier *Berrek*, no date; SPN: 101), **North Berwick** ELO (v. *norð*) (*Berewic* 1165-72, *Norh' berwic* 1160-85, *Northberewich* 1215-26, *North Berrick* 1690; SPN: 101), **Berewiches Strem** BWK (v. *strēam*) (PNB).
- A.31 OE **ber-ærn** - Barn, storehouse for barley and other grain. [Cf. OE *beren* 'of barley, growing with barley' and the personal names, Old English *Beorna* and Old Norse *Bjarni*, with which it may be confused (VEPN1: 86).]

00 *Barns*, Linlithgow WLO (*Bernys* 1315 Reg. Ho. Ch. *et passim* to 1378 Bann. Cl. 94, (*lee, le*) *Bernis* 1306-29 (17th) RMS *et passim* to 1540 RMS, (*le*) *Bernes* 1306-29 (17th) RMS, 1335-6 CDS, *Barnis* 1581 RMS, *Bairnis* 1583 RPC, *Barnes* 1638 RMS; PNWL: 56), **Barnhill**, Currie MLO (v. *hyll*) (*Barn(e)hill(is)* 1590, 1591 RPC) (PNML: 179), **Barnhills**, Ancrum ROX (v. *hyll*) (*Bernehillis* 1590 RPC; PNB), **Barnton**, Cramond MLO (v. *tūn*) (*Berntoun* 1390-1406, 1477 *et freq* to 1601 RMS, 1477 Bann. Cl. 105, 1507 Treas. Acc., *Berntona* 1478 AC, *Berntone* 1505 SHS II.10, *Berneto(u)n(e)* 1390-1406, 1452, 1453, 1460, 1601 RMS, 1480 AC, *Barntoun(e)* 1390-1406, 1597 *et freq* to 1630 RMS, 1681, 1689, 1690 SHS I.16, *Burnetoun* 1450 RMS, *Barnetoun(e)* 1493 *et freq* to 1643 RMS, 1493 Bann. Cl. 70, 1494 Bann. Cl. 105, *Bertoun(e)* 1478, 1494 Bann. Cl. 105; PNML), **Nether Barnton**, Cramond MLO (v. *neðri, tūn*) (*Nethir-Berntoun* 1506 Treas. Acc., 1512, 1513 RSS, 1533 RMS, *Nethir-Barn(e)toun* 1572, 1619 RMS, *Nederberntoun* 1510-11 SHS II.10, *N(e)ather Barn(e)toun* 1607, 1622, 1654 RMS, *Nether-barntoun* 1662 RMS; PNML), **Over Barnton**, Cramond MLO (v. *ufer(r)a, tūn*) (*Ovirberntone* 1505 SHS II.10, *Ovir-Berntoun* 1511, 1512 *et freq* to 1547 RSS, *Ovirberntown* 1510-11 SHS II.10, *Ovir Bertoun* 1529, 1538, 1542, 1549 RMS, *Ovir Barn(e)toun(e)* 1558, 1577, 1609 RMS, *Over Berntoun* 1507 *et freq* to 1628 RMS, 1526 RSS, 1538 LC, *Over Barn(e)toun(e)* 1592, 1597 *et freq* to 1665 RMS; PNML), **Barons Hill**, Linlithgow WLO (v. *hyll*) (*Bernishill* 1542 RMS *et passim* to 1677 Ret., *Berinshill* 1560 SRS 57, *Barinshill* 1562 SRS 57, *Barnishill* 1578 Ret. *et passim* to 1586 RMS, *Barnshill* 1634 RMS, *Barneshill* 1664 Ret. ; PNWL: 55), **Banksbarns**, Abercorn WLO (v. *banke*) (PNWL: 20), **Carrington Barns**, Carrington MLO (v. *tūn, Cēnhere*) (*Keringtoun-barnis* 1612 RMS, *Barnes of Caringtoun* 1665 RMS, (*the*) *Barns* 1698, 1709, 1710 KSR, 1773 Arm.; PNML), **Old Liston Mains or Hallbarns**, Inveresk MLO (v. *h(e)all, demeyne*) (*Halbarnis* 1582 RPC, 1596, 1619 RMS, *lie Manis de Listoun* 1596 RMS, *Halburn(e)s* 1630, 1640, 1642 RMS, 1663, 1664, 1667 KSR, *Barns* 1773 Arm.; PNML: 214), **Hallbarns**, Abercorn WLO (v. *h(e)all*) (PNWL: 22), **Hallbarns Moor**, Abercorn WLO (v. *h(e)all, mōr*) (PNWL: 22), **Sowtra barnis**, now Woodcote Park, Fala & Soutra MLO (*lie Barnis de Soltre* 1462 SBR 7, 1462 Bann. Cl. 109, *Soltray Bernis* 1557 Bann. Cl. 109, *Sovtray Barnis* 1587 RPC, *Sowtra barnis* 1627 Mait. Cl. 34; PNML).

- A.32 **berg** - OE 'hill, mountain', ON **bjarg** 'precipice, rock'.
- 00 **Deanberry Hole**, Cockburnspath BWK (v. **denu**) (*Denberryholt* 1662-5 Blaeu; PNB: 159), **Gorrenberry**, Castleton ROX (*Gorrunber(r)y* 1518 ALC, 1569 RPC, *Goranberry* 1662-5 Blaeu; PNB: 159), **Loweberry**, Holywood DMF (perh. Cumbric *luch* 'lake') (*Lubberie* 1637 Reg. Dmf.; PNB: 159), **Wee Queensberry**, Closeburn DMF (v. **cwēn**) (*Quenysbery* c. 1485 Wallace; PNB: 159).
- A.33 **bigging** - MSc. 'building, outbuilding, outhouse'. Commonly in the compound appellative **newbigging**; cf. ME **bigging** and **newbigging**.
- 00 **Newbigging**, Lauder BWK (v. **nīwe**) (*Newbigging* 1533 RMS; PNB), **Newbigging**, Inveresk MLO (v. **nīwe**) (*Neubiging* 1569 LC, *Neubigging* 1687 LC, *Newbigging* 1581 *et freq.* to 1653 RMS, 1609, 1631 LC, *Newbiging* 1593, 1609 LC; PNML: 207), *Newbigging* MLO (v. **nīwe**) (PNML), *Newbigging* MLO *now the Grassmarket* (v. **nīwe**) (*le Newbyggyn* 1392 Bann. Cl. 105, *le Newbegyng* 1429 Bann. Cl. 105; PNML), **Newbigging**, Lasswade MLO (v. **nīwe**) (*Newbigging* 1773 Arm.; PNML), *Newbigging*, Penicuik MLO (v. **nīwe**) (*Newbig(g)ing(is)* 1507, 1595-6, 1609, 1613, 1647 RMS, 1646 Sasines, 1675 KSR; PNML: 270), **Newbigging Birks & Newbigging Bush**, Oxnam ROX (v. **nīwe**) (*Neubiggyn* 1315 RMS, *Newbigging, Buss, the Birkis* 1571 RPC; PNB), **Newbigging**, Dalmeny WLO (v. **nīwe**) (PNWL: 11), **Newbigging**, Uphall WLO (v. **nīwe**) (PNWL: 74).
- A.34 OE **birce** - A birch tree.
- 00 **Birkwood Burn** (v. **wudu**) LAN, **Birk Burn** AYR, DMF, **Birks Burn** ABD (SSH).

A.35 **bircen** - OE 'growing with birch-trees'

00 **Birken Burn** STL (SSH:), **Birkenhead**, Bathgate WLO (v. **hēafod**) (*Birkenhead* 1665 RMS, *Birkinhead* 1672 Ret.; PNWL: 85), **Birkenshaw**, Torphichen WLO (v. **sceaga**) (*Birkinschaw* 1540/1 RMS *et passim* to 1591 HMC, *Birkinshaw* 1667 Dund. B, *Brekenschaw* 1541 Linl. Sh. C., 1563 RMS, *Birkenschaw* 1565 SRS 52, *Birkenshaw* 1571 Gill. Ch., 1694 KS Tor.; PNWL: 90), **Birkynshawe of Ester Glencroske**, Glencorse MLO (v. **sceaga**) (*Birkynshawe* 1336-7 CDS; PNML: 193), **Birkenside**, Legerwood BWK (v. **sīde**) (*Birchinside* 1153-65 APS, *Birkenside* 1165-77 Bann. Cl. 56, c. 1170 [16th] Bann. Cl. 83; PNB), **Birkie Side**, Borthwick MLO (v. **sīde**) (*Birkinsyd(e)* 1609 RMS, Mait. Cl. 34, *Birkensyd* 1627 Mait. Cl. 34; PNML)

A.36 ON **blá-ber** - Bilberry. ME, MSc. **blaeberry**.

00 **Blaeberryhill**, Whitburn WLO (v. **hyll**) (*Bleberihill* 1696 KS Liv., *Bleberyhill* 1698 KS Liv.; PNWL: 109).

A.37 ON **blá(r)** - Dark, blue, livid; cheerless, cold, exposed.

00 **Blaatwood**, nr. Torduff Point, Gretna DMF (*according to Blaeu's map of Annandale*) (v. **vað**) (*Blawath* 1175-1214 [15th] R St. B, 1194-1200 [1300] HC, *Blawad* c. 1190 HMC (Drml), *Blawat* [p] 1573 HMC (Drml), *Blawetwod* [p] 1552-3 CSP, *Blawatwod* 1583 RPC, *Blaatwod* 1662-5 Blaeu, *Blaetwod* 1630 Reg. Dmf.; PNB).

A.38 OE **blæc** - Black, dark-coloured, dark.

00 **Blakebec**, near Howthat DMF (v. **bekkr**) (PNB), **Blackburn**, Chirnside BWK (v. **burna**) (*Blak(e)burn* [p] c. 1300 Cold. Corr., 1541-2 RSS; PNB), **Blackburn**, Livingston WLO (v. **burna**) (*Blakeburn* 1335-6 CDS, *Blakeburne* 1424/5 RMS, *Blakburne* 1336-7 CDS *et passim* to 1642 KS Liv., *Blakburn* 1455

ER *et passim* to 1674 SHS I. 2, *Blackburne* 1426 Reg. Ho. Ch. *et passim* to 1654 KS Liv., *Blackburn* 1506 RSS *et passim* to 1676 SHS I. 2, *Blaikburne* 1545 Ret. *et passim* to 1668 SHS I. 30, *Blackburn* 1608 Dund. A, *Bleckburne* 1630 RMS, *Bleackburn* 1653 KS Liv., *Bleckburne* 1683 Ret.; PNWL: 76), *Blackburn Mill*, Livingston WLO (v. burna, myln) (PNWL: 76), *Blackburn Rigg*, Livingston WLO (v. burna, hrycg) (PNWL: 76), *Blackburn Mains*, Whitburn WLO (v. demeyne, burna) (PNWL: 106), *Mickle Blackburn*, Whitburn WLO (v. mikill, burna) (PNWL: 106), *Blackcastle*, Crichton MLO (v. castel(l)) (*Bla(c)kcastell* 1542 LC, 1627 Mait. Cl. 34, *Bla(c)kcastle* 1653, 1676 LC, 1773 Arm.; PNML), *Blackcastleford*, Crichton MLO (v. castel(l), ford) (*Blackcastlefuird* 1666 RMS; PNML), *Blackcleuch Burn* LAN (v. clōh) (SSH), *Blackchester*, Lauder BWK (v. ceaster) (*Blakchester* 1502 HMC (Wed); PNB), *Blackcraig*, Dalmeny WLO (Sc. craig ‘hill’ < Gael. creag) (*Blakcrage* 1562 SRS 52, *Blackcraig* 1667 Dund. B, *Blakecrage* 1691 KS Dal.; PNWL: 9), *Blackcraig*, Ecclesmachan WLO (Sc. craig ‘hill’ < Gael. creag) (*Blakcrage* 1570 *et passim* SRS 52, *Blackcraig* 1579 RPC *et passim* to 1615 Prot. R. K., *Blackcraige* 1664 *et passim* KS Ecc., *Blackcraig* 1683 KS Ecc.; PNWL: 49), *Blackcraigmill*, Mid-Calder MLO (Sc. craig ‘hill’ < Gael. creag) (v. myln) (*Blackcraigmiln* 1641 KSR; PNML: 250), *Blakedean*, Morebattle ROX (v. denu) (PNB), *Blackfaulds*, Torphichen WLO (v. fal(o)d) (*Blakfald* c. 1540 Rent. Tor., *Blakfaulds* 1580 SRS 1, *Blakfauldis* 1590/1 RMS, *Blakfauld* 1607 RMS, *Blackfauld(s)* 1667 Dund. B *et passim* to 1684 KS Tor.; PNWL: 99), *Blackford*, Edinburgh MLO (v. ford) (*Blackfuird alias Champunyie* 1631 RMS, *Blackfuird alias Hampanzie* 1665 RMS, *Blackfo(o)rd otherwise called Hairpenye* 1652 RMS, *Blackfo(o)rd called Champanye* 1685 LC, *called T(h)ampeny* 1784 Sasines (1196, 1197), *called Thampnay* 1784 Sasines (1198), *Blackford* 1773 Arm.; PNML), *Black Grain*, Ettrick SLK (v. grein) (PNB), *Black Grain Rig*, Yarrow SLK (v. grein) (PNB), *Blackhall*, Corstorphine MLO (v. h(e)all) (?*Blakhall* 1524, 1531 RMS, *Blackhall* 1672, 1680 SHS I.36, 1773 Arm.; PNML), *Blackhall*, Mid-Calder MLO (v. h(e)all) (*Bla(c)hall* 1531 RMS, 1682, 1726 McCall, 1773 Arm., 1783 Sasines (667); PNML: 243), *Blackhaugh*, Stow MLO (v. h(e)alh) (*Blackhaughe* 1445 ER; PNML: 281), *Blackhill*, Coldingham BWK (v. hyll) (PNB), *Blackhope*, Heriot MLO (v. hop) (*Blakhop(e)* 1627 Mait. Cl. 34, *Blaikhop* 1627

Mait. Cl. 34, *Blakehope* 1773 Arm., *Blackup* 1839 NSA; PNML: 200), *Blacklatch*, Cramond MLO (v. *læc(c)) (*Blakleitch* 1597, 1609 RMS, *Blakleitch* 1614 RMS, *Blackleith* 1662 RMS, *Blackbleish* 1665 RMS; PNML), *Blacklands*, Mid-Calder MLO (v. land) (*Blaiklandis* 1619 RPC, 1664 McCall, *Blackland(i)s* 1631 Sasines, 1709 RMS; PNML: 247), *Blacklaw*, Moffat DMF (v. hlāw) (PNB), *Blacklaw*, Dalmeny WLO (v. hlāw) (*Blacklaw* 1576 Dund. B; PNWL: 9), *Blacklaws*, Whitburn WLO (v. hlāw) (*Blacklaws* 1696 KS Liv., *Black Laws* 1697 KS Liv.; PNWL: 109), *Blackmire*, West Calder MLO (v. mýrr) (*Bla(c)kmyre* 1585 Proc. Bar. Court, 1799 Sasines (7717), *Bla(c)kmire* 1773 Arm.; PNML: 300), *Blackness* WLO (v. næss) (PNWL: 27), *Blackridge*, Torphichen WLO (v. hrycg) (*Blakrig* 1581 SRS 1, *Blackrig* c.1750 Roy, Arm., *Blackridge* Adair, 1818 Forrest; PNWL: 99), *Blackshaw*, Caerlaverock DMF (v. sceaga) (*Blackshawe* 1570 CBP, *Blaikschaw* 1619 Reg. Dmf.; PNB), *Blackshiels*, Gala & Soutra MLO (v. schele) (*Blaikscheill* 1627 Mait. Cl. 34, *Blackshields* 1773 Arm.; PNML: 192), *Blackwood*, Keir DMF (v. wudu) (PNB).

- A.39 **blanch** - MSc., ME 'white', usually with reference to soil, OFr. **blanche** 'white'.
- 00 *Blanchland*, Newbattle MLO (v. land) (*Blankelan(e)* 1140-53, 1215, 1230, 1273 Bann. Cl. 89; PNML: 254).
- A.40 OE **blind** - Blind, dark, obscure, hidden (by vegetation). [Cf. Old Norse *blindr*.]
- 00 *Blyndle*, in Gala ROX/SLK (v. lēah) (*Blyndle* 1455 ER, *Blindley* 1543 RSS; PNB), *Blindlie*, Stow MLO (v. lēah) (*Blindley* 1543 RSS, 1571, 1591 RPC, *Blind(e)lie* 1558 RSS, 1589-90, 1591 RPC, 1635 LC, 1636 RMS; PNML: 281).
- A.41 OE **blīðe** - Cheerful, pleasant, gentle; chiefly as a river name, 'the gentle one'.

- 00 **Blythe**, Lauder BWK, prob. named after the Blythe Water (*Blith* 1509 RMS, *Blyth* 1537 RMS; PNB).
- A.42 ME **bog** - A bog, a marsh. [< Irish *bogach*, 'marsh'.]
- 00 **Lie Boig**, Abercorn WLO (*Lie Boig* 1599 RMS; PNWL: 18), **Bog Acre**, Bo'ness and Carriden WLO (v. *æcer*) (*Bogacre* 1611 Ham. Inv., *Bogaiker* 1613 Ham. Inv.; PNWL: 34), **Little Bog**, Linlithgow WLO (v. *lytel*) (*Littilbog* 1564 SRS 57; PNWL: 113), **Bogcot(s)**, Torphichen WLO (v. *cot*) (*Boigcoit* 1601 LC, *Boigcottis* 1647 Gill. Ch., *Boigcoat(t)s* 1668 Ret. *et passim* to 1687 SRS 40, *Bogcoate* 1675 KS Tor., *Bogcoatès* 1626 Gill. Ch., *Bogcoattis* 1647 Gill. Ch., *Bogcottis* 1663 Gill. Ch.; PNWL: 100), **Bog Dyke**, Bathgate WLO (v. *dīc*) (*The Bogdyke* 1549/50 RMS; PNWL: 81), **Bogend**, Hervieston, Borthwick MLO (v. *ende*) (*Boigend* 1627 Mait. Cl. 34; PNML), **Bogend**, Torphichen WLO (v. *ende*) (*Boigend* 1674 KS Tor.; PNWL: 100), **Boghall**, Lasswade MLO (v. *h(e)all*) (*Boghull* 1542, 1574, 1583 *et freq.* to 1666 RMS, 17th Cent. Ret., 1773 Arm., 1782 Sasines; PNML: 229), **Boghall**, Bathgate WLO (v. *h(e)all*) (*le Boghall* 1492/3 RMS *et passim* to 1667 Dund. B, *Boighall* 1610 RMS *et passim* to 1659 Ret.; PNWL: 86), **Boghall**, Linlithgow WLO (v. *h(e)all*) (*Aula de Myre* 1496 RMS, *le Halmer* 1496 RMS, *Boghaw* c.1750 Roy; PNWL: 66), **Boghall Mains**, Bathgate WLO (v. *h(e)all, demeyne*) (PNWL: 86), **Boghead**, Bathgate WLO (v. *hēafod*) (*Bogheid* 1552 SRS 57 *et passim* to 1596 RMS, *Bogheid of Baythcat* 1567 SRS 52, *Boighead* 1649 Dund. B, *Boghead* 1667 Dund. B; PNWL: 86), **Boghead**, Linlithgow WLO (v. *hēafod*) (*le Boghede* 1512/3 RMS, *Boigheid* 1637 RMS; PNWL: 61), **Boghead Ford**, Bathgate WLO (v. *hēafod, ford*) (*lie Bogheidfurde* 1549/50 RMS, *Bogheidfurd* 1549/50 RMS; PNWL: 86), **Bogsland**, Liberton MLO (v. *land*) (*Boggisland* 1503 RMS, *lie Bogisland* 1597-8 RMS, *lie Maynes de Gilmertoun nuncupatam Bogisland* 1603 RMS, *Boiglandis* 1603, *Boigsland* 1653 RMS, *Bogisland(is)* 1661, 1662 RMS, *Bogsland* 1667 RMS; PNML: 233), **Bogside**, Linlithgow WLO (v. *sīde*) (*Boogside* 1505 Linl. Ch., *Bogsyd* 1531 SRS 52, *Bogsyde* 1535 RSS, *Bogside* 1560 SRS 57; PNWL: 67), **Burgh Bog**, Linlithgow WLO (v. *burh*) (PNWL:

113), **Cowbog**, Morebattle ROX (v. *cū*) (*lie Kowbog* 1570 RMS; PNB), **Howbog**, Cranshaws BWK (v. *hol(h)*) (PNB), **Kerse Bog**, Torphichen WLO (v. *carse*) (PNWL: 103), **Kinnen Bogs**, Torphichen WLO (v. *coni*) (PNWL: 103), **Riselaw Bog**, Bathgate WLO (v. *hrīs, hlāw*) (PNWL: 81).

A.43 OE *boga* - Bow, arch, ON *bogi*.

00 **Bow**, Stow MLO (*Bow* 1567 LC, 1593, 1598-9, 1599, 1625 RMS, 1773 Arm.; PNML: 281), **Bowland**, Stow MLO (v. *land*) (*Bowland* 1593, 1598-9, 1599, 1609 RMS, 1773 Arm.; PNML: 281), **Bowshank**, Stow MLO (v. *shank*) (*Bowshank* 1593 RMS, 1773 Arm., *Bowschank* 1593, 1609 RMS, *Buschank* 1598-9 RMS; PNML: 281), **Bowbridge**, Colinton MLO (v. *brycg*) (*Bowbridge* 1654, 1656 RMS, 1784 Sasines, 1773 Arm.; PNML), **Bowhill**, Selkirk SLK (v. *hyll*) (*Bowhill* 1494 CB, 1529 RMS; PNB), **Nether Bow**, Edinburgh MLO (v. *neðri*) (PNML), **Upper Bow**, Edinburgh MLO (v. *ufer(r)a*) (PNML).

A.44 **bondland** - MSc. 'lands held under bond' (PNML). ?Perh. a scribal error for **bordland** (§A.45).

00 **Bondlands**, Cramond MLO (*Bondlandis* 1608, 1619 RMS, *lie Bondland* 1620 RMS; PNML).

A.45 **bord** - OE 'plank or board; a table; source of the bord or table of the lord of the district' (v. **bordland**).

00 **Bordhaugh**, Hawick ROX (v. *h(e)alh*) (*Bordhauch* 1526 ALC, *Borthauch* 1662-5 Blaeu; PNB), **Borthwick**, nr Dunse, BWK (v. *wīc*) (*Borthwic* 1501 RMS, *Borthuick* 1662-5 Blaeu; PNB), **Borthwick** (parish) MLO (derived from the surname Borthwick, itself derived from Borthwick ROX, below; PNML: 110, cf. *wīc*) (*Borthwyk* 1361, 1362, 1388 ER, 1454 Reg. Ho. Ch., *Borthwik(e)* 1362 *et freq* to 1426 ER, 1406-37 Bann. Cl. 94, 1413 Reg. Ho. Ch., 1447, 1482, 1484, 1486 Bann. Cl. 105, 1454 SBR 7, 1490 AC, 1494 ADA, 1502, 1507

Treas. Acc., 1546, 1578 RPC, *Borth(u)ik* c. 1393-7, 1571, 1583, 1593 LC, 1490 AC, 1496, 1513 Treas. Acc., 1512 Bann. Cl. 105, 1538, 1543-4, 1544, 1545 RMS, 1562 *et freq* to 1590 RPC, 1567 Bann. Cl. 94, 1627 Mait. Cl. 34, *Borthwic* 1407 *et passim* to 1450 ER, 1456 Reg. Ho. Ch., 1457 Bann. Cl. 105, 1471 ADA, 1473 Treas. Acc., *Borth(u)ic* 1473 Treas. Acc., 1482 SBR 7, *Borthwick* 1571 *et freq* to 1743 LC, 1627 Mait. Cl. 34 1659 KSR; PNML: 110), **Borthwick Castle** MLO (v. *castel(l)*) (*Castell of Borthwik* 1546 RPC, *Castle of Borthwick* 1571 LC; PNML: 110), **Borthwick**, Roberton ROX (v. *wīc*) (*Bordewich* 1165-69 Bann. Cl. 56, *Borthewyk* 1335-6 CDS, 1374 HMC (Drml), *Borthwyke* 1391 HMC (Rxb); PNB: , also *Bord(e)wich*, *Bort(h)wic* 1166-1214 Bann. Cl. 56; PNML: 110).

- A.46 **ME bordland** - Demesne land which supplied victuals for the lord's table; lit. 'table-land' (see discussion in Winchester (1986), which provides an extensive list of names which are probably derived from *bordland*). The first element in **Boreland**, Caerlaverock DMF may be OE *būr* 'cottage, dwelling' (PNB).
- 00 **Boreland**, Hutton & Corrie DMF (*Bordland*, 1555 HMC (Jhn), 1583-4 RPC; PNB), **Boreland**, Caerlaverock DMF (*Bour(e)landis* 1440-1 RMS, 1517 RMS, *Bourlands* 1662-5 Blaeu; PNB), **Boreland**, Galloway (WIG or KCB) (*Bordland* 1497, PN Glwy., 45; PNB), **Boreland** (*Bordland* 1600 Ret., *Boirlant*, *Boirland* 1662-5 Blaeu; Maxwell:), perhaps the same as **Boreland**, Glencairn DMF (*Boirland*, 1662-5 Blaeu; PNB).
- A.47 **botm**, ***boðm** - 'a bottom, a valley bottom'.
- 00 **Bottoms**, Cockpen MLO (*Bottomes* 1627 Mait. Cl. 34, 1665 RMS; PNML), **Longbedholm**, Moffat DMF (v. *lang*) (*Langbodum* 1581 RPC; PNB).
- A.48 **bōðl**, **bōtl**, **bold** - OE 'a dwelling, house', ME **bottle**, **bold** 'a dwelling', MSc. **battle**.

00 **Bowden ROX (v. denu)** (*Bothendenam* 1119-1124 [c. 1320] Bann. Cl. 82, *Botheldein* 1124-53 NMS, *Bothelden(e)* 1159 Bann. Cl. 82, c. 1160 ESC, 1165-1214 Bann. Cl. 82, *Boulden(e)* 12204 Bann. Cl. 56, 1204 APS, c. 1220 [16th] Bann. Cl. 83, *Bouildene* 1204 Bann. Cl. 56, *Bolden* la. 13th c. Bann. Cl. 82, *Boudene* 1567 Bann. Cl. 82; PNB), **Morebattle ROX (v. mere)** (PNB), **Newbattle MLO (v. nīwe)** (*Neubot(h)le* 1140, 1142 Bann. Cl. 56, 1140, 1142, 1144 Lawrie, 1140-1, 1153-65, 1174, 1241, 1321 *et passim* Bann. Cl. 89, c. 1160, 1195 Bann. Cl. 69, c. 1190, 1223 Bann. Cl. 70, 1331, 1332 ER, *Neubot(h)el* 1232, 1256 Bann. Cl. (Ch. de Mailros), *Neubot(t)il(l)e* c. 1147 Lawrie, 1160-2, 1275 Bann. Cl. 69, 1179 *et passim* to 1275 Bann. Cl. (Ch. de Mailros), 1264 *et freq.* to 1435 ER, 1293, 1350, 1467 Bann. Cl. 89, 1315 Bann. Cl. 94, 1316, 1370, 1398 Bann. Cl. 70, 1325, 1556 Bann. Cl. 109, 1467-8 RMS, 1571 *et freq.* to 1591 RPC, *Neubotyl(l)* 1241 *et freq.* to 1458 Bann. Cl. 89, 1319 Bann. Cl. 74, 1345 Bann. Cl. 70, *Newbot(t)il(l)e* 1140-53, 1433, 1552 Bann. Cl. 70, 1438 ER, 1452, 1531 Bann. Cl. 74, 1467 ADA, 1478 *et freq.* to 1627 RMS, 1479 AC, 1494 *et freq.* to 1513 Treas. Acc., 1503 *et freq.* to 1543-4 RSS, 1512 *et freq.* to 1584 Bann. Cl. 109, 1559 *et freq.* to 1630 LC, 1562 *et passim* to 1590 RPC, 1577, 1578 Bann. Cl. 94, *Newbot(t)(h)le* 1140-53, 1314, 1338 Bann. Cl. 89, 1142 Bann. Cl. 56, Lawrie, 1351, 1577, 1597 Bann. Cl. 94, 1478, 1493, 1494 AC, 1487 Bann. Cl. 109, 1526 *et freq.* to 1662 RMS, 1550 *et freq.* to 1669 LC, 1561 Bann. Cl. 74, 1580 *et freq.* to 1589 RPC, *Newbothel* 1153-65 Bann. Cl. 94, *Newbotyll(e)* 1367, 1386, 1390, 1392 Bann. Cl. 94, 1467 Bann. Cl. 89, *Newbot(t)el(l)* 1485, 1487 Bann. Cl. 109, 1512 Treas. Acc., *Newbothill* 1505 Bann. Cl. 109, 1583, 1584 LC, *Nwebotle* 1140-53 Bann. Cl. 70, *Newebothla* 1141 Bann. Cl. 70, 89, 1142 Bann. Cl. 56, Lawrie, *Niwebothla* 1141 Bann. Cl. 89, *Neobotle* 1159 Bann. Cl. 82, 1153-65 Bann. Cl. 70, *Nubotle* 1174 Bann. Cl. 89, *Nevbot(i)l(le)* 1526, 1526-8 Bann. Cl. 89, *Nevbotell* 1531 Bann. Cl. 74; PNML: 253).

A.49 OE *bōðl-tūn - OE 'house-enclosure, house-farm', pre-lit. Sc. *boultoun*, *botheltun* (§2.03).

- 00 *Botheltun* ELO (*Botheltun, Boweltun, Boeltun* c. 1200; SPN: 100), **Tarbolton** AYR (Gaelic *tòrr* ‘a hill’) (*Torboultoun* a.1177 Lennox, *Torboltoun* 1428 Lennox).
- A.50 **bour** - MSc. ‘enclosed, sheltered land’ (§1.03).
- A.51 **Bowerhope**, Yarrow SLK (*Bourhop* 1455 ER, *Baurupp* 1662-5 Blaeu; PNB: 225).
- A.52 MSc., Sc. **bour-tree** - Bour-tree, elder-tree, ME **bur-tre**.
- 00 *Burtrees* AYR (*Burtrees* c. 1320 DOST s.v. *bourtree* n.), **Bourtriehill**, Kirkliston MLO (*Bourtriehill* 1590 RPC; PNML: 216).
- A.53 **bra** - northern ME ‘hill-slope’, MSc., Sc. **brae**. [< Old Norse *brá* ‘an eyelash’ and Old English *brū* ‘an eyelash, eyebrow, brow; the brow of a hill’. Cf. Gaelic *bràighe* ‘upper part (of places), neck, throat’ (PNWL:) and Gaelic *bruach*, ‘a bank, brink’, represented in Scots by *brae* (CSD s.v. *brae* n.).]
- 00 *Braes*, Whitburn WLO (*Bre(e)s* 1699 KS Liv.; PNWL: 109), **Braehead**, (also called Ewerland) Cramond MLO (v. *hēafod*) (*Braehead* 1689 SHS I.16, 1781 Sasines; PNML), *Brae Mill*, Linlithgow WLO (v. *myln*) (*Brae Mylne* 1666 KS Linl.; PNWL: 67), *Balwoodsbrae*, Borthwick MLO (Gael. *baile* ‘farm’) (*Balwoodsbrae* 1662 RMS; PNML), **Burnbrae**, Kirknewton MLO (v. *burna*) (*Burn(e)bray* 1607, 1614 RMS, *Burn(e)brae* 1654, 1662, 1663 RMS, 1773 Arm.; PNML: 218), *Burnbrae*, Torphichen WLO (v. *burna*) (PNWL: 100), **Craigbrae**, Dalmeny WLO (Sc. *craig* ‘hill’ < Gael. *creag*) (*Cragbrey* 1488/9 ADA *et passim* to 1507 RSS, *Cragbray* 1506/7 Treas. Acc., *Craigbrie* 1552 SRS 57 *et passim* to 1622 RMS; PNWL: 9), **Damnbray**, Edinburgh MLO (v. *dammr*) (PNML), **Hagbrae**, Borthwick MLO (v. *hafoc*) (PNML), **Latchbrae**, Whitburn WLO (v. **læc(c)*) (PNWL: 111), **Peelbraehope**, Cavers ROX (v.

peel) (PNB), **Redbraes Castle**, Polwarth BWK (v. *rēad*) (*Redebrays* 1532-3 HMC (March), *Redbrease* 1650 HMC (March); PNB), **Stowbraes**, Stow MLO (v. *stōw*) (*Stowbraies* 1665 RMS; PNML: 280), **Whita Hill**, Langholm DMF (v. *hwīt*) (*Whytowe braye* 1552 Bullock; PNB).

A.54 **brād** - OE 'broad, spacious', MSc. **braid**.

00 **Broadhaugh**, Teviothead ROX (v. *h(e)alh*) (PNB), **Broadlaw**, Ecclesmachan WLO (v. *hlāw*) (*Braidlaw* 1488/9 ADA *et passim* to 1666 KS Linl., *Breadlaw* 1667 Dund. B, *Brodlaw* 1681 KS Linl.; PNWL: 50), **Braidley**, Castleton ROX (v. *lēah*) (*Braidleis* 1572 HMC (Jhn); PNB), **Broadlee**, Ashkirk SLK (v. *lēah*) (*Braidly* 1662-5 Blaeu; PNB), **Broadlee**, Roberton ROX (v. *lēah*) (*Bradeley(e)* [p] 1296 CDS, 1296 Bann. Cl. 47, *Braidle* 1511 RMS; PNB), **Broadmire**, Dalmeny WLO (v. *myrr*) (*Braidmyre* 1594 Temp., 1640 Ret., *Breadmyre* 1697 Ret.; PNWL: 9), **Broadmeadows**, Selkirk SLK (v. *mæd*) (*Brademedow* 1546 ER, *Fraidmedowes* 1662-5 Blaeu; PNB), **Broadmeadow**, Abercorn WLO (v. *mæd*) (*Braidmedow* 1587 RMS *et passim* to 1618 Ret., *Broadmeadow(s)* 1663 RMS, *Breadmeadow* 1683 Ret.; PNWL: 20), **Braidshaw**, Mid-Calder MLO (v. *sceaga*) (*Braidschaw* 1492 AC, *Braidshaw* 1773 Arm.; PNML: 243), **Broadshaw**, West Calder MLO (v. *sceaga*) (*Breidschall* 1559 Torph. Ch., 1585 Proc. Bar. Court, *Braidschaw* 1604 RPC, 1645 KSR, *Braidschall* 1646 KSR; PNML: 300), **Broadshaw**, Bathgate WLO (v. *sceaga*) (*Braidschaw* 1562 SRS 52 *et passim* to 1587/8 RPC; PNWL: 86), **Braidwood**, Penicuik MLO (v. *wudu*) (*Brad(e)wod(e)* 1374-5 RMS, *Braidwood* 1530 Sasines, 1654 RMS, *Braidwode* 1613 RMS, *Breadwode* 1647 RMS, *Broadwood* 1773 Arm.; PNML: 266), **Braidwood**, Temple MLO (v. *wudu*) (*Bra(i)dwod(e)* 1374-5, 1634 RMS, 1478, 1479 ADA, 1531 Bann. Cl. 94, 1548 RSS, *Bra(i)dwood* 1657 RMS, 17th Cent. Ret., *Braddewod* (undated) Bann. Cl. 89, *Broadwood* 1773 Arm.; PNML: 293).

A.55 ME **braken** - Bracken. [Perh. < OE **bræcen* or ON **brakni* (VEPN2: 4).]

- 00 **Breckonside**, Glencairn DFM (v. *sīde*) (*Brakensyd* 1552-3 CSP, *Brekensyd* 1636 Reg. Dmf.; PNB), *Brakanepheit*, nr. Annan DMF (v. *þveit*) (*Brakanepheit* 1194-1214 HMC (Drml), *Brakansweit* post 1275 HMC (Drml); PNB), **Breconrae**, Mouswald DMF (v. *vrá*) (*Brakanwra* 1309 RC, *Bracanewra* 1532 RMS, *Brakinwra* c. 1560 RMS, *Brecken-wrae* 1662-5 Blaeu; PNB).
- A.56 OE **brant** - Steep, ME **brant**. [Cf. ON **brant* > Swedish *brant*.]
- 00 **Branteth**, Halfmorton DMF (v. *þveit*) (*Brandthwaite stile* 1516-17 RMS, *Branthet* 1662-5 Blaeu; PNB).
- A.57 **breist-mill** - MSc. ‘a mill driven by a breast waterwheel’ (§2.04).
- 00 **Priest Mill**, Kirkliston WLO (*Breistmyln(e)* 1534 LC *et passim* to 1631 RMS, *Breistmilne* 1596 Dund. B *et passim* to 1696 SHS I. 16; *Brestmyln* 1538 LC, *Breistismyll*, *Breistismyln*, *Breistismilne* 1539 SHS II. 4 *et passim* to 1596/7 Dund. A, *Brestmyln* 1538 LC, *Bristmill* 1558/9 Cat. Tor., *Briestmyln* 1558/9 Temp., *Priestmyln* 1569 Temp. *et passim* to 1695 HR; PNWL: 47).
- A.58 **brende, brente** - ME ‘burnt’.
- 00 **Bruntaburn**, Westruther BWK (v. *hop, burna*) (*Bruntuppburne* 1662-5 Blaeu; PNB), **Burntside**, Torphichen WLO (v. *sīde*) (*Bruntsyde* 1572 Gill. Ch., *Bruntside* 1572/3 Gill. Ch., *Bryntside* 1574 Gill. Ch., *Bryntsyde* 1618 Gill. Ch., *Burntside* 1635 Cat. Tor.; PNWL: 100).
- A.59 **brewhous** - ME, MSc. ‘a brewery’.
- 00 **Brewhousebank**, Newbattle MLO (v. *banke*) (*Brewhousbank* 1580, 1630 LC, *Browhousbankis* 1587 RMS; PNML: 257).

- A.60 **brewland** - MSc. 'land connected with the brewing on an estate (where the brewer's or brewers' cottages were located' (§1.04).
- 00 (b) *Breuland de Petlandi* (*Breuland de Petlandi* 1445; SHS I. 56: 320), *Brewlands*, Colinton MLO (*le Brewland de Colintoun* 1535 RSS, *Brewlandis de Colintoun* 1540 RMS; PNML: 149), *Brewlands*, Currie MLO (*le Brewland (de Curry)* 1530 RMS, *Brewlandis de Curre* 1541 RMS, *Brewlands* 1663 RMS; PNML: 173), *Brewland*, Liberton MLO (*Brewland* 1489, 1492 AC; PNML: 238), *Brewland*, Bo'ness and Carriden WLO (*le Brewland* 1501/2 RSS; PNWL: 27), *Brewlands*, Kinneil, Bo'ness and Carriden WLO (*Breulands* 1561 Ham. Inv., *Brewlandis* 1562/3 SRS 57, 1593/4 RMS; PNWL: 31).
- A.61 **broti** - ON 'broken land, cleared land'.
- 00 **Broats**, Kirkpatrick-Fleming DMF (*Brotis* 1543 RPS, *Brottis* 1619 Reg. Dmf., *Broits* 1662 RMS; PNB).
- A.62 **brōc** - OE 'a brook, stream'.
- 00 **Broughton**, near the Water of Leith, Edinburgh MLO (v. **tūn**) (*Broctuna* c. 1128, 1128-53, c. 1166, 1456 Bann. Cl. 70, 1130 Lawrie 1143-7, 1171-7 SBR 7, 1450 RMS, *Br(o)(u)ch(e)t(o)(u)n(e)* 1281, 1459, 1493 *et freq* to 1578 Bann. Cl. 70, 1391 Reg. Ho. Ch., 1459 Bann. Cl. 89, 1474, 1481 ADA, 1484, 1490 AC, 1493, 1504, 1505 *et freq* to 1650 RMS, 1504-5, 1506-7 Treas. Acc., 1526, 1539, 1541 RSS, 1567, 1573, 1577 *et freq* to 1591 RPC, 1587, 1588, 1609 to 1656 LC, *Browchto(u)n* 15th Cent. Bann. Cl. 105, 1554 Bann. Cl. 70, *Broughto(u)n* 1556, 1557 *et freq* to 1728 LC, 1634 RMS; PNML).
- A.63 **brocc** - OE 'a badger'.
- 00 **Brox Burn** WLO (v. **burna**) (*lie Broks burne* 1649 RMS; PNWL: 2), **Broxburn**, earlier Easter Strathbrock (*Strathbroc* 1226, app. < Gaelic *srath* 'valley', *broc* 'badger'; NTC:), Uphall WLO (v. **burna**) (*Borxburne* 1638 RMS

et passim to 1694 SHS I. 16, *Broxburn* 1659 KS Liv. *et passim* to 1694 SHS I. 16, *Broxsburne* 1652 SHS III. 18, *Broxsburn* 1698 KS Up.; PNWL: 70), **Brockholes**, Coldingham BWK (v. hol(h)) (*Brokholl* 1415 Cold. Corr., *Brokholes* 1426 Cold. Corr.; PNB: 234), **Brocklehurst**, Mouswald DMF (*Brokholhurst* 1662-5 Blaeu) (v. hyst, hol(h)) (PNB: 234), **Brocklerig**, St. Mungo DMF (v. hol(h), hrycg) (*Brockholrig* 1662-5 Blaeu; PNB: 234), **Brockhouse**, Stow MLO (v. hūs) (*Brocas* 1483 ADA, 1489 (Wilson), 1594 LC, *Brokhous* 1593, 1598-9, 1599, 1643 RMS, 1627 Mait. Cl. 34, *Brockhouse* 1773 Arm.; PNML: 281).

A.64 **brōm** - OE 'broom'.

00 **Broomdikes**, Edrom BWK (v. dīc) (*Bromedykes* 1621 HMC (Wed); PNB), **Broomholm**, Langholm DMF (v. holmr) (PNB), **Broomhill(s)**, Dalkeith MLO (v. hyll) (*Brumhillis* 1610 LC, *Broom(e)hill(s)* 1669, 1710 LC, *the Brounhill* 1710 LC; PNML: 183), **Broomhills**, Liberton MLO (v. hyll) (*Stratounhall Brumehill* 1546 RMS, *Stratounhall* 1569 RMS, *Straitounhall Brumehill* 1600 RMS, *Stratounhall alias Bromhillis* 1618 RMS, *Straittounhall Bromehillis* 1649 RMS, *the Brumhills* 1610 LC; PNML: 233), **Broomhill**, Newbattle MLO (v. hyll, cnoll) (*Brumehill* or *Brumeknow* 1632 LC; PNML: 257), **Broomhill**, Whitburn WLO (v. hyll) (*Brumehill* 1624 RMS, *Brwmehill* 1624 BM, *Brumhill* 1667 Ret.; PNWL: 109), **Broomhouse**, Corstorphine MLO (v. hūs) (*lie Brumehous alias lie Plewlandis* 1599, 1625 RMS, 1556 Bann. Cl. 94, 1580, 1590-1 RPC, *Brumhous* 1612 RMS, *Brom(e)hous alias (lie) Plewlandis* 1634, 1650 RMS, *Broomhouse* 1773 Arm.; PNML), **Broomhouse**, Kirkliston WLO (v. hūs) (*Broomhous* 1663 KS Kirk., *Broom House* c.1750 Roy, *Broomhouse* 1818 Forrest; PNWL: 45), **Brownlaws** (or *Broomlaws*), Abercorn WLO (v. brūn, hlāw) (PNWL: 14), **Broomlands**, Kirkpatrick-Juxta DMF (v. land) (*Bruym lands* 1551 HMC (Jhn); PNB), **Broomlands**, Inveresk MLO (v. land) (*lie Brumelandis* 1590-1 RMS; PNML: 216), **Broomlands**, Kelso ROX (v. land) (*Brumelandis* 1569 RMS; PNB), **Broomlands**, Linlithgow WLO (v. land) (*The Brumlands* 1562 SRS 57, *lie Brumelandis* 1590/1 RMS; PNWL: 113),

Broompark, Kirknewton MLO (*Brewmale de Westir Newtown* 1546 RMS, *Brumedail* 1607 RMS, *Brwmedaill* 1614 RMS, *Banndail* 1654 RMS, *Bromedaill* 1662 RMS; PNML: 221), **Broompark**, Torphichen WLO (v. **park**) (*Bromeparkis* 1556 LC, *Brumepark* 1608 RMS, *Broompark* 1686 SRS 40; PNWL: 100), **Broompark Moor**, Torphichen WLO (v. **park**, **mōr**) (PNWL: 100).

- A.65 **brōðor** - OE ‘a religious brother, monk’. In combination with *stone*, probably denoting a standing stone.
- 00 **Brotherstone**, Merton BWK (v. **stān**) (*Brothirstanside* c. 1230 [16th] Bann. Cl. 83, *Britherstones* 1296 CDS, *Brutherstones* 1296 Bann. Cl. 47; PNB), (**Nether**) **Brotherstone**, Channelkirk BWK (v. **stān**) (*Brothirstanys* 1153-65 [1400] Bann. Cl. 109, *Broderstanis* 1489 RMS; PNB), **Brotherstone**, Fala & Soutra MLO (v. **stān**) (*Brothirstanys* 1153-65, 1228, 1399-1400 Bann. Cl. 109, *Brothirstane* early undated charter Bann. Cl. 109, *Browderstanis* 1462 Bann. Cl. 109, *Brodirstanys* 1515 Bann. Cl. 109, *Brodirstanis* 1531 Bann. Cl. 109, *Brodyrstanys* 1515 Bann. Cl. 109, *Broderstanis* 1534-5 RSS, 1565, 1574 Bann. Cl. 109, *Broderstones* 1584 Bann. Cl. 109, *Brederstones* 1662-5 Blaeu; PNML: 191), **Nether Brotherstone**, Fala & Soutra MLO (v. **neðri**, **stān**) (*Nedder*, *Nethir Broderstanis* 1545-6 RSS, 1584 Bann. Cl. 109, *Broderstones* 1583, 1585 Bann. Cl. 109, *Nethir Brodirstan(i)(e)s* 1587 RPC, *Ne. Brotherton* 1773 Arm.; PNML:191), **Upper Brotherstone**, Fala & Soutra MLO (v. **ufer(r)a**, **stān**) (*Ovirbroderstanis* 1577 Bann. Cl. 109, *Over Broderstones* 1585 Bann. Cl. 109, *Over Brotherstanis* 1627 Mait. Cl. 34, *Up. Brotherton* 1773 Arm.; PNML: 191), **Brothershiels**, Fala & Soutra MLO (v. **schele**) (*Broderscheill* 1627 Mait. Cl. 34, *Shield* 1773 Arm.; PNML: 191), **Three Brethren**, Caddon SLK (*Thre Brethwen hill* 1662-5 Blaeu; PNB), **Brotherton**, West Calder MLO (v. **tūn**) (*Brethertoun* 1452 RMS, 1488 AC, 1509 RSS, 1603 McCall, *Brethirtoune* 1473 ADA, 1541 RSS, *Broyrtoun* 1586 Proc. Bar. Court., *Brotherton* 1773 Arm., 1799 Sasines (7717); PNML: 300).

- A.66 **brū** - OE 'the brow of a hill; the projecting edge of a cliff'.
- 00 **Brows**, Torphichen WLO (*(The) Brow* 1686 KS Tor., 1687 SRS 40; PNWL: 100), **Easter Brow**, Torphichen WLO (v. ēast) (PNWL: 100), **Wardie Brow**, Edinburgh MLO (v. w(e)ard) (PNML), **Wester Brow**, Torphichen WLO (v. west) (PNWL: 100).
- A.67 **brūn** - OE 'brown, dark-coloured'; in some cases the names below perh. show OE **brūn* 'a brown animal; a pig' (§2.05).
- 00 **Brunecnoh**, Hownam ROX (v. cnoll) (*Brunecnoh* 1165-75 Bann. Cl. 56; PNB: 242), **Browndean Laws**, Jedburgh ROX (v. dūn) (*Broundoune* 1451 RMS, *Broundoune* 1492-3 RMS, *Brounedoune* 1515 RMS; PNB: 130), **Browndod of Ester Glencroske**, Glencorse MLO (v. dodde) (*Browndod* 1336-7 CDS; PNML:193), **Brownfield**, Liberton MLO (v. feld) (*Brounfield* 1537 LC; PNML: 239), **Brown Hill**, Livingston WLO (v. hyll) (*Brown Hill* 1698 KS Liv., *Brownhill* 1699 KS Liv.; PNWL: 79), **Brownlaws** (or *Broomlaws*), Abercorn WLO (v. brōm, hlāw) (*Brownlaw* 1477/8 Dund. A *et passim* to 1583 Temp., *(the) Broun(e)law(is)* 1500 AC *et passim* to 1637 Ret., *Bro(o)melawis* 1569 Temp., 1604 BM, *Broomlawes* 1662 RMS.; PNWL: 14), **Brunemore super dod**, Teviothead ROX (v. dodde, mōr) (PNB: 255).
- A.68 **brycg** - OE 'bridge', ME *brigge*, *brugge*, Sc. *brig*.
- 00 **Briggs**, Kirkliston MLO (*Brighous* 1488, 1494 AC, *(The) Brig(g)(i)s* 1493, 1494 AC, 1537, 1539, 1569 SRS 52, 1538-9, 1541-2, 1551-2 *et freq.* to 1664 RMS, 1538-9, 1592 Ham. Inv., 1539, 1543, 1545, 1549 SHS II. 4, 1541-2 RSS, 1550 Bann. Cl. 42, 1550-1, 1552, 1561, 1562, 1563, 1563-4 SRS 57, 1553, 1647 Dund. B., 1554, 1555 Reg. Ho. Ch., 1569-70, 1601 Temp., 1579 RPC, 1640 Ret., 1655 Gill. Ch. 1664, 1665, 1666 *et freq.* to 1684 KSR, 1695, 1697 H.R., *Bregis* 1554 Reg. Ho. Ch. *Brygis* 1601 RMS, *Brigges* 1662 RMS, *Bridgs* 1664 RMS; PNML: 214), **Wester Briggs**, Kirkliston MLO (v. west) (*Westir Briggis*

1631 RMS, *Wester Brigis* 1640 Ret., *Westerbridge* 1662 RMS, *W. Bridge* 1773 Arm.; PNML: 214), *Easter Briggs*, Kirkliston MLO (v. ēast) (*Eister Brig(g)is* 1631 RMS, 1640 Ret., *East(er) Bridgs* 1664 RMS, *East(er) Brig(g)s* 1683, 1684, 1686 KSR, 1698 H.R., *East(er) Bridges* 1699 H.R., *E. Bridge* 1773 Arm.; PNML: 214), *Birgham*, Eccles, BWK (v. hām) (PNB), *Bridgend*, Inveresk MLO (v. ende) (*Brigend* 1547 RMS, *Bridgend* 1688 Town Council Minutes; PNML: 209), *Bridge End*, Liberton MLO (v. ende) (*lie Brigend de Craigmyller* 1600, 1634 RMS, *Brigend* 1584 RPC, 1630 Bann. Cl. 70, 1634, 1641 RMS, *Bridgend* 1655, 1660, 1663 RMS, *Lady-brig-end* 1602 LC, *Bridge* 1773 Arm., *Ladie-bridges* 1655 RMS; PNML: 233), *Bridge-end*, West Calder MLO (v. ende) (*Bri(d)gend* 1586 Proc. Bar. Court, 1648 KSR; PNML: 300), *Bridgend*, Dalmeny WLO (v. ende) (*lie Brigend* 1490/1 AC *et passim* to 1670 KS Dal., *Bridgend* 1571 Temp.; PNWL: 73), *Bridge House*, Torphichen WLO (v. hūs) (*Brighows* 1409 Bann. Cl. 70, *Brighous* 1409 Reg. Ho. Ch. *et passim* to 1635 Gill. Ch., *Brighouss* 1539 SRS 57 *et passim* to 1642 BM, *Boghous* 1563/4 SRS 57 *et passim* to 1691 KS Tor., *Boghousis* 1568 Reg. Ho. Ch. *et passim* to 1636 RMS, *Bridgehouse* 1687 KS Tor. *et passim* to 1698 SRS 40; PNWL: 100), *Bristo*, Edinburgh MLO (v. stōw) (*Bristo* 1510 Bann. Cl. 109, 1538 RMS, 1598, 1599, 1607 *et freq.* to 1685 LC, 1630 Bann. Cl. 70, *Brysto* 1621 LC, *Birsto* 1530, 1534, 1559-60 RMS, *Bristol* 1753 LC; PNML), *Bowbridge*, Colinton MLO (v. boga) (PNML), *Cramond Brig*, Cramond MLO (*Crawmund Brig* 1488 Treas. Acc., *Brig of Craymond* 1497 Treas. Acc., *the brig of Crawmond* 1575 RPC; PNML), *Cow Bridge*, Dalkeith MLO (v. cū) (PNML: 184), *Eastbrigs*, Edinburgh MLO (v. ēast) (PNML), *Hailesbridge*, Cockpen MLO (v. h(e)alh) (PNML), *Lady Bridge-end*, Dalkeith MLO (v. ende) (*Lady brig end* 1602 LC; PNML: 184), *Little Bridgehouse*, Torphichen WLO (v. lytel, hūs) (*Litill Brighows* 1426 Bann. Cl. 70, *Litill Brighous* c. 1540 Rent. Tor. *et passim* to 1588 RMS, *Litill Brighouss* 1560 SRS 57; PNWL: 100), *Mickle Bridgehouse*, Torphichen WLO (v. mikill, hūs) (PNWL: 100), *Lugton Bridge*, Dalkeith MLO (v. tūn, brycg) (*bridge of Lugtoun* 1536 LC; PNML: 183), *Newbridge*, Edinburgh MLO (v. nīwe) (PNML), *Bridgehouse Mains*, Torphichen WLO (v.

demeyne, hūs) (PNWL: 100), **Linlithgow Bridge**, Linlithgow WLO
 (*Linlithgow Bridge* 1698 SHS I. 16, *Lithgow Bridge* 1698 SHS I. 16; PNWL:
 54), **Magdalene Bridge**, Inveresk MLO (*Magdalen Brig* 1575 RPC, *the bridge
 of St. Magdalen* 1653 LC, *Medlen Bridge* 1661 Paterson; PNML: 211),
Scotsbrig, Middlebie DMF (v. **God**) (PNB), **Stockbridge**, Liberton MLO (v.
stocc) (PNML: 240), **Westerbrigs**, Edinburgh MLO (v. **west**) (PNML).

A.69 **bryggja** - ON ‘jetty, quay’.

00 **Bridgeness** WLO (v. **næss**) (*(Lie) Brigneis* 1642 RMS *et passim* to 1644 Ham.
 Inv., *(Lie) Brigneise* 1643 Linl. Ch., *Bridgneis* 1656 Ret., *Bridgnes* 1656 Ret.,
Bridgeneise 1668 Ham. Inv., *Bridgnease* 1670 Reg. Bor., *Bridgness* 1691 KS
 Car.; 28).

A.70 **bū** - OE ‘dwelling’, ON **bú**, ‘homestead, estate’

00 **Bouhouse** DMF, south of Holehouse (v. **hūs**) (*Bouhouse* 1662-5 Blaeu; PNB).

A.71 **bucc** - OE ‘buck, male deer’

00 **Bucleuch**, Etrick SLK (v. **clōh**) (*Buccluch* 1441 [16th] APS, *Buclewcht* 1501
 HMC (Drml), *Buckclugh* 1583 CBP; PNB).

A.72 **bucca** - OE ‘he-goat’, usually indistinguishable from the personal name *Bucca*,
 and, in the absence of ME medial *-en-* spellings, from **bucc** (§A.71).

00 **Buckholm**, Melrose ROX (v. **helm**) (*Bucchehelm* 1180 APS, *Buchelm* 1189
 Bann. Cl. 56, *Bukhelm* 1548 RSS; PNB).

A.73 **bucht, boucht, bowcht** - MSc. ‘sheepfold; small inner fold for milking ewes’
 (§1.05).

00 **Bughcott(s)**, Torphichen WLO (v. cot) (*Bushcot* c. 1540 Rent. Tor., *Buchcottis* 1556 LC, *Buchcoit* 1571 Gill. Ch., *Buchcoitt* 1635 RMS; PNWL: 100), **Buchtrig**, Eccles BWK (v. hrycg) (*Bouchrig* 1533 RMS, *Bouchtrig* 1585 HMC (Var. Coll. v.); PNB: 245), **Bughtsteads**, Edinburgh MLO (v. stede) (*Buchtsteidis* 1641 LC; PNML: 124), **Cairnbucks** or **Cairnbuchts**, Duddingston MLO (Sc. *cairn* 'heap') (*Carnebukis* 1599 LC, *Cairnebukkis* 1595 RMS; PNML: 187), **Troveboughtes** [upon Caidmure], unlocated (*Troveboughtes* 1653; DOST s.v. *bowcht* n.).

A.74 MSc. ***bullion** - discussed in §2.06.

00 (a) **Bullyiondaill**, near Auldathie WLO (*Bullyiondaill* 1690 The Binns Papers: 85), **Bulliondale Farm** STL (*bulan dall* 1595 Falkirk Parish Records, *Bulliendail* 1647 Falkirk and Callendar Regality Court Book i, 72, *Bullindail* 1649 Falkirk and Callendar Regality Court Book i, 92 v, *Bulziondale* 1653 GD 170.196, *Bulwndeall* 1677 Commissariat Records of Stirling, *Bulziandale* 1682 Slamannan Parish Records, *Bulliondale* 1683 Falkirk and Callendar Regality Court Book ii, 39 v, 1684 ii, 82 v *Bulziondale* 1710 GD 170.196, *Bullingdale* 1718 Commissariat Records of Stirling, *Bulliondale* 1718 Callendar Rent Book, *Bullandale* 1755 Roy, *Bulliondale* 1789 Sasine, 1817 Map of Stirlingshire surveyed by J. Grassom).

(b) **Bullions** STL (*lie Welbulzeoun* 1588 RMS v. 1567, *Wellbulzeon* 1609 RMS vii. 58, *Velbulzeon* 1624 RMS viii. 636, *lands of Kingsydemuir* viz, *Welbulzeon* 1682 Retour, *Bullions in Torwood* 1722 Dunipace Parish Records, 1755 Roy, 1789 Sasine), **Bullions** STL (*Bullions* 1755 Roy, *Bullions* 1780 Charles Ross' map of Stirlingshire), **Bullion**, near Shank MLO (*Bulzeon* 1609 RMS, *Bulyeoun* 1627 Mait. Cl. 34; PNML: 114-5).

A.75 **būr** - OE 'cottage, dwelling'

00 **Bower**, Stow MLO (*Bour* 1652 Wilson p.155-6, *Bower* 1773 Arm.; PNML: 289).

- A.76 **burgess** - MSc. ‘burgess, a citizen or freeman of a burgh’ (§1.06).
- 00 **Burgess Hill**, Linlithgow WLO (*Borgishill* 1586 RMS *et passim* to 1699 Ret., *Burgishill* 1664 Ret., *Burgeshill* 1699 Ret.; PNWL: 113).
- A.77 **burh** - OE ‘borough, town’, MSc. **burrow**.
- 00 **Burgh Bog**, Linlithgow WLO (v. **bog**) (*Burrowbog* 1562 SRS 57, *Borrowbog* 1691 KS Linl.; PNWL: 113), **Burgh Loch**, Linlithgow WLO (Sc. *loch* ‘lake’) (*lie Borrowloch* 1560/1 SRS 57 *et passim* to 1615 Prot. R. K.; PNWL: 113), **Burgh Mills**, Linlithgow WLO (v. **myln**) (*Burrow miln* 1561 Linl. Ch., *lie Borrow(-)mylne* 1563 Linl. Ch. *et passim* to 1638 Linl. T. C.; PNWL: 113), **Burgh Muir**, Linlithgow WLO (v. **mōr**) (*Borrowmuir* 1539 SRS 52, *The Burrowmuir(e)* 1622 Linl. T. C. *et passim* to 1670 Reg. Bor., *The Borrow Mure* 1637 Linl. T. C.; PNWL: 113), **Boroughmuir** MLO (v. **mōr**) (*mora burgi de Edinburgh* 1444 RMS, *(le) Burrowmu(i)(r)(e) (de Edinburch)* 1449 Bann. Cl. 109, 1585-6 RPC, 1630 Bann. Cl. 70, *communis more de Edinburgh vocate le Burrowmure* 1508 SBR 7, *(le) Borrowmu(i)re* 1458, 1508 RMS, 1544 RSS, *Burgh Muir of Edinburgh* 1738 Sasines (2964); PNML), **Barburgh**, Closeburn DMF (PNB), **Dryburgh**, Mertoun BWK (v. **dryge**) (PNB), **Mossburgh**, Livingston WLO (v. **mos**) (PNWL: 79), **Hallyburton**, Greenlaw BWK (v. **hālig, tūn**) (PNB), **Musselburgh** MLO (v. **muscle**) (PNML: 206, NTC: 138), **Newburgh**, Kirkhope SLK (v. **nīwe**) (*Newburgh* 1595 CB; PNB), **Portsburgh**, Edinburgh MLO (v. **port**) (PNML), **Roxburgh** ROX (v. **Hrōc**) (PNB: 45), **Scraesburgh**, Oxnam ROX (v. **scræf**) (PNB), **Winchburgh** (v. ***wincel**) WLO (PNWL: 44), **Winchburgh Mains**, Kirkliston WLO (v. ***wincel, demeyne**) (PNWL: 44), **Winchburgh Mill**, Kirkliston WLO (v. ***wincel, myln**) (PNWL: 44), **Winterburgh**, Crosslee estate, SLK (v. **winter**) (*Wyntirburgh* 1456 ER, *Wynterburgh* 1561-2 HMC (Drml), *Winterbrug* 1662-5 Blaeu; PNB).
- A.78 OE **burna** - OE ‘stream, river’, ME **burne**, MSc., Sc. **burn**; cf. ON *brunnr*.

00 *Ackornehauchburne*, perhaps surviving in Ochre Burn, Newbattle, MLO (v. h(e)alh, æcern) (PNML: 256), *Atton Burn*, Coldingham BWK (v. ald, tūn) (PNB: 27), *Attonburn*, Hownam ROX (v. ald, tūn) (PNB: 18), *Blackburn*, Chirnside BWK (v. blæc) (PNB), *Blackburn*, Livingston WLO (v. blæc) (PNWL: 76), *Blackburn Mill*, Livingston WLO (v. blæc, myln) (PNWL: 76), *Blackburn Rigg*, Livingston WLO (v. blæc, hrycg) (PNWL: 76), *Blackburn Mains*, Whitburn WLO (v. blæc, demeyne) (PNWL: 76), *Byre Burn*, Canonbie DMF (v. byre) (PNB), *Caddroun Burn*, Castleton ROX (*Hellcaudron burne* 1597 CBP, *Hellcadrenn b.* 1662-5 Blaeu; PNB), *Cockburn*, Dunse BWK (v. cocc) (*Cokburne* [p] 1264, 1362 ER, *Kokeburne* [p] 1266 ER; PNB), *Cockburn*, Currie MLO (v. burna) (*Co(c)kburn(e)* 1627 Mait. Cl. 34, 1773 Arm.; PNML: 179), *Dolf Burn*, Duddingston MLO (v. burna) (*Dolf Burn* 1602 LC; PNML: 187), *Mickle Blackburn*, Whitburn WLO (v. mikill, blæc) (PNWL: 106), *Bruntaburn*, Westruther BWK (v. hop, brende) (PNB), *Hall Burn*, Canonbie DMF (v. h(e)all) (*Hawe bourne* 1552 Bullock; PNB), *Halter Burn*, Yetholm ROX (v. Aldhere) (PNB: 264), *Harburnhead*, West Calder MLO (v. heorot, hēafod) (*Hairtburn(e)* 1620 McCall, *Hairtburn(e)head* 1644 KSR, *Hartburn* 1773 Arm., *Hairburnhead* 1787 Sasines (2144); PNML: 302), *East Harburn*, West Calder MLO (v. heorot, ēast) (*Easter Hairtburne* 1620 McCall, *E. Hartburn* 1773 Arm.; PNML: 302), *West Harburn*, West Calder MLO (v. west, heorot) (*Wester Hairtburne* 1620 McCall, *W. Hartburn* 1773 Arm.; PNML: 302), *Otterburn*, Morebattle ROX (v. oter) (*Otterburne* 1569 RMS; PNB), *Otter Burn*, Abbey St. Bathans and Buncle & Presten BWK (v. oter) (*Otyrburn* c. 1300 [1434] Gramp. Cl. 18, *Oterburn* [p] 1442 Cold. Corr., *Otterburne* 1662-5 Blaeu; PNB), *Raeburn*, Kirkpatrick-Fleming DMF (v. rā) (*Raburn* 1194-1214 CDS; PNB), *Rowan Burn*, Canonbie DMF (v. rowan) (PNB), *Wedderburn Castle*, Dunse BWK (v. weðer) (*Wederburn(e)* 1296 CDS, c. 1300 Cold. Corr., *Wedirburn(e)* c. 1413 HMC (Wed), *Wedderburn(e)* 1535 RSS; PNB), *Whiteburn*, Cockburnspath BWK (v. hwīt) (*Quhytburn* 1611 HMC (Wed); PNB), *Burnbank*, Uphall WLO (v. banke) (*Burnbank* 1680 Dund. B; PNWL:

73), **Burnbrae**, Kirknewton MLO (v. bra) (*Burn(e)bray* 1607, 1614 RMS, *Burn(e)brae* 1654, 1662, 1663 RMS, 1773 Arm.; PNML: 218), **Burnbrae**, Torphichen WLO (v. bra) (*Burnbra* 1579 RPC, *Burnebray* 1592/3 SRS 1, *Burnlbrae* 1644 Cat. Tor.; PNWL: 100), **Burncastle**, Lauder BWK (v. castel(l)) (*Burn(e)castell* 1222 [16th] Bann. Cl. 83, 1502-3 RMS; PNB), **Burnflat**, Livingston WLO (v. flat) (*lie Burnflat* 1539 RMS; PNWL: 79), **Burnfoot**, Linton ROX (v. fōt) (PNB), **Burnfoot**, Bo'ness and Carriden WLO (v. fōt) (*Burnefoot* 1687 KS Car., *(The) Burnfoot* 1692 KS Car.; PNWL: 34), **Burnhead**, Bo'ness and Carriden WLO (v. hēafod) (*Bwrneheid* 1670 Bonds Bor.; PNWL: 34), **Burnhead**, Linlithgow WLO (v. hēafod) (*Burnehead* 1696 Cess; PNWL: 114), **Burnhole**, Borthwick MLO (v. hol(h)) (*Burne alias Rogeris-pendicle* 1609 RMS, *Burne hoill alias Rodgeris pendicle* 1627 Mait. Cl. 34; PNML), **Burnhole**, Ecclesmachan WLO (v. hol(h)) (*Burnholl* 1669 *et passim* KS Ecc., *the burne holl* 1677 KS Ecc.; PNWL: 51), **Burnhouse**, Stow MLO (v. hūs) (*Burnehous* 1494 ADA, 1593, 1598-9, 1625 RMS, *Burnhous(e)* 1526, 1539, 1540 RSS, 1567 LC, 1625 RMS, 1773 Arm.; PNML: 282), **Burnhouse**, Ecclesmachan WLO (v. hūs) (*Burnehous* 1564 SRS 57, *Burnehouss* 1675 KS Ecc.; PNWL: 51), **Burnhouse**, Linlithgow WLO (v. hūs) (*Burn(e)hous* 1586 RMS *et passim* to 1664 Ret., *Burnhouse* 1698 SRS 40, 1699 Ret.; PNWL: 114), **Burnhouse**, Torphichen WLO (v. hūs) (*Burnhowse* 1698 KS Tor., *Burnhouse* 1698 KS Tor.; PNWL: 100), **Burnshot**, Dalmeny WLO (v. scēat) (PNWL: 9), **Burnshot**, Bo'ness and Carriden, WLO (v. scēat) (PNWL: 34), **Brunston**, Penicuik MLO (v. tūn) (*Burnstoune* 1373 RMS, *Burnistoun* c. 1450 Bann. Cl. 70, 1450 Reg. Ho. Ch., *Brunisto(u)ne* 1373 RMS, 1530 Sasines, *Brunistane* 1554 Wilson, *Bruntstoun* 1604, 1613, 1647 RMS, *Bruntestoun* 1647 Sasines, *Brun(t)stane* 1675 KSR Pen, 1724 SHS I. 13; PNML: 266), **Brunton**, Torphichen WLO (v. tūn) (*The Brinton* c. 1540 Rent. Tor., *(The) Brunton* c. 1540 Rent. Tor. *et passim* to 1644 Cat. Tor., *Bruntoune* 1572 Gill. Ch., *Burn(e)toun(e)* 1572 Gill. Ch. *et passim* to 1696 KS Tor., *Bourntoune* 1673 KS Tor.; PNWL: 90), **Bell's Burn** WLO (*Bellis burn* 1542 RMS, *Bellisburne* 1560/1 SRS 57; PNWL: 2), **Brox Burn** WLO (v. brocc) (PNWL: 2), **Broxburn**,

Uphall WLO (v. brocc) (PNWL: 70), **Dod Burn**, Cavers and Teviothead ROX (v. dodde) (*Dodburne* 1569 RPC; PNB), **Grinding Burn**, Minto ROX (v. grēne, dūn) (PNB), **Hartwoodburn**, Selkirk SLK (v. wudu, heorot) (PNB), *Haufurlangburne*, Hownam ROX (v. half, furlang) (PNB), **Holehouseburn**, Whitburn WLO (v. hol(h), hūs) (PNWL: 110), *Mailing Burn*, nr. Kettlestoun, Linlithgow WLO (v. maling) (PNWL: 2), *Mill Burn*, Echline WLO (v. myln) (PNWL: 2), **Ninemillburn** (also called Gateside), **Penicuik MLO** (v. myln) (*Nynemylnburne* 1654 RMS, *Nywmilburn* 1662-5 Blaeu, *Ninemileburn* 1781 Sasines, *Ninemileburn* 1773 Arm.; PNML: 272), **Silverburn**, **Penicuik MLO** (v. seolfor) (PNML: 273), **Stoneyburn**, Whitburn WLO (v. stān) (PNWL: 108), **Whitburn WLO** (v. hwīt) (PNWL: 106), **East Whitburn WLO** (v. ēast, hwīt) (PNWL: 106), *West Whitburn WLO* (v. west, hwīt) (PNWL: 106), *Whitburn Mill WLO* (v. hwīt, myln) (PNWL: 106), **Broomhouse**, Edrom BWK (v. hūs) (*Brunhus* 1296 CDS, *Burnhous(e)* 1479 RMS, 1546 HMC (Var. Coll. v.), *Burnehowsis* 1493 HMC (Var. Coll. v.), *Brunnhouse* 1662-5 Blaeu; PNB), **Burnwynd**, Ratho MLO (v. wynd, *crōc) (*lie Burnecruik* 1602 RMS, *Burn(e)wynde* 1614, 1636 RMS, *Burn(e)weynd* 1657 RMS; PNML: 275).

- A.79 **bush** - MSc. 'a bush; a thicket; a clump or stand of trees; a wood; a clump of some low-growing plant, e.g. heather, rushes, fern, grass' (§1.07).
- 00 **Bush**, Lochmaben or Hoddam DMF (*Bushe* 1544 Ham. Inv., Buss 1662-5 Blaeu; PNB: 216), **Berrybush**, Selkirk SLK (*Berybus* 1455 ER, *Berybusk* 1474 ER; PNB: 216), **Holly Bush**, Linlithgow WLO (*Holynebusk* 1563/4 SRS 57, *Holingbusk* 1564/5 SRS 57; PNWL: 117).
- A.80 **butere** - OE 'butter', usually referring to a farm where butter is made.
- 00 **Butterdean**, Coldingham BWK (v. denu) (*Buterden* 1335-6 CDS, *Butterdene* 1336-7 CDS; PNB), **Butlerland**, Cramond MLO (v. land) (perhaps in the following, though Dixon interprets the name as 'probably housedweller's (i.e. husbandman's lands)' from Old English *boþl land*; PNML) (*Butterland*,

Butelerland, Butlerland 1329-71 RMS; PNML), **Butterlaw**, Coldingham BWK (v. **hlāw**) (*Bowtyr law* c. 1415 Bann. Cl. 82; PNB).

A.81 **butte** - ME 'strip of land abutting on a boundary'; Sc. **butt** 'ridge or strip of ploughed land', later 'an irregularly shaped ridge; a small piece of ground cut off in some way from adjacent land'. [< Anglo-Latin *butta* (Smith I: 65).]

00 **Buteland**, Borthwick MLO (v. **land**) (*Bu(i)t(e)land(e)* 1306-1424, 1538, 1543-4, 1565 RMS, *Buytland* 1523 RMS; PNML), **Buteland**, Currie MLO (v. **land**) (*Bu(i)t(e)land* 1618, 1635 RMS, 1773 Arm., *Butland* 1627 Mait. Cl. 34; PNML), **Nether Buteland**, Currie MLO (v. **land, neðri, tūn**) (*Nethertoun de Buitland* 1618, 1635 RMS, *Ne Buteland* 1773 Arm.; PNML), **Over Buteland**, Currie MLO (v. **ufer(r)a, land, tūn**) (*Ovirtoun de Buitland* 1618, 1635 RMS, *O. Buteland* 1773 Arm.; PNML), **Butelandhill**, Currie MLO (v. **land, hyll**) (*Buitlandhill* 1618, 1635 RMS, *Butelandhill* 1773 Arm.; PNML: 175).

A.82 **bý** - ON 'farmstead, village', Danish *býr*. [Cf. Fellows-Jensen (1989); VEPN1: 105.]

00 **Bombie**, surviving in Bombie Hill, Westerkirk DMF (v. **Bondi**) (*Bundeby* 1296 Bann. Cl. 47, *Bomby* 1329-71 RC, 1546 RPC, *Bondby* 1500 HMC (Drml), *Bonthby* 1560 RMS, *Bounby* 1662-5 Blaeu; PNB: 282), **Canonbie** DMF (v. **canoun**) (*Canenby* 1296 Stev., *Canonby* 1296 CDS, *Canaby* 1493 CDS, *Canoby* 1494 CDS, 1531 CSP (Th), *Cannabye* 1552 Bullock; PNB), **Denbie**, Dalton DMF (v. **Danir**) (PNB), **Esbie**, Lochmaben DMF (v. **eski**) (PNB), **Gillesbie**, Hutton & Corrie DMF (v. **Gilli**) (PNB), **Gillenie**, Applegarth DMF (v. ***Gillan**) (PNB: 283), **Godfraby**, Applegarth DMF (v. **Guðfrøðr**) (PNB), **Humbie**, Kirknewton MLO (v. **Hundi**) (*Humby* 1546, 1607 RMS, *Humbie* 1614, 1654, 1662 RMS, 1627 Mait. Cl. 34; PNML: 219), **Humbie**, Kirkliston WLO (v. **Hundi**) (PNWL: 42), **Lockerbie**, Dryfesdale DMF (personal name, *Locard*) (PNB), **Middlebie** DMF (v. **middel**) (*Middelby* 1296 Bann. Cl. 47, *Myddilby* 1517 RMS; PNB), **Mumbie**, Canonbie DMF (v. **munuc**) (PNB),

Mumbiehurst, Canonbie DMF (v. *munuc, hyrst*) (PNB), **Newbie Cottages**, Annan DMF (v. *nīwe*) (*Neuby* 13th HMC (Drml), 1304 CDS, *Newby* 1517 RMS; PNB), **Pearsby Hall**, Tundergarth DMF (v. *pere, h(e)alh*) (PNB), **Smeaton**, Inveresk MLO (v. *tūn, smið*) (*Smithebi* 1153-65, 1166-1214, 1227 Bann. Cl. 74, *Smetheby* 1232 Bann. Cl. 74; PNML: 208), **Sorbie**, Ewes DMF (v. *saurr*) (PNB), **Warmanbie**, Annan DMF (v. *Vermundr*) (PNB: 286).

A.83 **bȳre** - OE 'byre, shed', Sc. **byre** 'cowshed', 15th c.-

00 **Byre Burn**, Canonbie DMF (v. *burna*) (*Byer bourne* 1552 Bullock, *Byreburne* 1590 RPC; PNB), **Byrs**, nr. Langton, BWK (*Byrs* 1662-5 Blaeu; PNB), **Byres**, Dalmeny WLO (*Byres* 1654 Pont, *Byrs Adair*; PNWL: 9), **Byres**, Bathgate WLO (*Byres* 1659 Cal. Tor., *Byrs* 1698 Rel.; PNWL: 86), **Byrecleuch**, Longformacus BWK (v. *clōh*) (PNB), **Byreflat**, Lasswade MLO (v. *flat*) (*Bireflatt* 1523-4 Bann. Cl. 109; PNML: 228), **Byreflat**, Cockpen MLO (v. *flat*) (*Byreflat(e)* 1627 Mait. Cl. 34; PNML), **Langbyre**, on Wrangway Burn DMF (v. *lang*) (*Langbyre* 1662-5 Blaeu; PNB), **Netherbyre**, also called **Fleurs**, Coldingham BWK (v. *neðri*) (*Netherbyre* 1614 source not specified; PNB: 187), **Newbyres**, Newbattle MLO (v. *nīwe*) (*Newbyr* 1241 Bann. Cl. 89, *Newbyre* 1543-4 RSS, 1590 RPC, *Newbire* (undated) Bann. Cl. 89, *Newbyres* 1575, 1582 RPC, 1620 RMS, *Newbyris* 1578 RPC, *Newbyris* 1581 RPC, 1587, 1621, 1627 RMS, *Newbiris* 1612 RMS, *Neubyr* 1273 Bann. Cl. 89, *Neubyris* 1585 RPC; PNML: 255), **Ratho Byres**, Ratho MLO (*Byres* 1444 Bann. Cl. 109, *Rathobiris* 1510 RSS, 1533 RMS, *Rathobyris* 1524 Bann. Cl. 105, 1588, 1593, 1618 RMS, *the lands of Abthane formerly and now called Rathobyris* 1547 LC, *Rathobyris voc. lie Abthane de Ratho* 1588, 1593 RMS, *Abden de Ratho nuncupat byris* 1594 RMS, *Rathobyres* 1668 SHS I. 36, *Rathobyers* 1773 Arm.; PNML: 274), **Stonebyres**, Livingston WLO (v. *stān*) (PNWL: 80), **Yetbyres**, nr. Castle O'er, Dumfries DMF (v. *geat*) (PNB).

A.84 **byrgen** - OE 'burial place, tumulus'. [Cf. ME *byrrrens*.]

- 00 **Birrens Hill, Middlebie DMF (v. hyll)** (*Byrrens*, 1662-5 Blaeu; PNB).
- A.85 **calc** - OE (Angl) ‘chalk, lime, limestone’, ME **chalk**
- 00 **Cakemuir, Crichton MLO (v. mōr)** (*Cakmore* 1214-40 Bann. Cl. 109, *Kakmore* 1221-24, 1221-38 Bann. Cl. 109, *Kakemyre* 1300-1331 Bann. Cl. 109, *Caikmure* 1527, 1542, 1574, 1576-7 RMS, 1568 RPC, 1633, 1653 LC, *Caikmwir* 1627 Mait. Cl. 34, *Kekmure* 1627 Mait. Cl. 34 (Borthwick), *Caickmuir* 1667 RMS, 1773 Arm.; PNML), **Cakemuirhill, Crichton MLO (v. mōr, hyll)** (*Caikmurehill*, *Caikmurehall*, *Caikmure Hill* 1542, 1673 LC, *Caickmurehill* 1675 LC, *Kaikmurehill*, *Caikmwirhill* 1627 Mait. Cl. 34 (Borthwick); PNML), **Chalkielaw, Dunse BWK (v. hlāw)** (*Caklaw* 1543 RMS, *Cakylaw* 1662-5 Blaeu; PNB), **Kelso ROX (v. hōh)** (*Kelchehou* 1128 CM, *Calceho* 1128 [c. 1320] Bann. Cl. 82, c. 1150 Glas., *Kelcho(v)* c. 1143 Bann. Cl. 82, 1327 ER, c. 1144 Bann. Cl. 82, 1243-54 Bann. Cl. 82, 1204 APS, 1209 CM, 1247-8 CDS, 1329-71 Bann. Cl. 56, *Calceio* 1147 [13th] Cold. Corr., *Chalchehoh* c. 1150 Bann. Cl. 82, *Chelchou* 1159-61 Bann. Cl. 56, *Kelkou* c. 1175 [16th] Bann. Cl. 83, c. 1330 ER, *Kalch’* 1165-1214 Bann. Cl. 82, *Kelzho(u)* e. 13th c. Mait. Cl. 40, 1299 Pat., *Kelzhi* c. 1205 [c. 1260] GC, *Kel(e)show(e)* 1296 CDS, 1390 Pat., *Kelsou* 1296 Pipe, *Calkow* c. 1330 Bann. Cl. 82, 1390-1 RMS, *Calco* 1557 HMC (Var. Coll. v.), *Cailsoo* 1662-5 Blaeu; PNB).
- A.86 **cald** - OE (Anglian) ‘cold’. [Cf. Middle English *cald*, *cold*, Old Norse *kaldr*, MSc., Sc. *cauld*, *cald*, *caul*.]
- 00 **Caldcleuch Head, Teviothead ROX (v. clōh)** (*Cauldcleuch* 1511 RMS; PNB), **Caldcoats, Newton MLO (v. cot)** (*Caldcot(t)is* 1416 Reg. Ho. Ch., 1561 Bann. Cl. 74, *Caldco(i)t(t)is* 1557-85, 1561, c. 1564 Bann. Cl. 74, 1603, 1613 LC, 1656 RMS, *Caldcotts* 1627 Mait. Cl. 34, *Caldcoat(e)s* 1653 RMS, 1673 LC, *Caldcoattis* 1656 RMS, *Caldecotys* 1424-5 Reg. Ho. Ch., *Cauldco(i)ttis* 1563 *et freq.* to 1593-4 RMS 1606 Bann. Cl. 74, 1615, 1620 LC, *Coilcoittis* 1656 RMS, *Cauldcoats* 1773 Arm.; PNML: 260), **Cauldcoats, Bo’ness and Carriden WLO (v. cot)** (*Caldcottis* 1541 Linl. Sh. C. *et passim* to 1589 RMS, *Caldcotis* 1541

Linl. Sh. C., *Caldcotts* 1670 Reg. Bor., (*The*) *Cauldcottis* 1550 SRS 57 *et passim* to 1574 SRS 52, (*The*) *Cauldcoittis* 1553/4 RMS *et passim* to 1583 SRS 52, (*The*) *Cauldcotts* 1564 SRS 57, (*The*) *Cauldcoats* 1662 RMS; PNWL: 28), **Calfield**, Langholm DMF (v. *feld*) (*Cawfeld* 1583 CBP; PNB), **Cauldhame**, Linlithgow WLO (v. *hām*) (*Caldhame* 1681 KS Linl., *Coldhome* 1685 KS Car.; PNWL: 67), **Cauld Law**, Eskdalemuir DMF (v. *hlāw*) (*Coldla hill* 1662-5 Blaeu; PNB), **Cauldlaw**, Torphichen WLO (v. *hlāw*) (*Caldlaw* c. 1540 Rent. Tor. *et passim* to 1589 Gill. Ch., *Cauldlaw* c. 1540 Rent. Tor. *et passim* to 1635 RMS; PNWL: 91), **West Caldmure**, Borthwick MLO (v. *west*, *mōr*) (*West Caldmure* 1449 Bann. Cl. 109; PNML), **Cauldrope**, Stow MLO (v. *rāp*) (*Cardrope* 1587 LC, *Caldrop* 1593 RMS, *Cauldroip* 1605 RMS; PNML: 290), **Caldshiels Loch**, Galashiels SLK (v. *schele*) (*Cauldshelis* 1540 RSS; PNB), **Caldside**, Hume BWK (v. *sīde*) (PNB), **Cauldside**, Canonbie DMF (v. *sīde*) (*Caldsyde* 1662-5 Blaeu; PNB), **Caldside**, Borthwick MLO (v. *sīde*) (*Ca(u)ldsyd(e)* 1449 Bann. Cl. 109, 1611 RMS, *Ca(u)ldsid* 1491 ADA; PNML), **Cold Stane Slap**, Mid-Calder MLO (v. *stān*, *slap*) (*Cal(d)staineslope* 1684 RPC, *Caldstane Slap* 1839 NSA; PNML: 250), **Coldstream** BWK (v. *strēam*) (PNB), **Cadwell**, Temple MLO (v. *wella*) (*Caldwell* 1627 Mait. Cl. 34, 1634, 1665 RMS, *Cauldwell* 1773 Arm.; PNML: 294).

A.87 **camb** - OE 'a comb, a crest; the crest of a hill, a ridge'. [Cf. ON *kambr*, Sc. *kaim* 'long narrow ridge'.]

00 **Kames**, Coldstream BWK (*Camis* 1533 RMS, *Kems* 1662-5 Blaeu; PNB).

A.88 **canoun** - ME 'canon, member of a community of clerks or of a cathedral chapter'.

00 **Canonbie** DMF (v. *bý*) (PNB), **Canongate**, Edinburgh MLO (v. *gata*) (*Can(n)ounga(i)t (de Edynburgh)* 1366, 1369 ER, *-of Halyrudhouse* 1495 AC, *þe can(n)o(n)(e)ga(i)t(e)* 1480, 1484 AC, 1482 ADA, 1501-2 *et passim* to 1513

Treas. Acc., 1504 SBR 7, 1529, 1554 Bann. Cl. 70, 1529-30, 1533-35 RMS, 1541 RSS, 1550, 1566 *et freq* to 1590-91 RPC, 1587 *et freq* to 1641 LC, (*pe*) *Canno(w)gate (of Edinburgh)* 1506 RSS, 1554 Bann. Cl. 70, *Channonegate* 1526 RSS, *Cannogaitt* 1585 RPC, *Canigate* 1589 RPC, *Vicus Canoniorum* 1370 ER, *burgum vici Canoniorum* 1493 *et freq* to 1546 RMS, 1512, 1550 Bann. Cl. 109, 1548 RSS, *vie Canoniorum* 1528-9 RMS; PNML), *Canyland(s)*, Uphall WLO (v. land) (PNWL: 73), *Canonmills*, Edinburgh MLO (v. myln) (*pe*) *Canoune mill(i)s* 1423 Bann. Cl. 70, SBR 7, *Canonmills* 1687 LC, *Canon Mills* 1773 Arm.; PNML).

A.89 **cappie, cappit** - MSc., Sc. 'hollow-shaped' (§1.08).

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

A.90 **carline, carling, kerlying, etc.** - MSc. 'witch; old woman' (§1.09).

00 **Carlin Tooth**, Southdean ROX (*Carlintoothe* 1597 CBP; PNB: 258; NY 4198 in Hooker, also *Carlintooth Rig* NY 4495 in Hooker).

A.91 **carr** - OE 'a rock'

00 **Harcarse**, Swinton BWK (v. hār) (*Har(e)carres* 1165-1214 Bann. Cl. 56, 1214-49 [p] Bann. Cl. 56, 1263 [p] CM, 1336-7 CDS, *Harcar* [p] 1214-49 Bann. Cl. 56, *Harecarr* [p] 1214-49 Bann. Cl. 56, *Harkarres* c. 1230 [1434] Gramp. Cl. 18, *Harekare* [p] 1254 CDS, *Hare(c)kars* c. 1300 Cold. Corr.; PNB), *Harecare*, surviving in Harkers Hill, Oxnam ROX (v. hār) (*Harecar* 1165-1214 Bann. Cl. 56, *Harecarre* 1214-49 Bann. Cl. 56; PNB), **Harcus**, nr. Eddleston PEB (v. hār) (*Harkerse* 1493 HMC (Var. Coll. v.), *Herkerse* 1543 HMC (Var. Coll. v.); PNB), *Harecarelecche*, Bowden ROX (v. hār, *læc(c)) (PNB).

- A.92 **carse, cars, kers(e)** - Pre-lit. Sc., MSc. ‘a stretch of low alluvial land along a river-bank’ (§1.10).
- 00 **Kerse Bog**, Torphichen WLO (*Kersebog(e)* 1546 to 1556 LC, *The Kerss Bog* 1556 *et passim* LC, *Kersboig* 1586 Temp., *Kersebog* 1588 Cat. Tor.; PNWL: 103), **Kershill**, Inveresk MLO (v. *hyll*) (*Kershill* 1653 RMS; PNML: 211), **Kerswynd**, Inveresk MLO (v. *wynd*) (*the vennal called Kerswynd* 1653 RMS; PNML: 211), **Kershopefoot**, Canonbie DMF (*Kirsopfoote* Mercator 1595; PNS: 215), **Carse of Gowrie**, district on the northern side of the Firth of Tay, FIF (*lie Carse de Gowrie* c. 1200; Johnston 1934: 128); (*cars of Gowrie* c. 1530-40, *Carse of Gowrie* 1564, *Kers of Gowrye* 1577; DOST s.v. *cars* n., *kers* n.), **Wester Kerse**, Bo’ness and Carriden WLO (*Westir-Kerse* 1532 RMS; PNWL: 32), **Kinneil Kerse**, Bo’ness and Carriden WLO (*Kynnele-Kerse* 1516 RMS, *Kennell-kers* 1569/70 Reg. Ho. Ch., *Kynneill-Kers* 1593/4 RMS, *Carse of Kynneill* 1610 Bann. Cl. 42, *Kinneill Kerse* 1669 Reg. Bor.; PNWL: 31), **Eastfield of Kinneil Kerse**, Bo’ness and Carriden WLO (*Est-Field of Kinneill Kers* 1532 RMS, *Eister Kers de Kynneill* 1593/4 RMS; PNWL: 31).
- A.93 **castel(l)** - OFr, OE, ME ‘castle, camp’. [< Lat. *castellum* ‘fort’.]
- 00 **Castelbec**, unlocated (v. *bekkr*) (PNB), **Castlehill**, Crichton MLO (v. *hyll*) (*Castelhill de Creychtoun* 1546-80 RMS; PNML), **Castlehill**, Bathgate WLO (v. *hyll*) (*Castellhill* 1576 SRS 52, *Castlehill* 1649 Dund. B; PNWL: 86), **Castle Greg**, Mid-Calder MLO (*Castelgreg* 1512 RMS, *Castle greg* 1773 Arm; PNML: 251), **Castle Law**, Borthwick MLO (v. *hlāw*) (*Castellaw(e)* 1444 ER, 1450 *et freq* to 1545 RMS, 1507, 1508, 1516-17 RSS; PNML), **Castlelaw**, Glencorse MLO (v. *hlāw*) (*Castel(l)aw* 1581, 1663 RMS, *Castlelaw* 1773 Arm.; PNML: 193), **Castle Mains**, Crichton MLO (v. *demeyne*) (*Castlemaynes of Creightoun* 1666 RMS; PNML), **Castleton**, Borthwick MLO (v. *tūn*) (*Cassiltoun alias Littil Johnes Schot* 1609 RMS, *Casteltoun* 1619 RMS, *Cassiltoun* 1627 Mait. Cl. 34, *Castleton* 1773 Arm; PNML), **Burncastle**, Lauder BWK (v. *burna*) (PNB), **Ruecastle**, Bedrule ROX (v. *rūh*) (*Rucastel(e)* 1296 CDS, *Rowcastell* 1491-2, 1566 RMS, *Rouchcastell* 1523 RMS; PNB), **Borthwick Castle** MLO (v. *bord*)

(PNML), **Crichton Castle MLO** (v. **tūn**) (*the castle of Crichton* 1514 LC, *Castell of Creichtoun* 1573 RMS; PNML), **Blackcastle, Crichton MLO** (v. **blæc**) (PNML), *Blackcastleford*, Crichton MLO (v. **blæc, ford**) (PNML).

A.94 **cat(t), catte** - OE 'cat'

00 **Catelbow**, Kirkliston WLO (v. **elbuck**) (*Cattelbok* 1535 Dund. B, 1546 LC, 1615 RMS, *Cattelbo* 1540 *et passim* SHS II. 4, *Cattlebow* 1683 Ret., *Catelbok* 1535 Dund. A *et passim* to 1614 Prot. R. K., *Catelbo* 1542 SHS II. 4, 1582 Hou., *Catelbocke* 1647 Dund. B, *Catelbow* 1663 KS Kirk.; PNWL: 41), **Cadgill**, Halfmorton DMF (v. **gil**) (PNB), **Cathaugh**, Stow MLO (v. **halh**) (*Cathauch(e)* 1593, 1598-9, 1644, 1664 RMS, 1609 LC, *Coithauche* 1643 RMS; PNML: 282).

A.95 **causey** - MSc. 'a paved area, a roadway, street, pavement, latterly of cobblestones', ME **cauce, cause**. [< OFr *caucie* 'an embankment or dam, a raised way across marshy ground or along a dyke' (Smith I: 83).]

00 **Easter Causewayend**, Kirknewton MLO (v. **ēast, ende**) (*Calsayend* 1535 RMS; PNML: 218), **Wester Causewayend**, Mid-Calder MLO (v. **west, ende**) (*Calsayend* 1535 RMS, *Wester Calsa(y)end* 1672 McCall, 1694 Torph. Ch., *Wester Causeyend* 1754 Calder Tombstone, 1839 NSA, *W. Causeway end* 1773 Arm.; PNML: 248), **Weele Causey**, a mediaeval road from Teviotdale to Liddesdale ROX (v. **hwēol**) (*Weele Causey* 1568 CSP, *Whele Causey* 1597 CBP; PNB).

A.96 **caville** - Pre-lit. Sc. 'land acquired by lot; a share', MSc. **cavel** (§1.11).

00 **Kingscavil**, Linlithgow WLO (*Kincauill* 1307 Bann. Cl. 94, *Kinkauile* c. 1315 Bann Cl. 94, *Kyncaville* 1315-21 RMS, *Kyncauel* 1323 Bann. Cl. 94, *Kyncawel* 1325 Bann. Cl. 94, *Kyncawil* 1325 Bann. Cl. 94, 1498 Ham. Inv., *Kyncauylle* c. 1330 Bann. Cl. 94, *Kynkavyl* 1335-6 CDS, *Kyncavil* 1378 Bann. Cl. 94 *et passim* to 1502/3 Bann. Cl. 42, *Kyncavill* 1451 ER *et passim* to 1534 Bann. Cl.

43, *Kincavill* 1381 ER *et freq.* to 1680 Dund B., *Kincavil* 1516/7 AC *et passim* to 1643 Ret., *Kincawill* 1531 SRS 52 *et passim* to 1614 Prot. R. K., *Kincavell* 1563 Bann. Cl. 81 *et passim* to 1699 SHS I. 16, *Kingcavill* 1378 HMC *et passim* to 1669 Reg. Bor., *Kingscavill* 1457 ER *et passim* to 1642 RMS, *Kingiscavil* 1457 ER, *Kingcavell* 1566/7 SRS 52 *et passim* to 1690 KS Linl.; PNWL: 69, NT 0276; Hooker), *Easter Kingscavil*, Linlithgow WLO (*Easter Kincavill* 1691 KS Linl.; PNWL: 60), *Wester Kingscavil*, Linlithgow WLO (*Wester Kingcavill* 1647 KS Linl., *Wester Kincavill* 1655 KS Linl., *Wester Kincavile* 1667 Dund. B.; PNWL: 60), *Mains of Kincavill*, Linlithgow WLO (1569 SRS 43; PNWL: 61), *Middlegill DMF* (*Midilkeuille* 1315 RMS, *Middelgill* 1581 Dum.; Watts 1987), *Keavil FIF* (*Cavul* 1645 Map; Watts 1987).

A.97 **cavelling** - MSc. 'land acquired by lot; a share' (§1.12).

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

A.98 **ceaster** - OE 'city, old fortification', Angl. *cæster*

00 **Chesters**, Fogo BWK (*Chesteris* 1516-17 RMS; PNB), **Chesters**, Ancrum ROX (*Chesterr* 1662-5 Blaeu; PNB), **Chesterhouse**, Hownam ROX (v. *hūs*) (*Chesterhouse* 1662-5 Blaeu; PNB), **Chesterlaw**, Kirkliston WLO (v. *hlāw*) (*Chesterlaw* 1649 RMS, 1670 *et passim* Ret.; PNWL: 45), **Abchester**, Ayton BWK (v. *Æbba*) (*Abchester* 1596 LC, 1663 RMS; PNB), **Belchester**, Eccles BWK (v. *belle*) (PNB), **Blackchester**, Lauder BWK (v. *blæc*) (PNB), **Bonchester** Hobkirk ROX (PNB); **Darnchester**, Coldstream BWK (v. *dēor*) (PNB), **Highchesters**, Robertson ROX (v. *hēah*) (*Haychester* 1662-5 Blaeu; PNB), **Rowchester**, Bowden ROX (v. *rūh*) (PNB), **Whitchester**, Longformacus BWK (v. *hwīt*) (*Witechestre*, *Witchestyr*, *Witcestyr* c. 1300 [1434] Gramp. Cl. 18; PNB), **Whitchesters**, Hawick ROX (v. *hwīt*) (PNB).

A.99 **cēace** - OE 'cheek' (§1.13).

00 **Cheeklaw**, Dunse BWK (v. **hlāw**) (*Cheiklaw* 1546-7 RMS, 1572 HMC (Var. Coll. v.); PNB: 124).

A.100 **celf** - OE (Anglian) 'calf', ME, MSc. **calf**.

00 **Calfhope**, Stow MLO (v. **hop**) (*Calsup* 1655 RMS) (PNML:289); **Kelphope**, Channelkirk BWK (v. **hop**) (*Kelfhoope* 1662-5 Blaeu; *Kelfhoope Burn*, *Kelfock B.*, 1662-5 Blaeu; PNB), **Kelloe**, Edrom BWK (v. **hlāw**) (*Kellaw(e)* 1300 CDS, 1368 Cold. Corr., 1325 Cold. Corr., *Kelhouwe* [p] 1350 Cold. Corr., *Kello* 1509-10 RMS; PNB), **Keluesete**, nr. Rutherford ROX (v. **(ge)set**) (PNB).

A.101 **cēse** - OE (Anglian) 'cheese'.

00 **Chisholme**, Roberton ROX (v. **helm**) (*Chesehelm(e)* 1296 Bann. Cl. 47, 1296 CDS, *Chesolm* 1296 CDS, *Cheiselm* 1296 CDS, *Chesholm(e)* [p] c. 1300 Cold. Corr., 1335-6 RS, *Cheshelme* [p] c. 1300 [1434] Gramp. Cl. 18, 1335-6 ER; PNB).

A.102 **chapel(e)** - OFr., ME 'a chapel'

00 **Chapelton**, Bo'ness and Carriden WLO (v. **tūn**) (PNWL: 34), **The Magdalene Chapel**, Edinburgh MLO (St. Mary Magdalene) (*the altar of St. Mary Magdalene* 1556 LC, *the Cell of St. Magdalene* 1599 LC, *the chapel of St. Magdalene* 1682 LC; PNML), **St. Catherine's Chapel**, Glencorse MLO (v. **hop**) (*Cupelle beutē Katerine in Pent(e)land* c. 1230 Bann. Cl. 70, *St. Katherine of the Hopes* 1593 PSAS XIII: 134, *S. Katherine in lie Hoippis* 1607 RMS, *Sanct-Katherenis in lie Houppis* 1618 RMS, *Sanct-Catharines de lie Houpp* 1634 RMS, *Sanct-Katherines de Hoipes* 1647 RMS; PNML: 194).

- A.103 **chartrouse** - OFr, AN ‘a house of Carthusian monks’.
- 00 **Charterhouse**, Makerston ROX (*Chartehou* [p] 1454 Bann. Cl. 56, *Charterhous* 1541-2 RSS, *Chartrouse* 1662-5 Blaeu; PNB).
- A.104 **chiri** - ME ‘a cherry, a cherry-tree’ < OFr *cherise*, ‘a cherry’, regarded as a plural in ME (Smith)
- 00 **Cherrytrees**, Yetholm ROX (v. *trēow*) (*Cheritreis* 1523 RMS; PNB)
- A.105 **chymmys** - MSc. ‘mansion or dwelling-house on an estate’ (§1.14).
- 00 **Chymmys-Land**, Bo’ness and Carriden WLO (v. *land*) (*Le Chymmys-land* 1506/7 RMS, *lie Chymmeisland* 1608 RMS, *Chymmaysis* 1632 RMS; PNWL: 27).
- A.106 **cild** - OE ‘young person’, ME ‘noble born youth’
- 00 **Channelkirk** BWK (v. *cirice*) (*Childenchirch* 1153-65 [16th] Bann. Cl. 83, *Cheldynkirk* c. 1200 [1400] Bann. Cl. 109, *Childynkirk* c. 1200 [1400] Bann. Cl. 109, *Childenechirch(e)* 1242 PSA, 1290 Bann. Cl. 83, c. 1300 [1434] Gramp. Cl. 18, *Childinchurche* 14th c. Bann. Cl. 69, *Cheindilkirk* 1566 CRL, *Chingilkirk* 1662-5 Blaeu; PNB).
- A.107 **cirice, cyrice** - OE ‘church’. Cf. ON *kirkja*, Sc. *kirk* (§A. 293).
- 00 **Kirkton**, Edinburgh MLO (v. *tūn*) (*Kyrchetune* c.1128 Bann. Cl. 70; PNML: 130), **Kirkton**, Liberton MLO (v. *tūn*) (*Kyrchetune* c. 1128 Lawrie; PNML: 233), **Kirkton of St. Cuthbert’s**, Edinburgh MLO (v. *tūn*, **St. Cuthbert**) (*Kyrchetune* 1143-7 SBR 7; PNML: 136).
- A.108 **clæg** - OE ‘clay, clayey soil’

- 00 **Clayholes**, Bo'ness and Carriden WLO (v. **hol**) (*Clayholles* 1672 Reg. Bor.; PNWL: 34), **Clayland**, Duddingston MLO (*lie Clayis* 1595 RMS; PNML:187), **Claypots**, Inveresk MLO (v. **pōl**) (*Claypule* 1534 RMS, *Claypull* 1587, 1591, 1593 RMS, *Claypuillis* 1593-4 RMS, *Claypots* 1653 RMS; PNML: 210).
- A.109 **clerc** - OE, OFr, 'an ecclesiastic, a cleric'.
- 00 **Clerkington**, Temple MLO (v. **-ingtūn**) (*Klerkyntona* 1338 Bann. Cl. 89, *Clerkynton(a)* c. 1338 Bann. Cl. 89, undated Bann. Cl. 74, *Clerkyntoun* 1424, 1430-1, 1533 RMS, *Clerkintona* 1491 ADA, *Clerkintoun* 1329-70, 1390-1406, 1516 RMS, 1539 LC, 1563 Bann. Cl. 89, *Clerkingtoun* 1444 Bann. Cl. 109, 1533, 1634 RMS, 1540 LC, 1627 Mait. Cl. 34, *Clerkington(e)* 1605 LC, 1627 Mait. Cl. 34, 1773 Arm.; PNML: 294); **Clerklands**, Lilliesleaf ROX (v. **land**) (*Clerkislande* 1406-36 Bann. Cl. 56, *Clerkland* 1662-5 Blaeu; PNB).
- A.110 **clif** (**clifu**, **cliefu**, **cleofu** nom.pl.) - OE 'cliff, bank', ON **klif**.
- 00 **Clifton**, Kirkliston MLO (v. **tūn**) (*Clyfto(u)n* 15th Cent. Bann. Cl. 105, 1430, 1503 RMS, 1548 SHS II. 4, *Clifto(u)n(e)* 1502-4, 1506 Treas. Acc., 1588, 1591 RPC, 1648 RMS, 1675, 1682 Ret., 1683, 1698 KSR, 1693 SHS I. 16, 1773 Arm.; PNML: 214), **Cliftonhall**, Kirkliston MLO (v. **tūn**, **h(e)all**) (*Clyftounhall* 1503 RMS, *Clifto(u)nhall* 1502-4 Treas. Acc., 1539 SHS II. 4, 1572, 1576 *et freq.* to 1591 RPC, 1648 RMS, 1663, 1665, 1666, 1692 KSR, 1675, 1682 Ret., *Clifton(e)(-)Hall* 1668 SHS I. 36, 1685, 1692 KSR; PNML: 214), **Cliftonhall Mill**, also **Lin's Mill** (surname *Lin*), Kirkliston MLO (v. **tūn**, **h(e)all**, **myln**) (*Cliftounhallmyln* 1591 RPC; *Lin(n)smil(n)(e)* 1645 Anc. Hist. Monu. Comm. Rep., 1663, 1664 *et freq.* to 1681 KSR, *Lin(n)smyln(e)* 1647 Dund. B, 1697-8 H.R.; PNML: 215), **Clifton**, Morbattle ROX (v. **tūn**) (*Cliftun* c. 1050 [12th] ESC, 1165-92 Bann. Cl. 56; PNB: 19), **Alnecliue**, near Ancrum ROX (perh. river-name, *Ale*) (*Alnecliue* 1165-1214 NMS; PNB: 141), **Hiltly** WLO (v. **Hild**) (*Hildecliue* 1296 Bann. Cl. 47, *Hildeclive* 1296 Stev., *Hildeclyve* 1296 CDS, *Hildecliffe* 1336-7 CDS, *Hilclyffe de Preston Superiori* 1383 RMS, *Heltcleife*

1465 RMS, *Hiltcleff* 1468/9 RMS, *Hilcleff* 1488 Reg. Ho. Ch., *Hilthlie* 1543 RMS, *Hiltlie* 1576 SRS 52 *et passim* to 1681 Purv., *Hiltly* 1666 KS Linl., *Huntlie* 1633 Linl. Ch. *et passim* to 1693 KS Car., *Huntley* 1691 KS Linl.; PNWL: 59); Lilliesleaf ROX (v. Lill) (*Lyllesclefe*, *Lyllescleue* 1147-52 [c. 1320] Bann. Cl. 82, *Lilislive* c. 1150 ESC, *Lillesclive* 1150 Glas., 1159 [c. 1320] Bann. Cl. 82, 1165-88 Bann. Cl. 56, *Lillesclyfe* 1296 CDS, *Lyllyscloue* 1203 Bann. Cl. 83); PNB: 141), **Shollesclif**, Langton BWK (*Shollesclif* 1336-7 CDS; PNB: 141), **Wyrmsclif**, near Wormerlaw, Eccles BWK (v. Wyrm) (*Wyrmsclif* 1367-8 CDS, *Wormecleif* 1451-2 RMS; PNB: 141).

A.111 **clōh** - OE 'ravine', MSc. **cleugh**, **cleuch** 'gorge, ravine; cliff, crag'.

00 **Cleuchheads**, Applegarth DMF (v. hēafod) (*Cleuchheids* 1662 RMS; PNB), **Blackcleuch Burn** LAN (v. blæc) (SSH: ?), **Bucleuch**, Ettrick SLK (v. bucc) (PNB), **Byrecleuch**, Longformacus BWK (v. byre) (*Byreclewch* 1492 RMS, *Birecleuch* 1502 RSS; PNB), **Caldcleuch Head**, Teviothead ROX (v. cald) (PNB), **Cleugh Burn** LAN, KCB, DMF (SSH), **Colterscleuch**, Teviothead ROX (v. colt-hirde) (*Cauthirdsclouch* 1662-5 Blaeu; PNB), **Drycleuch**, Yarrow SLK (v. drýge) (PNB), **Edwardescloch**, Lammermoor valleys, ?ELO (v. Eadwærd) (PNB), **Earnscleuch**, Lauder BWK (v. earn) (PNB), **Elneclouch**, Lammermoor valleys (v. ellern) (PNB), **Fauldingcleuch**, Kirkpatrick-Fleming DMF (v. fal(o)d) (PNB), **Giddenscleugh**, Teviothead ROX (personal name *Gideon*) (*Guiddinsclouch* 1662-5 Blaeu; PNB), **Hazelcleugh**, Mid-Calder MLO (v. hæsel) (*Haslecleugh* 1692 McCall, *Hazelcleugh* 1696 RMS, *Heazliecleugh* 1773 Arm.; PNML: 251), **Heslingclouh**, Lammermoor valleys (v. ?hæsel) (PNB), **Horseupcleuch**, Longformacus BWK (v. hors, hop) (*Horshop(e)* 1336-7 CDS, 1492 RMS, *Horsopcleuch* 1535 RMS; PNB), **Oatleycleugh**, Dunse BWK (PNB); **Marchcleuch**, Eckford ROX (v. mearc) (PNB), **Morclow**, Lammermoor valleys (v. mōr) (*Morclow* 1165-1214 Bann. Cl. 56; PNB), **Pinkie Cleugh**, Inveresk MLO (*Pinkynclouch* 1547 RMS, 1548 RSS, *Pynkecleucht* 1548 RSS, *Pynkecleuch* 1549 RMS, *Pynkynclouch* 1548 RSS, *Pynke Cleuch* 1562 RPC, *Pinkycleuch* 1550 RMS, *Pinkecleuch* 1565, 1566 RPC; PNML: 207).

A.112 **cnoll** - OE 'hill top, summit of a large hill' later 'knoll, hillock', Sc. **know**.

00 **Broomhill**, Newbattle MLO (v. **hyll**, **brōm**) (*Brumehill* or *Brumeknow* 1632 LC; PNML: 257), **Brunecnoh**, Hownam ROX (v. **brūn**) (PNB), **Green Knowe**, Craigie, Dalmeny WLO (v. **grēne**) (PNWL: 6), **Kingsknowe**, Colinton MLO (v. **cyning**) (PNML), **Peathill Knowe**, Bathgate WLO (*Peithill Knoll* 1549/50 RMS; PNWL: 81), **Rylaw Knowe**, Borthwick MLO (v. **hlāw**, **ryge**) (PNML).

A.113 **cocc** - OE 'cock', 'woodcock', 'gamecock', etc.

00 **Cockburn**, Dunse BWK (v. **burna**) (PNB), **Cockburn**, Currie MLO (v. **burna**) (*Co(c)kburn(e)* 1627 Mait. Cl. 34, 1773 Arm.; PNML: 179), **Cockhill(s)**, Borthwick MLO (v. **hyll**) (*Tokhillis vel Cokhillis* 1609 RMS, *Cokhill* 1627 Mait. Cl. 34; PNML), **Cocklaw**, Hawick ROX (v. **hlāw**) (*Koklawis* [p] c. 1400 [1475-1500] Wyn., *Coklaw* 1481 [16th] APS; PNB), **Cocklicks**, Ruthwell DMF (v. **leik**) (PNB), **Cockpool**, Ruthwell DMF (v. **pōl**) (*Cokpule* 1487 [16th] APS, 1597-8 RMS, 1592 CBP, *Cockpole* 1570 CSP, *Cockpowlle* 1581 CBP; PNB), **Cockrig**, now Bankton House, Mid-Calder MLO (v. **hrycg**) (*Cockrig* 1585, 1590 McCall, 1586 Proc. Bar. Court, *Cockrigs* 1646 KSR, 1773 Arm., *Cockriggs* 1797 Sasines (6938), *Cockridge* 1779 Tombstone, Calder Parish Churchyard; PNML: 243).

A.114 **col** - OE 'coal, charcoal', MSc. **coal**.

00 **Coalhill**, Bo'ness and Carriden WLO (v. **hyll**) (*The Coalhill* 1692 KS Car.; PNWL: 35), **Coalhills**, Torphichen WLO (v. **hyll**) (*Coal(l)hills* 1694 *et passim* KS Tor.; PNWL: 101).

A.115 **colt-hirde** - OE 'colt-herd', ME **coltherde**, MSc. **cowtherd**

00 **Colterscleuch**, Teviothead ROX (v. **clōh**) (PNB).

- 01 Colterscleuch, Teviothead ROX: "This is the Scots surname, Colthart, Coltart."
(PNB)
- A.116 **coni, con(n)ing** - ME 'rabbit' < OFr *con(n)il*, Lat. *cuniculus*
- 00 **Kinnen Bogs**, Torphichen WLO (v. **bog**) (*Cuninboigs* 1688 SRS 40; PNWL: 103), **Cunzierton**, Oxnam ROX (v. **dūn**) (*Cuniardon* 1468 HMC (Home), *Cunyourtounne-rige* 1471 RMS; PNB), **Cunynghares**, Penicuik MLO (*Cunynghares* 1654 RMS; PNML: 271), **Cuninghowes**, Edinburgh MLO (v. **hol(h)**) (*Cuninghowes* 1638 LC; PNML), **Kinnen Hill**, Torphichen WLO (v. **hyll**) (*The Cunyshill* c. 1540 Rent. Tor., *Cunninghills* 1688 SRS 40, *Kinningbrae* 1698 SRS 40; PNWL: 103).
- A.117 **cooper** - ME 'craftsman who makes and repairs wooden vessels formed of staves and hoops, as casks, buckets, tubs' (§1.15).
- 00 **Cooper's Croft**, Linlithgow WLO (v. **croft**) (*Couper's croft* 1696 Cess.; PNWL: 114).
- A.118 **copp, cop** - OE 'the top of a hill, a summit, a peak'; perhaps in the following name.
- 00 **Copshaw** ROX (v. **sceaga**) (*Copshaw(e)* 1583 CBP, 1662-5 Blaeu; PNB).
- A.119 **corbie, corby** - Sc. 'raven; carrion or hooded crow' (§1.16).
- 00 **Corbiehall**, Bo'ness and Carriden WLO (v. **h(e)all**) (*Corbieshall* 1628 Ham. Inv., *Corbiehall* 1634 Ham. Inv. *et passim* to 1671 Bonds Bor., *Corbishall* 1642 Ham. Inv.; PNWL: 35).
- A.120 **cordiner** - MSc. 'cordwainer, shoemaker' (§1.17).
- 00 **Cordiners' Land**, Linlithgow WLO (v. **land**) (*The Cordiners Land* 1696 Cess.; PNWL: 114).

A.121 cot - OE 'cottage, hut, shelter, den', MSc. cot, 'cottage'.

00 Coats LAN (*Coittis* 1584, *terran de Coats*, *Coatburn* 1617, *Cotts* 1676; NTC:),
Coates, Edinburgh MLO (*Coittis* 1626, 1641 LC; PNML), *Coates*, Currie MLO
(*Coittis* 1545-6 RSS; PNML: 178), *Coates*, Edinburgh MLO (*Co(i)t(t)is* 1565,
1566, 1568, 1574, 1575 RPC, 1578 Bann. Cl. 70, *Coats* 1773 Arm.; PNML),
Coats, Newbattle MLO (*Coit(t)is* 1582, 1593, 1600, 1603 RMS, *Coit(t)is Eister
et Westir* 1587, 1620, 1621, 1627 RMS, undated: *The Coites*, *Wester Coit(t)is*,
Coitlaw, Bann. Cl. 89; PNML: 254), *Coates*, Penicuik MLO (*Coats* 1654 RMS,
1741 SHS I. 13, 1773 Arm.; PNML: 271), *Cotfield*, Edinburgh MLO (v. feld)
(*Co(i)t(e)fe(y)lde* 1478 Bann. Cl. 105, 1493 Bann. Cl. 70, *Co(i)t(e)field(is)* 1494
Bann. Cl. 105, 1589, 1591 RPC, 1638 LC, *Co(i)t(e)field* 1588, 1743 LC;
PNML), *Coteflatte*, in Darnchester [county?] (v. flat) (*Coteflatte* 13th c. [1434]
Gramp. Cl. 18; PNB), *Cot-Hillside*, Torphichen WLO (v. hyll, sīde) (*Coathill
syde* 1683 KS Tor., *Cottallside* 1690 KS Tor., *Cottalside* 1693 KS Tor.; PNWL:
101), *Cotland*, Currie MLO (v. land) (*le Cotland de Curry* 1530 RMS; PNML:
173), *Cotland(s)*, Stow MLO (v. land) (*le Co(i)tland(i)s* 1543-4, 1599, 1643
RMS, 1610 LC; PNML: 280), *Cotlands*, Bo'ness and Carriden WLO (v. land)
(*Cotlandis* 1535 RSS, *Coatlandis* 1653 RMS, *Coalland* 1653 RMS, *Coatlands
of Dylands* 1663 RMS; PNWL: 35), *Cotly Hill*, Temple MLO (v. hlāw)
(*Coitlaw* 1563 Bann. Cl. 89, 1584, 1591, 1620, 1621 RMS, 1627 Mait. Cl. 34,
1800 Sasines, *Cotlaw* 1583 RPC, 1627 Mait. Cl. 34, *Coatlaw Hill* 1773 Arm.;
PNML: 294), *Cotlaw(s)*, Kirkliston WLO (v. hlāw) (*Cotlaw* 1534 LC *et passim*
to 1596 Temp., *Cotlawis* 1565 Dund. B, *Coitlaw* 1543 LC *et passim* to 1578
Dund. A, *Coitlawis* 1577/8 Dund. A; PNWL: 41), *Cotmuir*, Dalmeny WLO (v.
mōr) (*Cotmuir* 1490/1 AC, *Cotmore* 1653 Ret., *Cottmuir* 1664 KS Kirk.,
Coatmuir 1670 KS Dal.; PNWL: 9), *Cotrow*, Ratho MLO (v. rāw) (*Cotraw*
1372 RMS; PNML: 278), *Cottonflat*, Lasswade MLO (v. flat) (*Coittunflat* 1546
Bann. Cl. 74; PNML: 227), *Bogcot(s)*, Torphichen WLO (v. bog) (PNWL: 100),
Bughcott(s), Torphichen WLO (v. bucht) (PNWL: 100), *Butchercoat*, Merton
BWK (personal name *Bouche*) (*Bouhecoitis* 1465 Dryb., *Buscheourcoit* 1538

Dryb., *Boutschorcott* 1574 Dryb., *Bowchacoitts* 1580 Dryb., *Bautshacott* 1662-5 Blaeu; PNB: 62), **Caldcoats**, Newton MLO (v. **cald**) (*Caldcot(t)is* 1416 Reg. Ho. Ch.; PNML: 260), **Cauldcoats**, Bo'ness and Carriden WLO (v. **cald**) (PNWL: 28), **Huntly Cot**, Temple MLO (v. **hunta**, **hlāw**) (*Huntlawcoit* 1563 Bann. Cl. 89, 1591, 1620, 1621 RMS, *Huntlawcort* 1583 RPC, *Huntlieco(i)t* 1627 Mait. Cl. 34, 1662 RMS, *Huntilecote* 1773 Arm.; PNML: 296), **Lohcote**, Torphichen WLO (Sc. *loch*) (PNWL: 96), **Saltcoat**, Caerlaverock DMF (v. **salt**) (PNB), **Saltcoats** AYR (v. **salt**) (NTC:), **Stobitcote**, Teviothead ROX (v. **stubb**) (PNB).

A.122 **court** - OFr, ME 'a space enclosed by walls or houses, a yard; large house, manor'.

00 **Courtshiels**, Torphichen WLO (v. **schele**) (*Courtscheillis* 1615 Prot. R. K.; PNWL: 101).

A.123 **cran, cron** - OE 'a crane; a heron'.

00 **Cranshaws** BWK (v. **sceaga**) (*Cranshawes* 1296 RS, *Craneshaunes* c. 1300 Cold. Corr., *Cranessawys* 13th c. Reg. Dmf.; PNB), **Cranston** MLO (v. **tūn**) (*Cranestoun(e)* 1153-65 Bann. Cl. 94, 1214-49, 1300-1331 Bann. Cl. 109, *Cranestone* 1153-65, 1166-1214 Bann. Cl. 89, *Craneston(a)* 1150-80, 1338 Bann. Cl. 89, 1316 Bann. Cl. 82, c. 1338 Reg. Ho. Ch., *Cranestun* 1150-80 Bann. Cl. 89, *Kraneston(e)* 1150-80, 1153-65 Bann. Cl. 89, *Cran(n)ysto(u)n(a)* 1189-1214, 1214-49, 1300-31, 1399, 1399-1400 Bann. Cl. 109, 1357, 1362-3 RMS, 1359 *et passim* to 1442 ER, c. 1420 LC, 1424-5 Reg. Ho. Ch., 1437-60 Bann. Cl. 56, *Cranistun* 13th c. Bann. Cl. 69, *Cranistona* 1362-3 RMS, *Cranistoun* 1428 ER, *Cranstoun(e)* 1331, 1511 Bann. Cl. 109, 1396 *et passim* to 1451 ER, 1423 *et freq.* to 1451 Bann. Cl. 105, 1438 *et passim* to 1630 LC, 1463, 1565 RMS, 1473-4 *et freq.* to 1512 Treas. Acc., 1478 *et freq.* to 1490 AC, 1478, 1489 ADA, 1503-4 *et freq.* to 1546 RSS, 1553-4 *et freq.* to 1592 RPC, *Cranston(e)* 1357-84 Reg. Ho. Ch., 1423 Bann. Cl. 70, 1429 Bann. Cl. 105, 1450, 1508 LC, 1480 AC, 1572 RPC, *Crannestoun* 1437 Bann. Cl. 105,

Cren(ne)stoun 1441 Reg. Ho. Ch., 1450 ER, 1515 LC, *Cren(ne)stone* 1457 Bann. Cl. 89, 1508 LC, *Crangstoun* 1489 AC, ADA, *Craunstoune* 1495-6 Treas. Acc., *Cranastun* 1526-8 Bann. Cl. 89; PNML), *New Cranston* MLO (v. *nīwe, tūn, ufer(r)a*) (*Neucraneston* 1338 Bann. Cl. 89, *Neucraniston* e. 14th c. Bann. Cl. 89, *New Craneston* undated Bann. Cl. 82, *Ovir Cranstoun* 1627 Mait. Cl. 34; PNML); *Nether Cranston* MLO (v. *neðri, tūn*) (*Cranstone-Ridel* 1336-37 Bain, *Cranstoun(e)-Riddall* 1500 RSS, 1534 RMS, *Cranstoun(e)-redale* 1468 RMS, *Cranstoun(e)-Riddale* 1477, 1497, 1507, 1510, 1529 RMS, 1507, 1508 *et freq.* to 1531-2 RSS, 1539 Bann. Cl. 74, *Cranstoun(e)-riddell* 1506, 1539 Bann. Cl. 74, 1578 Bann. Cl. 94, 1578, 1590, 1591-2 RPC, 1617 LC, 1627 Mait. Cl. 34, *Cranstoun Rydell* 1587 Bann. Cl. 105; PNML).

A.124 **crōc* - OE 'crook'; cf. ON *krókr* (§2.07).

00 *Crooks*, Corstorphine MLO (*lie Cruikis* 1608, 1610, 1620 RMS; PNML: 154), *Crukes*, unlocated (*Crukes* c.1300 DOST s.v. *cruke* n. 4), *Crokecroft*, unlocated (*Crokecroft* 1200-2 DOST s.v. *cruke* n. 4), *Crookhou*, nr. Primside, Morebattle ROX (v. *hōh*) (*Crookhou* c. 1200 Bann. Cl. 56; PNB: 140), *Crooked Shaws*, Morebattle ROX (v. *sceaga*) (*Crokeshaws* 1542 Ham. Inv., *Crokanshawes* 1542 Ham. Inv.; PNB: 210), *Crookston*, Inveresk MLO (v. *tūn*) (*Cruikstoun* 1679 LC, *Cruikstane* 1773 Arm.; PNML: 210), *Crookston*, Stow MLO (v. *tūn*) (*Crokestone* 1336-7 CDS, *Cruk(i)stoun(e)* 1459, 1484, 1538 RMS, 1489 ADA, 1490 AC, 1517, 1532, 1540-1, 1545 RSS, 1627 Mait. Cl. 34, *Cru(i)kston*a 1494 ADA, *Crukeston* 1513, 1543-4 RMS, 1527 RSS, *Cruiksto(u)n(e)* 1517 Bann. Cl. 42, 1582, 1590 RPC, 1587, 1662 *et freq.* to 1696 LC, *Cruxtoun* 1571 LC, *Crooksto(u)n* 1743 LC, 1773 Arm.; PNML: 283), *Crookston Mill*, Stow MLO (v. *tūn, myln*) (*Cruikstounmylne* 1584 RPC, *Crookstoun Mill* 1662 LC; PNML: 283), *Bog Cruk*, unlocated, perh. AYR (*the bog cruk* 1470 DOST s.v. *cruke* n. 4), *Brumcrok*, unlocated (*Brumcrok* c.1300 DOST s.v. *cruke* n. 4), *Burncruik*, now Burnwynd, Ratho MLO (v. *wynd, burna*) (*lie Burnecruik* 1602 RMS; PNML: 275), *Corsenook*, Stow MLO (*Corscruiks* 1665 RMS; PNML: 290), *Craigcrook*, Corstorphine MLO (Gael. *creag*) (*Cragcroke* 1336-7 CDS, 1360-

70 Bann. Cl. 105, c. 1362 LC, *Cragcruk* 1362, 1477 Bann. Cl. 105, 1477-8 SBR 7, 1511, 1514 SHS II.10, *Cragcruke* c. 1358 *et freq* to 1428 Bann. Cl. 105, 1426 LC, 1505 SHS II.10, 1506 Treas. Acc., *Cragkruc* 1362 Bann. Cl. 105, *Cragcrouk* 1510-11 SHS II.10, *Cragcruyk* 1511-12 SHS II.10, *Cracruke* (undated) Bann. Cl. 105, *Craigcruke* c. 1358 Bann. Cl. 105, *Craigcruk* 1510-11 SHS II.10, *Craigcruik* 1614, 1632 RMS, *Curvisaxium* 17th Cent. SHS I.52; PNML: 152), **Gallowscrook**, Abercorn WLO (v. *galga*) (PNWL: 21). **Horscruke**, unlocated (*Hors-cruke* 1512 DOST s.v. *cruke* n. 4), **Thornycrook**, Dalkeith MLO (v. *pyrne*) (*Thorn(e)ycru(i)k(i)s* 1556 LC; PNML: 183).

- A.125 **croft** - OE 'small enclosed field', often near a house, MSc. 'a smallholding'.
- 00 **Croft an Righ**, Edinburgh MLO (§2.01) (PNML), **Croftangry**, Cramond MLO (§2.01) (*Croftangrie* 1610, 1614 RMS; PNML), **Croftangrie**, Bo'ness and Carriden WLO (v. **anger*) (PNWL: 35), **Croftangry**, Ecclesmachan WLO (v. **anger*) (PNWL: 51), **Crofthead**, Moffat DMF (v. *hēafod*) (*Crofthead* 1581 RPC; PNB), **Croftheads**, Annan DMF (v. *hēafod*) (*Croft heidis* 1517 RMS; PNB), **Crofthead**, Mid-Calder MLO (v. *hēafod*) (*Crofthead* 1692, 1726 McCall, 1696 RMS, 1800 Sasines (8100); PNML: 250), **Croftmalloch**, Whitburn WLO (*Croftmalloch* 1561/2 SRS 57 *et passim* to 1697 Ret., *Croftmolloche* 1624 Ret., *Croch Molloch* 1693 KS Liv., *Craftmalloch* 1694 KS Liv., *Craig-molloch* 1693 KS Liv., Adair; PNWL: 107), **Beadsman's Croft**, Edinburgh MLO (v. *bedmann*) (PNML), **Cooper's Croft**, Linlithgow WLO (v. *cooper*) (PNWL: 114), **Descroft**, Dalmeny WLO (PNWL: 9), **Easter Croft**, Inveresk MLO (v. *ēast*) (*Eister-croft* 1587, 1591, 1593, 1593-4 RMS, *Eister Croft* 1653 RMS; PNML: 210), **Gawain's Croft**, Edinburgh MLO (surname *Wawane*) (*Wawanis Croft in le Cowgait* 1528 Bann. Cl. 70; PNML: 125), **Godscroft**, Abbey St. Bathans BWK (*Goddiscroft* 1589 HMC (Wed), *Godscroft* 1662-5 Blaeu; PNB), **Wallace Croft**, Dalmeny WLO (v. *Wallace*) (*Wallace Croft* 1582 Dund. B; PNWL: 7), **Ferry Crofts**, Dalmeny WLO (v. *ferry*) (*lie Ferrie Croftis* 1671 LC; PNWL: 9), **Friars' Croft** WLO (v. *frere*) (*The Freyris Croft* 1560 Dund. B, *The Freris Croft* 1570 Dund. B, *Frierescroft* 1636 Ret., *Friars Croft* 1690 Ret.; PNWL: 8),

Halkerston's Croft, also known as *Lochbank*, Edinburgh MLO (surname *Halkerston*) (*Halkerstonis Croft* 1578 Bann. Cl. 70; PNML), **Kirklandcroft**, Ratho MLO (v. *cirice, land*) (*Kirkland of Gogare* 1567 Bann. Cl. 109, *Kirklandcroft (of Gogar)* 1570 Bann. Cl. 109, 1571 RMS, *Kirklandcroft de Gogar* 1602 RMS; PNML: 276), **Longcroft**, Linlithgow WLO (v. *lang*) (PNWL: 118), **Magdalene Croft**, Linlithgow WLO (*St. Mary Magdalene*) (*lie Magdalencroft* 1586 RMS, *Magdalanecroft* 1664 Ret., *Magdallens Croft* 1699 Ret.; PNWL: 119), **Meggot's Croft**, Borthwick MLO (surname *Meggot*) (*Meggotiscroft* 1627 Mait. Cl. 34; PNML), **Mill Croft**, Ecclesmachan WLO (v. *myln*) (PNWL: 49), **Multures Croft**, Bo'ness and Carriden WLO (*lie Multuris-Croft* 1593/4 RMS; PNWL: 32), **Orchard Croft**, Linlithgow WLO (v. *orchard*) (PNWL: 120), **Prior's Croft**, Torphichen WLO (v. *prior*) (PNWL: 89), **Sanctuary Crofts**, Linlithgow WLO (v. *sanctuar*) (PNWL: 121), **Sergeant's Croft**, Cramond MLO (v. *sergeant*) (PNML), **Spittal Croft**, Linlithgow WLO (v. *spitel*) (PNWL: 122), **Stoneycroft**, Corstorphine MLO (v. *stānig*) (PNML), **Taylor's Crofts**, Inveresk MLO (*Tailyeouriscroftis* 1587, 1591, 1593, 1593-4 RMS; PNML: 212), **Wester Croft**, Inveresk MLO (v. *west*) (*Wester Croft* 1653 RMS, *Westir croft* 1587, 1591, 1593, 1593-4 RMS; PNML: 212), **Whitecroft**, Edinburgh MLO (v. *hwīt*) (PNML), **Vicar's Croft**, Bo'ness and Carriden WLO (*Crofta Vicaria* 1582 RMS, *Vicarscroft* 1669 Ham. Inv.; PNWL: 34).

A.126 **cros** - late OE, ME, MSc., ON, OIr. 'a cross, the Cross'.

00 **The Cross**, Linlithgow WLO (*The Cross* 1696 Cess.; PNWL: 115), **Crosscraig**, Cramond MLO (Gael. *creag*) (*Croscrag de Berntoun* 1477 RMS; PNML), **Crossflats**, Linlithgow WLO (v. *flat*) (*Corsflat* 1528 SRS 52, *Corslattis* 1542 RMS *et passim* to 1618 Ret., *Corsflatis* 1564 SRS 57 *et passim* to 1567 SRS 52, *Corsflettis* 1578 SRS 52, *Corslettis* 1598/9 RMS; PNWL: 67), **Crossall**, Dalmeny WLO (v. *h(e)all*) (*Corshall* 1597/8 SRS 1 *et passim* to 1691 KS Dal., *Corsehall* 1692 KS Dal.; PNWL: 9), **Crossgreen**, Uphall WLO (v. *grēne*) (*Corsegreen* 1693 KS Up., *Corsgrein* 1693 KS Up., *Corse Green* 1759 Est. Map, *Cross Green* c.1750 Roy; PNWL: 73), **Crosslee**, Ettrick SLK (v. *lēah*) (*Corslie* 1766 CB; PNB), **Crosston**, Bathgate WLO (v. *tūn*) (*Crostone* 1296

CDS, *Croston* 1296 Bann. Cl. 47; PNWL: 87), *Crosswalls*, Linlithgow WLO (v. wall) (*The Corsswallis* 1552 SRS 57; PNWL: 115), *Tollcross*, Edinburgh MLO (v. toln) (PNML).

A.127 **crumb** - OE adj. 'crooked, twisted, bent'

00 **Crumrig**, Greenlaw BWK (v. hrycg) (*Crumrig* 1533 RMS; PNB), **Crumstane**, Dunse BWK (v. crumb) (*Crumstaine*, 1662-5 Blaeu; PNB), **Ancrum** ROX (river-name *Ale*) (*Alnecrumb(e)* 1165-1214 NMS, 1262-3 CDS, *Alnecrom* 1296 CDS, *Allyncrom* 1304 CDS, *Allyncrum* 1358 ER; PNB).

A.128 **cū** - OE 'cow', ME **cou**.

00 **Cowbog**, Morebattle ROX (v. bog) (PNB), **Cow Bridge**, Dalkeith MLO (v. brycg) (*the Cowbrig* 1669 LC, *the Cowbridge* 1710 LC; PNML: 184), **Cowden**, Dalkeith MLO (v. denn) (*Colden(e)* 1316, 1392, 1531 Bann. Cl. 94, 1315-21, 1451 RMS, 1336-7 CDS, *Cowdoun* 1580 RPC, *Coldoun* 1658 LC; PNML: 182), **Easter Cowden**, Dalkeith MLO (v. ēast, denn) (*Eister Colden* 1546-80 RMS, *Over Coldan* 1589 RMS, *Easter Coldoun* 1669 LC, *E. Cowden* 1773 Arm.; PNML: 182), **Wester Cowden**, Dalkeith MLO (v. west, denn) (*Westir Colden* 1546-80 RMS, *Nethir Coldan* 1589 RMS, *Westir Coldoun* 1591 RMS, *Wester Coldoun* 1656 LC, *Wester Coudoun* 1717 LC, *W. Cowden* 1773 Arm.; PNML: 182), **Cowdenfield**, Dalkeith MLO (v. denn, feld) (*Coldenfeld* 1315 Bann. Cl. 94; PNML: 182), **Cowdenhead**, Bathgate WLO (v. denn, hēafod) (*Coldounheidis* 1614 LC, *Cowden Head* Arm.; PNWL: 86), **Cowgate** MLO (v. gata)(*l(i)e*) *Kowga(i)te* 1428 Bann. Cl. 70, 1458, 1480 RMS, 1478, 1494 Bann. Cl. 105, 1539, 1540, 1541 RSS, (*l(i)e*) *Kougate* 1478 RMS, *le Cougate* 1467 Bann. Cl. 89, *l(i)e* *Cowga(i)t(e)* 1477, 1477-8 SBR 7, 1479, 1599 *et freq.* to 1682 LC, 1512 Bann. Cl. 105, 1528, 1541, 1548 Bann. Cl. 70, 1546 RSS, *l(i)e* *Cowgaitt* 1531 Bann. Cl. 109, *Via Vaccarum* 1498 RMS; PNML), **Cowhill**, Linlithgow WLO (v. hyll) (*Cowhill* 1558/9 SRS 57, 1586 Linl. Ch.; PNWL: 115), **Cowhill**, Whitburn WLO (v. hyll) (*Cowhill* 1479 AC *et passim* to 1665

KS Liv., *Kowhill* 1592 RMS, *Kow-hill* 1665 KS Liv.; PNWL: 106), **Cowrig**, **Greenlaw** BWK (v. *hrycg*) (PNB), **Cousland**, **Cranston** MLO (v. *land*) (*Cousland* 1150-53 ESC, 1153-65 Bann. Cl. 89, 1163, 1182, 1184, 1563, c.1564 Bann. Cl. 74, 1482, 1483 ADA, 1488 AC, 1488, 1493, 1542, 1662 RMS, 1566, 1584, 1590 RPC, *Cowstland* 1483 AC, *Coustland* 1483, 1493 ADA, 1495 AC, *Couseland* 1497 RMS, *Cowsland* 1494 AC, ADA, 1497 Treas. Acc., 1491, 1506, 1509, 1557, 1574 RMS, 1581 RPC, 1627 Mait. Cl. 34, *Cowisland* 1561 Bann. Cl. 74, *Causland*, *Coisland* 1561 Bann. Cl. 74; PNML), **Cousland** WLO (v. *land*) (*Cousland* 1335-6 CDS *et passim* to 1659 Ret., *Couslande* 1336-7 CDS, 1581 RMS, *Cowsland* 1538 RMS *et passim* to 1646 KS Liv., *Cawsland* 1593 RMS, *Causland* 1651 KS Liv.; PNWL: 77), **Wester Cousland**, **Livingston** WLO (v. *land, west*) (PNWL: 77), **Cassock Hill**, **Eskdalemuir** DMF (v. *gil, sceaga*) (PNB), **Coustoun**, **Bathgate** WLO (v. *tūn*) (*Coustoun* 1477 RMS *et passim* to 1663 Ret., *Coustone* 1596 RMS *et passim* to 1699 KS Tor., *Coustoune* 1683 Ret., *Costoun* 1539/40 LC *et passim* to 1686 Cat. Tor., *Costone* 1540 LC, *Cowistoun* 1561 SRS 57, *Couistoun* 1562 SRS 57, *Cowstoun* 1572 *et passim* to 1608 RMS; PNWL: 82), **Couston Water** WLO (*Quhoustoun Wattir* 1556 LC; PNWL: 2), **Cowshaw**, **Tinwald** DMF (v. *sceaga*) (PNB).

A.129 **cumb** - OE 'valley'

00 **Coom Burn** KCB, **Coomb Burn** SLK, DMF (SSH), **Coom Law**, **Ettrick** SLK (v. *hlāw*) (*Coumla* 1662-5 Blaeu; PNB), **Cumledge**, **Dunse** BWK (v. **læc(c)*) (*Cumliche* 1467 HMC (March), 1497-8 HMC (Wed), *Cumleith* 1495 HMC (Wed), *Cumlych* 1496 HMC (Wed), *Cumleiche* 1571 RPC, *Cumlege* 1581 RPC, 1610 HMC (Var. Coll. v.), *Cumlitche* 1590 RPC; PNB), **Colmslie**, **Melrose** ROX (v. *lēah*) (*Cumbesley* c. 1160 [16th] Bann. Cl. 83, 1153-65 [c. 1280] Bann. Cl. 56, *Cumbesleia* 1189 Bann. Cl. 56, *Colmislie* 1543 ALCP, *Coumsly* 1662-5 Blaeu; PNB).

A.130 **cuningar, cunigar, conyngare** - MSc. 'a rabbit-warren', ME **conynger** [< OF **coniniere**].

- 00 *Cunyngars*, Cramond MLO (*cunynгарis of Crawmond* 1557 RSS; PNML), *Cuningar*, Liberton MLO (*cunynгар* 1489 AC, *cunynгарe* 1492 AC, *Cunynгарe* 1491, 1493 ADA; PNML: 239).
- A.131 **curat** - MSc. 'curate, a priest or pastor' (§1.18).
- 00 *Curate's Acre*, Linlithgow WLO (v. *æcer*) (*Corattis-Aiker* 1598/9 RMS; PNWL: 115).
- A.132 **cwēn** - OE 'queen, wife or consort of a king'; cf. **cwene** 'woman, quean'.
- 00 **Wee Queensberry**, Closeburn DMF (v. *berg*) (PNB).
- A.133 **cyning, cyng, cing** - OE 'king', ME **king**.
- 00 *Kings Acres*, Linlithgow WLO (v. *æcer*) (*Kyngis-Akeris* 1528 RMS; PNWL: 68), *Kingsfield*, Linlithgow WLO (v. *feld*) (*Kyngisfelde* 1451 RMS, 1456 ER, *Kyngisfeld* 1567 SRS 52, *Kingsfelde* 1451 ER, *Kingsfeild* 1526 Hou. *et passim* to 1696 LC, *Kingsfield* 1583/4 Linl. Ch. *et passim* to 1699 KS Car., (*Le*) *Kingisfelde* 1453 ER *et passim* to 1630 Ret., (*Le*) *Kingisfeld* 1540/1 SRS 52, *Kingis Field* 1611 Ret.; PNWL: 61), *Kingsknowe*, Colinton MLO (v. *cnoll*) (*Kingsknow* 1667, 1712 LC, *Kingsknows* 1773 Arm.; PNML), **King's Meadow**, Cramond MLO (v. *mæd*) (*Kingismedow* 1597, 1609 RMS, *Kingsmedow* 1614 RMS, *Kingsmeadow* 1662, 1665 RMS, *Kingsmeadowes* 1662 RMS; PNML), *Kingsmeadow*, perhaps the same as Kingston Grange, Liberton MLO (v. *mæd*) (*le Kingismedow juxta Edynburgh* 1380, 1381 ER, *Kingismedow* 1526, 1537, 1538 RMS, 1584 RPC, *Kingismedow alias lie Chairnyhall* 1623 RMS, *Kingismedow alias Scherniehall* 1634 RMS, *pratum regium de Libertoun* 1382 ER, *pratum magnum regis iuxta Edynburgh* 1384, 1449, 1450 ER, *pratum domini regis* 1454 ER, *Kings Meadow* 1630 Bann. Cl. 70; PNML: 239), *Kingistoune*, perhaps the same as Kingston Grange, Liberton MLO (v. *tūn*) (*Kingistoune* 1495 AC; PNML: 239).

A.134 **dalr** - ON 'valley, dale'

00 **Dales**, Whitburn WLO (*Dails* 1696 KS Liv.; PNWL: 110), **Clydesdale** LAN (river name *Clyde*) (*Cliddisdaile* c. 1400 [1375-1500] Wyntoun (C), *Clyddysdaile* c. 1485 Wallace; PNB), **Dalwhat**, Glencairn DMF (v. **pveit**) (PNB), **Dryfesdale** DMF (v. **Drífr**) (PNB: 298), **Evandale** DMF (*Evindaill* 1592 HMC (Jhn); PNB), **Longdaleheads**, Livingston WLO (v. **lang**, **hēafod**) (PNWL: 79), **Meikledale Burn**, Ewes DMF (v. **mikill**) (*Mikkildale* 1426 RMS, *Mekildaill* 1532 RMS; PNB), **Moffatdale** DMF (Celtic town-name) (*Moffetdal* 1334 Percy; PNB), **Nithsdale** DMF (Celtic river-name) (*Nyddisdaill* c. 1400 [c. 1500] Wyntoun (w), *Nithisdale* 1408 HMC (Jhn), *Nethisdale* 1440-1 RMS, 1553 HMC (Drml), *Nid(d)isdale* 1544-5 HMC (Drml), 1662-5 Blaeu; PNB), **Westmuirdale**, Dalkeith MLO (v. **west**, **mōr**) (*Westmuredaill* 1669 LC; PNML: 185), **Woodcockdale**, Linlithgow WLO (v. **wuducocc**) (PNWL: 66).

A.135 **dammr** - late ON 'dam', ME **damme**.

00 **Dumback**, Whitburn WLO (v. **bæc**) (*Dam Back* 1692 KS Liv., *Damback* 1693 KS Liv.; PNWL: 110), **Damnbray**, Edinburgh MLO (v. **bra**) (*Damnbray* 1643 LC; PNML), **Damflat**, Ecclesmachan WLO (v. **flat**) (PNWL: 51), **Damflat**, Linlithgow WLO (v. **flat**) (*(lie) Damflatt* 1601 RMS *et passim* to 1647 Ret., *Damflat* RMS *et passim* to 1696 LC; PNWL: 64), **Damhead**, Edinburgh MLO (v. **hēafod**) (*Damheid* 1678 LC; PNML), **Damhead**, Whitburn WLO (v. **hēafod**) (*Dameheid* 1624 BM, *Damheid* 1624 RMS *et passim* to 1667 Ret.; PNWL: 110), **Milldam**, Newbattle MLO (v. **myln**) (*Myln dame de Newboithill* 1587 RMS; PNML: 258).

A.136 **Danir** - ON 'the Danes'

00 **Denbie**, Dalton DMF (v. **bý**) (*Daneby* 1304 CDS, *Deneby* 1507-8 RMS, *Denvy* 1542 RMS, *Danbie* 1618 Reg. Dmf., *Deinbee* 1662-5 Blaeu; PNB).

- A.137 **dæl** - OE (Angl) ‘pit, hollow, valley’; cf. ON **dalr** ‘valley’, OE **dell** ‘pit, valley, dell’ and OE **dæl** ‘share of land, district’.
- 00 **Galadale** SLK (river name *Gala*) (*Gelchedale* 1329 ER; PNB), *Lauderdale* BWK (*Lauuedderdale* 1165-1214 [1500] Bann. Cl. 56, *Lauderdale* c. 1230 [16th] Bann. Cl. 83; PNB), **Liddel Water** DMF & ROX (v. ***hlyde**) (*Lidl* 1165-1214 NMS, *Lidel* 1216 CCR, *Lydall* 1348 RMS, *Ledall* [p] 11360 ER, *Lydale* [p] 1377 ER, *Ledaill* c. 1490 Wallace etc., *Liddale Water* 1552 Bullock; PNB), **Liddesdale** DMF & ROX (v. **hlyde**) (*Lidelesdale* [p] 1278-9 CDS, *Ledalisdale* 1380 ER, *Ledesdale* 1380 JG, *Liddesdaill* 1389 HMC (Drml), *Lydalisdale* 1392 ER; PNB), **Riddell**, **Lilliesleaf** ROX (v. **ryge**) (*Ridel* [p] 1147 ESC, *Ridule* [p] c. 1150 Glas., c. 1165 Bann. Cl. 56, *Riddale* [p] c. 1150 [15th] ESC, *Rydale* [p] Stev.; PNB), **Teviotdale** ROX (*Teuegetdale* c.1117 ESC, *Teuiethesdale* c. 1128 Glas., *Teuiedesdale* 1147-52 [17th-18th] ESC, *Theuidall* 1147-50 [15th] ESC, *Thevietdale* 1147-52 (Morton) ESC, *Theuietdal* 1165-1214 NMS, *Tevidal* 1224 [1300] HC; PNB), **Tweeddale** ROX (*Tweddal* 1147-50 ESC, *Twedall* 1360 ER; PNB).
- A.138 ***day-land** - MSc. ‘land (on an estate) where dairy products were produced; a dairy’ (§2.08).
- 00 **Dyland** WLO (*Dailand* 1510 RMS, 1535 RSS, *Dayland* RMS, *Dialand* 1560 SRS 57, *Dyaland* 1593/4 RMS, 1643 Ret., *Dyland* 1614 Prot. R. K. *et passim* to 1699 KS Car.; PNWL: 29).
- A.139 **dēad** - OE adj. ‘dead’
- 00 **Deadrigg**, **Torphichen** WLO (v. **hrycg**) (*Ded(d)rig* 1565/6 SRS 52 *et passim* to 1624 RMS; PNWL: 102).
- A.140 **(ge)delf** - OE ‘digging, trench, pit, quarry’.

- 00 **Dolf Burn**, Duddingston MLO (v. *burna*) (*Dolf Burn* 1602 LC; PNML: 187).
- A.141 **demeyne** - ME 'domain', Sc. **mains**, 'the home farm of an estate'.
- 00 **Demainholm**, Castleton ROX (v. *holmr*) (PNB), **Mains**, Linlithgow WLO (*Mains of Kincavill* 1569 SRS 43; PNWL: 61), **Mainsquarter**, Bathgate WLO (v. *quarter*) (*lie Manisquarter* 1595 RMS, *lie Maynis-Quarter* 1643 RMS, *Mainsquarter* 1697 Ret.; PNWL: 83), **Blackburn Mains**, Whitburn WLO (v. *blæc, burna*) (*Lytil (Litol, Litle, Little) Blackburn* 1466 ADA *et passim* to 1692 KS Liv., *Litell (Litle, Litill) Blakburne* 1477 RMS *et passim* to 1670 BM, *Litill (Litle, Little)(-)Blaikburne* 1584 SRS 1 *et passim* to 1649 Ret.; PNWL: 106), **Boghall Mains**, Bathgate WLO (v. *bog, h(e)all*) (*lie Maynes de Boighall* 1610 RMS, *lie Maynis de Boighall* 1663 Ret.; PNWL: 86), **Bonhard Mains**, Bo'ness and Carriden WLO (*lie mains de Ballinhard* 1563/4 RMS; PNWL: 27), **Bridgehouse Mains**, Torphichen WLO (v. *brycg, hūs*) (*Brighthousemaines* 1673 KS Tor., *Bridgehouse Maines* 1684 SRS 40, *Bridgehousemains* 1687 KS Tor.; PNWL: 100), **Carriden Mains**, Bo'ness and Carriden, WLO (v. *Carriden*) (*The Manys of Carridin* 1494 AC, *Mains of Carriddenis* 1653 RMS; PNWL: 26), **Carberry Mains**, Inveresk MLO (*Mains of Carbarrye* 1596 LC; PNML: 204), **Castle Mains**, Crichton MLO (v. *castel(l)*) (PNML), **Kirknewton Mains**, Kirknewton MLO (v. *nīwe, tūn, cirice*) (*Maynes of Kirknewton* 1627 Mait. Cl. 34; PNML: 217), **Polton Mains**, Lasswade MLO (v. *pōl*) (*Polton Mains* 1773 Arm.; PNML: 228), **Polvart Maynes**, Cockpen MLO (v. *worð, pōl*) (PNML), **Soutra Mains**, Fala & Soutra MLO (W. *sulw tref*) (*Soltra(y) Manis* 1557, 1574 Bann. Cl. 109, *New Soutra* 1773 Arm.; PNML: 190), **Winchburgh Mains**, Kirkliston WLO (v. **wincel, burh*), **Craigiehall Mains**, Dalmeny WLO (Gael. *creag* 'hill') (v. *h(e)all*) (*lie Maynis of Cragyhall* 1551 Dund. A, *Maynes of Craigiehall* 1653 Ret.; PNWL: 44), **Currie Mains**, Currie MLO (*Manys of Currye* 1494-5 Treas. Acc.; PNML: 173), **Dalhousie Mains**, Cockpen MLO (*Castell Maynes* 1627 Mait. Cl. 34, *Dalhousie Mains* 1773 Arm.; PNML), **East Mains of Dalhousie**, Cockpen MLO (v. *ēast*) (*East Maynes of Dalhousie* 1665 RMS; PNML), **Dundas Mains**, Dalmeny WLO (*Mainis / Manis / Maynes /*

Maynis de Dundas 1593/4 Dund. B *et passim* to 1664 RMS, *lie Maines* 1690 Ret.); *Easter Creightoun* MLO (v. **ēast, tūn**) (PNML), **Houston Mains**, Uphall WLO (personal name *Houston*) (*lie Manis de Houstoun* 1576 RMS, *lie Maynis* 1590 RMS, *Houstoun Mains* 1591 Hou.; PNWL: 71), **Gilmerton Mains**, now called South Farm, Liberton MLO (v. **tūn**) (PNML: 235), **Kettlestoun Mains**, Linlithgow WLO (v. **Ketil**) (*Kettilston Mains* 1553 SRS 57, *Mains of Cattilstoun* 1565 SRS 52, *Kettilstoun(-)maynis* 1614 RMS *et passim* to 1616 Ham. Inv., *Kettlestoun(-)maynes* 1617 RMS *et passim* to 1669 Reg. Bor.; PNWL: 59), **Livingston Mains**, WLO (v. **Lēofing, tūn**) (*Manis de Levingstoun* 1515 RSS; PNWL: 76), **Newmains**, also Colinton Mains, Colinton MLO (v. **nīwe**) (PNML), **Old Liston Mains**, also Hallbarns, Inveresk MLO (v. **h(e)all, ber-ærn**) (*Halbarnis* 1582 RPC; PNML: 214), **Riccarton Mains**, Currie MLO (v. **Richard, tūn**) (*Manys of Richardtoun* 1508 RSS; PNML: 178), **Torphichen Mains** WLO (*Manis de Torphichen* 1690 Ret.; PNWL: 89), **Uphall Mains** WLO (v. **upp(e), h(e)all**) (PNWL: 70), **Mains of Barnbogle**, Dalmeny WLO (*Maynis de Barnbougall* 1613 RMS, 1615 Dund. B; PNWL: 5), **Maynes of Blackcraig**, Ecclesmachan WLO (v. **blæc**) (*Maynes of Blackcraig* 1650 Ret.; PNWL: 49), **Mains of Mickle Barnbogle**, Dalmeny WLO (v. *Mains of Barnbogle*, above; **mikill**) (*Manys of Mekill Berinbougall* 1518 Dund. B; PNWL: 5), **Mains**, Abercorn WLO (*lie Manis, maynis, maynes of Abircorne* 1574 Ret. *et passim* to 1613 Dund. B; PNWL: 13), **Mains of Kirkliston**, Kirkliston WLO (v. **cirice, *Lissa, tūn**) (*(le) manys (maynes) de (of) Kyrklistoun* 1535 Dund. A, 1539 *et passim* SHS II. 4, *(le) manys (maynes) de (of) of Kirklistoun* 1546 LC, 1607 Dund. A, 1615 RMS; PNWL: 39).

A.142 **denn** - OE 'pasture'

00 **Cowden**, Dalkeith MLO (v. **denn**) (*Colden(e)* 1316, 1392, 1531 Bann. Cl. 94, 1315-21, 1451 RMS, 1336-7 CDS, *Cowdoun* 1580 RPC, *Coldoun* 1658 LC; PNML: 182), **Easter Cowden**, Dalkeith MLO (v. **ēast, denn**) (*Eister Colden* 1546-80 RMS, *Over Coldan* 1589 RMS, *Easter Coldoun* 1669 LC, *E. Cowden*

1773 Arm.; PNML: 182), **Wester Cowden**, Dalkeith MLO (v. **west, denn**) (*Westir Colden* 1546-80 RMS, *Nethir Coldan* 1589 RMS, *Westir Coldoun* 1591 RMS, *Wester Coldoun* 1656 LC, *Wester Coudoun* 1717 LC, *W. Cowden* 1773 Arm.; PNML: 182), **Cowdenfield**, Dalkeith MLO (v. **denn, feld**) (*Coldenfeld* 1315 Bann. Cl. 94; PNML: 182), **Cowdenhead**, Bathgate WLO (v. **cū, hēafod**) (PNWL: 86).

A.143 **denu** - OE 'valley'.

00 **Dean**, Edinburgh MLO (*Den(n)(e)* c. 1128, 1144 Lawrie, 1128-53, c. 1166, 1456 Bann. Cl. 70, 1143-47, 1171-77 SBR 7, 1264-66, 1288-90 ER, 1306-29, 1370 *et freq* to 1610 RMS, 1336-7 Bain, 1376, 1478 Bann. Cl. 105, 1391 Reg. Ho. Ch., 1546 RSS, *Dean* 1626, 1701 LC, 1773 Arm.; PNML), **Dean**, Abercorn WLO (*(le) Dene* 1381/2 RMS *et passim* to 1383 Bann. Cl. 94, *Deene* 1381/2 RMS, *Dean* 1406-24 [17th] RMS; PNWL: 21), **Dean**, Bo'ness and Carriden WLO (*Dene of Kynnele* 1536 SRS 52, *Dene* 1593/4 RMS, *Deane* 1596 RMS *et passim* to 1669 Reg. Bor., *Dean* 1660 Ham. Inv. *et passim* to 1673 Reg. Bor., *Dean of Kinneill* 1673 Reg. Bor.; PNWL: 28), **Dean** MLO (*Den(n)(e)* c.1128, 1144 ESC, 1128-53, c.1166, 1456 Bann. Cl. 70, 1143-47, 1171-77 SBR 7; PNML), **Deans**, Bathgate WLO (*(Le) Denys* 1468 RMS *et passim* to 1542 RSS, *Denis* 1539 SRS 52 *et passim* to 1649 RMS, *Denes* 1581 LC, *Deaneis* 1618 RMS, *Deanis* 1629 Ret., *Deanes* 1631 RMS, *Deans* 1663 RMS *et passim* to 1696 Ret.; PNWL: 83), **Denholm**, Cavers ROX (æt þæm denum) (*Denum* 1296 CDS, 1333-4 RS, *Denhom* 1304 CDS, *Dennome* 1473 BM, *Dennwme* 1489 BM; PNB: 105), **Deanfield**, Bo'ness and Carriden WLO (v. **feld**) (*Deane Field* 1669 Reg. Bor., *Deinfeild* 1670 Reg. Borl, *Dean Field* 1671 Reg. Bor.; PNWL: 35), **Denflats**, Uphall WLO (v. **flat**) (*Denflattis* 1617 RMS; PNWL: 73), **Deanlands**, Bo'ness and Carriden WLO (v. **land**) (*Deanlandis* 1552 Ham. Inv., *the Denelands* 1552/3 Ham. Inv.; PNWL: 35), **Deanside**, Borthwick MLO (v. **sīde**) (*Denesyde* 1609 RMS; PNML), **Deansneep**, Borthwick MLO (v. ***snæp**) (*Danesnape* 1507 LC, *Snype* 1585 RPC, *Snyppis* 1609 RMS, *Sneep* 1773 Arm; PNML), **Aikendean**, Carrington MLO (v. **āc**) (PNML), **Alwardene**, Maxton

ROX (v. *Alfhere*) (PNB: 105), **Bellendean**, Roberton ROX (PNB: 96),
Blakedean, Morebattle ROX (v. *blæc*) (*Blakdene* 1358 HMC (Rxb), *Blagdenn*
 1590 CBP; PNB: 96), **Bowden** ROX (v. *bōðl*) (PNB: 97), **Butterdean**,
 Coldingham BWK (v. *butere*) (PNB: 101), **Cardenden** FIF ('the hollow of (or
 near) *Carden*') (*Cardenane*, *Cardenenie* 14th c., *Cardwane* 1516) (NTC:),
Dryden, Lasswade MLO (v. *dryge*) (*Driden* 1329 ER; PNML: 224), **Dryden**,
 Ashkirk SLK (v. *dryge*) (*Drydenn* 1662-5 Blaeu; PNB: 104), **Dryden Fell**,
 Teviothead ROX (v. *dryge*) (PNB: 97), **Edmond's Dean**, Cockburnspath BWK
 (v. *Eadmær*) (PNB: 101), **Foulden** BWK (v. *fugol*) (PNB: 101), **Hadden**,
 Sprouston ROX (v. *haga*) (PNB: 97), **Hallidean**, Merton BWK (v. *hālig*)
 (*Halidene* 1567 Bann. Cl. 82; PNB: 102), **Harden**, Castleton ROX (v. *hara*)
 (*Hardenhead* 1662-5 Blaeu; PNB: 97), **Hardens**, Langton BWK (v. *hara*)
 (PNB: 102), **Hardenside**, Canonbie DMF (v. *hara, sīde*) (PNB: 104),
Harehowedene, nr. Whitton, Morebattle ROX (v. *hara, hol* or *hop, denu*)
 (*Harehowedene* 1165-1214 Bann. Cl. 56, *Har(e)hopedene* 1165-1214 Bann. Cl.
 56; PNB: 105), **Hassendean**, Minto ROX (v. **Heaðustān*) (PNB: 97),
Haufurlangdene, Hownam ROX (v. *half, denu*) (PNB: not s.v. *denu*),
Hawthornden, Lasswade MLO (v. *hagu-þorn*) (*Hauthornden* 1317 Bann. Cl.
 89, *Hawthornedene* c. 1317 Bann. Cl. 89, 1590 RPC, *Hawthornden* 1663 RMS,
Halthornden 1570 Bann. Cl. 94, 1655, 1662 RMS, *Halthornedane* 1582 RPC,
Halthrenden 1329-71 RMS, *Halthoundaill* 1590-1 RPC, *Halthornedoune* 17th
 Cent. SHS I. 52, *Hathornden* 1773 Arm., *Hathronedene* 1613 RMS,
Albaspinatria 17th Cent. SHS I. 52; PNML: 225), **Holydean**, Bowden ROX (v.
hālig) (*Halydean* 1557-8 HMC (March), *Halydem* Cast. 1662-5 Blaeu; PNB:
 98), **Howden**, Mid-Calder MLO (v. *hol(h), ufer(r)a*) (*Holden(e)* 1382, 1386,
 1406 *et freq.* to 1564 Bann. Cl. 94, 1406 Bann. Cl. 109, 1581, 1589 RMS, 1583
 RPC, *Howden* 1565, 1601, 1609 RPC, 1583 Proc. Bar. Court, 1773 Arm., *Ower*
Howden 1586 Proc. Bar. Court, *Over Howden* 1601 KSR, *Over Howdane* 1663
 KSR, *Ovirhowdin* 1702 KSR; PNML: 246), **Howden Farm**, Mid-Calder MLO
 (v. *hol(h), neðri*) (*Nayr Howden* 1583 Proc. Bar. Court, *Nayther Howden* 1586
 Proc. Bar. Court, *Nether Howdan* 1604 KSR, *Nedder Houdun* 1604 KSR,

Nether Houdoun 1794 Sasines (5812), *Ne. Howden* 1773 Arm.; PNML: 246), **Howden**, Jedburgh ROX (v. hol(h)) (PNB: 98), **Lambden**, Greenlaw BWK (v. lamb) (PNB: 103), *Linn Dean*, Fala and Soutra MLO (v. hlynn) (PNML), **Lindean**, Galashiels SLK (v. hlynn) (PNB: 105), **Littledean**, Maxton ROX (v. lytel) (PNB: 99), **Mellendean**, Sprouston ROX (v. myln, tūn) (PNB: 99), **Oakendean**, Melrose ROX (v. āc) (PNB: 99), **Oxendean**, Dunse BWK (v. oxa) (PNB: 104), **Redden**, Sprouston ROX (v. hræfn) (PNB: 100), **Southdean** ROX (v. sūð) (PNB: 100), **Wooden**, Eckford ROX (v. ?wudu; perh. ‘wolf’) (PNB: 101).

A.144 OE *dēor* - Animal, beast. Pre-lit. Sc. *der*, ME *der*, *deer*, *dur* ‘animal, deer’.

00 **Darnchester**, Coldstream BWK (v. ceaster) (*Derchester* 1250 [1434] Gramp. Cl. 18, *Derchestre* 1296 Bann. Cl. 47, *Dercestria* 13th c. [1434] Gramp. Cl. 18, *Dercestyr* c. 1300 Gramp. Cl. 18; PNB).

A.145 OE (Anglian) *derne* - Hidden, secret, obscure, esp. from being overgrown with vegetation. Pre-lit. Sc. *derne*.

00 **Darnick** ROX (v. wīc) (*Dernewic* c.1136 Bann. Cl. 56; PNB: , *Darnyke(e)* 1565; SPN:).

A.146 *dīc* - OE ‘a ditch’, MSc., Sc. *dyke*, *dike*, etc. ‘dyke, ditch; wall, mound’.

00 **Wester Dresselrig**, Mid-Calder MLO (v. drýge, west, schele, hrycg) (*Westir Dryshilrig* 1586 Proc. Bar. Court, *Dressilrig alias Dyk in Calder Comitis* 1602 McCall; PNML: 245), **Dykehead**, Bathgate WLO (v. hēafod) (*Dykhed* 1614 LC, *Dykeheid* 1614 RMS; PNWL: 87), **Dykehead**, Bo’ness and Carriden WLO (v. hēafod) (*(The) Dykeheid* 1614 Ham. Inv.; PNWL: 35), **Dykehead**, Whitburn WLO (v. hēafod) (*Dyk-head* 1696 KS Liv., *Dykhead* 1696 KS Liv.; PNWL: 110), **Dykeneuk**, Penicuik MLO (v. neuk) (*Dyknuk* 1613, 1647 RMS, 1646

Sasines, *Dyknuke* 1604 RMS, *Dyneuk* 1654 RMS, *Dyk(e)nook* 1741, 1747 SHS I. 13, 1773 Arm.; PNML: 266), *Dykeside*, Torphichen WLO (v. *sīde*) (*Dyksyd* 1652 Gill. Ch.; PNWL: 102), *Dishflat*, Linlithgow WLO (v. *flat*) (*Dishflatt* 1696 RMS; PNWL: 115), *Bog Dyke*, Bathgate WLO (v. *bog*) (PNWL: 81), *Broomdikes*, Edrom BWK (v. *brōm*) (PNB), *Dundas Dykes*, Dalmeny WLO (*Dundas Dyckes* 1671 KS Dal.; PNWL: 6), *Gallowdykes*, Edinburgh MLO (v. *galga*) (PNML), *Greendykes*, Uphall WLO (v. *grēne*) (PNWL: 46), *Loan Dykes*, Linlithgow WLO (v. *lane*) (PNWL: 118), *Nether Loan Dykes*, Linlithgow WLO (v. *neðri, lane*) (PNWL: 118), *Over Loan Dykes*, Linlithgow WLO (v. *ufer(r)a, dīc*) (PNWL: 118), *Priestdykes*, near Deil's Dyke, Lochmaben DMF (v. *prēost*) (*Preist(e)dikis* 1507-8 RMS, 1569 RPC; PNB), *Wood Dyke*, Bo'ness and Carriden WLO (v. *wudu*) (PNWL: 38).

A.147 ME **doðde** - A rounded summit of a hill.

00 **Dod Burn**, Cavers and Teviothead ROX (v. *burna*) (PNB), **Dod Rig**, Teviothead ROX (v. *hrycg*) (*Dodrig* 1574 RPC, *Doddrigg* 1662-5 Blaeu; PNB), *Browndod of Ester Glencroske*, Glencorse MLO (v. *brūn*) (PNML: 193), *Brunemore super dod*, Teviothead ROX (v. *brūn, mōr*) (*Brunemor super dod* 1165-75 Bann. Cl. 56; PNB: 255).

A.148 OE **dor** - A large door, a gate; the entrance to a pass between hills; a narrowing valley. Pre-literary Sc. **dor**, MSc. **dur**.

00 **Windydoors**, Stow MLO (v. *windig*) (*Windiduris* 1445, 1455 ER, 1564 RSS, *Windydoors* 1773 Arm.; PNML: 289), **Windydoors**, Caddon SLK (v. *windig*) (*Windesdores* c. 1155 [16th] Bann. Cl. 83, *Wyndiduris* 1455 ER, *Windidurris* 1510 HMC (Wed); PNB).

A.149 OE (Anglian) **dræg** - Portage, drag, slipway, dray; cf. OE (Kentish, Mercian) **dreg**, ON **dray**.

00 **Dreghorn MLO (v. hyrne)** (*Dregerne* c. 1240 Bann. Cl. 74, 1336-7 CDS, *Dregarne* 1373-4 RMS, *Dregarne* 1438 ER, *Dreghorne* 1529 RSS, 1529 *et passim* to 1654 RMS, 1586 RPC, 1606 SHS I.16, *Dregorne* 1538 RMS, *Dreghorn* 1656 RMS, *Drygarne* 1492 AC; PNML).

A.150 OE *drȳge* - Dry, dried up. Pre-literary Sc. *dri*, *dry*.

00 **Dryburgh, Mertoun BWK (v. burh)** (*Driburgh* c. 1150 [16th] Bann. Cl. 83, *Dryburgh* c. 1150 [16th] Bann. Cl. 83, *Drueburch* 1150 [1175-1200] CM, *Drieburh* 1159-61 Bann. Cl. 56, *Drieburc* 1152 [1175-1200] CM, *Dreyeburgh* e. 13th, Mait. Cl. 40; PNB), **Drycleuch, Yarrow SLK (v. clōh)** (*Drycleuch(sheill)* 1564 RMS; PNB), **Dryden, Lasswade MLO (v. denu)** (*Driden* 1329 ER, 1501, 1503, 1508 Treas. Acc., *Dridene* 1473-98 Treas. Acc., *Dridane* 1541 SHS II. 4., *Drydane* 1515 RSS, 1527, 1542 *et freq.* to 1583 RMS, 1583, 1587 RPC, *Dryden* 1555-83 Bann. Cl. 74, 1590, 1591 RPC, 1592, 1610 RMS, 1773 Arm., 1782 Sasines, *Dreiddane* 1604 RMS, *Draiden* 1711 Carrington KS; PNML: 224), **Dryden, Ashkirk SLK (v. denu)** (PNB), **Dryden Fell, Teviothead ROX (v. denu)** (*Dridane* 1511 RMS; PNB), **Dryfield, Bo'ness and Carriden WLO (v. feld)** (PNWL: 35), **Dryhope, Yarrow SLK (v. hop)** (PNB), **Drylaw, Cramond MLO (v. hlāw)** (*Drylaw* 1406, 1593-4, 1618 RMS, 1462, 1587 Bann. Cl. 105, 1476 Bann. Cl. 94, 1556 Bann. Cl. 109, 1571, 1573, 1583, 1584 RPC, 1680, 1689, 1690, 1696 SHS I.16, 1781 Sasines, *Drylay* 1406 RMS, *Drylau* 1430, 1530 RMS, *Drilaw* 1424, 1533 RMS, 1561 SHS II.10; PNML), **West Drylaw, now Drylaw Mains, Cramond MLO (v. west, hlāw)** (*Westir Drilaw* 1505 SHS II.10, *Wester Drylaw* 1662 RMS; PNML), **Drylaw Easter, Cramond MLO (v. ēast, hlāw)** (*Estirdrilaw* 1505 SHS II.10, *Easter Drylaw* 1662 RMS, *Drylawester* 1510-11 SHS II.10; PNML), **Dresselrig, Mid-Calder MLO (v. schele, hrycg)** (*Drischelrig* 1512 RMS, *Dresthelrig* 1583 Proc. Bar. Court, *Drys(c)h(i)(e)lrig* 1586 Proc. Bar. Court, *Dres(s)ilrig* 1602 McCall, 1709, 1740 RMS, 1726 McCall, 1799 Sasines (7914), *Dreschilrig* 1604 RPC, *Dreshelrig* 1619 McCall, *Dresseridge* 1672 KSR, *Dresselrig* 1773 Arm.; PNML: 245),

Wester Dresselrig, Mid-Calder MLO (v. *dīc*, *west*, *schele*, *hrycg*) (*Westir Dryshilrig* 1586 Proc. Bar. Court, *Dressilrig alias Dyk in Calder Comitis* 1602 McCall, *Wester Dreshelrig called the Dyik* 1619 McCall, *Dyke alias Wester Dressilrig* 1709 RMS, *Dy(c)k(e) or Wester Dres(s)ilrig* 1726 McCall, 1740 RMS; PNML: 245).

A.151 ***dubb** - OE 'a pool', ME **dubbe**, MSc. **dub** (§2.09).

00 **Dubend**, Kirknewton MLO (v. *ende*) (*Dubend* 1574 RPC, 1773 Arm.; PNML: 222), **Dubhouse**, Cramond MLO (v. *hūs*) (*Dubhous* 1608, 1610, 1620 RMS, *terras templarias in Crawmond vocat Dubhous* 1614 RMS; PNML: 163), **Fouldubs**, Linlithgow WLO (v. *fūl*) (PNWL: 115).

A.152 ***dūfe** - OE 'a dove, a pidgeon', MSc. **dow**, **du** (§2.10).

00 **Dowbank**, Abercorn WLO (v. *banke*) (*Dowbank* 1640 Ret.; PNWL: 21), **Dowhill**, Livingston WLO (v. *hyll*) (*Dowhill* 1642 KS Liv.; PNWL: 79), **Dowlaw**, Coldingham BWK (v. *hlāw*) (*Dowhill* 1547 RPC, *Dula* 1579 HMC (March), *Doula* 1662-5 Blaeu; PNB: 124).

A.153 **dūn** - OE 'hill', ME **doun**, 'hill, expanse of open hill-country'.

00 **Browndean Laws**, Jedburgh ROX (v. *brūn*) (PNB), **Cunzierton Fm**, Oxnam ROX (v. *coni*) (PNB), **Gordon** BWK (v. *gor*) (PNB), **Graden**, Linton ROX (v. **græg*) (PNB: 131), **Grinding Burn**, Minto ROX (v. *grēne*, *burna*) (*Grindoun b.* 1662-5 Blaeu; PNB), **Hownam** (parish) ROX (v. *Huna*) (PNB: 132), **Leyden**, Kirknewton MLO (*Ladone* 1507-8 RMS, 1509-10 RSS, *Ledoun* 1546, 1607, 1614, 1662 RMS, *Ledome* 1558 RMS, *Lidden* 1612 RMS, *Lidoun* 1627 Mait. Cl. 34, *Leiden* 1773 Arm.; PNML: 220), **Snawdon**, Lauder BWK (v. *snāw*) (PNB), **Riccaltoun**, Oxnam ROX (v. *Ricola*) (PNB: 132), **Richeldoun**, near

Lilliesleaf ROX (v. Ricola) (PNB: 132), Rumbleton, Gordon BWK (v. Rimhild) (PNB: 134).

A.154 **earn** - OE 'an eagle'. Cf. ***Earn**.

00 **Earnsclouch**, Lauder BWK (v. **clōh**) (*Ernysclucht* c. 1350 Bann. Cl. 83, *Earnsclouch* B. 1662-5 Blaeu; PNB), **Earncraig**, Penicuik MLO (Sc. *craig* 'hill') (*Ern(e)cra(i)g* 1390-1406, 1476, 1486, 1491, 1542, 1574 *et freq.* to 1666 RMS, 1506 RSS, 1508 Treas. Acc., *Erne crag* 1505, 1507 Treas. Acc., *Eirnecraig* 1604 RMS, *Ernislaw* 1609 RMS; PNML: 267), **Ernisheuch**, Lauder BWK (v. **hōh**) (PNB).

A.155 **ēast** - OE adj., adv., 'eastern, east', MSc. *east, est*, etc.

00 **Easter Brow**, Torphichen WLO (v. **brū**) (*Easterbrow* 1675 KS Tor. *et passim* to 1698 SRS 40; PNWL: 100), **Easter Briggs**, Kirkliston MLO (v. **brycg**) (PNML: 214), **Eastbrigs**, Edinburgh MLO (v. **brycg**) (*Eistbriges* 1652 RMS, *Eist Bridgs* 1665 RMS, *Easterbrigs* 1685 LC; PNML), **East Cairns**, Mid-Calder MLO (Sc. *cairn* 'heap of stones') (PNML: 244), **East Cairn Hill**, Mid-Calder MLO (v. **hyll**) (Sc. *cairn* 'heap of stones') (PNML: 244), **Easter Carlowrie**, Dalmeny WLO (*Carlowry Estir* 1427 Reg. Ho. Ch., *Eister Carlourie* 1605 Ret.; PNWL: 5), **East Carmondean**, Livingston WLO (*Carmanden Estir* 1535 RMS, *Carmonden Ester* 1580 Ret., *Carbounden Eister* 1604 RMS, *Carmondeane Eister* 1671 Ret.; PNWL: 77), **Easter Causewayend**, Kirknewton MLO (v. **caucie, ende**) (PNML: 218), **Easter Cowden**, Dalkeith MLO (v. **cū, denn**) (*Eister Colden* 1546-80 RMS; PNML: 182), **East Craigs**, Corstorphine MLO (Sc. *craig* 'hill') (*Eister Craigis* 1572, 1634 RMS, *Eist Craigis* 1607, 1618 RMS, *Eist Craiges* 1650, 1664 RMS, *East Craiges* 1654 RMS; PNML), **Eastfield**, Kirkliston MLO (v. **raton, feld, rāw**) (*E(i)stfe(i)ld* (*alias or of Rattounraw*) 1539 SHS II. 4; PNML: 216), **Drylaw Easter**, Cramond MLO (v. **drýge, hlāw**; PNML), **Eastcraig of Gorgie**, perhaps Craig House Hill, Edinburgh MLO (Gael. *creag* 'hill') (*Craggis de Gorgin* c. 1240 Bann. Cl. 89, *Estyrkragh de Gorgyne* 1338 Bann. Cl. 89; PNML), **East Craigie**, Dalmeny WLO (Gael. *creag* 'hill') (*Eist / Est / Estir / Ester Cragy* 1364 SHS I. 42 *et*

passim to 1567 RMS, *Eist Craigy* 1556 RMS, *Eist Craigie* 1578 RMS; PNWL: 6), *Easter Creightoun*, now Crichton Mains, MLO (v. demeyne, tūn) (*Easter Creightoun* 1666 RMS, *Mains* 1773 Arm.; PNML), *Easter Croft*, Inveresk MLO (v. croft) (*Eister-croft* 1587, 1591, 1593, 1593-4 RMS, *Eister Croft* 1653 RMS; PNML: 210), *Easter Duddingston*, Abercorn WLO (v. *Dudding) (*Estir Dudingstoun* 1539/40 RMS; PNWL: 15), *Easter Glencorse* or *Glencorse House*, Glencorse MLO (*Estre Glencrosk(e)* 1336-7 CDS; PNML: 193), *Easter Granton* (later Royston), Cramond MLO (v. *grēon, tūn) (PNML), *East Hailes*, Cockpen MLO (v. h(e)alh) (PNML), *Wester Hailes*, Cockpen MLO (v. west; PNML), *Easthill of Braid*, Edinburgh MLO (v. ufer(r)a, hyll) (*Eisthill of Braid* 1652, 1665 RMS, 1685 LC; PNML), *Easter Hillhouse*, Torphichen WLO (v. hyll, hūs) (*Eistir, Estir Hilhous(e)* 1507/8 RMS *et passim* to 1667 BM, *Eistir Hillhous* 1606 Ret., *Hilhous* 1626 Ret., *Hillhouse* 1668 Ret., 1692 Ham. Inv.; PNWL: 103), *Easthouse*, Edinburgh MLO (v. hūs) (*Eisthous* 1627 RMS; PNML), *Easthouses* MLO (v. hūs) (*Esthus* 1241, *Esthouse* 1345, *Eisthousis* 1590-1; NTC:), *East Harburn*, West Calder MLO (v. heorot, burna) (*Easter Hairburne* 1620 McCall; PNML: 302), *Easter Limphoy*, Currie MLO (*Estir Lumphoy* 1531 Bann. Cl. 109, *Eister Limphoye* 1568 Bann. Cl. 109, *Estir Lymphoy* 1590 RPC, *E. Lumphoy* 1773 Arm.; PNML), *East Mains of Dalhousie*, Cockpen MLO (v. demeyne; PNML), *Easter Newton*, Kirknewton MLO (v. nīwe, tūn) (*Estir Newtown* 1546 RMS, *E(i)st(er) Newtown(e)* 1546, 1607, 1614, 1654, 1662 RMS, *Easter Newtown* 1663 RMS, *E. Newton* 1773 Arm.; PNML: 217), *Easter Parkly*, Linlithgow WLO (v. park, lēah) (*Estir Parklie* 1563 SRS 52; PNWL: 63), *East Port*, Linlithgow WLO (v. port; PNWL: 121), *Eastraw*, Glencorse MLO (v. rāw) (*Eastraw* 1663 RMS; PNML: 195), *Easter Reeves*, Whitburn WLO (v. ree) (*Easter Rives* 1696 KS Liv., *Reives* 1697 KS Liv.; PNWL: 111), *Eastrig*, Bathgate WLO (v. hrycg) (*Eistrig* 1630 Ret.; PNWL: 87), *Easter Rigg*, Torphichen WLO (v. hrycg) (*Easter-rig* 1547 Temp., *Eisterrig* 1578 Temp.; PNWL: 102), *Easter Scotstoun*, Abercorn WLO (v. Scott, tūn; PNWL: 19), *Easter Strath*, Torphichen WLO (*Easter Strayth* 1571 SRS 52, *lie eister Strath* 1588 RMS, *Easter Streath* 1667 Dund. B;

PNWL: 98), *Eastertoun*, Kirkliston WLO (v. *tūn*) (*Estertone* 1648 Dund. B; PNWL: 46), *Easton*, Bathgate WLO (v. *tūn*) (*Eistoun* 1583 RPC; PNWL: 87), *Easton Inch*, Bathgate WLO (v. *tūn*) (Sc. *inch* ‘island’) (*Inche de Eistoun* 1572 RMS, *Insula de Eistoun de Torbane* 1578 RMS, *Insula de Eistoun et Torbane* 1581 RMS; PNWL: 87), *East Whitburn* WLO (v. *hwīt, burna*) (*Estirqwythburne* 1363 RMS, *Estir Quhitburn* 1542 RSS, *Eister Quhitburne* 1601 Ret. *et passim* to 1643 KS Liv.; PNWL: 106), *Easter Whitelaw*, Bathgate WLO (v. *hwīt, hlāw*) (*Estir Quhitlaw* 1565/6 SRS 52; PNWL: 88), *Easter Woodside*, Torphichen WLO (v. *wudu, sīde*) (*Easter Woodside* 1693 KS Tor.; PNWL: 105), *Werland de Ester Glencroske*, Glencorse MLO (v. *land, wer*) (*Werland de Ester Glencroske* 1336-7 CDS; PNML: 193).

- A.156 **ecg** - OE ‘edge’, commonly ‘the sharp edge at the top of a hill, an escarpment’ (Smith)
- 00 **Mui***edge*, Bo’ness and Carriden WLO (v. *mōr*) (PNWL: 37), **Soutra** *Edge*, Fala & Soutra MLO (W. *sulw tref*) (*Sowtra Ege* 1553 RPC; PNML: 190), **West***edge*, Liberton MLO (v. *under*) (PNML: 241), **Windy** *Edge*, Dalmeny WLO (*Vindhedge* 1607 Dund. B, *Windiege* 1636 Dund. A, *Windie Edge* 1692 KS Dal.; PNWL: 7).
- A.157 **ēg** - OE (Angl) ‘island; land partly surrounded by water, dry ground in a fen, etc.’
- 00 **Ayton**, BWK (v. *tūn*) (*Eitun* 1095-1100, 1126 (no source given), *Ayton(e)* 1095 [15th] ESC, 1296 CDS, 1297 Stev., c. 1300 Cold. Corr., (two) *Eytone*s 1253 CDS, *Eytone*, *Etone*, *Haytone*, *Aiton*, 1296 CDS, *Atone* 1311-12 CDS, *Aytoun* 1360 ER; PNB)
- A.158 **elbuck** - MSc. ‘elbow-shaped (of a topographical feature)’ (§1.19).

00 Elbeckhill, Wamphray DMF (v. hyll) (*Elbackhill* 1762 CRD; PNB: 115),
Catelbow, Kirkliston WLO (v. cat(t)) (PNWL: 41).

A.159 elf - OE 'an elf, a fairy'

00 Effledge, Cavers ROX (v. *læc(c)) (*Elfleche* 1511 RMS, *Elflesche* 1576-7
RMS; PNB).

A.160 ellern, ellen, elle - OE 'an elder-tree'

00 *Elnecloch*, Lammermoor valleys (v. clōh) (*Elnecloch*, *Helnclow* 1165-1214
Bann. Cl. 56; PNB).

A.161 ende - OE 'end, the end of something, the end of an estate, a district or quarter
of a village or town', ON endi

00 Bankend, Caerlaverock DMF (v. banke) (PNB), *Bogend*, Hervieston,
Borthwick MLO (v. bog) (PNML), *Bogend*, Torphichen WLO (v. bog) (PNWL:
100), *Bridgend*, Inveresk MLO (v. brycg) (PNML: 209), *Bridge End*, Liberton
MLO (v. brycg) (PNML: 233), *Bridge-end*, West Calder MLO (v. brycg)
(*Bri(d)gend* 1586 Proc. Bar. Court; PNML: 300), *Bridgend*, Dalmeny WLO (v.
brycg) (PNWL: 9), *Craigend*, Dalmeny WLO (Sc. *craig* 'hill' < Gael. *creag*)
(*Craigend* 1599 Dund. A *et passim* to 1664 RMS; PNWL: 9), *Craigend*,
Torphichen WLO (*Crugend* c. 1540 Rent. Tor., *Cruge-end* 1567 SRS 52,
Craigend 1629 Cat. Tor. *et passim* to 1689 SRS 40; PNWL: 91), *Easter*
Causewayend, Kirknewton MLO (v. ēast, caucie) (PNML: 218), *Wester*
Causewayend, Mid-Calder MLO (v. west, caucie) (PNML: 248), *Dubend*,
Kirknewton MLO (v. *dubb) (*Dubend* 1574 RPC, 1773 Arm.; PNML: 222),
Holmains, Dalton DMF (v. holmr) (PNB), *Hillend*, Lasswade MLO (v. hyll)
(*Hilend* 1542 RMS; PNML: 225), *Lady Bridge-end*, Dalkeith MLO (v. brycg)

(*Lady brig end* 1602 LC; PNML: 184), *Loanend* (Farm), Torphichen WLO (v. *lane*) (PNWL: 104), *Lochend*, Linlithgow WLO (Sc. *loch*) (PNWL: 64), *Muirend*, Kirkliston WLO (v. *mōr*) (PNWL: 46), *Slackend*, Torphichen WLO (v. *slakki*) (PNWL: 105), *Woodend*, Torphichen WLO (v. *wudu*) (PNWL: 105).

A.162 **ermitage** - OFr 'hermitage', ME **hermitage**, M.Sc. (**h**)ermitage.

00 **Hermitage**, Castleton ROX (*Ermitage* 1300 Stev., 14th NMS, *Armytage* 1583 CBP; PNB).

A.163 **eski** - ON 'a place growing with ash-trees; ashen'

00 **Esbie**, Lochmaben DMF (v. *bý*) (*Esseby* 1296 Stev., *Eskeby* 1296 Bann. Cl. 47, *Esby* 1530 RSS; PNB).

A.164 **ewer** - Pre-lit. Sc., MSc. 'shaped like, or perhaps functioning similarly to, a ewer (i.e. by providing a source of water)' (§1.20).

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

A.165 **fæsten** - OE 'a stronghold'

00 **Fastheugh**, Selkirk SLK (v. *hōh*) (*Fastheuch* 1494 CB, 1662-5 Blaeu; PNB).

A.166 **fāg, fāh** - OE adj. 'variegated, multi-coloured, coloured; bright', ME **faw**.

00 **Fawhope**, Teviothead ROX (v. **hop**) (*Fauhope* [p] 1304 CDS, *Fawehope* 1380 CDS; PNB), **Fawhope Burn**, Melrose ROX, a tributary of the Leader (v. **hop**) (*burna de Fauhope* 1153-65 Bann. Cl. 56, *Fachope* 1165 Bann. Cl. 56; PNB), **Fala**, Fala & Soutra MLO (v. **hlāw**) (*Faulaw(e)* 1176 Taxatio quoted NSA, 1214-40, 1221-40 Bann. Cl. 109, 13th c. Bann. Cl. 69, 1424-5 Reg. Ho. Ch., *ffaulawe* undated Bann. Cl. 74, *Faulay* 1429, 1444, 1415 ER, 1544, 1544-5, 1545, 1547 RSS, *Faulo(w)* 1429, 1451 Bann. Cl. 105, 1435, 1436 ER, *Faula(u)* 1434, 1435, 1436 *et freq.* to 1453 ER, 1443 Bann. Cl. 105, *Fawla(w)* 1235-58 Bann. Cl. 109, 1445, 1446 ER, 1543, 1544, 1544-5 RSS, 1567, 1571 *et freq.* to 1588 RPC, *Fawlay* 1445 ER, 1542 RMS, 1544, 1545, 1548 RSS, 1571, 1576 *et freq.* to 1590 RPC, *Fawlo* 1448 ER, 1456 Bann. Cl. 105, (*lie*) *Fale* 1365 ER, (*lie*) *Falaw(e)* 1429 ER, 1542, 1574 RMS, (*lie*) *Falay* 1462 Bann. Cl. 105, (*lie*) *Fala* 1627 Mait. Cl. 34, *Fallo* 1583 RPC, *Falla* 1773 Arm.; PNML: 189), **Falahill**, Heriot MLO (v. **hlāw**, **hyll**) (*Faluhill* 1231 Bann. Cl. 74, *Fawla(w)hill* 1462 SBR 7, 1462 Bann. Cl. 109, 1588, 1589, 1590 RPC, 1611, 1620 RMS, *Fawlohill* 1482 ADA, 1499, 1509, 1542-3 RSS, *Fallowhill* 1491, 1492, 1494 AC, 1578-9 RPC, *Faulohill* 1500, 1504 RSS, 1502-4, 1506, 1511 Treas. Acc., *Fawlayhill* 1545 RSS, 1573, 1590, 1590-1, 1591 RPC, *Fallahill* 1575 RMS, 1629 KSR, 1773 Arm., *Fa(u)lahill* 1590 RPC, 1662, 1696 LC, *Fallohill* 1627 Mait. Cl. 34; PNML: 199), **Falla**, Oxnam ROX (v. **hlāw**) (*Fallo* 1426 CDS, *Faulawe* 1438 CDS, *Faulohill* 1497 CBP, *Fallow* 1590 CBP, *Fala* 1662-5 Blaeu; PNB), **Fallsidehill**, Hume BWK (v. **hyll**, **sīde**) (PNB), **Fala** MLO (v. **hlāw**) (*Faulawe* 1250; see Johnston p. 176; PNB), **Falkirk** STL (v. **cirice**) (*la*) *Faukirk* 1298, *Fawkirk* 1391, *Fauskyrk* 1564, *Falkirk* 1458) (NTC), **Falside**, Southdean ROX (v. **sīde**) (PNB), **Faulawe**, near Rutherford, Maxton ROX (v. **hlāw**) (*Faulawe* 1165-88 Bann. Cl. 56; PNB), **Fawside**, Gordon BWK (v. **sīde**) (*Fausyd* c. 1170 [16th] Bann. Cl. 83, c. 1350 Bann. Cl. 83, *Favsyde* 1330 ER, *Fauside* 1441 [16th] APS; PNB), **Fawside**, Temple MLO (v. **sīde**) (*Fawsyd* 1627 Mait. Cl. 34; PNML: 298).

- A.167 ***falca** - OE (Anglian) ‘falcon’; possibly not represented in Scottish place-names except as a later reflex (§2.11).
- 00 **Falconhouse**, Bo’ness and Carriden WLO (v. **hūs**) (*Falcounhouse* 1516 RMS, *Falcownhous* 1593/4 RMS, *Falconhous* 1605 Ham. Inv. *et passim* to 1672 Reg. Bor., *Falkonhouse* 1670 Reg. Bor.; PNWL: 36).
- A.168 **falh, falg** - OE (Anglian) ‘land broken up for cultivation, ploughed land’; cf. **fag, fah** above.
- 00 **Fauldhouse**, Whitburn WLO (v. **hūs**) (*Fawlhou*s 1523 Ham. Inv., *(The) Falhou*s c.1540 Rent. Tor. *et passim* to 1642 KS Liv., *(The) Falhou*s 1584 Temp. *et passim* to 1693 KS Liv., *Fallas* 1633 Cat. Tor. *et passim* to 1637 Ret., *Fallhou*s 1647 KS Liv., *Faldhou*s 1559/60 RMS, *Fauldhouse* 1818 Forrest; PNWL: 107), **West Fauldhouse**, Whitburn WLO (v. **west, hūs**) (PNWL: 107), **Falla Mill**, Whitburn WLO (v. **myln**) (*Fallow Miln* 1694 KS Liv.; PNWL: 110).
- A.169 **farding, farthing** - MSc. prob. ‘a quarter share’ (§1.21).
- 00 **Fardinhauch**, now Whitehill, Inveresk MLO (v. **haugh**) (*Whithill called Fardinhauch* 1653 RMS; PNML: 209), **Fardingjames**, Keir DMF (*Fordiniames* 1523 HMC (Drml); PNB: 206), **Fardingallan**, Pen1662-5 Blaeu DMF (*Firdenalane* 1450-1 HMC (Drml), *Ferdenalane* 1451 HMC (Drml); PNB: 207).
- A.170 **fauld** - MSc. ‘a fold, a pen; an enclosed piece of ground used for cultivation; a small field’ (§1.22).
- 00 **Fauldhill**, Ratho MLO (*Fauldhill* 1526-7 RMS; PNML: 274), **Fauldshope**, Selkirk SLK (v. **hop**) (*Falshope* 1662-5 Blaeu; PNB: 225), **Blackfaulds**, Torphichen WLO (v. **blæc**) (PNWL: 109), **Cooksfauld**, Abercorn WLO (*lie*

Cukisfald 1622 RMS, *Cukisfauld* 1625 RMS, *Cuiksfald* 1625 BM; PNWL: 19), *Shielfauld(s)*, Kirkliston WLO (v. *schele*) (PNWL: 47), *Stanefauldhill*, Abercorn WLO (v. *hyll, stān*) (PNWL: 24), *Stonefold*, Eccles BWK (v. *stān*) (*Stamfold* 1662-5 Blaeu; PNB: 183).

A.171 **fearnig** - OE ‘ferny, growing with ferns’.

00 **Fairniehill**, Linlithgow WLO (v. *hyll*) (PNWL: 68), **Ferniehurst**, Jedburgh ROX (v. *hyrst*) (*Farnihirst* 1524-5 ALCP, *Farnherst* 1573 CSP, *Fernyhirst* 1662-5 Blaeu; PNB), **Ferniehurst**, Stow MLO (v. *hyrst*) (*Fernyhirst* 1476 ADA, 1773 Arm., *Fu(i)rnyhirst* 1559 Bann. Cl. 94, 1571 RPC, 1793 Sasines, *Phairnyhirst* 1593 RMS, *Pha(i)rni(e)hirst* 1598-9 RMS, 1610 LC, *Pha(i)rni(e)harst* 1662 RMS, *Pha(i)rni(e)herst* 1643 RMS; PNML: 284), **Fairnilee**, Caddon SLK (v. *lēah*) (*Farnyle(y)* 1405 ER, 1455 ER, *Fairnilee* 1599 LC; PNB), **Fernyrig**, Eccles BWK (v. *hrycg*) (*Farnerig* 1533 RMS, *Farnyrige* 1542 Ham. Inv.; PNB), **Fairnieside**, Ayton BWK (v. *sīde*) (*Farnesyde* 1588 HMC (Wed), *Fairnysyde* 1662-5 Blaeu; PNB).

A.172 **feld** - OE ‘open country’, ME ‘unenclosed land held in common for cultivation, the common field’; also apparently in metathesised variant form **feidl** in *Feidlaw*, Harvieston, Borthwick MLO (v. *hlāw*) (*Feidlaw* 1627 Mait. Cl. 34; PNML).

00 **Almondfield**, Uphall WLO (*Awmondfeld* 1491 AC, *Amounfeild* 1632 RMS, 1635 Ret., *Amondfeild* 1632 RMS; PNWL: 73), **Amisfield**, Tinwald DMF (v. *Ames*) (PNB), **Brownfield**, Liberton MLO (*brūn*) (PNML: 239), **Bruntsfield**, Edinburgh MLO (app. derived from the name of Richard *Broun*, ‘the King’s Sergeant, who surrendered his land there in 1381 to the King who then gave it to Alexander Lauder of Halton’) (*Bruntsfield* 1630 Bann. Cl. 70, 1773 Arm.; PNML), **Calfield**, Langholm DMF (v. *cald*) (PNB), **Cotfield**, Edinburgh MLO (v. *cot*) (PNML), **Cowdenfield**, Dalkeith MLO (v. *denn, cū*) (*Coldenfeld* 1315

Bann. Cl. 94; PNML: 182), *Deanfield*, Bo'ness and Carriden WLO (v. denu) (PNWL: 35), *Dryfield*, Bo'ness and Carriden WLO (v. dryge) (*Dryfield* 1614 Ham. Inv.; PNWL: 35), *Eastfield*, Kirkliston MLO (v. ēast, raton, rāw) (*(E(i)stfe(i)ld (alias or of Rattounraw)* 1539 SHS II. 4; PNML: 216), *Greenfauld Park*, Liberton MLO (v. grēne, park) (PNML: 239), *Hillhousefield*, Edinburgh MLO (v. hūs, hyll) (PNML), *Jardinefield*, Whitsome BWK (app. from the name of John *Jardin* of Appilgarth, who 'in the document quoted... sells his lands of Jardinfeld to George Hume of Wedderburn') (*Jardinfeld* 1475 HMC (Wed); PNB), *Kingsfield* WLO (*Kyngisfelde* 1451 RMS, 1456 ER, *Kingsfelde* 1451 ER), *Kirk o' Field*, Edinburgh MLO (v. cirice) (PNML), *Kirk o' Field Wynd*, Edinburgh MLO (v. cirice, wynd) (PNML), *Leithsfield*, Kirknewton MLO (river name **Water of Leith**) (*Leithisfield* 1662 RMS; PNML: 222), *Marfield*, Penicuik MLO (v. (ge)mær) (PNML: 268), *Meadowfield* MLO (v. mæd) (PNML), *Orchardfield*, Edinburgh MLO (v. orchard) (PNML), *Plewlandfield(s)* WLO (v. plewland) (PNWL: 8), *Muirhall Field*, Dalmeny WLO (v. h(e)all, mōr) (PNWL: 10), *Northfield*, Coldingham BWK (v. norð) (*Northfield* 1621 HMC (Wed); PNB), *North Field*, Bathgate WLO (v. norð) (*lie Northfield* 1595 RMS, *lie Northfeild de Drumcroce (Drumcorce)* 1607 RMS *et passim* to 1635 Ret., *Northfield* 1645 Ret.; PNWL: 83), *North Field*, Uphall WLO (v. norð) (*North Field* 1660 KS Up.; PNWL: 71), *Prestonfield*, Duddingston MLO (v. prēost) (*Prestisfelde* 1375-6 RMS; PNML: 187), *Seafield*, Annan DMF (v. sæ) (PNB), *Seafield*, FIF (v. sæ) (PNML), *Shielfield*, Earlston BWK (v. schele) (PNB), *Smithfield*, Bo'ness and Carriden WLO (v. smið) (PNWL: 38), *Sorrowlessfield*, Melrose ROX (surname *Sorules*) (*Sorulesfeld* 1208 Bann. Cl. 56, *Sorwelesfeld* 1215 Bann. Cl. 56; PNB), *Southfield*, Cramond MLO (v. sūð) (PNML), *Swansfield*, Coldingham BWK (v. Sveinn) (PNB), *Whitfield*, Ayton BWK (v. hwīt) (PNB), *Westfield*, Kirkliston MLO (v. west, rāw, raton) (*lie Westfeild of Rottounraw* 1631 RMS; PNML: 216), *West Field*, Linlithgow WLO (v. west) (PNWL: 61).

- A.173 **feng** - OE 'grasp, capture'; cf. OE *fōn* 'to take, grasp, seize'.
- 00 **Fingland**, Eskdalemuir DMF (v. **land**) (*Fingland* 1555 HMC (Jhn), *Fyngland* [p] 1573 HMC (Jhn), *Finglen b.* 1662-5 Blaeu; PNB).
- A.174 **fenn** - OE, ON, ME 'fen, marsh' OE also 'mud, clay, mire'.
- 00 **Fenton**, Hutton & Corrie DMF (v. **tūn**) (*Fentoun* 1583-4 RPC; PNB).
- A.175 **ferry** - MSc. 'a passage or crossing; a place where boats pass over a river, etc.'; cf. ON *ferja* 'a ferry'; cf. also OE *ferian* 'to carry'.
- 00 **Ferry Crofts**, Dalmeny WLO (v. **croft**) (PNWL: 9), **Ferry Hill**, Dalmeny WLO (v. **hyll**) (The Ferriehill 1618 Ret., Ferrie Hill 1669 KS Dal.; PNWL: 9), **South Queensferry** WLO (v. **sūð**) (*Passagium Sanctae Margaretae Regine* 1184 Bann. Cl. 74, *Passagium Regine* 1212 Bann. Cl. 74 *et passim* to 1516 SHS II. 10., *Portus Regine* 1364 CPR Let. *et passim* to 1565 RMS, *Portus Reginae* 1636 Ret., *(The) Queensferry* 1306-29 [17th] RMS *et passim* to 1696 KS Up., *(The) Quenisferry* 1306-29 [17th] RMS *et passim* to 1637 Dund. B, *Quenesferye* 1319 CDS, *Quenesfery* 1335/6 CDS, *Quenysfery* 1449/50 RMS *et passim* to 1478 ADA, *(le) Quenisfery* 1459 Dund. A *et passim* to 1542 RSS, *(le) Quenisferrie* 1516 Dund. B *et passim* to 1671 LC, *(Le) Fery* 1329 ER *et passim* to 1474 Treas. Acc., *le Ferye* 1501 Dund. A, *The Feree* 1597 Treas. Acc., *(The, lie) Ferry* 1512/13 Treas. Acc. *et passim* to 1684 KS Kirk., *(The, lie) Ferrie* 1516 Dund. B *et passim* to 1694 KS Up., *Lie Southquenis Ferry* 1558 Dund. A, *South Quenis Ferry* 1565 RPC, *South Quenisferry* 1578 Dund. B, *Quenis Sowthe Ferrie* 1591 Dund. A; PNWL: 11).
- A.176 **feuar** - MSc. 'a person who holds land in feu' (§1.23).

- 00 **Feuarlands**, Linlithgow WLO (v. **feuar**) (*Fewarlandis* 1529 SRS 52, *Fewerlandis* 1562 SRS 57, *Fewaris lands of Bonitoun* 1567 SRS 52, (*lie*) *Fewarlands* 1567 SRS 52 *et passim* to 1677 Ret., *Fewarislands* 1578 Ret., *Feuarlands* 1683 Ret.; PNWL: 57).
- A.177 **fisc** - OE ‘fish’, with reference to places where fish are caught or sold.
- 00 **Fishwick**, Hutton BWK (v. **wīc**) (*Fyschwike* 1095 [15th] ESC, *Fiscwic* c.1100 ESC, *Fiswic* 1126 ESC, *Fiswihc* 1124-53 NMS; PNB: , also *Fischik* 1548; SPN:).
- A.178 **fischere** - ME ‘fisherman’
- 00 **Fisherrow**, Inveresk MLO (v. **rāw**) (*Fischerraw* 1587, 1591, 1593, 1594 RMS, *Fisharrow* 1609 LC, *Fisherraw* 1653 RMS, *Fisheraw* 1687, 1689 LC, *Vicus Piscatorius* undated 17th c. SHS I. 52; PNML: 205).
- A.179 **fiddle** - MSc. ‘fiddle; fiddle-shaped’ (§1.24).
- 00 **Fiddleton**, Ewes DMF (v. **tūn**) (*Fiddeltoun* 1506 RMS, 1662-5 Blaeu; PNB: 34).
- A.180 **fiddler** - MSc. ‘a fiddle player’ (§1.25).
- 00 **Fiddler’s Croft**, Linlithgow WLO (*Feliliscroft* [sic] 1335 Bann. Cl. 94, *Feulleriscroft* [sic] c.1335 Bann. Cl. 94, *Fotelcroft* 1335-6 CDS, *Fitelcroft* 1336-7 CDS, *Fithilcroft* 1437 ER, *Fythlarecroft* 1438 ER, *Fethilcroft* 1451 ER, *Fethelcroft* 1451 ER, *le Fedylcroft* 1454 ER, *Fethillaris Crofft* 1456 ER, *Fiddillariscroftis* 1457 ER, *Fidlariscroft* 1458 ER, *Fiddil(l)croft* 1537 RSS *et passim* to 1647 Ret., *Fidillcroft* c. 1630 BM, *Fiddells Croft* 1667 Dund. B,

Fiddilscroft 1697 Cess.; PNWL: 116), *Fitheleres flat*, near Crieff, PER
(*Fitheleres flat* 1226-34 SHS I. 56: 48, perh. also *Fithlerflath* c.1272 SHS I. 56:
94).

A.181 **flasse** - ME 'swamp'. [< Old Danish *flask* 'swamp, swampy grassland, shallow
water, pool'.]

00 *Flask*, Linlithgow WLO (*Flasche* 1550/1 SRS 57, (*The*) *Flass* 1569 SRS 52 *et*
passim to 1691 KS Linl., *Flask* 1653 RMS; PNWL: 58), **Flass**, Westruther BWK
(*Flas* 1388-9 CDS, *Flass* 1662-5 Blaeu; PNB), **Flosh**, Ruthwell DMF (*Floshe*
1569 RPC; PNB), *The Flash*, Dalmeny WLO (*(lie) Flass* 1573 SRS 52, 1697
Ret., *The Flash* 1663 RMS; PNWL: 9), *Flaskhill*, Linlithgow WLO (v. **hyll**)
(*Flashill* 1531 SRS 52, *Flaschehill* 1550/1 SRS 57, *Flaskhill* 1560 SRS 52 *et*
passim to 1653 RMS; PNWL: 58), **Flask Wood**, Ewes DMF (v. **wudu**) (*Flask*
1532 RMS, *Flaskhoome* 1662-5 Blaeu; PNB).

A.182 **flat**, **flot** - ON 'piece of flat level ground', "surviving as Y. dial flat 'a division
of the common field' ... common in ME and later f.ns., esp. in reference to 'a
larger division of the common field'," (Smith)

00 *Burnflat*, Livingston WLO (v. **burna**) (PNWL: 79), *Byreflat*, Cockpen MLO (v.
byre) (PNML), *Byreflat*, Lasswade MLO (v. **byre**) (*Bireflatt* 1523-4 Bann. Cl.
109; PNML: 228), *Cottonflat*, Lasswade MLO (v. **cot**) (PNML: 227), *Coteflatte*,
in Darnchester [county?] (v. **cot**) (PNB), *Crossflats*, Linlithgow WLO (v. **crus**)
(PNWL: 67), *Damflat*, Ecclesmachan WLO (v. **dammr**) (*Damflatt* 'at Binny
Mill' 1577 SRS 52; PNWL: 51), *Damflat*, Linlithgow WLO (v. **dammr**)
(PNWL: 64), *Denflats*, Uphall WLO (v. **denu**) (PNWL: 73), *Dishflat*,
Linlithgow WLO (v. **dīc**) (PNWL: 115), *Kirkflat*, Uphall WLO (v. **cirice**)
(PNWL: 74), *Meadowflat*, Linlithgow WLO (v. **mæd**) (PNWL: 119), *Peaseflat*,
Newbattle MLO (v. **peel**) (PNML: 258), *Quarry Flat*, Dalmeny WLO
(*Querrelflat* 1574/5 Dund. B; PNWL: 7), *Stoney Flat*, Dalmeny WLO (v. **stān**)

(PNWL: 7), *Net(t)leflat*, Lasswade MLO (v. netel(e)) (*Net(t)leflat* 1527, 1542 RMS; PNML: 230), *Nettlingflat*, Stow MLO (v. netel(e)) (PNML: 286), *Nether Quarry Flat(s)*, Dalmeny WLO (v. neðri) (PNWL: 7), *Over Quarry Flats*, Dalmeny WLO (v. uferra) (*Over Quariflattis* 1577 Dund. B, *Over Quarrie Flatts* 1636 Dund. B; PNWL: 7), *Rawflat*, Ancrum ROX (v. rāw) (PNB), *Strotherflat*, ?BWK (v. strother) (PNB), *Wetflatwell*, Cranston MLO (v. wella, wēt) (PNML), *Whiteflat*, Torphichen WLO (v. hwīt) (PNWL: 105), *Whiteflats*, Ecclesmachan WLO (v. hwīt) (PNWL: 50).

A.183 **fleckit** - MSc. 'broken, variegated land' < ON **flekk**r (PNB).

00 **Flex**, Hawick ROX (*Flex* 1296 Bann. Cl. 47, *Fleckis* 1511 RMS; PNB).

A.184 **flōr** - OE 'floor, pavement, ground', indistinguishable from OE **flōre** 'floor' except in OE forms (Smith I: 178), MSc. **fluir**, **flure**.

00 **Fleurs**, Coldingham BWK (*Flemington Flures* 1614 HMC (Wed); PNB), **Floors Castle**, Kelso ROX (*le Fluris* 1490 HMC (Rxb), *Fluris* 1516 RMS; PNB), **Floors**, Dalmeny WLO (*Fluirs* 1697 Ret.; PNWL: 9).

A.185 **fluit** - MSc. 'flute (player)' (§1.26).

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

A.186 **fōdor**, **foddor** - OE 'food, food for cattle, fodder'.

00 **Fodderlee**, Bedrule ROX (v. lēah) (*Fodderlie* 1566 RMS, 1662-5 Blaeu, *Fodderley* 1588 LC; PNB).

- A.187 ***fogga** - OE, ON ***fogg(i)** ‘grass left standing during the winter’, Pre-lit. Sc., MSc., Sc. **fog** (§2.12).
- 00 **Fogo** BWK (v. **hōh**) (*Fogko* 1159 [c. 1320] Bann. Cl. 82, *Foghou* 1165-82 Bann. Cl. 56, 1296 CDS, *Fogo* c. 1230 [1434] Gramp. Cl. 18, *Fog(g)howe* c. 1300 Cold. Corr., 1336-7 CDS; PNB: 138; also as *Fogghou* c.1150 in SND s.v. *fog* n.).
- A.188 **ford** - OE ‘a shallow place at which a stream or other water may be crossed’; ME **ford**, MSc **ford**.
- 00 **Ford**, Cranston MLO (*le fford* 1150-80 Bann. Cl. 89, *Forda* 1391 Reg. Ho. Ch, 1565 RMS, *Furde* 1488, 1565 RMS, *le Furd* 1498 RMS, *Ford* 1773 Arm.; PNML), **Blackcastleford**, Crichton MLO (v. **blæc**, **castel(l)**) (PNML), **Blackford**, Edinburgh MLO (v. **blæc**) (PNML), **Boghead Ford**, Bathgate WLO (v. **bog**, **hēafod**) (PNWL: 86), **Craigsford**, Melrose ROX (*Craiksford* 1662-5 Blaeu; PNB), **Fulford**, Glencorse MLO (v. **fūl**) (*Foul(e)fu(i)rd(e)* 1428 Reg. Ho. Ch.; PNML: 194), **Howford**, Kirkhope SLK (v. **hol(h)**) (PNB), **Mauldsford**, field name, Newton MLO (app. a personal name) (*Mauldsfuird* 1665 [source not specified], *Mollsford* 1773 Arm.; PNML: 262), **Monksford**, Melrose ROX (v. **munuc**) (*Munkeford* c. 1220 [16th] Bann. Cl. 83; PNB), **Slateford**, Colinton MLO (v. **sclate**) (PNML), **Swineford**, Dalkeith MLO (v. **swīn**) (PNML: 183), **Wallyford**, Inveresk MLO (v. **wella**) (*Walford* pre-1198 Bann. Cl. 74; PNML: 208-9), **Wedaleford**, Stow MLO (v. **h(e)alh**, **wēod**) (PNML: 280).
- A.189 OFr., ME **forestier** - Forester; an official in charge of a forest.
- 00 **Forester’s Stead**, Bo’ness and Carriden WLO (v. **stede**) (*Forestaris-stede* 1516 RMS; PNWL: 36).

- A.190 **fors** - ON 'waterfall', Old West Scandinavian **foss**.
- 00 **Foslane**, Colinton MLO (v. **lane**, §1.40.01) (*Wodhall between Benale and the tenandrie de Foslane in Colyntoun* 1483 ER; PNML: 150), **Forsy Burn** INV, **River Forsa** ARG (SSH:).
- A.191 **fōt** - OE 'foot', ON **fótr**
- 00 **Burnfoot**, Linton ROX (v. **burna**) (*Bornfoote* 1542 Ham. Inv.; PNB), **Burnfoot**, Bo'ness and Carriden WLO (v. **burna**) (PNWL: 34).
- A.192 **foumart** - MSc. 'polecat, ferret, weasel' (§1.27).
- 00 **Foumartdean**, Morbattle ROX (v. **tūn**) (*Fowmertoun* 1590 CBP; PNB: 21).
- A.193 **frere** - ME, OFr 'a friar, a member of a monastic or military order'.
- 00 **Friars' Croft**, Dalmeny WLO (v. **croft**) (PNWL: 8), **Friarshill**, Linlithgow WLO (v. **hyll**) (*Friarhill* 1567 SRS 52, (*lie*) *Freirhill* 1571 Reg. Ho. Ch. *et passim* to 1669 Ret., *Frierhill* 1632 BM; PNWL: 116), **Friarland(s)**, Abercorn WLO (v. **land**) (*Frierland* 1601 to 1625 BM, *lie* *Freirland(is)* 1622, 1625 RMS; PNWL: 21), **Friarshaw**, Lilliesleaf ROX (v. **sceaga**) (*Freirschaw* 1568 RMS; PNB), **Friarton**, Corstorphine MLO (v. **tūn**) (*Freirtoun* 1578 Bann. Cl. 70; PNML): **Friarton**, Edinburgh MLO (v. **tūn**) (*Freirtoun in reg. de Brochtoun* 1546 RMS; PNML), **Black Friar's Kirk**, Edinburgh MLO (*(ecclesia) Fratres predicatorum* 1438 LC, *the Blak Freris of Edinburgh* 1473-4 Treas. Acc., *the convent of the Friars Preachers* 1483 LC, *the Blakfreris of Edinburgh* 1496 Treas. Acc., *the Bla(c)k Freris (of Edinburgh)* 1501, 1502 *et passim* to 1513 Treas. Acc.; PNML), **Black Friars Wynd**, Edinburgh MLO (v. **wynd**) (*vinelle Fratrum Predicatorum* 1542 RSS, *Blackfriars Wynd* 1637, 1682 LC; PNML), **Greyfriars**, Edinburgh MLO (*the Grayfriars place* 1615 LC; PNML).

A.194 **fugol** - OE 'a bird'.

00 **Foulden** BWK (v. **denu**) (*Fugeldene* 1095-1100 ESC, *Fouweldene* 1296 CDS, *Fuledene* 1299 CDS, *Fouldene* c. 1300 Cold. Corr.; PNB), **Fulton**, Bedrule ROX (v. **tūn**) (*Fougheltone* 1296 CDS, *Foultone* 1296 CDS, *le Fultoun* 1432 HMC (Rxb); PNB).

A.195 **fūl** - OE 'foul, dirty, filthy'

00 **Fouldubs**, Linlithgow WLO (v. ***dubb**) (*Fouldubs* 1662 Linl. Ch., *Fouldubbs* 1673 KS Linl., *Foull Dubbs* 1674 KS Linl., *Fouldubs* 1696 Cess.; PNWL: 115), **Fulford**, Glencorse MLO (v. **ford**) (*Foul(e)fu(i)rd(e)* 1428 Reg. Ho. Ch., 1490 AC, 1491, 1529, 1538 RMS, 1497, 1547 RSS, 1590 RPC, *Foul(e)foord* 1668 LC, *Fulford* 1773 Arm.; PNML: 194), **Philip Burn**, border of BWK & ELO (v. **hop**) (*Fulhope* 1190-1203 [c. 1320] Bann. Cl. 82; PNB), **Foulshiels**, Castleton ROX (v. **schele**) (PNB), **Foulshiels**, Whitburn (v. **schele**) (*Foulschellis* 1454 ER, *Foulschelis* 1455 ER *et passim* to 1554/5 Dund. A, *Foulscheillis* 1516/7 Temp. *et passim* to 1636 Ret., *Foulscheils* 1598 Dund. B, *Foulshills* c. 1630 BM *et passim* to 1647 KS Liv., *Foulsheills* 1643 KS Liv. *et passim* to 1667 BM, *Foulshiels* 1692 KS Liv.; PNWL: 107), **Wester Foulshiels**, Whitburn WLO (v. **west, schele**) (PNWL: 108), **Philliphaugh**, Selkirk SLK (v. **hop, h(e)alh**) (*Fulhope* 1265 ER, 1288 ER, *Fulhopehalche* 1317 RMS, *Phillophauch* 1570-80 RMS; PNB).

A.196 **furlang** - OE 'a piece of land the length of a furrow', later 'a division of the common field'.

00 **Fosterland**, Buncle and Preston BWK (*Casfurlonger* [p] 1296 CDS, *Fastfurlange* 1296 CDS, *Fastfurland* 1507-8 HMC (Home), *Fostirland* 1511 HMC (Home), *Fastfurdeland* 1538 HMC (Home), *Fosterland* 1662-5 Blaeu,

Fastfoordland 1758 Reg. Bwk.; PNB), *Haufurlangdene*, Hownam ROX (v. half, denu) (*Haufurlangdene* 1165-1214 Bann. Cl. 56; PNB), *Haufurlangburne*, Hownam ROX (v. half, burna) (*Haufurlangburne* 1214-49; PNB).

A.197 (ge)fyrhǫ, fyrhǫe - OE 'wood, wooded countryside', ME frith, fryht, (regional) firth, frith.

00 Firth, Lilliesleaf ROX (*Firth* 1588 LC, 1662-5 Blaeu; PNB), *Firthhouse*, ROX, south of Edgerston (v. hūs) (*Firthhouse* 1662-5 Blaeu; PNB), Firth, Lasswade MLO (*Frythe* 1336-7 CDS, *Firth(e)* 1609 et freq. to 1663 RMS).

A.198 galga, gealga - OE 'a gallows', ON galgi.

00 Gallowscrook, Abercorn WLO (v. *crōc) (*Gallowscruke* 1540/1 RMS, *Galloiscruyk* 1541 Linl. Sh. C., *Galluscruke* 1546 RMS, *Gallow(i)scluik* 1565 SRS 52 et passim to 1662 RMS, *Galloscrooke* 1667 Dund. B; PNWL: 21), *Gallowdykes*, Edinburgh MLO (v. dīc) (*Gallowdykis* 1641 LC; PNML), *Gallow Hill*, Borthwick MLO (v. hyll) (*Gallohill* 1475 ADA; PNML), *Gallowhill(s)*, Linlithgow WLO (v. hyll) (*Gallowhille* 1315 Reg. Ho. Ch., *le Galowehilles* 1335-6 CDS, *Galouhilles* 1336-7 CDS, *Galwhyll* 1386 Bann. Cl. 74, *Gallowhill* 1540 RMS et passim to 1606 Ret.; PNWL: 68), *Gallowhills*, Linlithgow WLO (v. hyll) (*Galuhillis* c.1335 Bann. Cl. 94, *Galouhills* 1453 ER, *Gallouhillis* 1453 ER, *Gallowhills* 1553 SRS 57, *Gallowhillis* 1568 RMS; PNWL: 116), *Gallowhill*, Whitburn WLO (v. hyll) (*Gallowhill* 1624 RMS et passim to 1667 Ret.; PNWL: 110), *Galalaw*, Kelso ROX (v. hlāw) (PNB), *Gallow Law*, Dalmeny WLO (v. hlāw) (*Gallow Law* c.1750 Roy; PNWL: 10), *Gallowsland*, Abercorn WLO (v. land) (*Gal(l)owsland* 1604 BM et passim to 1662 RMS, *Galousland* 1604 BM; PNWL: 21).

A.199 **garðr** - ON 'an enclosure'

00 **Auldgirth**, Closeburn DMF (v. *ald*), Applegarth DMF (v. *æppel*) (PNB: 289).

A.200 **gāt** - OE 'goat' [Cf. ON *geit*.]

00 **Gateshaw**, Morebattle ROX (v. *sceaga*) (*Gatschaw(e)* 1454 Bann. Cl. 56, 1553 CSP, *Gaitschaw* 1568 RMS, 1596 CBP; PNB).

A.201 **gata** - ON 'way, path, road, street', ME *gate*

00 **Gateside**, Kirkliston WLO (v. *sīde*) (*Gaitsyd(e)* 1565 Dund. B *et passim* to 1683 KS Kirk., *Gatesyd* 1649 *et passim* KS Linl., *Gateside* 1666 KS Linl. *et passim* to 1697 KS Kirk.; PNWL: 41), **Gateside**, Whitburn WLO (v. *sīde*) (*Gateside* 1694 KS Liv., *Gatesyd* 1694 KS Liv.; PNWL: 110), **Canongate**, Edinburgh MLO (v. *canoun*) (PNML: 129), **Cowgate**, Edinburgh MLO (v. *cū*) (PNML: 125), **Wester Gateside**, Linlithgow WLO (v. *sīde*, *west*) (PNWL: 68), **Kirkgate**, Edinburgh MLO (v. *gata*) (PNML: 131), **Kirkgate**, Linlithgow WLO (v. *cirice*) (PNWL: 117), **Lasswadegate**, Lasswade MLO (v. *(ge)wæd*, *gata*) (*Lessuadegate* 1627 Mait. Cl. 34; PNML: 244), **Sanct Tenewis Gait**, now Trongate, Glasgow LAN (St. Theneu) (*Sanct Tenewis gait* 1560; DOST s.v. *tron(e n.)*), **Sandygate**, now New Park, Mid-Calder MLO (v. *sandig*) (PNML: 248).

A.202 **gowk** - MSc., Sc. 'a cuckoo', ON *gaukr*.

00 **Gowkshaw Burn** AYR (v. *sceaga*) (SSH:).

A.203 **geard** - OE 'fence, enclosure, yard, court-yard'

00 *Andrew's Yard(s)*, Torphichen WLO (*Ortus Andree* 1386 Bann. Cl. 70, *Andrewsyard* 1409 Reg. Ho. Ch., *Andris zardis* c. 1540 Rent. Tor., *lie Androis-yardis*, *lie Androis-yairdis* 1571 SRS 52, 1588 RMS, *Andro(w)(i)sya(i)rdis* 1573 SRS 52 *et passim* to 1627 RMS, *Androse Yeards* 1667 Dund. B, *Andrewsyears* 1674 KS Tor., *Andrewsyards* 1681 SRS 40; PNWL: 99), **Greenyards**, Dalkeith MLO (v. grēne) (*Greinyaird* 1669 LC; PNML: 184), **Greenyards**, Linlithgow WLO (v. grēne) (PNWL: 116), **Hallyards**, Kirkliston MLO (v. he(a)ll) (*Hal(l)ya(i)rd(i)s* 1500 RMS; PNML: 215), **Lambert's Yard**, Linlithgow WLO (*Lambertis(-)yard(e)* 1456 ER *et passim* to 1562 SRS 52, *Lambertisyarde* 1458 ER, *Lambertisyharde* 1459 ER, *Lambarttis yard* 1563 SRS 52, *Lambards yardis* 1564 SRS 57, *Lambards zaird* 1614 Prot. R. K., *Lambertis yeard* 1636 Ret., *lie Lambertsyaird* 1642 RMS; PNWL: 117), **Madder Yard**, Linlithgow WLO (v. mæddre) (PNWL: 118).

A.204 **geat** - OE 'hole, opening, gap'.

00 **Yetbyres**, near Castle O'er, Dumfries DMF (v. byre) (*Yetbyres* 1662-5 Blaeu; PNB), **Yetholm**, ROX (v. hām) (PNB), **Barrasgate**, Cummertrees DMF (v. barras) (PNB).

A.205 **geit** - ON 'a goat'

00 **Gateslack**, Durisdeer DMF (v. slakki) (PNB).

A.206 **geolu** - OE 'yellow'

00 **Yellowstruther**, Mid-Calder MLO (v. strother) (*Zallowstrud* 1586 Proc. Bar. Court, *Zallowstruther* 1602 McCall, 1610 Torph. Ch., *Ye(a)llowstruther* 1644 KSR, 1695, 1740 RMS, 1773 Arm., 1792 Sasines (5064), *Yellow Struther* 1696 RMS, 1800 Sasines (8100); PNML: 249).

A.207 (ge)wade - OE 'ford'

00 Lasswade MLO (v. læs) (PNML: 224).

A.208 gil - ON 'ravine'

00 Gillshaw Flow, Kirkpatrick-Fleming DMF (v. sceaga, mos) (*Gilshawmoss* 1662-5 Blaeu; PNB), Cadgill, Halfmorton DMF (v. cat(t)) (*Catgill(e)* 1552 Bullock, 1590 RPC, 1662-5 Blaeu; PNB), Carlesgill, Westkirk DMF (v. karl) (*Cairlsgill b.*, 1662-5 Blaeu; PNB), Cassock Hill, Eskdalemuir DMF (v. cū, sceaga) (*Cowsowgill* 1481-2 HMC (Drml), *Coschogill* 1526, 1538 HCM (Drml), 1590 RPC, 1619 HMC (Var. Coll. v.), *Cashogill* 1662-5 Blaeu, *Cowshogill* 1646 Reg. Dmf.; PNB), Haregills, Hoddam DMF (v. hara) (*Hairgills* 1637 LC; PNB), Hoghill, Ewes DMF (v. hol(h)) (PNB), Raegill Burn and Rig, Canonbie DMF (v. rā) (*Ragill* 1552 Bullock, *Reygill* 1597 CBP, *Reagill* 1597 CBP, *Regill* 1662-5 Blaeu; PNB), Stanygill Burn, Castleton ROX (v. stān) (*Stainygil* 1662-5 Blaeu; PNB).

A.209 MSc. gleib - The portion of land assigned to a parish minister in additon to his stipend. [Cf. ME *glebe* 'a piece of cultivated land, a field' (this sense is app. attested much later in Scotland (CSD s.v. *gleib* n.), 'a portion of land assigned to a clergyman as part of his benefice' (OED2 s.v. *glebe* n.).]

00 Glebe Farm, Alderstone, Mid-Calder MLO (*Alderstoun Gleib* 1696 RMS, *Aldingstone Gleib* 1783 Sasines (909), *Glebe* 1792 Sasines (5064); PNML: 242).

A.210 gled - Sc. 'a kite (the bird); bird of prey, buzzard'; cf. ON *gleða*, ME *glede*, OE (West Saxon) *glida*, OE (Anglian) *glioda*, *gleoda*.

- 00 **Gladhouse, Temple MLO (v. hūs)** (*Gledehus* 1140-53 Bann. Cl. 89, 1142 Lawrie, *Gledewis* 1184 Bann. Cl. 89, *Gledewys* 1214-49, 1273 Bann. Cl. 89, *Gleddewys* 1215, 1235, 1238-9 Bann. Cl. 89, *Gledhous(s)* 1563 Bann. Cl. 89, 1583 RPC, 1584, 1620, 1621 RMS, *Gla(i)dhous* 1591 RMS, 1627 Mait. Cl. 34; PNML: 295), **Gladhousemill (v. hūs, myln)** (*Gledhousmylne* 1621 RMS; PNML: 295), **Gladswod, Merton BWK (v. wudu)** (*Gleddiswod* c. 1602 Bann. Cl. 83, *Gladiswod* c. 1620 Bann. Cl. 83, *Glaidswood(e)* c. 1620 Bann. Cl. 83, 1662-5 Blaeu; PNB).
- A.211 **OE God - God, the (Christian) deity.**
- 00 **Scotsbrig, Middlebie DMF (v. brycg)** (*Godsbrig* 1662-5 Blaeu, *Godisbrig* 1631 Reg. Dmf., *Gottisbrigg* 1691 CRD; PNB).
- A.212 **golden - Mod E with sense of ‘fertile, rich, wealthy’**
- 00 **Goldenacres, Cramond MLO (v. æcer)** (*Goldenaiikers* 1661 RMS; PNML), **Goldenriggs, Cramond MLO (v. hrycg)** (*Goldenriggs* 1653 RMS, *Goldenrigges* 1661 RMS; PNML).
- A.213 **gor - OE ‘dirt, dung, filth’, ON gor ‘the cud, slime’.**
- 00 **Gordon BWK (v. dūn)** (*Gordun* 1178-88 [c. 1320] Bann. Cl. 82, c. 1250 Bann. Cl. 82, c. 1270 Bann. Cl. 82, 1289 Stev., *Gordoun* 1188-1200 Bann. Cl. 82, 13th Reg. Dmf., c. 1300 Bann. Cl. 82, 1406 HMC (Var. Coll. v.), *Gordone* c. 1300 Cold. Corr.; PNB), **Gormyre, Torphichen WLO (v. mýrr)** (*Gormyre* 1583 Temp. *et passim* to 1675 SRS 40, *Gormire* 1678 SRS 40, *Garmyre* 1646 Ret., *Goremyre* 1690 KS Tor.; PNWL: 93), **Staplegordon, Langholm DMF (v. stapol, tūn)** (PNB).

- A.214 **gowan, gollan** - MSc. 'daisy; wild flower' (§1.28).
- 00 **Gowan Stank**, Linlithgow WLO (v. **stank**) (*lie Gowanestank* 1615 Prot. R. K.; PNWL: 116).
- A.215 **grāfa** - OE 'grove, copse' also OE **grāf, grāfe** NB: Smith p.207
- 00 **Hardgrave**, Dalton DMF (*Hardgrafe* 1443 HMC (Drml), *Hardgra* 1452 HMC (Drml), *Hardgraif* 1498-9 HMC (Jhn), 1542-3 RMS; PNB).
- A.216 **grange** - ME 'grange', originally 'granary, barn', later 'farm'; OF < Lat. **grānea, grānica**.
- 00 **Grange Burn** STL (SSH), **Grange**, Edinburgh MLO (*Grang(i)e Sancti Egidii* 1376, 1390-1406 RMS, *St. Glie grange* 1390-1406 RMS, *Sanctgely-grange* 1506 RMS, *Terras messuagii B. Egidii alias Sangely Grange* 1512 RSS, *Sanct-Jely Grange* 1512-13 RMS, *Sanct-Gelis-Grange* 1517 RMS, *Sanct-Gele-Grange* 1538 RMS, *Sanct-Gelygrange* 1538 RMS, *Scangelegrange* 1582 RPC, *Sanct Gelis-grange* 1585-6 RPC, *St. Geliegrange* 1590 RPC, *St. Giles Grange* 1592 LC, *St. Geills Grange* 1630 Bann. Cl. 70, *Grange* 1773 Arm.; PNML: 127), **Grange** WLO (*(The) Grange* 1488/9 ADA *et passim* to 1694 KS Car., *Grainge* 1542 Reg. Ho. Ch. *et passim* to 1694 Bonds Bor., *Graing* 1568 Bann. Cl. 43 *et passim* to 1689 KS Car., *Lie Colros-Grang* 1577 Bann. Cl. 109, *Culross Grange* 1597/8 Temp., *Culros-Grange* 1643 Ret., *Philpinstoun Grange* 1597/8 Temp., *Grange Philpenstoun* 1597/8 Temp., *Grange-Philpenstoun* 1643 Ret.; PNWL: 29), **Grangepans** WLO (*salt-pans of Grange*) (*Grange-Pannes* 1638 Linl. T. C., *Graing-pannis* 1658 Ret., *Graing-pannes* 1668 Ham. Inv., *Grangepans* 1681 Reg. Bor.; PNWL: 29), **Gilmerton Grange**, now called **Grange**, Liberton MLO (v. **tūn**) (PNML: 235).
- A.217 **græg** - OE 'grey'.

- 00 **Graystone Hill, Castleton ROX (v. stān)** (*Graistounhauch* 1662-5 Blaeu; PNB: 149).
- A.218 ***græg** - OE 'a grey animal; a wolf' (§2.13).
- 00 **Graden, Coldstream BWK (v. denu)** (*Greiden(e)* 1095 [15th] ESC, 1095-1100 ESC, *Grayden(e)* c. 1288 HMC (Var. Coll. v.), *Greydene* 1296 CDS, *Graydon* 1296 Bann. Cl. 47; PNB: 103), **Graden, Linton ROX (v. dūn)** (*Graydoune* [p] 1347 CDS; PNB: 131).
- A.219 ***grand** - OE 'gravel' (§2.14).
- 00 **Granton, Cramond MLO (v. tūn)** (*Grantone* 1478 AC, *Grantoune* 1479, 1489 AC, *Grantoun* 1508 Treas. Acc, 1506 *et passim* to 1636 RMS, 1538-39 RSS, 1511-12 SHS II.10, 1565 *et freq* to 1590 RPC, *Graintone* 1505 SHS II.10, *Granttown* 1510-11 SHS II.10; PNML: 159), **Easter Granton (later Royston), Cramond MLO (v. ēast, tūn)** (*Easter Grantoune* 1653 RMS, *Eister Grantoun* 1615, 1661 RMS, *Roystoun(e)* 1611, 1616, 1661 RMS; PNML: 159), **Wester Granton, Cramond MLO (v. west, tūn)** (*Westir Grantoun* 1612 RMS, *Wester Grantoun* 1619 *et freq* to 1663 RMS; PNML: 159).
- A.220 **grein** - ON 'branch'; cf. Danish **green**, Swedish **gren** and also MSc. **grain** 'a branch, arm, offshoot of a stream, river'.
- 00 **Black Grain DMF, ROX, SLK, Chapel Grain ROX, Long Grain BWK, PEB, SLK, Mid Grain DMF, Rowantree Grains DMF, LAN, Salter Grain DMF, Stone Grain PEB (SSH), Grains, Hoddom DMF** (*Graines* 1635 Reg. Dmf.; PNB), **Black Grain, Ettrick SLK (v. blæc)** (*Blakgrane* 1510 RMS; PNB), **Black**

Grain Rig, Yarrow SLK (v. blæc) (*Blackgrams* 1662-5 Blaeu; PNB),

Haregrain Rig, Castleton ROX (v. hara) (PNB).

A.221 grēne - OE 'green, young, growing', ON grœn.

00 **The Green**, Bo'ness and Carriden WLO (*lie Grein* 1608 RMS; PNWL: 27), **Greenbank**, Edinburgh MLO (v. plewland, banke) (*Greinbank otherwise called Werplewlands* 1652 RMS, *Greenbank alias Easter Plewlands* 1665 RMS, *Greenbanks alias Over Plewlands* 1685 LC, *Greenbank or Overplewlands* 1784 Sasines (1196), 1791 Sasines (4506-7), *Greenbank* 1773 Arm; PNML: 123), **Greendykes**, Uphall WLO (v. dīc) (*Green Dykes* 1694 KS Up., *Greendykes* c.1750 Roy; PNWL: 74), **Grinding Burn**, Minto ROX (v. dūn, burna) (PNB), **Greenfauld Park**, Liberton MLO (v. feld, park) (*Grenefeld Park* 1511 RSS, *Greenfauld Park* 1667 RMS; PNML: 239), **Green Knowe**, Craigie, Dalmeny WLO (v. cnoll) (*Greenknow* 1662 RMS; PNWL: 6), **Greenhead**, Sprouston ROX (v. hēafod) (PNB), **Greenhill**, Moffat DMF (v. hyll) (*Grenehil(cotis)* 1317 RMS, *Greinhill* 1655 Reg. Dmf.; PNB), **Greenlaw** BWK (v. hlāw) (PNB), **Greenlaw**, Glencorse MLO (v. hlāw) (*Grenelaw* 1492, 1611 RMS, *Greenlaw* 1773 Arm.; PNML: 194), **Greenrig**, Abercorn WLO (v. hrycg) (*Greenrig* 1662 RMS *et passim* to 1693 KS Ab.; PNWL: 22), **Greenside**, Edinburgh MLO (v. sīde) (*Grenesyd(e)* 1256-59 Bann. Cl. 89, 1462 SBR 7, 1528 RMS, *Greenside* mid 13th Cent. Bann. Cl. 89; PNML: 128), **Greenwood**, Coldingham BWK (v. wudu) (*Greinwood* 1621 HMC (Wed); PNB), **Greenwoodhead**, Heriot MLO (v. wudu, hēafod) (*Greenwoodhead* 1587 LC; PNML: 201), **Greenyards**, Dalkeith MLO (v. gearð) (*Greinyaird* 1669 LC; PNML: 184), **Greenyards**, Linlithgow WLO (v. gearð) (*Greenyardis* 1563 SRS 57, *Greinyairdis* 1614 Prot. R. K., *Greinyeards* 1696 Cess.; PNWL: 116), **Crossgreen**, Uphall WLO (v. cros) (PNWL: 73), **Gunsgreen**, Ayton BWK (v. Gunni) (PNB), **Hallgreen**, Abercorn WLO (v. h(e)all) (PNWL: 22), **Hundgreneland** MLO (v. land) ((sic) 1336-7 CDS, *Crawmond river called lie Hund* 1615 RMS; PNML), **Lawgreen**, Abercorn WLO (v. hlāw) (PNWL: 23), **Muirgreen**, Dalmeny WLO (v. mōr)

(PNWL: 10), *Niven's Green*, South Queensferry, WLO (*Nivens Green* 1692 KS Dal., *Nivons Green* 1695 KS Dal.; PNWL: 12), *Smiddygreen*, Edinburgh MLO (v. *smiððe*) (PNML: 123).

A.222 ***grēoten** - OE 'gravelly', pre-lit. Sc. *greten* (§2.15).

00 **Gretna DMF** (v. *hōh*) (*Gretenho(u)* 1215-45 CDS, 1307 CChR, *Gretenhowe* 1374-5 CDS, *Greateney* 1552 Bullock, *Gretnowe* 1552-3 CSP, *Gretney* 1583 CBP; PNB: 139).

A.223 **grota** - OE 'grain, particle, pebble'; cf. *mere-grota* 'a pearl', *sand-grota* 'a grain of sand'. Cf. also OE ***grotan** 'made of particles' (in reference to some kind of sandy or gravelly soil).

00 **Groathill**, Cramond MLO (v. *hyll*) (*Grothil(l)* 1350, 1362 Bann. Cl. 105, 1329-71, 1664 RMS, *Grotell* (undated) Bann. Cl. 105, *Grotale* 1542 Bann. Cl. 105, *Grothal* (undated) Bann. Cl. 105, *Grotho(y)ll* 1510-11, 1511-12 SHS II.10, *Grothoill* 1511-12 SHS II.10, *Grotall* 1369 Bann. Cl. 105, *Greenhill* 1329-71 RMS, *Groithale* 1505 SHS II.10, *Groithoyll* 1510-11 SHS II.10, *Groatle* 1665 RMS, *Grotshill* 1781 Sasines; PNML).

A.224 **grund** - OE 'ground, bottom, foundation'.

00 **Grindstone Law**, Oxnam ROX (v. *stān*, *hlāw*) (*Grundisdame Law* 1598 CBP; PNB).

A.225 **halk** - MSc. 'a hawk' (§1.29).

00 **Hagbrae**, Borthwick MLO (v. **bra**) (*Halkbr(a)* 1483, 1534, 1546-80 RMS, *Hakbra* 1538 RMS, *Hagbrae* 1627 Mait. Cl. 34, 1666 RMS, 1788 Sasines, *Hogbrae* Arm; PNML: 112), **Hawk Law** FIF (*Hawklaw* 1660 RMS; PNML: 113, **Hawkslaw**, Coldstream BWK (v. **hlāw**) (*Halksla* 1662-5 Blaeu; PNB: 125).

A.226 **halke** - MSc. 'a hawker, a falconer' (§1.30).

00 **Halkerston** KCD (v. **tūn**) (*Haucarton, Haukarton* 1391 ER, *Hauckartstoun* 1392 ER; PNML: 112), **Halkerston** MLO (v. **tūn**) (*Haucarsto(u)n* 1345, 1374 Reg. Ho. Ch., *Haukartstoun* 1345 Reg. Ho. Ch., *Ha(u)kersto(u)n* 1345 Reg. Ho. Ch., 1449 Bann. Cl. 109, 1662-5 Blaeu, *Haukyrsto(u)n* 1354 Reg. Ho. Ch., *Hawkerston, Haukirstoun* 1354 Reg. Ho. Ch., *Hawcarstone* 1453 LC, *Halkersto(u)n(e)* 1471, 1491 ADA, 1492, 1494 AC, 1488, 1498, 1609 RMS, 1514 LC, 1627 Mait. Cl. 34, 1773 Arm, *Halkerstona* 1491 ADA; PNML: 112), **Halkerston** MOR (c.1200 *Halkerston*; Johnston: 199).

A.227 **haga** - OE 'hedge, enclosure'.

00 **Hadden**, Sprouston ROX (v. **denu**) (*Hauden* 1165-1214 Bann. Cl. 56, 1190-1230 [1400] Bann. Cl. 109, *Halden* c. 1170 [c. 1320] Bann. Cl. 82, *Haweden* 1214-32 Bann. Cl. 56, *Hawudene* 1245 CDS; PNB), **Hawick** ROX (v. **wīc**) (*Hawic* 1165-9 Bann. Cl. 56, 1214 CM, *Hawyc* 1264-6 ER, *Havewyk* 1296 CDS, *Hawwic* 1296 CDS; PNB).

A.228 **hagu-þorn, hæg-þorn** - OE 'hawthorn, whitethorn', ON **hag-þorn**.

00 **Hawthornden**, Lasswade MLO (v. **denu**) (*Hauthornden* 1317 Bann. Cl. 89; PNML: 225), **Hawthornsyke**, Abercorn WLO (v. **sīc**) (*Hawthorn(e)syk(e)* 1340 Bann. Cl. 94 *et passim* to 1581 RMS, *Hawthornsek* 1553 SRS 57, *Hawthornsik*

1583 RPC, *Hauthornsike* 1393 Bann. Cl. 94, *Hauthornsek* 1456 Bann. Cl. 94, *Halthornsike* 1540 RMS, 1564 Bann. Cl. 94, *Halthornsyke* 1606 Ret., 1667 Dund. B, *Hathornesyik*, *Hathornesyke* 1562/3 SRS 57, 1586 SRS I; PNWL: 16).

A.229 **haining** - MSc., northern ME 'enclosure; the preserving of grass from cattle'. [< ON **hegning** 'enclosed land'.]

00 **The Haining**, Selkirk SLK (*le Hayning* 1298-9 CDS, *Haning* 1590-1 CBP; PNB), *Haining*, Livingston WLO (*Hanyng* 1570/1 SRS 52, *Hening* 1697 KS Liv.; PNWL: 79).

A.230 **half** - OE (Anglian) 'a half, a half-part', MSc. **haf**, **hauf**, etc.

00 *Haufurlangdene*, Hownam ROX (v. *furlang*, *denu*) (PNB), *Haufurlangburne*, Hownam ROX (v. *furlang*, *burna*) (PNB).

A.231 **hālig** - OE 'holy, sacred, dedicated to sacred use', ME **haly**.

00 **Hallyburton**, Greenlaw BWK (v. *burh*, *tūn*) (*Haliburtun* [p] c. 1230 [1434] Gramp. Cl. 18, *Halibortone* c. 1244 CDS, *Haliburton* 1296 Stev.; PNB), **Hallidean**, Merton BWK (v. *denu*) (PNB), **Holydean**, Bowden ROX (v. *denu*) (PNB), **Holyrood**, Edinburgh MLO (v. *rōd*) (*Sancte Crucis (Edwynesburgensi)* c. 1128 Bann. Cl. 70, 1143-7 SBR 7, 1450 RMS, (*Ecclesia Sanct(a) Crucis de Edene(s)bur(c)(g)(h)* 1128, 1180, 1253 Bann. Cl. (Chron. de Mailr) 1130, 1150 Lawrie, 1171-77 SBR 7, 1370 Bann. Cl. 89, *-(de Edynburgh)*, 13th Cent. Bann. Cl. 69, 1360 Bann. Cl. 94, 14th Cent. Bann. Cl. 89, 1551, 1585 RPC, *Sanctacruce* c. 1160 Bann. Cl. 69, 1264-66, 1288-90 ER, *Sancta Crucis de Edynburgh* 1250-70 Bann. Cl. 109, *Sancte Crucis (de Edinburgh)* 1327-29 SBR 7, 1424, 1426 RMS, 1502, 1506, 1512 Treas. Acc., *Sancte(m) Cruce(m) (de Edinburg)*, 1329 Bann. Cl. 89, 1457 Bann. Cl. 105; *Monasterium Sancte Crucis (de Edynburgh(e))* 1329 et freq to 1454 ER, 1342 Bann. Cl. 94, 1384-5 SBR 7,

1423 Bann. Cl. 105, 1450 RMS, 1515, 1526, 1539 RSS, *-(prope Edinburgh)*
 1539 RSS, *Conventus monasterii Sancte Crucis (de Edenburg)* 1329 ER, 1498
 Bann. Cl. 105, 1539, 1548 RSS, *(The) Ab(b)ay (Kirk) (of Halyrudhous)* 1473,
 1474 *et freq* to 1508 Treas. Acc., *-of Halycroce* 1541 RSS, *-of Halyrwdhws*
besyd Edinbrwch 1554 Bann. Cl. 70, *-of Halie Corce beside Edinburch* 1568
 Bann. Cl. 70, *Halicroce* 1541 RSS; PNML: 128), **Holyroodhouse**, Edinburgh
 MLO (v. rōd, hūs) (*Hal(l)yru(i)d(e)hous(e)*) 1387, 1439, 1540 SBR 7, 1387
 Bann. Cl. 105, 1473 *et freq* to 1508 Treas. Acc., 1492 AC, 1494 ADA, 1506,
 1539 *et freq* to 1578 RSS, 1556, 1566 *et freq* to 1603 Bann. Cl. 94, 1561 Bann.
 Cl. 74, 1567, 1573 *et freq* to 1586-8 RPC, 1578 Bann. Cl. 70,
Hali(e)ru(i)d(e)hous(e) 1416 ER, 1423, 1493 SBR 7, 1473-4 *et freq* to 1513
 Treas. Acc., 1502 *et freq* to 1546-7 RSS, 1565, 1566 *et freq* to 1592 RPC, 1576,
 1577 *et freq* to 1593 Bann. Cl. 94, *Halyrud(e) Hous(e)* 1480 AC, 1494 ADA, *the*
Haly Rudehous 1495 Treas. Acc., *The Palace* 1512 Treas. Acc., *The Place of*
Halirudhous 1512-13 Treas. Acc., *palatium Sancte Crucis* 1538, 1542-3 RSS;
 PNML: 129), **Hollywood** DMF (v. wudu) (*Hollywood* 1552 HMC (Drml),
Halywood or Sacri nemoris (gen.) 1574 RMS; PNB).

A.232 **hām** - OE 'village, manor, homestead'; the forms for **Cauldhame** WLO are too late for certainty (§0.03.09).

00 **Birgham**, Eccles, BWK (v. brycg) (*Brygham* 1095 [15th] ESC, 1260 [c. 1320] Bann. Cl. 82, *Bricgham* 1095-1100 [15th] ESC, *Birgham(e)* 1165 [1434] Gramp. Cl. 18., c. 1200 Gramp. Cl. 18., *Briggeham* c. 1300 Cold. Corr.; PNB), **Cauldhame**, Linlithgow WLO (v. cald) (*Caldhame* 1681 KS Linl., *Coldhome* 1685 KS Car.; PNWL: 67), **Ednam** ROX (river-name *Eden*) (*Ædnaham* c. 1105 ESC, *Ednaham* 1107-17 ESC, *Edenham* 1117-24 ESC, 1165-1214 Bann. Cl. 56, 1159 [c. 1320] Bann. Cl. 82, *Hedinham* 1147-53 [16th] Bann. Cl. 83, *Ednahim* 1165-77 [c. 1500] Bann. Cl. 56, *Hedenham* 1165-1214 [c. 1320] Bann. Cl. 82; PNB), **Edrom**, BWK (river-name *Adder*; SPN 185-6) (*Edrem* 1095 [15th] ESC, *Ederham* 1095, 1095-1100, 1138 ESC, *Edirham* 1248 Bann. Cl. 56, *Heddreham* 1248 APS, *Hederham* 1263 CM; PNB), **Kimmerghame**, Edrom BWK (v.

Cyneberht (PNB), **Leitholm**, Eccles BWK (river-name *Leet*) (*Letham* 1165-1214 Bann. Cl. 56, c. 1200 [1434] Gramp. Cl. 18, *Letam* c. 1230 Gramp. Cl. 18, *Lethame* [p] Gramp. Cl. 18; PNB), **Midlem**, Bowden ROX (v. *middel*) (*Middelham* c. 1120 [c. 1320] Bann. Cl. 82, 1159 Bann. Cl. 82, *Medilham* c. 1300 Bann. Cl. 82, *Myddilham* 1429 HMC (Drml); PNB), **Oxnam**, ROX (v. *oxa*) (*Oxenham* 1165-1214 NMS, 1354 Bann. Cl. 82, *Oxanaham* 1152-3 [15th] Whit., *Oxeneham* 1152-3 [15th] Whit.; PNB), **Smailholm** ROX (v. *smæl*) (*Smalham(e)* c. 1160 [16th] Bann. Cl. 83, c. 1300 Cold. Corr., 1248 CM, *Smailhame* 1465 Bann. Cl. 83; PNB), **Smallholm**, Lochmaben DMF (v. *smæl*) (*Smalham* 1304, 1374-5 CDS, *Smalehame* 1429-30 RMS; PNB), **Twynholm** KCB (*Tuinham* 1287; SPN: 99), **Yetholm**, ROX (v. *gaet*) (*Gatha'n* c. 1050 [12th] HSC, *Yetham* [p] 1165-1214 Bann. Cl. 56, 1296 RS, 1296 CDS, 1335-6 CDS, *Yatheam* 1214-43 Bann. Cl. 56; PNB).

A.233 **hār** - OE 'grey, hoar; grey through being overgrown with lichen'.

00 **Harcarse**, Swinton BWK (v. *carr*) (PNB), **Harcus**, near Eddleston PEB (v. *carr*) (PNB), **Harkers Hill**, Oxnam ROX (v. *carr*) (PNB), **Harecarelecche**, Bowden ROX (v. **læc(c)*, *carr*) (*Harecarelecche* 1165-1214 Bann. Cl. 56; PNB: 270), **Harwood**, Teviothead ROX (v. *wudu*) (*Harewode* 1446-7 HMC (Rxb), *Uvire-Harwod*, *Nether-Harewod*, *Hadwodhill* 1511 RMS, *Harwod* 1542 Ham. Inv., *Harrwood* 1662-5 Blaeu; PNB), **Harwood**, Hobkirk ROX (v. *wudu*) (*Harewood* 1662-5 Blaeu; PNB).

A.234 **hara** - OE 'a hare'

00 **Harden**, Castleton ROX (v. *denu*) (PNB), **Hardens**, Langton BWK (v. *denu*) (*Hardens* 1573-4 HMC (March), *Hardenn* 1662-5 Blaeu; PNB), **Hardenside**, Canonbie DMF (v. *denu*, *sīde*) (*Hardin* 1583 CBP, *Hardensyde* 1590 RPC; PNB), **Haregills**, Hoddam DMF (v. *gil*) (PNB), **Haregrain Rig**, Castleton ROX (v. *grein*) (*Haregrame* 1662-5 Blaeu; PNB), **Harelaw**, Chirnside BWK (v.

hlāw) (*Harelaw* c. 1300 [1434] Gramp. Cl. 18; PNB), **Harelaw**, Westruther BWK (v. **hlāw**) (*Harlaw* 1662-5 Blaeu; PNB), **Harlaw**, Eccles BWK (v. **hlāw**) (*Harelaw* 1662-5 Blaeu; PNB), **Harelaw**, Canonbie DMF (v. **hlāw**) (PNB), *Harastrodar*, Hume BWK (v. **strother**) (PNB).

A.235 **harðr** - ON 'hard'.

00 **Hardacres**, Eccles BWK (v. **æcer**) (*Hardaikers* 1590 RPC, 1597 HMC (March), *Hardakers* 1662-5 Blaeu; PNB), **Hardlee**, Southdean ROX (v. **lēah**) (*Hardley* 1288 ER; PNB).

A.236 **havin** - ME, MSc. 'harbour'.

00 **Newhaven**, Edinburgh MLO (v. **nīwe**) (PNML: 133).

A.237 **hæc(c)** - OE (Angl, WSax) 'a hatch, a grating, a half-gate, a gate.'

00 *Heckbeckhill* Abercorn WLO (v. **bekkr**, **hyll**) (*Ekbehill* 1540 RMS, *Hekbeckishill* 1601 RMS, *Heckbeckishill* 1618 Ret., 1642 RMS, *Heckbeckhill* 1622 RMS, *Heppeckhill* 1683 Ret.; PNWL: 22).

A.238 ***hæddre** - OE 'heather' (§2.16).

00 (a) *Hathyr brig*, unlocated (v. **wīc**) (*Hathyr brig* ?a.1300 DOST s.v. *hather* n.), **Hedderwick** ELO (v. **wīc**) (*Hatheruich* 1093-4, *Hathervic* 1165-1214; SPN: 102), *Hedderwick*, Lauder BWK (v. **wīc**) (*Hatherwik* 1509, *Hedderwick* 1696; SPN: 102), **Hedderwick** ANG (v. **wīc**) (*Hathyrwich* 1267-81, *Hathirwyk* 1296-1320; SPN: 102), **Heatherwick** ABD (v. **wīc**) (*Haddirweik* 1600; SPN: 103).

A.239 **hægstald, hagustald** - OE, pre-lit. Sc. **hextild, hexteld** ‘a warrior’ (§1.31).

00 **Hesterhoh**, Yetholm ROX (v. **hōh**) (*Hesterhoh* c. 1050 [12th] ESC; PNB: 140), **Hexpath**, Gordon BWK (v. **pæð**) (*Hextildespeth(e)* 1296 Bann. Cl. 47, 1296 CDS, *Hexteldespehe* 13th c. CDS, *Hekkispeth* 1469 RMS, *Hecspeth* 1471 HMC (Home), PNB: 154).

A.240 **hæsel** - OE (Anglian) ‘a hazel’, ON **hesli**.

00 **Hazelcleugh**, Mid-Calder MLO (v. **clōh**) (*Haslecleugh* 1692 McCall; PNML: 251), (?)**Heslingcloh**, Lammermoor valleys (v. **clōh**) (*Heslingcloh* 1165-1214 Bann. Cl. 56; PNB), **Hazelhope Burn**, Teviothead ROX (v. **hop**) (*E. and W. Heslihop* 1511 RMS; PNB), **Hazelshaw Hill**, Mouswald DMF (v. **sceaga**) (*Hes(s)ilschaw* 1488, 1498 RMS; PNB).

A.241 **hēafod** - OE ‘head’, ME **heved, haved, hede**, ON **hǫfuð**.

00 **Heads**, Whitburn WLO (*Quhitburne Heads* 1643 KS Liv.; PNWL: 110), **Headrig**, Currie MLO (v. **hrycg**) (*Heidrig* 1591 RPC, *Hieriggis* 1601 RMS; PNML: 179), **Arthurhead**, Ecclesmachan WLO (personal name *Arthur*) (PNWL: 51), **Bankhead**, Dalmeny WLO (v. **banke**) (PNWL: 9), **Bank Head**, West Calder MLO (v. **banke**) (*Bankheid* 1653 KSR; PNML: 304), **Birkenhead**, Bathgate WLO (v. **bircen**) (PNWL: 85), **Boghead**, Bathgate WLO (v. **bog**) (PNWL: 86), **Boghead**, Linlithgow WLO (v. **bog**) (PNWL: 61), **Boghead Ford**, Bathgate WLO (v. **bog, ford**) (PNWL: 86), **Braehead**, also called Ewerland, Cramond MLO (v. **brā**) (PNML), **Burnhead**, Bo’ness and Carriden WLO (v. **burna**) (PNWL: 34), **Burnhead**, Linlithgow WLO (v. **burna**) (PNWL: 114), **Cleuchheads**, Applegarth DMF (v. **clōh**) (PNB), **Craighead**, Dalmeny WLO (Sc. *craig* ‘hill’) (*Craigheid* 1660 Dund. B; PNWL: 9), **Crofthead**, Moffat DMF

(v. *croft*) (PNB), **Croftheads**, Annan DMF (v. *croft*) (PNB), **Crofthead**, Mid-Calder MLO (v. *croft*) (*Crofthead* 1692 McCall; PNML: 250), **Cowdenhead**, Bathgate WLO (v. *cū, denn*) (PNWL: 86), **Damhead**, Edinburgh MLO (v. *dammr*) (PNML: 126), *Damhead*, Whitburn WLO (v. *dammr*) (PNWL: 110), *Dykehead*, Bathgate WLO (v. *dīc*) (PNWL: 87), *Dykehead*, Bo'ness and Carriden WLO (v. *dīc*) (PNWL: 35), *Dykehead*, Whitburn WLO (v. *dīc*) (PNWL: 110), **Greenhead**, Sprouston ROX (v. *grēne*) (*Greneheved* 1296 CDS, *Greneheid* 1600 HMC (Rxb); PNB), **Greenwoodhead**, Heriot MLO (v. *wudu, grēne*) (*Greenwoodhead* 1587 LC; PNML: 201), **Harburnhead**, West Calder MLO (v. *burna, heorot*) (*Hairtburn(e)* 1620 McCall; PNML: 302), **Haughhead**, Borthwick MLO (v. *h(e)alh*) (PNML), **Hillhead**, Cockpen MLO (v. *hyll*) (PNML), **Leithhead**, Kirknewton MLO (river name **Water of Leith**) (*Lethishede* 1454 Reg. Ho. Ch., *Leith(i)(s)(h)eid* 1509-10, 1534-5 RSS, 1542, 1546, 1573 et freq. to 1654 RMS, 1591 RPC, 1627 Mait. Cl. 34, *Leythheid* 1558 RMS, 1574 RPC, *Leith(es)head* 1662, 1663 RMS, 1773 Arm., 1790 Sasines) (PNML: 219), **Loanhead** MLO (v. *lane*) (NTC), **Loanhead**, Kirkliston WLO (v. *lane*) (PNWL: 46), *Loanhead*, Linlithgow WLO (v. *lane*) (PNWL: 68), **Loanhead**, Lasswade MLO (v. *lane*) (*Loneheid* 1618 RMS; PNML: 226), **Lochhead**, Linlithgow WLO (Sc. *loch*) (PNWL: 64), *Longdaleheads*, Livingston WLO (v. *lang, dalr*) (PNWL: 79), *Muirhead*, Dalmeny WLO (v. *mōr*) (PNWL: 11), *Newmillhead*, Kirknewton MLO (v. *nīwe, myln*) (*Newmilnehead* 1654 RMS; PNML: 222), *Parkhead*, Bo'ness and Carriden WLO (v. *park*) (PNWL: 37), **Parkhead**, Corstorphine MLO (v. *park*) (PNML), **Parkhead**, Linlithgow WLO (v. *park*) (PNWL: 69), **Pathhead**, Crichton MLO (v. *pæð*) (PNML), **Pathhead House**, Glencorse MLO (v. *pæð*) (*Pathhead* 1665 RMS; PNML: 196), *Pathhead*, Livingston WLO (v. *pæð*) (PNWL: 69), **Scarhead**, Johnston DMF (v. *sker*) (PNB), *Shorelandhead*, Abercorn WLO (v. *land, *scor(a)*) (PNWL: 24), **Strathloanhead**, Torphichen WLO (v. *lane*) (Sc. *strath* 'valley' < Gael. *srath*) (PNWL: 98), **Swineside Hall**, Oxnam ROX (v. *swīn*) (*Swyneshede* 1335-6 CDS, *Synesheved* 1336-7 CDS, *Swynset* 1424 HMC (Home), *Swinset* 1471 RMS, *Swinsyde* 1541-2 RSS; PNB), **Toxside**, Temple

MLO (v. **Tocca**) (PNML: 297), **Waterhead**, Hutton & Corrie DMF (v. **wæter**) (PNB), **Woodhead**, Canonbie DMF (v. **wudu**) (*Woodheid* 1590 RPC; PNB).

A.242 **hēh** - OE (Anglian) 'high'; cf. OE (Kentish, West-Saxon) **hēah**, ME **high**.

00 **Highchesters**, Roberton ROX (v. **ceaster**) (PNB), **Highlaws**, Eyemouth BWK (v. **hlāw**) (*Hielawes* 1621 HMC (Wed); PNB), **High Mire**, Linlithgow WLO (v. **mýrr**) (*The Hey Myr* 1553 SRS 57; PNWL: 117), **Highriggs**, Cramond MLO (v. **hrycg**) (*Hieriggis* 1508 RSS, 1586, 1610 RMS, *Hiedrig* 1471 RMS; PNML), **Highriggs**, Edinburgh MLO (v. **hrycg**) (*Le Heriggis* 1458 RMS; PNML: 122), **High Rig**, Muirhall, Dalmeny WLO (v. **hrycg**) (PNWL: 10), **Heiton** ROX (v. **tūn**) (*Hetona* 1152 [c. 1320] Bann. Cl. 82, *Hetun* c. 1230 [1434] Gramp. Cl. 18, *Hettun* 1296 CDS; PNB).

A.243 **h(e)alh** - OE 'nook, corner of land; flat land beside a river', MSc., Sc. **haugh**, **hauch**, **hauc(e)**, **halch** 'a piece of (alluvial) level ground, on the banks of a river; river-meadow land' (§1.32).

00 **Hailes**, now Colinton (parish) MLO (*Hala* c. 1150-3 Bann. Cl. 74, *Hale* c.1240 Bann. Cl. 74, *Halis* 13thc. Bann. Cl. 69, 1329 ER, 1506 RSS, 1488 AC, 1450-1 RMS, c. 1240, 1557-85 Bann. Cl. 74, 1214-49, 1398 Bann. Cl. 70, *Hales* 1214-49 Bann. Cl. 70, *Halys* 1329 ER, 1482 ADA, *Heallis* 1561 Bann. Cl. 74, *Haillis* 1561 Bann. Cl. 74, 1591 RPC, 1591 *et passim* to 1619 RMS, *Hailles* 1622 RMS, *Hails* 1654, 1663 RMS, *Hallis* 1662 RMS, *Hailis* 1662 RMS, *Hailes* 1594 LC, 1654 RMS; PNML), **Halls**, Penicuik MLO (*Hallys* c.1350 RMS, *Hall(i)s* c. 1350 RMS, 1741 SHS I. 13, *Halhous de Lekbernarde* 1459 RMS, *Halhous* 1598, 1607, 1610, 1647 RMS, 1647 Sasines, *Hal(l)house* 1654 RMS, 1653 Ret., *Hailles* 1654 Sasines, *Halls* 1773 Arm.; PNML: 267), **Haugh**, Kirkliston WLO (*Hauch* 1553 RMS, *Hauchis* 1592 RMS; PNWL: 46), **Hailesbridge**, Cockpen MLO (v. **brycg**) (*Haillisbrig* 1594 RMS, *Hallisbrig* 1611 RMS, *Haillesbrig* 1619 RMS; PNML), **Haughfoot**, Stow MLO (*Haughfoot* 1702 Wilson, 1773

Arm.; PNML: 291), **Haughhead**, Stow MLO (*Haughhead* 1773 Arm., perh. *Dathanshaughhead* Wilson; PNML: 291), **Haughhead**, Borthwick MLO (v. *hēafod*) (*Hauchhead* 1662 RMS, *Haughhead* 1773 Arm.; PNML), **Haugh Head**, Currie MLO (*Haughhead* 1773 Arm.; PNML: 180), **Haugh Mill**, Linlithgow WLO (v. *myln*) (*Haugh Milne* 1670 Reg. Bor.; PNWL: 68), **Haughstone**, Bo'ness and Carriden WLO (v. *stān*) (*Haughstane* 1614 Ham. Inv., *Hauchstane of Kinneill* 1615 Prot. R. K., *Hauchstaine* 1615 RMS; PNWL: 36), **Hatton**, Ratho MLO (*Haltun* 1288-90 ER, *Halton(e)* 1335-6, 1336-7 CDS, 1379-90 Reg. Ho. Ch., 1453 ER, 1476 ADA, 1480 AC, *Haltona* 1377 RMS, *Halton(e)* 1377 Bann. Cl. 94, 1434, 1453 ER, 1444 Bann. Cl. 109, 1447, 1449, 1523 Bann. Cl. 105, 1452 *et passim* to 1667 RMS, 1479, 1480 AC, 1506-7 Treas. Acc., 1543, 1547, 1548 RSS, 1572 *et passim* to 1591 RPC, 1573, 1655, 1691 LC, 1688 SHS I. 36, *Hawtoun(e)* 1490 AC, 1610 RMS, *Hatoun* 1627 Mait. Cl. 34, *Hatto(u)n(e)* 1690 RMS, 1773 Arm.; PNML: 276), **Easter Hatton Mains** (*Half-Haltoun (de Dalmahoy)* 1558, 1598, 1614, 1616, 1636 RMS, *Manis* 1773 Arm.; PNML: 277), **Ackornehauchburne**, perhaps surviving in Ochre Burn, Newbattle MLO (v. *æcern*, *burn*) (PNML: 256), **Blackhaugh**, Stow MLO (v. *blæc*) (*Blackhaughe* 1445 ER; PNML: 281), **Bordhaugh**, Hawick ROX (v. *bord*) (PNB), **Broadhaugh**, Teviothead ROX (v. *brād*) (*Braidhauch* 1662-5 Blaeu; PNB), **Cathaugh**, Stow MLO (v. *catt(e)*) (PNML: 282), **Carterhaugh**, Selkirk SLK (surname *Carter*, or occupational term *carter*) (*Cartarehauch* 1489-90 RMS; PNB: 95), **Cleithaugh**, Southdean ROX (PNB: 93), **Crumhaugh**, surviving in Crumhaugh Hill, Hawick ROX (PNB: 93), **Dalryhaughs**, Edinburgh MLO (*Dalryhauchis* 1538 RMS; PNML: 126), **East Hailes**, Cockpen MLO (v. *ēast*) (*Easter Hailles* 1641, 1643 RMS; PNML), **East Haugh**, Kirknewton MLO (*Haughhead* 1773 Arm., *Easthaugh* 1790 (source not specified); PNML: 222), **Elstaneshalche**, a valley between Whitton and Morebattle ROX (*Elstaneshalche* 1181 Bann. Cl. 56, *Elstannes halech* 1175-99 Bann. Cl. 56; PNB: 95), **Fardinhauch** (now Whitehill), Inveresk MLO (v. *farding*) (*Whithill called Fardinhauch* 1653 RMS; PNML: 209), **Foxhall**, Kirkliston WLO (v. **todd*) (PNWL: 41), **Joustinghaugh**, Linlithgow WLO (v. *just*) (PNWL: 117), **Langhaugh**, Bo'ness and Carriden WLO (v. *lang*) (*The*

Langhauch 1562 SRS 57, *Langhaugh* 1613 Ham. Inv.; PNWL: 37), **Langhaugh**, Cramond MLO (v. lang) (PNML), **Longhaugh**, Linlithgow WLO (v. lang) (PNWL: 118), **Wester Longhaugh**, Linlithgow WLO (v. west, lang,) (PNWL: 118), **Millhaugh**, Borthwick MLO (v. myln) (PNML), **Mill Haugh**, Torphichen WLO (v. myln) (PNWL: 104), **New Hailes**, Inveresk MLO (*Hale(s)* 1124-53, 1153-65, 1163, 1166-1214, 1184, 1227, 1232, 1234 Bann. Cl. 74, *Halis* e. 13th c., 1450 Bann. Cl. 74, 1591-2 RPC, *Halys estir and Westir* 1438 Bann. Cl. 74, (*Estir*) *Halys in (regalite de) Mus(s)(k)ilburgh* 1480, 1483 Bann. Cl. 74, (*E(i)ster*) *Ha(i)l(l)is* 1490 Treas. Acc., 1506, 1534, 1555-83 Bann. Cl. 74, *New Hailes* 1773 Arm.; PNML: 205), **Pearsby Hall**, Tundergarth DMF (v. bý, pere) (PNB), **Philliphaugh**, Selkirk SLK (v. hop, fūl) (PNB), **Priesthaugh**, Teviothead ROX (v. prēost) (PNB), **Purvishaugh**, Earlston BWK (surname *Purves*) (*Purveshanch* 1611 HMC (Wed); PNB: 94), **Ravenshaugh**, Penicuik MLO (v. hræfn) (*Ravinishaugh*, *Raven(i)shaugh* 1613 RMS, *Ravinshauch* 1647 RMS, *Ravenshauch* 1675 KSR (Penicuik); PNML: 270), **Sergeanthaugh**, Dalkeith MLO (v. sergeant) (*le Serjandhaulch* 1451-2 RMS; PNML: 185), **Smiddy Haugh**, Bo'ness and Carriden WLO (v. smiððe) (*Smiddie Hauche* 1605 Ham. Inv.; PNWL: 37), **Whithaugh**, Castleton ROX (*Wheatoughe towre* 1583 CBP, *Whithaugh* 1590 CBP; PNB), **Whitehaugh**, Duddingston MLO (v. hwīt) (*Quhythauch* 1652 LC; PNML: 188), **Whitehaughbank**, Newbattle MLO (v. hwīt, banke) (*Quhythauchbank* 1584 LC; PNML: 259), **Whitmuirhaugh**, Sprouston ROX (v. hwīt, h(e)all, mōr) (PNB).

A.244 **h(e)all** - OE 'hall', later 'farmhouse'.

00 **Hallbarns**, Abercorn WLO (v. ber-ærn) (*Hallbarnis of Abercorne* 1565 SRS 52, *lie Halbarnis* 1587 RMS; PNWL: 22), **Hallbarns Moor**, Abercorn WLO (v. ber-ærn, mōr) (*lie Halbarnis-mure* 1587 RMS; PNWL: 22), **Hall Burn**, Canonbie DMF (v. burna) (PNB), **Hallgreen**, Abercorn WLO (v. grēne) (*Hallgreen* 1694 KS Ab.; PNWL: 22), **Hallyards**, Kirkliston MLO (v. geard)

(Hal(l)ya(i)rd(i)s 1500, 1578, 1619 *et freq.* to 1642 RMS, 1565, 1579, 1582, 1631 RPC, 1578 Dund. A, 1663, 1664, 1665, 1666 *et passim* to 1697 KSR, *Hal(l)yairdes* 1642 RMS, *Hal(l)yeard(e)s* 1644 RMS, 1773 Arm., 1792 Sasines; PNML: 215), **Balderston Hall**, Bo'ness and Carriden WLO (v. **Baldhere**) (*Balderstounhall* 1670 Reg. Bor.; PNWL: 26), **Blackhall**, Corstorphine MLO (v. **blæc**) (PNML), **Blackhall**, Mid-Calder MLO (v. **blæc**) (PNML: 243), **Boghall**, Lasswade MLO (v. **bog**) (*Boghall* 1542 RMS; PNML: 229), **Boghall**, Bathgate WLO (v. **bog**) (PNWL: 86), **Boghall**, Linlithgow WLO (v. **bog**) (PNWL: 66), **Boghall Mains**, Bathgate WLO (v. **bog, demeyne**) (PNWL: 86), **Carlowrie Haugh(s)**, Kirkliston WLO (*the haucht of Carlowry c. 1540 Rent. Tor., Carlowrie-hauchis* 1572/3 RMS; PNWL: 41), **Cliftonhall**, Kirkliston MLO (v. **tūn, clif**) (PNML), **Cliftonhall Mill**, also Lin's Mill, Kirkliston MLO (v. **tūn, clif, myln**) (PNML), **Corbiehall**, Bo'ness and Carriden WLO (v. **corbie**) (PNWL: 35), **Cragyhall**, Mid-Calder MLO (PNML: 245), **Craigiehall**, Dalmeny WLO (Gael. *creag* 'hill') (*Cragyhall* 1474 RMS *et passim* to 1598 Edb. I, *Craigiehall* 1583 Reg. Ho. Ch. *et passim* to 1672 SHS I. 16; PNWL: 6), **Fala Hall**, Fala & Soutra MLO (v. **fāg, hlāw**) (*Fal(l)ahall* 1627 Mait. Cl 34; PNML: 189), **Muirhall**, Dalmeny WLO (v. **mōr**) (PNWL: 10), **Muirhall Field**, Dalmeny WLO (v. **feld, mōr**) (PNWL: 10), **Monktonhall**, Inveresk MLO (v. **munuc, tūn**) (*monktoun hall* 1482 ADA; PNML: 206), **Mortonhall**, Liberton MLO (v. **mere, tūn**) (PNML: 236), **Newhall** ROX (v. **nīwe**) (PNB), **Newhall**, Linlithgow WLO (v. **nīwe**) (PNWL: 69), **Newhalls**, South Queensferry WLO (v. **nīwe**) (*Newhalls* 1649 Dund. B *et passim* to 1697 KS Ab., *Newhall* 1653 KS Q., *Halls* 1691 KS Dal.; PNWL: 12), **Old Craighall**, Inveresk MLO (Sc. *craig* 'hill') (*Craighall* 1640 LC; PNML: 205), **Old Liston Mains or Hallbarns**, Inveresk MLO (v. **ber-ærn, demeyne**) (*Halburnis* 1582 RPC; PNML: 214), **Over Hallhills**, Dalmeny WLO (v. **uferra, hyll**) (*Over Hallhillis* 1577 Dund. B, *Over Halhillis* 1582 Dund. B; PNWL: 10), **Redhall**, Kirkpatrick-Fleming DMF (v. **rēad**) (PNB), **Re(i)dhall**, a pendicle of Woodcote, Fala & Soutra MLO (v. **rēad**) (*Reidhall* 1627 Mait. Cl. 34, 1631 LC; PNML: 190), **Redhaugh**, Kirkliston WLO (v. **rēad**) (PNWL: 47), **Redhall**, Colinton MLO (v. **rēad**) (PNML), **Saughtonhall**,

Edinburgh (formely in Corstorphine parish) (v. **tūn, s(e)alh**) (PNML: 153), **Sheriffhall**, Newton MLO (v. **scīr(ge)rēfa**) (PNML: 261), **Straitonhall**, Liberton MLO (v. **strēt, h(e)all**) (PNML: 238), **Temple Hall**, Coldingham BWK (v. **tempel**) (PNB), **Uphall** (parish) WLO (v. **upp(e)**) (PNWL: 70), **Whinny Hall**, Dalmeny WLO (v. **whinny**) (PNWL: 11), **Whitmuirhaugh**, Sprouston ROX (v. **hwīt, h(e)alh, mōr**) (PNB), **Windyhall**, Dalmeny WLO (v. **windig**) (*Windiehall* 1692 KS Dal.; PNWL: 11), **Woodhall**, Colinton MLO (v. **wudu**) (PNML).

A.245 **hēap** - OE ‘a heap’.

00 **Stoneheap**, Whitburn WLO (v. **stān**) (PNWL: 111).

A.246 **hearpere** - OE ‘harper’, ME, MSc. **harper**.

00 **Harpercroft**, Dundonald AYR (*Herperscroft* 1632 RMS, *Harpercroft* 1649 RMS, *Harpercross* 1775 Arm.; NS 3632; Lang: 14), **Harperland**, Dundonald AYR (*Harperlandis* 1464 RMS, *Harperland* 1548 RMS, 1605 Retour, 1755 Roy; NS 3834; Lang: 14), **Harperrig**, Kirknewton MLO (v. **hrycg**) (*Harperrig* 1586 Proc. Bar. Court Calder, 1609, 1618, 1635, 1721 RMS, *Harperig* 1618 RMS, 1773 Arm., *Herperrig* 1634 RMS, *Herperridge* 1662-5 Blaeu; PNML: 219), **Harpertoun**, Ednam ROX (v. **tūn**) (*Harpertoun* 1654 1662-5 Blaeu; PNB).

A.247 **hefig** - OE ‘heavy’, ‘heavy ground; wet soil’ (§1.35).

00 **Heviside**, near Whitton, Morebattle ROX (v. **sīde**) (*Heviside* 1189-99 Bann. Cl. 56, 1590 CBP, *Hevisyd* 1315 RMS; PNB: 148).

A.248 **hege** - OE 'a hedge, a fence'.

00 **Quikehege**, near Jedburgh, ROX (v. *cwīc*) (*Quikehege* 1165-1214 NMS; PNB).

A.249 **helm** - OE, ON *hjálmr* 'helmet; summit of a hill'. Cf. (in northern England) 'cattle shelter' (< ON; cf. Danish *hjelme*; Smith I: 242).

00 **Branxholme**, Hawick ROX (v. *Bran(n)oc*) (PNB: 55), **Buckholm**, Melrose ROX (v. *bucca*) (PNB), **Chisholme**, Roberton ROX (v. *cēse*) (PNB), **Staney Hill**, Teviothead ROX (v. *stānig*) (*Stoneyhelme* 1662-5 Blaeu; PNB).

A.250 **heorot, heort** - OE 'hart, stag, grown male deer'; cf. ON *hjørtr*, ME *hart*.

00 **Harburnhead**, West Calder MLO (v. *burna, hēafod*) (*Hairtburn(e)* 1620 McCall; PNML: 302), **East Harburn**, West Calder MLO (v. *burna, ēast*) (*Easter Hairtburne* 1620 McCall; PNML: 302), **West Harburn**, West Calder MLO (v. *west, burna*) (*Wester Hairtburne* 1620 McCall; PNML: 302), **Harthope Burn**, Moffat DMF (v. *hop*) (*Harthope* 1519 HMC (Jhn); PNB), **Hartwoodburn**, Selkirk SLK (v. *wudu, burna*) (*Hartuodburne* 1504 RMS; PNB), **Hartwoodmyres**, Selkirk SLK (v. *wudu, mýrr*) (*Hartwoodmyrs* 1662-5 Blaeu; PNB).

A.251 **here-beorg** - OE 'shelter'; ME *herberze*, *herborough* 'a shelter (for travellers), a lodging, an inn' (Smith I: 244). [Perhaps in the following, though the forms are very late for a definite etymology.]

00 **Herbertshaw**, Penicuik MLO (v. *sceaga*) (*Herbershaw* 1698 Wilson, *Herberstain* 1741 SHS I. 13, *Harbourshaw* 1773 Arm.; PNML: 272).

A.252 **here-geatu** - OE 'tribute paid to the lord by his subject; tribute land' (§1.33).

00 **Heriot** (parish) MLO (*Hereget* 1198 CDS, *Her(r)iot(e)* 1214-40, 1221-40 Bann. Cl. 109, 1311-12, 1336-7 CDS, 1426 ER, 1483, 1578 *et freq.* to 1675 LC, 1538, 1543 *et freq.* to 1644 RMS, 1773 Arm., *Herryhot* 1221-38 Bann. Cl. 109, *Herewyt* 1264-66 ER, *Herieth* 13th cent. Bann. Cl. 69, 1577 LC, *Heryet(h)* 1311-12 CDS, 1338 Bann. Cl. 89, undated Bann. Cl. 74, *Heryoth* 1335-6 CDS, *Herioth* 1354 Reg. Ho. Ch., *Hereot(t)(e)* 1550, 1551, 1583, 1592 LC, 1563 Bann. Cl. 89, 1620 RMS, *Herrot* 1565 RMS, *Harrett* 1580 RPC, *Hyriot* 1585 LC; PNML: 197).

A.253 **heroun** - MSc. 'a heron' (§1.34).

00 **Heron Inch**, Linlithgow WLO (*Herominche* 1336-7 CDS, *le Heroun Ynche* 1379 Bann. Cl. 94; PNWL: 116).

A.254 **hierdeman** - OE 'a herdsman' (§1.37).

00 **Herdmanstown** ELO (v. *tūn*) (*Hirdmanston*, *Hirdmaneston* 1296 CDS; PNB: 22), **Hermant**, West Calder MLO (v. *schele*) (*Hirdmanscheill(i)s* 1583 Proc. Bar. Court, 1646, 1653 KSR, *Hirdmans(c)hiel(l)s* 1585, 1586 Proc. Bar. Court, 1644 KSR, *Herdmanscheil(l)(e)s* 1635, 1653 KSR, *Herdmanshiels* 1644 KSR, 1773 Arm., *Hermisheel* 1662-5 Blaeu; PNML: 303), **Hermiston**, Lilliesleaf ROX (v. *tūn*) (*Hirdmanestun* 1165-88 Bann. Cl. 56, *Hirdmaneston* 1296 Bann. Cl. 47, *Hirmaneston* 1296 Bann. Cl. 47, *Hirdmanstone* 1305 CDS; PNB: 22), **Hermiston** MLO (v. *tūn*) (*Hirmanstoun* 1214-26 Bann. Cl. 94, *Hyrmanstoun* 1496 RMS, *Hyrdman(e)sto(u)n* 1214-26 Bann. Cl. 94, 1462 SBR 7, 1457 Bann. Cl. 89, *Hyrdmanistune* 1251 Bann. Cl. 69, *Hirdman(e)stoun* 1214-26 Bann. Cl. 94, 1390-1406, 1496 RMS, 1450 Bann. Cl. 70, 1437, 1456 Bann. Cl. 105, 1484, 1488 AC, *Hirdmanistun* 1233 Bann. Cl. 70, *Hirdmanystone* 1277, 1389-90 Bann. Cl. 94, *Hirdmanston* 1329-70 Bann. Cl. 94, 1471 ADA, *Hirdmanstona*

1471 ADA, *Hirdmanstoune* 1471, 1472 ADA, 1484 AC, *Hirdmanstone* 1478, 1479, 1492 AC, *Hirdmestoun* 1390-1406 RMS, *Hirdmastoun* 1494 AC, villa *Hermistonensis* 17th c. SHS I. 52, *Hermisto(u)n(e)* 1664 RMS; PNML: 175), **Long Hermiston**, Currie MLO (v. lang, tūn) (*Langehirdemannistone* 1320 RMS, *Langhirdmanstoun* 1390-1406 et freq. to 1643 RMS, *Langhirdmestoun* 1390-1406 et freq. to 1629 RMS, *Langhirdmonstoun* 1506, 1513 RMS, *Langhirdmanstoune* 1666 RMS, *Langherdmestoun* 1606 RMS, *Lang Hirdmastone* 1490 AC; PNML: 176).

A.255 **hind** - OE 'a hind, the female of the deer', ON **hind**

00 **Hindhope Burn**, Oxnam ROX (v. hop) (*Hyndhope* 1479 HMC (Rxb); PNB), **Hyndhope**, Kirkhope SLK (v. hop) (*Hyndhope* 1564 RMS, *Hyind-hoop* 1662-5 Blaeu; PNB).

A.256 **hingand** - MSc. 'hanging' (§1.36).

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

A.257 hlāw, hlæw - OE 'mound, hill', MSc., Sc. law.

00 **Law**, Abercorn WLO (*le, li Law* 1463/4 *et passim* Dund. A, *Lawes* 1662 RMS; PNWL: 22), **Law**, Bo'ness and Carriden WLO (*(le) Lawe* 1335-6 CDS, *(The) Law* 1510 RMS *et passim* to 1694 KS Ab.; PNWL: 37), **Lawgreen**, Abercorn WLO (v. grēne) (*lie Lawgrene* 1591 RMS *et passim* to 1602 Ret., *Lawgreine* 1618 Ret., *lie Law-grein* 1642 RMS, *(the) Lawgrein* 1662 RMS, 1683 Ret., *Lawgreen* 1694 KS Ab.; PNWL: 23), **Adam's Law**, Duddingston MLO (v. Adam) (*Adames-law* 1653 LC; PNML: 187), **Bavelaw**, Penicuik MLO (v. Bēaw(a)) (PNML: 265), **Blacklaw**, Moffat DMF (v. blæc) (*Blaclaw* 1317 RMS; PNB), **Blacklaw**, Dalmeny WLO (v. blæc) (PNWL: 9), **Blacklaws**, Whitburn WLO (v. blæc) (PNWL: 109), **Broadlaw**, Ecclesmachan WLO (v. brād) (PNWL: 49), **Brownlaws** (or *Broomlaws*), Abercorn WLO (v. brūn, hlāw) (PNWL: 14), **Butterlaw**, Coldingham BWK (v. butere) (PNB), **Capielaw**, Carrington MLO (v. *cape) (PNML), **Castle Law**, Borthwick MLO (v. castel(l)) (PNML), **Castlelaw**, Glencorse MLO (v. castel(l)) (*Castel(l)aw* 1581 RMS; PNML: 193), **Cauld Law**, Eskdalemuir DMF (v. cald) (PNB), **Cauldlaw**, Torphichen WLO (v. cald) (PNWL: 91), **Chalkielaw**, Dunse BWK (v. calc) (PNB), **Cheeklaw**, Dunse BWK (v. cēace) (PNB), **Chesterlaw**, Kirkliston WLO (v. ceaster) (PNWL: 45), **Cocklaw**, Hawick ROX (v. cocc) (PNB), **Coom Law**, Ettrick SLK (v. cumb) (PNB), **Cotly Hill**, Temple MLO (v. cot) (*Coitlaw* 1563 Bann. Cl. 89; PNML: 294), **Cotlaw(s)**, Kirkliston WLO (v. cot) (PNWL: 41), **Dowlaw**, Coldingham BWK (v. dūfe) (PNB), **Drylaw**, Cramond MLO (v. drȳge) (PNML), **West Drylaw**, now Drylaw Mains, Cramond MLO (v. west, drȳge) (PNML), **Drylaw Easter**, Cramond MLO (v. ēast, drȳge) (PNML), **Earnslaw**, Coldstream BWK (v. *Earn) (PNB: 124), **Fala**, Fala & Soutra MLO (v. fāg) (*Faulaw(e)* 1176 Taxatio quoted NSA; PNML: 189), **Falahill**, Heriot MLO (v. hlāw, fāg) (*Faluhill* 1231 Bann. Cl. 74; PNML: 199), **Fala Hall**, Fala & Soutra MLO (v. fāg, h(e)all) (*Fal(l)ahall* 1627 Mait. Cl 34, 1773 Arm.; PNML: 189), **Fala Moor**, Fala & Soutra MLO (v. fāg, mōr) (*Fawlay-mure*

1544, 1547-8, 1548 RSS, *Faulay-Mure* 1547 RSS, *Falla Moss* 1773 Arm.; PNML: 189), **Falla**, Oxnam ROX (v. *fāg*) (*Fallo* 1426 CDS, *Faulawe* 1438 CDS, *Faulohill* 1497 CBP, *Fallow* 1590 CBP, *Fala* 1662-5 Blaeu; PNB), *Faulawe*, near Rutherford, Maxton ROX (v. *fāg*) (*Faulawe* 1165-88 Bann. Cl. 56; PNB), **Fala** MLO (v. *fāg*) (*Faulawe* 1250; Johnston 176; PNB), **Galalaw**, Kelso ROX (v. *galga*) (*Gallowelawe* 1542 Ham. Inv., *Gallowla* 1662-5 Blaeu; PNB), *Gallow Law*, Dalmeny WLO (v. *galga*) (PNWL: 10), **Greenlaw** BWK (v. *grēne*) (*Grenlaw* [p] c. 1170 [c. 1320] Bann. Cl. 82; PNB), **Greenlaw**, Glencorse MLO (v. *grēne*) (*Grenelaw* 1492 RMS; PNML: 194), **Grindstone Law**, Oxnam ROX (v. *grund, stān*) (PNB), **Hawkslaw**, Coldstream BWK (v. *hafoc*) (PNB), **Harelaw**, Chirnside BWK (v. *hara*) (PNB), **Harelaw**, Westruther BWK (v. *hara*) (PNB), **Harlaw**, Eccles BWK (v. *hara*) (PNB), **Harelaw**, Canonbie DMF (v. *hara*) (*Harlawe* 1583 CBP, *Hair(e)law(e)* 1590 RPC, 1592 CBP; PNB), **Highlaws**, Eyemouth BWK (v. *hēah*) (PNB), **Hoselaw**, Linton ROX (v. *hos(s)*) (PNB), **Hoselaw Loch**, Linton ROX (v. *hos(s), loch*) (PNB), **Huntly Cot**, Temple MLO (v. *cot, hunta*) (*Huntlawcoit* 1563 Bann. Cl. 89; PNML: 296), **Kelloe**, Edrom BWK (v. *celf*) (PNB), **Lempitlaw**, Sprouston ROX (v. *lempedu*) (PNB), **Lintlaw**, Buncle & Presten BWK (v. *lint*) (PNB), **Raperlaw**, Lilliesleaf ROX (v. *rāpere*) (PNB), **Rylaw Knowe**, Borthwick MLO (v. *ryge, cnoll*) (PNML), **Ryselaw**, Fogo BWK (v. *hrīs*) (PNB), *Riselaw Bog*, Bathgate WLO (v. *hrīs, bog*) (PNWL: 81), *St. Serf's Law(s)*, Abercorn WLO (*St. Serf*) (*Sanct(-)Serffis(-)Law* 1494 Dund. A *et passim* to 1625 Ret., *Sant Sarffs Law* 1513 Dund. A, *Sanct-Servianis-Lawis* 1546 RMS, *Sudserff-lawes* 1662 RMS; PNWL: 23), **Sauchie Law**, Ettrick SLK (v. *s(e)alh*) (PNB), **Sharplaw**, Jedburgh ROX (v. *scearp*) (*Shairpla* 1662-5 Blaeu; PNB), **Softlaw**, Sprouston ROX (v. *sōfte*) (PNB), **Spylaw**, Colinton MLO (*Spylau* 1661 RMS, *Spylaw* 1662 RMS, 1701, 1704 SHS I.16, *Speylaw* 1665 RMS; PNML), *Stanelaws*, Dalkeith MLO (v. *stānig*) (PNML: 183), *Starlaw*, Bathgate WLO (v. *stqrr*) (PNWL: 88), *Steers Law*, Kirkliston WLO (*Steerslaw* 1687 Dund. A; PNWL: 47), **Tanlawhill**, Eskdalemuir DMF (v. *tandr*) (PNB), **Wairdlaw**,

Linlithgow WLO (v. w(e)ard) (PNWL: 65), **Whitelaw**, Edrom BWK (v. hwīt) (*Quhitlaw* 1541 RMS; PNB), **Whitelaw**, Currie MLO (v. hwīt) (PNML: 179), **White Law**, Morebattle ROX (v. hwīt) (PNB), **Whitlaw**, Hawick ROX (v. hwīt) (PNB), **Whitelaw**, Bathgate WLO (v. hwīt) (PNWL: 88), *Easter Whitelaw*, Bathgate WLO (v. ēast, hwīt) (PNWL: 88), *Whitelaw Wester*, Ecclesmachan WLO (v. hwīt, west) (PNWL: 52), **Whiteside**, Bathgate WLO (v. sīde) (*Quhitesyde* 1564/5 SRS 52, 1573/4 RMS, *Quhytsyde* 1569 SRS 52, *Whytsyde* 1673 Ret.; PNWL: 88), **William Law**, Melrose ROX (personal name *William*) (*Williamlaw* 1568 RMS; PNB), *Windy Law*, Borthwick MLO (v. windig; PNML).

A.258 OE hlæfdige - A lady; a nun; the Virgin Mary [Cf. ME *levedi*.]

00 **Ladykirk** BWK (v. kirk) (*Our Lady Kyrke* 1542 Ham. Inv., *Our Lady Kerk* 1585 HMC (Home); PNB), *Levedeparc*, Lauder BWK (v. park) (*Levedeparc* 1186-1214 Bann. Cl. 56; PNB).

A.259 hleomoc - OE 'brook-lime, speedwell'

00 **Lemington**, Coldingham BWK (v. tūn) (*Lematon* 1296 Bann. Cl. 47, *Lemontoun* [p] c. 1304 [c. 1320] Bann. Cl. 82, *Lemonkton* 1306 Bann. Cl. 56, *Lemminden* 1662-5 Blaeu; PNB).

A.260 *hlēp - OE (Anglian), 'a leap, a jump, a leaping place', esp. in place-names of 'a place that can be crossed by leaping' such as 'a chasm, a narrow defile, that part of a fence which some animals can leap over but which restrains others', also 'a steep place, a sudden drop in the ground'; cf. OE (West Saxon) hliēp, hlȳp and also hliēp-geat (Smith I: 251).

00 *Leap*, Lasswade MLO (*Leipis* 1636, 1643, 1647, 1666 RMS, *Leipes* 1666 RMS, *Lippes* 1663 RMS, *Leep* 1773 Arm.; PNML: 226).

A.261 **hlið** - OE 'slope, hill-side', ON **hlið** 'slope, hillside' (Smith I: 252).

00 **Liberton** (parish), MLO (v. **bere-tūn**) (*Libertune* c. 1128, 1166-1214 Bann. Cl. 70, c. 1128 ESC, c. 1141 Bann. Cl. 69, ESC, 1143-47 SBR 7, 1253 Bann. Cl. 74, *Libertuna* c. 1166, 1456 Bann. Cl. 70, 1171-77 SBR 7, *Libertona* c.1128, 1128-53 Bann. Cl. 70, c.1142 Bann. Cl. 89, c. 1141 Bann. Cl. 69, 1127, 1142 ESC, 1328, 1331 ER, *Libertone* 1144 ESC, 1128-53, 1456 Bann. Cl. 70, 1336-7 CDS, *Liberton* 1263 CDS, 1329 ER, 1537 LC, 1575 RPC, 1658, 1660 RMS, *Libertun* 1153-65 Bann. Cl. 70, 1290 ER, *Libertoun* 1329 et freq. to 1429 ER, 1439 SBR 7, 1488 AC, 1491 ADA, 1423 et passim to 1456 Bann. Cl. 105, 1424 et passim RMS, 1506 et freq. to 1578 Bann. Cl. 70, 1508, 1516, 1517 RSS, 1592 LC, *Libertoune* 1391, 1450 et passim RMS 1478, 1490 AC, 1568 Bann. Cl. 70, *Libertonie* 1128-53 Bann. Cl. 70, *Lybertona* c.1142 Bann. Cl. 89, *Lybertoun* 1426 Bann. Cl. 105, *Lybirtona* 1339 Bann. Cl. 74, *Lybirtoun* 1367, 1368 ER, *Libirtoun* 1370, 1372 ER, *Libbertoun* 1418 ER, 1429, 1452, 1454 Bann. Cl. 105, 1591 RPC, 1587 et passim to 1634 RMS, 1630 Bann. Cl. 70, *Libbertona* 17th cent. SHS I. 52, *Lebyrtoun* 1366, 1377 ER, *Lebirtoun(e)* 1425 RMS, 1435 ER, *Lebertovne* 1544 Bann. Cl. 105; PNML: 232), **Kinleith**, Currie MLO (v. **kelda**) (PNML: 176).

A.262 ***hlyde** - OE 'noisy stream', lit. 'the loud one' (§2.17).

00 **Liddel Water** DMF & ROX (v. **dæl**) (*Lidl* 1165-1214 NMS, *Lidel* 1216 CCR, *Lydall* 1348 RMS, *Ledall* [p] 11360 ER, *Lydale* [p] 1377 ER, *Ledaill* c. 1490 Wallace etc., *Liddale Water* 1552 Bullock; PNB: 109), **Liddesdale** DMF & ROX (v. **dæl**) (*Lidelesdale* [p] 1278-9 CDS, *Ledalisdale* 1380 ER, *Ledesdale* 1380 JG, *Liddesdaill* 1389 HMC (Drml), *Lydalisdale* 1392 ER; PNB: 109).

- A.263 **hlynn** - OE 'torrent', lit. 'the noisy one'. [Lintalee ROX was thought by Williamson to contain this element (§1.43).]
- 00 **Linn Dean**, Fala and Soutra MLO (v. **denu**) (*Lynnesden* 1228 Bann. Cl. 109; PNML: 191), **Lindean**, Galashiels SLK (v. **denu**) (*Lynden* 1153-65 [1400] Bann. Cl. 109, *Lynnesden* 1228 Bann. Cl. 109; PNB).
- A.264 **hōh** - OE 'heel, spur of land', MSc., Sc. **heuch**, **huche**, etc. 'precipice, crag, cliff, steep bank, often one overhanging the sea or a river; glen, ravine with steep, overhanging sides', Sc. 'pit, mineshaft, quarry(-face)' (§1.38).
- 00 **Hume** BWK (*Hom* 1159 [c. 1320] Bann. Cl. 82, 1165-1214 Bann. Cl. 56, 1296 CDS, 13th c. Reg. Dmf., *Houm* 12th LVD, *Home* c. 1200 [1434] Gramp. Cl. 18, c. 1300 Cold. Corr., 1478 HMC (Rxb), *Holme* 1348 RS, *Hum(e)* 1423 HMC (Home), *Hewme* 1572 CSP; PNB: 138), **Hutton** (parish) BWK (v. **tūn**) (*Hotun* 1095 ESC, *Hoton(e)* 1296 RS, c. 1300 Cold, *Hutoun* 1426 RMS; PNB: 28), **Hutton**, **Hutton & Corrie** DMF (v. **tūn**) (*Hotune* 1210-12 CDS, *Hottone* 1296 [14th] CDS, *Hutoun* 1459 RMS; PNB: 35), **Kelso** ROX (v. **calc**) (PNB: 136), **Kersheugh**, **Jedburgh** ROX (*Carisheughe* 1590 CBP; PNB: 137), **Chatto**, **Hownam** ROX (*Chethou* 1165-92 Bann. Cl. 56, *Chatthov* 1185-99 Bann. Cl. 56, *Chathou* 1296 Bann. Cl. 47, *Chattow* 1357-8 HMC (Rxb); PNB: 135), **Crookhou**, near Primside, **Morebattle** ROX (v. ***crōc**) (PNB: 140), **Drumsheugh**, **Edinburgh** MLO (surname *Meldrum*) (*Meldrumsheugh* 1630 Bann. Cl. 70; PNML: 127, *Meldrumshaugh* 1699; Johnston: 160), **Elisheugh**, **Morebattle** ROX (v. **Illa**) (PNB: 135), **Ernisheuch**, **Lauder** BWK (v. **earn**) (*Ernisheuch* 1509 RMS; PNB: 140), **Fastheugh**, **Selkirk** SLK (v. **fæsten**) (PNB: 139), **Fogo** BWK (v. ***fogga**) (PNB: 138), **Gretna** DMF (v. ***grēoten**) (PNB: 139), **Kirkhill Heugh**, **Uphall** WLO (v. **cirice**, **hyll**) (PNWL: 74), **Minto** ROX (v. **mynydd**, *Celtic Hybrids*) (*Munethov* [p] 1166 CDS, *Mynetowe* 1296 RS, *Minthou* 1317 RMS, *Myntow* 1359 ER, *Myntehowe* 1380 CDS; PNB: 137), **Pittlesheugh**, **Eccles** BWK (v. ***Pyttel**) (PNB: 139), **Redheugh(s)**, **Cockpen**

MLO (v. *rēad*) (PNML: 145), **Redheughs**, Currie MLO (v. *rēad*) (*Reidhewis* 1390-1406 *et freq.* to 1642 RMS; PNML: 178), **Redheugh**, Castleton ROX (v. *rēad*) (*Redhuche* 1388 ER, *Redhughe* 1583 CBP, *Reidhwitht* 1572 HMC (Drml), *Reidheuch* [p] 1574 LC; PNB: 138), **Slateheugh**, West Calder MLO (*Slateheugh* 1773 Arm.; PNML: 307), **Smiddy Heugh**, Bo'ness and Carriden WLO (v. *smiððe*) (*Smiddie-heugh* 1600 Ham. Inv.; PNWL: 38), **Whita Hill**, Langholm DMF (v. *hwīt*) (PNB: 139), **Witehou**, site of Coldstream Priory, Coldstream BWK (v. *hwīt*) (*Witehou* 1165 [1434] Gramp. Cl. 18; PNB: 140).

A.265 **holegn** - OE 'holly'.

00 **Holly Bush**, Linlithgow WLO (v. *bush*) (*Holynebusk* 1563/4 SRS 57, *Holingbusk* 1564/5 SRS 57; PNWL: 117).

A.266 **hol(h)** - OE 'hollow', ON *hol*, MSc. *hollie* 'having holes, holed'.

00 **Hole**, Whitburn WLO (*Holl* 1649 KS Liv., *Hall* 1698 KS Liv.; PNWL: 110), **Hole Acre**, Linlithgow WLO (v. *æcer*) (*The hole aiker* 1696 Cess.; PNWL: 117), **Howbog**, Cranshaws BWK (v. *bog*) (*Howbog* 1515 RMS; PNB), **Howden**, Mid-Calder MLO (v. *denu*, *ufer(r)a*) (*Holden(e)* 1382 Bann. Cl. 94, *Ower Howden* 1586 Proc. Bar. Court; PNML: 246), **Howden Farm**, Mid-Calder MLO (v. *denu*, *neðri*) (*Nayr Howden* 1583 Proc. Bar. Court; PNML: 246), **Howden**, Jedburgh ROX (v. *denu*) (*Holden* 1296 CDS, 1425 RMS, *Houdene* 1311-12 RMS; cf. *rivulum de Holdene* 1206 [c. 1320] Bann. Cl. 82, near Oxton, Channelkirk; also *Holdene* 1204 Bann. Cl. 56, north of Bowden.; PNB), **Howford**, Kirkhope SLK (v. *ford*) (*Howford* 1494 CB; PNB), **Hoghill**, Ewes DMF (v. *gil*) (*Howgill* 1532 RMS, 1662-5 Blaeu, *Hougill* 1578 HMC (Drml); PNB), **Holehouseburn**, Whitburn WLO (v. *hūs*, *burna*) (*Hol(l)ousbourne* 1648 KS Liv., *Holous Bourne* 1650 KS Liv.; PNWL: 110), **Howeland**, Cockpen MLO (v. *land*) (*the Hoyll land* 1627 Mait. Cl. 34; PNML), **Hollee**, Kirkpatrick-

Fleming DMF (v. *lēah*) (*Holly* 1662-5 Blaeu; PNB), *Howmeadow*, Cramond MLO (v. *mæd*) (*Holmedow* 1471 RMS, *Howmedo(w) le Baukis* 1517, 1589 RMS; PNML), *Hole Mill*, Linlithgow WLO (v. *myln*) (*Hoilmyln* 1564 SRS 57, *Hoilemyln* 1566 SRS 52, *Hoilmylne* 1600 RMS *et passim* to 1611 Ret.; PNWL: 63), *Burnhole*, Borthwick MLO (v. *burna*) (PNML), *Burnhole*, Ecclesmachan WLO (v. *burna*) (PNWL: 51), *Brockholes*, Coldingham BWK (v. *brocc*) (PNB), *Brocklehurst*, Mouswald DMF (v. *brocc*, *hyrst*) (PNB), *Brocklerig*, St. Mungo DMF (v. *brocc*, *hrycg*) (PNB), *Clayholes*, Bo'ness and Carriden WLO (v. *clæg*) (PNWL: 34), *Cuninghowes*, Edinburgh MLO (v. *coni*) (PNML: 135), *Mochhollie*, Harvieston, Borthwick MLO (v. *moch*) (PNML), *Raffles*, Mouswald DMF (v. *refr*) (PNB), *Refholeslac*, ? (v. *refr*) (PNB), *Straitonhole*, Liberton MLO (v. *strēt*, *hol(h)*) (PNML: 238), *Toxsidehole*, Temple MLO (v. *Tocca*) (PNML: 297), *Todholes*, Kirkconnel DMF (v. **todd*) (PNB).

A.267 **holmr, holmi** - ON 'islet, water-meadow', ME **holme**.

00 **Holmes**, Uphall WLO (*Holmis* 1559 SRS 57, *lie (the) Holmes* 1556 Ret. *et passim* to c. 1670 BM, *lie Holmes de Strabbrok* 1607; PNWL: 74), **Broomholm**, Langholm DMF (v. *brōm*) (*Brumholme* 1532 RMS, *Brumeholme* 1569 RPC; PNB), **Demainholm**, Castleton ROX (v. *demeyne*) (*Demayne Holme* 1583 CBP, *Damain Hoo* 1662-5 Blaeu; PNB), **Langholm** DMF (v. *lang*) (*Langholme* 1532 RMS; PNB), **Meikleholm**, Kirkmichael DMF (v. *mikill*) (PNB), **Meikelholmside**, Moffat DMF (v. *mikill*, *sīde*) (PNB), **Millholm**, Cockpen MLO (v. *myln*) (PNML), **Preistisholme** LAN (v. *prēost*) (PNML), **Wilcoxholm**, Linlithgow WLO (personal name *Wilcock*, diminutive of *William*) (*Wilcokson* 1528 RMS, *Wilkokisholme* 1551 RMS, *Willcockisholme* 1560 SRS 57, *Wilcockisholme* 1563 SRS 57, *Wilcoksholme* 1563 SRS 57 *et passim* to 1611 RMS, *Wilcoxholme* 1599 RMS *et passim* to 1677 Dund. B, *Wilcokshome* 1691 KS Linl.; PNWL: 65), **Holmains**, Dalton DMF (v. *ende*) (*Holmendis* 1384 (15th-16th) APS, 1485 HMC (Drml), 1542 RMS, 1565-6 RPC, *Holme ende* 1570 CSP, *Howmains* 1568 CSP, *Howmains Cas.* 1662-5 Blaeu; PNB), **Holm Burn** AYR,

KCB (SSH), **Holmshaw**, Kirkpatrick-Juxta DMF (v. *sceaga*) (*Holmeschaw* 1529 RMS; PNB).

A.268 **hop** - OE 'remote enclosed place, remote valley' (PNL: 133, 135).

00 In combination with an animal name: **Calfhope**, Stow MLO (v. *celf*; *Calsup* 1655 RMS; PNML: 289), **Kelphope**, Channelkirk BWK (v. *celf*) (PNB), **Harthope Burn**, Moffat DMF (v. *heorot*) (PNB), **Hindhope Burn**, Oxnam ROX (v. *hind*) (PNB), **Hyndhope**, Kirkhope SLK (v. *hind*) (PNB), **Horseupcleuch**, Longformacus BWK (v. *hors*, *clōh*) (PNB), **Soonhope**, Lauder BWK (v. *swīn*) (*Swinhop* 1472 RMS; PNB), **Wolfhope Burn**, Ewes DMF (v. *wulf*) (*Woulfhoop* 1662-5 Blaeu; PNB), **Wolfehopelee**, Southdean ROX (v. *wulf*, *lēah*) (PNB).

01 In combination with a colour term: **Blackhope**, Heriot MLO (v. *blæc*) (PNML: 200), **Fawhope**, Teviothead ROX (v. *fāg*) (PNB), **Fawhope Burn**, a tributary of the Leader, Melrose ROX (v. *fāg*) (PNB), **Whithope**, Roberton ROX (v. *hwīt*; *Quhithope* 1409 RMS; PNB), **Whitehope**, Cranston MLO (v. *hwīt*) (PNML), **Whitehope Burn**, Yarrow SLK (v. *hwīt*; *Whytupp* 1662-5 Blaeu; PNB).

02 With other elements: **Annelshope**, Etrick SLK (v. *hop*) (PNB: 225), **St. Katherine of the Hopes**, now St. Catherine's Chapel, Glencorse MLO (*St. Katherine of the Hopes* 1593 PSAS XIII. p.134, *S. Katherine in lie Hoippis* 1607 RMS, *Sanct-Katherenis in lie Houppis* 1618 RMS, *Sanct-Catharines de lie Houpp* 1634 RMS, *Sanct-Katherines de Hoipes* 1647 RMS; PNML: 194), **Bowerhope**, Yarrow SLK (v. *bour*) (PNB), **Bruntaburn**, Westruther BWK (v. *brende*, *burna*) (PNB), **Cuthberthope Rig**, Hownam ROX (v. *Cūðberht*) (PNB: 220), **Dryhope**, Yarrow SLK (v. *drýge*; *Dryhop* 1511 RMS, *Drihope* 1564 APC; PNB), **Fauldshope**, Selkirk SLK (v. *fal(o)d*) (PNB), **Philip Burn**, border of BWK & ELO (v. *fūl*) (PNB), **Philliphaugh**, Selkirk SLK (v. *fūl*, *h(e)alh*)

(PNB), **Hazelhope Burn**, Teviothead ROX (v. *hæsel*) (PNB), **Jock's Hope**, Ewes DMF (pers.n. **Jock**) (*Jhockshoop* 1662-5 Blaeu; PNB), **Rowhope Burn**, Morebattle ROX (v. *rūh*) (PNB), **Stenishope**, Cavers ROX (v. *stān, hūs*) (*Scanehushop* 1368 Bann. Cl. 56, *Stenhoushope* 1380 CDS, *Stainishope* 1576-7 RMS; PNB), **Hope Burn** DMF, MLO, PEB (SSH), **Hobkirk** ROX (v. *cirice*) (*Hoppkirck* 1662-5 Blaeu; PNB), **Midhope Castle**, Abercorn WLO (v. *mæd*) (PNWL: 17), **Sweethope**, Stichill ROX (v. *swēte*) (PNB), **Wauchope**, Hobkirk ROX (v. *walh*) (PNB), **Wauchope**, Langholm DMF (v. *walh*) (PNB), **Hoppringle**, Stow MLO (app. the surname, *Pringle*) (*Hoppryngil(l)* 1238-1300 Bann. Cl. 109, 14th cent. Bann. Cl. 89, *Hoppringil(l)* 1359-60, 1369, 1413 Reg. Ho. Ch., 1368, 1593, 1598-9, 1608, 1625 RMS, 1391, 1418, 1451 ER, 1480 ADC, 1481, 1494 ADA, 1526 RSS, 1567 LC, 1584 RPC, *Hoppringle* 1584 RPC, 1662 LC, 1773 Arm.; PNML: 284).

A.269 **hors** - OE 'horse', ON **hross**.

00 **Horseupcleuch**, Longformacus BWK (v. *hop, clōh*) (PNB), **Horseley**, Coldingham BWK (v. *lēah*) (*Horseleye* 1296 CDS; PNB), **Horsleyhill**, Minto ROX (v. *lēah, hyll*) (*Horseleye* [p] 1251 [c. 1320] Bann. Cl. 82, *Horsliehill* 1564 RPC; PNB).

A.270 **hos(s)** - OE 'a shoot, a tendril'.

00 **Hoselaw**, Linton ROX (v. *hlāw*) (*Horslaw* 1569 RMS, *Hoislaw* 1596 CBP; PNB), **Hoselaw Loch**, Linton ROX (v. *hlāw, loch*) (*Hoslowelogh* 1385 CChR; PNB).

A.271 **howlet** - MSc., Sc. 'owl' (§1.39).

00 **Howliston**, Stow MLO (v. *tūn*) (*Howelotestone* 1336-7 CDS, *Howleistoun* 1593 RMS, *Howlatsto(u)n* 1594, 1614 LC, 1598-9, 1643 RMS, 1656 KSR, 1773 Arm., *Houllatistoun* 1603 RMS; PNML: 284).

A.272 **hogg** - ON 'a cutting, a felling of trees, a part of a wood marked off for cutting', northern English regional **hag**, Sc. **hag** 'portion of a wood marked for felling', (17th-19th cent.), also Sc. in sense 'a hollow of marshy ground in a moor, e.g. where channels have been made or peats cut' (16th cent.-) (CSD s.v. *hag* n.¹).

00 **Haggies Slap**, Torphichen WLO (v. *slap*) (*Hagisslap* 1682 KS Tor., *Hagisslape* 1683 KS Tor., *Hagislap* 1683 KS Tor., *Haggislap* 1683 KS Tor., *Hagieslop* Arm., *Haggies Slap* 1818 Forrest; PNWL: 94), **Hag Plantation**, Jedburgh ROX (*Speirmanis-landis* vocal. *the Hag* 1573-4 RMS; PNB), **Hag**, Canonbie DMF (*Hagg* 1662-5 Blaeu; PNB).

A.273 **hræfn**, **hrem** - OE 'a raven'.

00 **Redden**, Sprouston ROX (v. *denu*) (*Raudenam* c. 1145 [c. 1320] Bann. Cl. 82, *Ravedena* 1159 Bann. Cl. 82, *Revedenna* 1165-1214 Bann. Cl. 82, la. 13th c. Bann. Cl. 82, 1214-49 Bann. Cl. 56, *Ravenysden* 1275 Bann. Cl. 83, *Ravenesden* 1310 Percy; PNB), **Ravenshaugh**, Penicuik MLO (v. *h(e)alh*) (perhaps the same place as Ravensneuk, below) (*Ravinishaugh*, *Raven(i)shaugh* 1613 RMS, *Ravinshauch* 1647 RMS, *Ravenshauch* 1675 KSR (Penicuik); PNML: 270), **Ravenshill**, Cramond MLO (v. *hyll*) (*Ravinnishill* 1529 RSS; PNML), **Ravensneuk**, Penicuik MLO (v. *neuk*) (*Ravin(n)(i)snuk(e)* 1488 ADC, 1527, 1590-1, 1607 RMS, 1591 RPC, *Ravynnismuke* 1542, 1587 RMS, 1590, 1590-1, 1591 RPC, *Revynnismuk* 1574 RMS, *Ravinsnuik* 1610 RMS, *Ravensneuk* 1594 RPC, *Ravensn(e)uck* 1676-1755 SHS I. 13, *Ravensnook* 1726 SHS I. 13, 1773 Arm.; PNML: 270).

A.274 **hreysi** - ON 'a cairn, a heap of stones'.

- 00 **Stenries, Cummertrees DMF (v. stān) (PNB).**
- A.275 **hrōc** - OE 'rook', ON **hrókr**; cf. personal names, OE **Hrōc(a)** and ON **Hrókr**.
- 00 **Rockhill(flat), Applegarth DMF (v. hyll) (Rokhill 1372 HMC (Drml); PNB).**
- A.276 **hrīs** - OE 'shrubs, brushwood', ON **hrís**.
- 00 **Ryselaw, Fogo BWK (v. hlāw) (Ryselawe c. 1300 Cold. Corr., Rislaw 1336-7 CDS, Ryislaw 1575 HMC (March); PNB), Riselaw Bog, Bathgate WLO (v. hlāw, bog) (Ryislaw-Bog 1549/50 RMS; PNWL: 81), Reston, Coldingham BWK (v. tūn) (Ristun 1095-1100 ESC, 1126 ESC, 1214-49 NMS, Reston 1095 [15th] ESC, c. 1300 Cold. Corr., 1345 Cold. Corr., Ryston(e) 1253 CDS, 1296 Bann. Cl. 47, 1296 CDS; PNB).**
- A.277 **hrycg** - OE 'a ridge', Sc. **rig** 'a ridge of high ground; a long narrow hill'.
- 00 **Rigg, Gretna DMF (Rig 1532 RMS; PNB), The Rigg, Bo'ness and Carriden WLO (le Rig 1496 RMS; PNWL: 27), Aikrig, Moffat DMF (v. āc) (Aikrig 1662 RMS; PNB), Blackridge, Torphichen WLO (v. blæc) (PNWL: 99), Rigg house, Whitburn WLO (v. hūs) (Rigehouse 1696 KS Liv.; PNWL: 111), Back Riggs, Linlithgow WLO (v. bæc) (PNWL: 112), Bastleridge, Ayton BWK (v. bastel) (PNB), Benrig, St. Boswells ROX (v. bēan) (PNB), Blackburn Rigg, Livingston WLO (v. blæc, burna) (Blaikburnerig 1611 RMS; PNWL: 76), Blackrig Burn BWK (v. blæc) (SSH), Brocklerig, St. Mungo DMF (v. hol(h), brocc) (PNB), Buchtrig, Eccles BWK (v. bucht) (PNB), Cockrig, now Bankton House, Mid-Calder MLO (v. cocc) (PNML: 243), Cowrig, Greenlaw BWK (v.**

cū (*Courig* 1662-5 Blaeu; PNB), **Crumrig**, Greenlaw BWK (v. **crumb**) (PNB), **Deadrigg**, Torphichen WLO (v. **dēad**) (PNWL: 102), **Dod Rig**, Teviothead ROX (v. **dotde**) (PNB), **Dresselrig**, Mid-Calder MLO (v. **dr̄yge**, **hrycg**) (*Drischelrig* 1512 RMS; PNML: 245), **Wester Dresselrig**, Mid-Calder MLO (v. **dīc**, **west**, **schele**, **dr̄yge**) (*Westir Dryshilrig* 1586 Proc. Bar. Court, *Dressilrig alias Dyk in Calder Comitis* 1602 McCall; PNML: 245), **Eastrig**, Bathgate WLO (v. **ēast**) (PNWL: 79), **Easter Rigg**, Torphichen WLO (v. **ēast**) (PNWL: 102), **Fernyrig**, Eccles BWK (v. **fearnig**) (PNB), **Goldenriggs**, Cramond MLO (v. **golden**) (PNML), **Greenrig**, Abercorn WLO (v. **grēne**) (PNWL: 22), **Harperrig**, Kirknewton MLO (v. **hearpere**) (PNML: 219), **Headrig**, Currie MLO (v. **hēafod**) (PNML: 179), **Highriggs**, Cramond MLO (v. **hēah**) (PNML), **Highriggs**, Edinburgh MLO (v. **hēah**) (PNML: 122), **High Rig**, Muirhall, Dalmeny WLO (v. **hēah**) (*lie Hierig* 1630 RMS; PNWL: 10), **Knightsridge**, Livingston WLO (v. **kniȝt**) (PNWL: 78), **Longridge**, Whitburn WLO (v. **lang**) (PNWL: 111), **Lintrig**, Livingston WLO (v. **lint**) (*lie Lynt-rig* 1539 RMS, *Lintrig* 1609 Ret.; PNWL: 76), **Langcraigrig**, Abercorn WLO (Sc. *craig* ‘hill’ < Gael. *creag*) (v. **lang**) (PNWL: 22), **Middlerig**, Bathgate WLO (v. **middel**) (PNWL: 88), **Millrig**, Kirkliston WLO (v. **myln**) (PNWL: 46), **Morr ridgehall**, Maxton ROX (v. **mōr**) (*Morric* 1165-99 Bann. Cl. 56, *Morrig* 1165-99 Bann. Cl. 56; PNB), **Peelrig**, Dunse BWK (v. **peel**) (PNB), **Pilrig**, Edinburgh MLO (v. **pyll**) (PNML), **Ramrig**, Ladykirk BWK (v. **ramm**) (PNB), **Restalrig** MLO (v. **lestal**) (*Lastalri(c)k(e)* 1166-1214, 1219-33 Bann. Cl. 89, *Lastalric(h)e* 1166-1214 Bann. Cl. 70, *Lastalrig* 1166-1214 Bann. Cl. 70, *Lastalreia* 1174 Bann. Cl. 89, *Lastalryk* 1365 RMS, *Lestalryk* 1211-26 Bann. Cl. 109, *Lestalric(h)* 1230 Bann. Cl. 89, *Restalric* 1438 Bann. Cl. 74; PNML), **Ravilrig**, Currie MLO (v. **ravel**) (*Ravilrig* 1454 Reg. Ho. Ch.; PNML: 178), **Stainrigg**, Eccles BWK (v. **stān**) (PNB), **Stidriggs**, Hutton & Corrie DMF (v. **stōd**) (PNB), **Stodrig**, Makerston ROX (v. **stōd**) (PNB), **Todrig**, Coldstream BWK (v. ***todd**) (*Todderig* c. 1300 [1434] Gramp. Cl. 18, *Totheryg*, *Thotheryg* c. 1300 [1434] Gramp. Cl. 18, *Todrig*, *Todrik* 1550 RMS; PNB), **Whitrig**, Eccles BWK (v.

hwīt) (*Quhitrig* 1511, 1533 RMS; PNB), **Whitriggs**, Cavers ROX (v. hwīt) (*Quitrik* 1511 RMS; PNB), *Whiterig(s)*, Torphichen WLO (v. hwīt) (PNWL: 105), **Little Whitriggs**, Hutton & Corrie DMF (v. hwīt) (PNB).

A.278 **hund** - OE 'hound', ON **hundr**; cf. the OE personal name **Hund**.

00 **Hundalee**, Jedburgh ROX (v. *lēah*) (*Hundole(e)* 1491-2 RMS, 1524-5 ALCP, *Hundelie* 1598 CBP, *Hundallie* 1598 CBP; PNB), **Hound Point**, Dalmeny WLO (*lie Hund* 1538/9 RMS *et passim* to 1670 Ret., *The Hund* 1654 Pont, *Hound* 1737 Adair, *Hound Point* 1773 Arm.; PNWL: 10).

A.279 **hunta** - OE 'a hunter, a huntsman' (cf. ME **hunte* 'a hunting district' and discussion in §2.18).

00 **Hunthill**, Jedburgh ROX (v. *hyll*) (*le Hunthil* 1466-7 RMS, *Hunthylle* 1570 ?Lang, *Hundthill* 1662-5 Blaeu; PNB: 112), **Huntly Cot**, Temple MLO (v. *cot*, *hlāw*) (*Huntlawcoit* 1563 Bann. Cl. 89; PNML: 296), **Huntly**, Kirkhope SLK (v. *lēah*) (*Hunteleghe* 1296 CDS, *Huntlie* 1494 CB; PNB: 77).

A.280 ***huntere** - OE 'a hunter' (§2.19).

00 **Hunterisford**, unlocated (*Hunterisford* c.1220 DOST s.v. *huntar* n.), **Hunterland**, Cammo estate, Cramond MLO (v. *land*) (*Hunterland* 1591 RMS, *Huntarland* 1625, 1634 RMS; PNML: 163), **Ormehunterisland**, unlocated (*Ormehunterisland* 1359 DOST s.v. *huntar* n.).

A.281 **hūs** - OE 'a house; a building used for a specific purpose', ON **hús**, MSc. **hous**.

House of Muir, Glencorse MLO (v. *mōr*) (*(The) Hous(e)-of-(the) -Mu(i)re* 1546, 1611, 1665 RMS, *Hous(s)is of the Mure* 1611 RMS, *House o' Muir* 1773 Arm.; PNML: 195), **Pathhead**, Kirknewton MLO (v. *mōr*) (*(lie) Hous(e) of the Mure* 1546, 1607, 1614 RMS, *(The) house of (the) Mu(i)re* 1654, 1662 RMS, *The housen the mure* 1663 RMS; PNML: 220), **Bekhouse**, Dumfries DMF (v. *bekkr*) (PNB), **Bouhouse** DMF, south of Holehouse (v. *bū*) (PNB), **Bridge House**, Torphichen WLO (v. *brycg*) (PNWL: 100), **Little Bridgehouse**, Torphichen WLO (v. *lytel, brycg*) (PNWL: 100), **Mickle Bridgehouse**, Torphichen WLO (v. *mikill, brycg*) (PNWL: 100), **Bridgehouse Mains**, Torphichen WLO (v. *brycg, demeyne*) (PNWL: 100), **Broomhouse**, Edrom BWK (v. *burna*) (PNB), **Brockhouse**, Stow MLO (v. *brocc*) (PNML: 281), **Broomhouse**, Corstorphine MLO (v. *brōm*) (PNML), **Broomhouse**, Kirkliston WLO (v. *brōm*) (PNWL: 45), **Burnhouse**, Stow MLO (v. *burna*) (PNML: 282), **Burnhouse**, Ecclesmachan WLO (v. *burna*) (PNWL: 51), **Burnhouse**, Linlithgow WLO (v. *burna*) (PNWL: 114), **Burnhouse**, Torphichen WLO (v. *burna*) (PNWL: 100), **Chesterhouse**, Hownam ROX (v. *ceaster*) (PNB), **Craighouse**, Cramond MLO (*Craghous(e)* 1471, 1543 RMS, 1505, 1510-11, 1511-12 SHS II.10, *Craighous(e)* 1591 *et freq* to 1654 RMS; PNML), **Craighouse**, Edinburgh MLO (Gael. *creag* 'hill') (*Crag* 1367-69 RMS, *le Kragg* 1338 Bann. Cl. 89, *Cra(i)ghous(e)* 1506, 1530, 1544, 1546 RSS, 1506-7 Treas. Acc., 1517, 1621, 1627, 1652, 1665 RMS, 1528 Bann. Cl. 89, 1571, 1572, 1590, 1592 RPC, 1630 Bann. Cl. 70, 1685 LC, 1773 Arm, *Cra(i)ghouss* 1528 Bann. Cl. 89; PNML), **Dubhouse**, Cramond MLO (v. **dubb*) (PNML), **Easthouse**, Edinburgh MLO (v. *ēast*) (PNML), **Easthouses** MLO (v. *ēast*) (NTC), **Falconhouse**, Bo'ness and Carriden WLO (v. **falca*) (*Falcounhouse* 1516 RMS, *Falcownhous* 1593/4 RMS, *Falconhous* 1605 Ham. Inv. *et passim* to 1672 Reg. Bor., *Falkonhouse* 1670 Reg. Bor.; PNWL: 36), **Fauldhouse**, Whitburn WLO (v. *falh*) (PNWL: 107), **West Fauldhouse**, Whitburn WLO (v. *west, falh*) (PNWL: 107), **Firthhouse**, south of Edgerston ROX (v. *(ge)fyrhð*) (PNB), **Gladhouse**, Temple MLO (v. *gled*) (PNML: 295), **Gladhousemill** (v. *gled, myln*) (PNML: 295), **Hillhouse**, Wamphray DMF (v. *hyll*) (PNB), **Hillhouse**, Kirknewton MLO (v. *hyll*) (*Hilhous(e)* 1480 AC; PNML: 219),

Hillhouse, Castleton ROX (v. *hyll*) (PNB), **Hillhouse**, Linlithgow WLO (v. *hyll*) (PNWL: 58), **Hillhouse of Ballencrieff**, Bathgate WLO (v. *hyll*) (PNWL: 87), **Hillhouse**, Torphichen WLO (v. *hyll*) (PNWL: 102), **Easter Hillhouse**, Torphichen WLO (v. *ēast, hyll*) (PNWL: 103), **Nether Hillhouse**, Torphichen WLO (v. *neðri, hyll*) (PNWL: 103), **Over Hillhouse**, Torphichen WLO (v. *ufer(r)a, hyll*) (PNWL: 103), **Wester Hillhouse**, Torphichen WLO (v. *west, hyll*) (PNWL: 103), **Hillhousefield**, Edinburgh MLO (v. *hyll, feld*) (PNML), **Holehouseburn**, Whitburn WLO (v. *hol(h), burna*) (PNWL: 110), **Holyroodhouse**, Edinburgh MLO (v. *rōd, hālig*) (PNML), **Kirkhouses**, Abercorn WLO (v. *cirice*) (PNWL: 13), **Loch House**, Linlithgow WLO (Sc. *loch*) (PNWL: 69), **Moorhouse**, Kirkpatrick-Juxta DMF (v. *mōr*) (PNB), **Muirhouse**, Dornock DMF (v. *mōr*) (*Morhuses*, post 1275 HMC (Drml), *Murhous* 1505 RMS; PNB), **Muirhouse**, Whitburn WLO (v. *mōr*) (PNWL: 111), **Muirhouse**, Bo'ness and Carriden WLO (v. *mōr*) (PNWL: 37), **Muirhouse**, Borthwick MLO (v. *mōr*) (PNML), **Muirhouse**, Cramond MLO (v. *mōr*) (PNML), **Muirhouse**, Crichton MLO (v. *mōr*) (PNML), **Muirhouse**, Liberton MLO (v. *mōr*) (PNML: 236), **Mosshouses**, Melrose ROX (v. *mos*) (PNB), **Newhouse**, Livingston WLO (v. *nīwe*) (PNWL: 79), **Newhouse**, West-Calder MLO (v. *nīwe*) (PNML: 307), **Newhouses**, Abercorn WLO (v. *nīwe*) (PNWL: 23), **Rigghouse**, Whitburn WLO (v. *hrycg*) (PNWL: 111), **Sligh Houses**, Buncle & Preston BWK (surname *Sleich*) (*Sleichis house(s)* 1495 HMC (Home), 1497-8 HMC (Home), 1528 RMS, *Slychthoussis* 1590 RPC, *Slyichshouses* 1662-5 Blaeu, *Sleiche houses* 1623 Reg. Bwk.; PNB), **South House**, Liberton MLO (v. *sūð*) (PNML: 237), **Stenhouse**, Tynron DMF (v. *stān*) (PNB), **Stonehouse** LAN (v. *stān*) (NTC), **Stenhouse**, Liberton MLO (v. *stān*) (PNML: 238), **Stenhousemuir** STL (v. *stān, mōr*) (NTC), **Stenishope**, Cavers ROX (v. *stān, hop*) (PNB), **Stennies Water** DMF (v. *stān*) (*Stanhouse* R. 1662-5 Blaeu; PNB), **Temple House**, Currie MLO (v. *tempel*) (PNML: 180), **Wallhouse**, Torphichen WLO (v. *wella*) (PNWL: 98), **Westhouse**, Edinburgh MLO (v. *west*) (PNML), **Whitshiels**, Langholm DMF (v. *schele*) (PNB),

Whitsome BWK (v. *hwīt*) (PNB), **Whitehouse**, now Corstorphine Bank, Corstorphine MLO (v. *hwīt*) (PNML), *Whitehouse*, Edinburgh MLO (v. *hwīt*) (PNML), **Woodhouselee**, Glencorse MLO (v. *wudu, lēah*) (*Wodehouseleye* 1501 RMS; PNML: 195), *Wrightshouses*, Colinton MLO (v. *wyrhta*) (PNML), **Wrightshouses**, now Gillespie's School, Edinburgh MLO (v. *wyrhta*) (PNML).

A.282 **hwēol** - OE 'a wheel; a water-wheel; something circular; something which wheels round, esp. a curving valley or hill'.

00 *Le Whele*, unlocated (*le Whele* 1296 CDS, *Quele* 1307-8 CDS; PNB), *Weele Causey*, a mediaeval road from Teviotdale to Liddesdale ROX (v. *caucie*) (PNB), *Whelekirk*, unlocated (v. *cirice*) (*Whelekirk* Speed; PNB).

A.283 **hwīt** - OE 'white'.

00 **Whita Hill**, Langholm DMF (v. *bra*) (*Whytowe braye* 1552 Bullock, *Whyta hill* 1662-5 Blaeu; PNB: 139), **Whitebaulks**, Linlithgow WLO (v. *balca*) (PNWL: 65), **Whitburn** WLO (v. *burna*) (*Whiteburne* 1296 CDS, *Whiteburn* 1296 Bann. Cl. 47 *et passim* to 1694 KS Liv., *Witburn* 1296 CDS, *Wyteburne* 1336-7 CDS, *Qwhitburne* 1365 RMS, *Quhitburne* 1452 RMS *et passim* to 1663 KS Liv., *Quhitburn* 1488 Reg. Ho. Ch. *et passim* to 1542 RSS, *Whitbourne* 1647 KS Liv., *Whitburne* 1650 KS Liv. *et passim* to 1671 Ret., *Whytburne* 1659 Ret., *Whyteburne* 1682 Ret.; PNWL: 106), **East Whitburn** WLO (v. *ēast, burna*) (PNWL: 106), **West Whitburn** WLO (v. *west, burna*) (PNWL: 106), **Whitburn Mill** WLO (v. *burna, myln*) (PNWL: 106), **Whiteburn**, Cockburnspath BWK (v. *burna*) (PNB), **Whitchester**, Longformacus BWK (v. *ceaster*) (PNB), **Whitchesters**, Hawick ROX (v. *ceaster*) (*Quhitchestire* 1511 RMS; PNB), **Whitecraig**, Kirkliston WLO (Sc. *craig* 'hill') (*Whitcraig* 1694 KS Kirk.; PNWL: 47), **Whitecroft**, Edinburgh MLO (v. *croft*) (*Quhytcroft* 1581 LC; PNML), **Whitfield**, Ayton BWK (v. *feld*) (*Quhytfield* 1557 HMC (Home); PNB), **Whiteflat**, Torphichen WLO (v. *flat*) (*The Quit Flat* c. 1540 Rent. Tor.,

Quhitflatt 1571 SRS 52, *Quhytflatt* 1635 RMS; PNWL: 105), *Whiteflats*, Ecclesmachan WLO (v. flat) (*Quhitflattis* 1563 SRS 57, *the Whyttflats* 1629 BM; PNWL: 50), *Whitemire*, Edrom BWK (mýrr) (*Whytmyre* 1621 HMC (Wed); PNB), *Whitehaugh*, Duddingston MLO (v. haugh) (*Quhythauch* 1652 LC; PNML: 188), *Whitehaughbank*, Newbattle MLO (v. h(e)alh, banke) (*Quhythauchbank* 1584 LC; PNML: 259), *Whitehouse*, now Corstorphine Bank, Corstorphine MLO (v. hūs) (*Quhytehous* 1599 RMS, *Quhythous* 1607, 1650 RMS, *Whytehous* 1618 RMS, *Quhitehous* 1634 RMS, *Whithouse* 1654, 1664 RMS, *Whitehouse* 1664 RMS, 1773 Arm., *Whythous* 1706 SHS I.16; PNML), *Whitehouse*, Edinburgh MLO (v. hūs) (*Quhytehous* 1585-6 RPC, *Whythouse* 1630 Bann. Cl. 70, *Whitehouse* 1773 Arm.; PNML), *Whitsome* BWK (v. hūs) (*Wittusme* 1214-49 Bann. Cl. 56, *Whytesum* 1296 RS, *Whytehosme* c. 1300 Cold. Corr., *Quitusum* 1300 CDS, *Whitousom* 1336-7 CDS; PNB), *Whita Hill*, Langholm DMF (v. hōh) (*Whytowe braye* 1552 Bullock, *Whyta hill* 1662-5 Blaeu; PNB), *Witehou*, site of Coldstream Priory, Coldstream BWK (v. hōh) (PNB), *Whithope*, Robertson ROX (v. hop) (PNB), *Whitehope*, Cranston MLO (v. hop) (*Qwhythope* 1300-1331 Bann. Cl. 109; PNML), *Whitehill*, Carrington MLO (v. hyll) (*Quythill* 1593-4 RMS, *Whyt(e)hill* 1698, 1709, 1711 KSR, *Whit(e)hill* 1711 KSR, 1773 Arm.; PNML), *Whitehill*, Inveresk MLO (v. hyll) (*Quhytehill*, *Quhitehill*, *Quhythill*, *Quheithill*, *Quheit Hill* 1561 Bann. Cl. 74, *Quhitehill* 1565-6 RMS, 1590 RPC, *Quhythill* 1617 LC, 1627 Mait. Cl. 34, 1656 RMS, *Hill* 1587 et freq. to 1593-4 RMS, *Quhytehill* 1591 RPC, *Quhithill* 1547-8 RSS, *Whythill* 1662 et freq. to 1702 LC, 1655, 1656, 1662, 1665 RMS, *Whithill* 1653 RMS, 1668 SHS I. 36, *Whitehill* 1631 LC, *Albomontium* 17th c. SHS I. 52; PNML: 209), *Whitehill*, Kirknewton MLO (v. hyll) (*Whitehill* 1660 RMS, 1773 Arm.; PNML: 221), *Whitehill*, Whitburn WLO (v. hyll) (*Whitehill* 1698 KS Liv.; PNWL: 111), *Whitelaw*, Edrom BWK (v. hlāw) (PNB), *Whitelaw*, Currie MLO (v. hlāw) (*Whitlaw de Curry* 1335-6 CDS, *Whytlaw* 1390-1406 RMS, *Wytelaw* 1336-7 CDS, *Quhitlaw* 1390-1406, c. 1566 RMS, 1478 AC, 1518, 1529 RSS, *Quhitelaw* 1604 RMS, *Quhytlaw* 1599 et freq. to 1622 RMS, 1627 Mait. Cl. 34, *Quhythall* 1604, 1607 RMS, *Whitehill* 1660 RMS, *Whitelaw* 1773 Arm.; PNML: 179), *White Law*, Morebattle ROX (v. hlāw) (*Witelaw* 1222

CDS; PNB), **Whitlaw**, Hawick ROX (v. *hlāw*) (*Whitelawe* 1547-8 CSP; PNB), **Whitelaw**, Bathgate WLO (v. *hlāw*) (*Quhitlaw* 1477 RMS *et passim* to 1564 SRS 52, *Quhitelaw* 1557 RMS, *Quhytelaw* 1608 RMS, *Whitlaw* 1667 Dund. B, *Whytlaw* 1677 KS Ecc.; PNWL: 88), **Easter Whitelaw**, Bathgate WLO (v. *ēast*, *hlāw*) (PNWL: 88), **Whitelaw Wester**, Ecclesmachan WLO (v. *hlāw*, *west*) (*Waster Whytlaw* 1683 KS Ecc.; PNWL: 52), **Whitelee**, St. Boswells, ROX (v. *lēah*) (*Witheleia* 1189 Bann. Cl. 56, *Quhitlie* 1568 RMS; PNB), **Whitmuir**, Selkirk SLK (v. *mere*) (PNB), **Whitrig**, Eccles BWK (v. *hrycg*) (PNB), **Whitriggs**, Cavers ROX (v. *hrycg*) (PNB), **Whiterig(s)**, Torphichen WLO (v. *hrycg*) (*Whytrig* 1590/1 Gill. Ch., *Quhytrigis* 1634 RMS; PNWL: 105), **Little Whitriggs**, Hutton & Corrie DMF (v. *hrycg*) (*Quhiteriggis* 1510 RMS, *Quhitriggs* 1516 RMS; PNB), **Whitecraig**, Inveresk MLO (v. *sīde*) (*le Wyteside* c. 1235 Bann. Cl. 74, *Quhytsyd(e)* 1561 Bann. Cl. 74, *Quheitsyd* 1561 Bann. Cl. 74; PNML: 209), **Whitslaid**, Ashkirk SLK (v. *slæd*) (PNB), **Whitestones**, Kirkmahoe DMF (v. *stān*) (PNB).

A.284 **hyll** - OE (Anglian, West Saxon) ‘hill, natural eminence or elevated piece of ground’, ME, MSc. **hill**.

00 **Hill**, Kirkliston WLO (*Hil(l)* 1666 *et passim* KS Kirk.; PNWL: 46), **Hill**, Linlithgow WLO (*le Hill* 1583 RMS; PNWL: 68), **Mid Hill**, Roberton ROX (*Middill* 1511 RMS; PNB), **Hillend**, Lasswade MLO (v. *ende*) (*Hilend* 1542, 1574, 1583, 1604, 1610, 1636, 1643, 1666 RMS, *Hillend* 1526 RMS, 1773 Arm.; PNML: 255), **Hillhead**, Cockpen MLO (v. *hēafod*) (*Hillhead* 1627 Mait. Cl. 34; PNML), **Hillhouse**, Wamphray DMF (v. *hūs*) (*Hil house* 1578 HMC (Jhn); PNB), **Hillhouse**, Kirknewton MLO (v. *hūs*) (*Hilhous(e)* 1480, 1494 AC, 1496, 1497, 1501, 1506 Treas. Acc. 1501, 1508, 1535 RSS, *Hilhows* 1507 RSS, *Hill(o)us* 1489, 1490, 1491, 1494 Treas. Acc.; PNML: 219), **Hillhouse**, Castleton ROX (v. *hūs*) (*Hillhouse* 1516 HMC (Rxb); PNB), **Hillhouse**, Linlithgow WLO (v. *hūs*) (*(The) Hilhous* 1528/9 Reg. Ho. Ch. *et passim* to 1666

KS Linl., *Hillhous(e)* 1536 SRS 52 *et passim* to 1694 Ham. Inv., *Hilhouse* 1563 SRS 52, *Hillhouss* 1572 SRS 52 *et passim* to 1668 Ret.; PNWL: 58), *Hillhouse of Ballencrieff*, Bathgate WLO (v. hūs) (*Hillis de Ballincreiff* 1538 RMS; PNWL: 87), *Hillhouse*, Torphichen WLO (v. hūs) (*Hilhous* 1480 AC *et passim* to 1681 Purv., *Hillus* 1490 Treas. Acc., *Hilhows* 1506/7 RSS, *Hilhouse* 1507/8 RMS, *Hillhouss* 1531 SRS 52, *Hillhous* 1551/2 SRS 57, *Hielis* 1538 RMS; PNWL: 102), *Easter Hillhouse*, Torphichen WLO (v. ēast, hūs) (PNWL: 103), *Nether Hillhouse*, Torphichen WLO (v. neðri, hūs) (PNWL: 103), *Over Hillhouse*, Torphichen WLO (v. ufer(r)a, hūs) (PNWL: 103), *Wester Hillhouse*, Torphichen WLO (v. west, hūs) (PNWL: 103), *Hillhousefield*, Edinburgh MLO (v. hūs, feld) (*Hil(l)hous(e)field* 1630 Bann. Cl. 70, 1773 Arm.; PNML), *Easthill of Braid*, Edinburgh MLO (v. ufer(r)a, ēast) (PNML), *Hilton Bay*, Mordington BWK (v. tūn) (*Hilton* 1095 ESC, *Hyltun* 1095-1100 ESC; PNB), *Balderston Hills*, Bo'ness and Carriden WLO (v. Baldhere) (*Balderstoun hills* 1671 Reg. Bor.; PNWL: 26), *Balerno Hill*, Currie MLO (*villa de Hill* 1462 Bann. Cl. 109, *Hill (de Ballernow)* 1462 SBR 7, 1512 *et freq.* to 1579 Bann. Cl. 109, 1528 RMS, 1534-5, 1545-6, 1546-7 RSS, 1565, 1590 RPC; PNML: 174), *Barons Hill*, Linlithgow WLO (v. ber-ærn) (PNWL: 55), *Barnhill*, Currie MLO (v. ber-ærn) (PNML: 179), *Barnhills*, Ancrum ROX (v. ber-ærn) (PNB), *Birdshill*, Bo'ness and Carriden WLO (*Birdshill* 1600 Ham. Inv., *Burdishillis* 1605 Ham. Inv., *Burdishill* 1609 Ham. Inv.; PNWL: 33), *Birrens Hill*, Middlebie DMF (v. byrgen) (PNB), *Blackhill*, Coldingham BWK (v. blæc) (*Blackhill* 1621 HMC (Wed); PNB), *Blaeberryhill*, Whitburn WLO (v. blaeberry) (PNWL: 109), *Bourtriehill*, Inveresk MLO (v. bur-tre) (PNML: 216), *Bowhill*, Selkirk SLK (v. boga) (PNB), *Broomhill(s)*, Currie MLO (v. brōm) (PNML: 183), *Broomhills*, Liberton MLO (brōm) (PNML: 233), *Broomhill*, Newbattle MLO (v. brōm, cnoll) (*Brumehill* or *Brumeknow* 1632 LC; PNML: 257), *Broomhill*, Whitburn WLO (v. brōm) (PNWL: 109), *Brown Hill*, Livingston WLO (v. brūn) (PNWL: 79), *Burgess Hill*, Linlithgow WLO

(v. *burgess*) (PNWL: 113), **Butelandhill**, Currie MLO (v. *butt, land*) (PNML: 175), **Cakemuirhill**, Crichton MLO (v. *calc, mōr*) (PNML), **Carberry Hill**, Inveresk MLO (*hill of Carbarrye* 1596 LC; PNML: 204), **East Cairn Hill**, Mid-Calder MLO (v. *ēast*) (Sc. *cairn* ‘heap of stones’) (PNML: 244), **West Cairn Hill**, Mid-Calder MLO (v. *west*) (Sc. *cairn* ‘heap of stones’) (PNML: 244), **Castlehill**, Crichton MLO (v. *castel(l)*) (PNML), **Castlehill**, Bathgate WLO (v. *castel(l)*) (PNWL: 86), **Coalhill**, Bo’ness and Carriden WLO (v. *col*) (PNWL: 35), **Coalhills**, Torphichen WLO (v. *col*) (PNWL: 101), **Cockhill(s)**, Borthwick MLO (v. *cocc*) (PNML: 115), **Cowhill**, Linlithgow WLO (v. *cū*) (PNWL: 115), **Cowhill**, Whitburn WLO (v. *cū*) (PNWL: 106), **Cot-Hillside**, Torphichen WLO (v. *cot, sīde*) (PNWL: 101), **Curriehill**, Currie MLO (*Curriehill* 1590 RPC, 1627 Mait. Cl. 34, 1637, 1645, 1649, 1667 RMS, 1773 Arm.; PNML: 173), **Dowhill**, Livingston WLO (v. **dūfe*) (*Dowhill* 1642 KS Liv.; PNWL: 79), **Duncanhill**, Torphichen WLO (*Duncanhill* 1677 KS Tor.; PNWL: 102), **Elbeckhill**, Wamphray DMF (v. *elnboga*) (PNB), **Fairniehill**, Linlithgow WLO (v. *farne*) (*Fairniehill* 1604 BM, *Phairniehill* 1604 BM, *Fairnyhill* 1640 Ret.; PNWL: 68), **Fallsidehill**, Hume BWK (v. *fāg, sīde*) (PNB), **Falahill**, Heriot MLO (v. *hlāw, fāg*) (*Faluhill* 1231 Bann. Cl. 74; PNML: 199), **Fauldhill**, Ratho MLO (v. *fal(o)d*) (PNML: 274), **Ferry Hill**, Dalmeny WLO (v. *ferry*) (PNWL: 9), **Flaskhill**, Linlithgow WLO (v. *flasshe*) (PNWL: 58), **Friarshill**, Linlithgow WLO (v. *frere*) (PNWL: 116), **Gallow Hill**, Borthwick MLO (v. *galga*) (PNML), **Gallowhill(s)**, Linlithgow WLO (v. *galga*) (PNWL: 68), **Gallowhills**, Linlithgow WLO (v. *galga*) (PNWL: 116), **Gallowhill**, Whitburn WLO (v. *galga*) (PNWL: 110), **Greenhill**, Moffat DMF (v. *grēne*) (PNB), **Groathill**, Cramond MLO (v. *grota*) (PNML), **Heckbeckhill**, Abercorn WLO (v. *bekkr, hæc(c)*) (PNWL: 22), **Hilderstonhills**, Torphichen WLO (v. **Hildhere*) (*Hildersto(u)n(e)hil(l)s* 1682 KS Tor. *et passim* to 1688 SRS 40; PNWL: 94), **Horsleyhill**, Minto ROX (v. *lēah, hors*) (PNB), **Hunthill**, Jedburgh ROX (v. *hunte*) (PNB), **Kershill**, Inveresk MLO (v. *carse*) (*Kershill* 1653 RMS; PNML: 211), **Kinnen Hill**, Torphichen WLO (v. *coni*) (PNWL: 103), **Kirkhill**, Cockpen MLO (v. *cirice*) (PNML), **Kirkhill**, Crichton MLO (v. *cirice, land*)

(PNML), **Kirklandhill**, Heriot MLO (v. *land, cirice*) (*Kirklandhill* 1587 RMS; PNML: 199), **Kirkhill**, Uphall WLO (v. *cirice*) (PNWL: 74), **Kirkhill Heugh**, Uphall WLO (v. *cirice, hōh*) (PNWL: 74), **Kirkhill**, Wamphray DMF (v. *cirice*) (PNB), **Linthill**, Eyemouth BWK (v. *lint*) (PNB), **Loaninghill**, Uphall WLO (v. *lane*) (PNWL: 74), **Manorhill**, Makerston ROX (v. *manor*) (PNB), **Millhill**, Inveresk MLO (v. *myln*) (*Millhill* 1686 LC; PNML: 211), **Millhill**, Linlithgow WLO (v. *myln*) (PNWL: 120), **Mill Hill**, Torphichen WLO (v. *myln*) (PNWL: 89), **Miltonhill**, Dalmeny WLO (v. *myln, tūn*) (PNWL: 10), **Mons Hill**, Dalmeny WLO (*Munghill* 1622 RMS, *Munchill* 1647 KS Q. *et passim* to 1669 KS Dal., *Munsehill* 1669 KS Dal., *Munshill* 1671 KS Dal.; PNWL: 10), **Naze Hill**, Langholm DMF (v. *næss*) (PNB), **Ormstonhill**, Kirknewton MLO (v. *Ormr, tūn*) (*Ormestown(e)hill* 1546, 1607, 1614, 1654, 1662 RMS, 1627 Mait. Cl. 34, *Ormisto(u)nhill* 1663 RMS, 1773 Arm.; PNML: 220), **Over Hallhills**, Dalmeny WLO (v. *uferra, h(e)all*) (PNWL: 10), **Priesthill**, now Gracemount, Liberton MLO (v. *prēost*) (PNML: 239), **Pyehills**, near Slethat, Ruthwell DMF (v. *pīe*) (PNB: 118), **Raehills**, Johnston DMF (v. *rā*) (PNB: 116), **Ravenshill**, Cramond MLO (v. *hræfn*) (PNML: 164), **Rockhill** (flat), Applegarth DMF (v. *hrōc*) (PNB: 116), **Ryal**, Uphall WLO (v. *ryge*) (PNWL: 75), **Ryehill**, Dalmeny WLO (v. *ryge*) (PNWL: 11), **Ryehill**, Bo'ness and Carriden WLO (v. *ryge*) (PNWL: 37), **Ryehill**, Cummertrees DMF (v. *ryge*) (*Ryehille* 1215-45 CDS, *Ryell* 1662-5 Blaeu; PNB: 117), **Ryehill**, Sanquhar DMF (v. *ryge*) (*Ryhill* 1662-5 Blaeu; PNB: 117), **Salterhill**, Torphichen WLO (v. *saltere*) (PNWL: 104), **Sandhill**, Linlithgow WLO (v. *sand*) (PNWL: 122), **Sighthill**, Corstorphine MLO (*Sythill* 1625 RMS, *lie Sighthill* 1631 RMS, *Sighthill* 1650 RMS, 1693 SHS I.16, 1773 Arm.; PNML), **Skelfhill**, Teviothead ROX (v. *scelf*) (PNB: 112), **Slaidhill**, Teviothead ROX (v. *slæd*) (PNB: 113), **Scotstoun Hill**, Abercorn WLO (v. *Scott, tūn*) (PNWL: 19), **Smiddyhill**, Abercorn WLO (*Smid(d)i(e)hill* 1601 BM *et passim* to 1696 LC, *Smyddiehill* 1622 Ret.; PNWL: 24), **Smithhill**, Livingston WLO (v. *smið*) (PNWL: 78), **Soutrahill**, a pendicle of Woodcote, Fala & Soutra MLO (*Soltrehill* 1228, 1399-1400 Bann. Cl. 109, *Sou(l)tra(y)hill* 1588 RPC, 1631 LC, *Sowtrahill* 1627 Mait. Cl. 34; PNML: 190), **Standhill**,

Lilliesleaf ROX (v. *stān*) (*Standhill* 1553 RPC; PNB: 113), *Stanefauldhill*, Abercorn WLO (v. *fal(o)d, stān*) (PNWL: 24), *Stanehill*, Bo'ness and Carriden WLO (v. *stān*) (PNWL: 38), *Staneyhill*, Abercorn WLO (v. *stān*) (PNWL: 24), *Stoneyhill*, Inveresk MLO (v. *stānig*) (*Stany Hill* 1561 Bann. Cl. 74; PNML: 208), *Strath Hill*, Torphichen WLO (*Straith(h)ill* 1698 KS Tor., *Streethill* 1698 KS Tor.; PNWL: 98), *Upper Shiel* or *Overshiel*, Kirknewton MLO (v. *schele*) (*Scheil(l)hill* 1586 Baron Court Book; PNML: 221), *Templehill*, Kirknewton MLO (v. *tempel*) (*Tempilhil* 1618 RMS; PNML: 223), *Toxsidehill*, Temple MLO (v. *Tocca*) (PNML: 297), *Todhills*, Liberton MLO (v. **todd*) (PNML: 238), *Wellhill*, Bo'ness and Carriden WLO (v. *wella*) (PNWL: 38), *Whitehill*, Carrington MLO (v. *hwit*) (PNML), *Whitehill*, Inveresk MLO (v. *hwit*) (PNML: 209), *Whitehill*, Kirknewton MLO (v. *hwit*) (*Whitehill* 1660 RMS; PNML: 221), *Whitehill*, Whitburn WLO (v. *hwit*) (PNWL: 111), *Windy Hill*, Closeburn DMF (v. *windig*) (PNB: 117), *Younger's Hill(s)*, Linlithgow WLO (*Youngaris Hills* 1553 SRS 57, *Youngarshillis* 1573 SRS 52, *Youngarishillis* 1586 RMS, *Youngarishill* 1636 RMS, *Youngershill* 1699 Rel.; PNWL: 122).

A.285 **hyrne** - OE (Anglian, West Saxon), 'angle, corner; a recess in the hills, a curving valley, a spit of land in a river-bend; cf. OE (Kentish) **herne**.

00 **Dreghorn** MLO (v. *dræg*) (PNML).

A.286 **hyrst** - OE (Anglian) 'hillock, copse'.

00 **Brocklehurst**, Mouswald DMF (v. *brocc, hol(h)*) (*Brokholhurst* 1662-5 Blaeu; PNB), **Ferniehurst**, Jedburgh ROX (v. *fearnig*) (PNB), **Ferniehurst**, Stow MLO (v. *fearnig*) (PNML: 284), **Mumbiehurst**, Canonbie DMF (v. *munuc, bý*) (*Monkebehurst* 1569 RPC, *Mungbirstwood* 1662-5 Blaeu; PNB).

A.287 **-ingham** - OE 'settlement at...'; 'settlement of x's people'; the evidence for Edingham KCB is too late for certainty (SPN: 95, §0.03.09).

00 **Coldingham** BWK (*Coludesburh* 679 (c.1120) ASE (E), c.890 (c.1000) Old English Bede, *Colodesbyrig* 699-709 (late 9th-early 10th) ALC, *Colodaesburg* c.710 (11th) LBW, *Coludi urbem* c.730 Bede (HE), *Coludanae urbs* *ibid.*, *Collingaham* 1095-1100 ESC, *Coldingham* 1097-1107 NMS, 1100 ESC, c.1255 CDS, *Coldingeham* c.1100 ESC, *Collingaham* 1095-1100 ESC, *Coldingaham* 1097-1107 NMS, 1100 ESC, c.1125 CDS, *Coldingeham* c. 1100 ESC, *Goldingeham* 1126 ESC, early 13th cent. Mait. Cl. 40, *Coldingham* 1176 CM), **Edingham** KCB (*Edinghame* 1554 RMS; SPN: 95), **Tynninghame** ELO (river-name *Tyne*) (*In Tininghami* 756, *Tinningaham* c.1050 (c.1180), *Tiningaham* 1140-8 *Symeon of Durham* (s.a. 757); SPN: 94), **Whittingehame** ELO (v. **Hwīta**) (SPN: 93).

A.288 **-ingtūn** - OE 'farm associated with'.

00 **Bonnington**, Edinburgh MLO (v. **Bóndi**) (PNML: 122), **Bonnington**, Ratho MLO (v. **Bóndi**) (PNML: 275), **Bonnytoun**, Linlithgow WLO (v. **Bóndi**) (PNWL: 56), **Carrington** (parish) MLO (v. **Cēnhere**) (*Keryn(g)ton(a)* 1176 *quoted* NSA 260. 14th c. Bann. Cl. 89, 1369-70 RMS, *Keryn(g)tune* undated Bann. Cl. 74, *Keryn(g)toun* 1539 SHS II.4, *Ke(i)r(r)in(g)tou(u)ne* early 13th c., 14th c. Bann. Cl. 89, 1329-70, 1455, 1473, 1508-9 *et freq.* to 1647 RMS, 1490 AC 1540, 1543-4 RSS, 1578 RPC, 1594 LC, *Karingtoun* 1591-2 RPC, 1662-5 Blaeu, *Caryntoun(e)* 1464 Bann. Cl. 89, *Car(r)ingtoun(e)* 1585 LC, 1631, 1664, 1665, 1666 RMS, 1653, 1698 KSR, *Primrose* 1773 Arm.; PNML: 118), **Clerkington**, Temple MLO (v. **clerc**) (*Klerkyntona* 1338 Bann. Cl. 89; PNML: 294), **Edington**, Chirnside BWK (v. **Ead(d)a**) (PNB: 7), **Edrington**, **Mordington** BWK (river name *Adder*; SPN: 185-6) (*Hadryngton* 1095 [15th] ESC, *Hædrinton* 1095-1100 [15th] ESC, *Edrington* 1309 RC, 1328 ER, *Ederington* 1330 ER; PNB: 7), **Hassington**, Eccles BWK (PNB: 8),

Mersington, Eccles BWK (v. *Mērsa*) (PNB), **Renton**, Coldingham BWK (v. *Regna*) (PNB: 9), **Shearington**, Caerlaverock DMF (v. *Scīra*) (PNB: 9), **Upsetlington**, Ladykirk BWK (v. *setl*) (*Upsetintun* 1095-1100 [15th] ESC, *Hupsetligtun* [p] 1153-65 [c.1320] Bann. Cl. 82, *Upsedilington* c. 1240 Bann. Cl. 82, *Hupsetlington* c. 1288 HMC (Var. Coll. v.); PNB: 9).

A.289 **jousting** - ME 'joust, combat between two knights; battle' [< ME *joust* 'combat between two knights; battle' + *-ing*, suffix forming verbal nouns < Old French *juste, joste, joust*. Not in Smith (1956), but in English place-names, e.g. *le Ioustynghuedlong* (also *le Iusting heuetlong*; c.1290, c. 1292) 'headland where jousting was held' in Cheshire (EPNS 47: 148).]

00 **Joustinghaugh**, Linlithgow WLO (v. *h(e)alh*) (*The Justinghaugh* 1561 SRS 57; PNWL: 117).

A.290 **karl** - ON 'a freeman of the lower class'.

00 **Carlesgill**, Westkirk DMF (v. *gil*) (PNB).

A.291 **kaupa-land** - ON 'purchased land', a legal term.

00 **Copland**, Ancrum ROX (*Coupland* [p] c. 1230 [c. 1320] Bann. Cl. 82, 1306-29 Bann. Cl. 56, c. 1354 HMC (Rxb), *Coupeland* [p] 1354 Bann. Cl. 82; PNB).

A.292 **kelda** - ON 'spring, marshy place', ME *keld* 'marshy place'.

00 **Kinleith**, Currie MLO (v. *hlíð*) (*Kyldeleth(e)* 1250 Bann. Cl. 74, 1372-3 RMS, *Keldeleth* 13th c. Bann. Cl. 69, 1327 Bann. Cl. 70, *Kild(e)(y)l(l)e(i)th(e)* 1327 Bann. Cl. 74, 1539 RSS, 1550 LC, 1609, 1630 Ret., *-licht* 1618 RMS, *Killeith* 1550, 1575 LC, 1586 RPC, 1609 *et freq.* to 1647 RMS, 1627 Mait. Cl. 34, 1630 *et freq.* to 1683 Ret., 1668 SHS I. 36, *Killeyth* 1637 SHS II. 18, 1611 RMS,

Killeich 1586 RPC, *Killeith-Fynlassoun* 1590 RPC, *Kendeleith* 1647 RMS, *Kindleith* 1683 Ret., *Kyndleith* 1683 Ret., *Killethum* 17th c. SHS. I. 52; PNML), **Kelton**, Caerlaverock DMF (v. *tūn*) (*Kelton* 1296 CDS; PNB), **Kelwood**, Dumfries DMF (v. *wudu*) (*Keldwod* 1215 [c. 1320] Bann. Cl. 82, *Keldwode* 1335-6 CDS, *Keldewod* 1440-1 RMS; PNB), *Mikelkeldwelle*, unlocated (v. *mikill*, *wella*) (PNB).

A.293 **kirkja** - ON 'a church', Sc. *kirk*. Cf. *cirice* (§A.107).

00 **Kirkblain**, Caerlaverock DMF (Celtic personal name, *Bláán*) (*Kirkeblan* 1264-6 ER; PNB: 324), **Kirkbride**, Keir DMF (*St. Bride*) (*Kirkbridis* 1556 HMC (Drml); PNB: 325), **Kirkconnel**, Kirconnel, Hoddom or Tynron DMF (*St. Convallus*) (*Kirconnel* 1296 CDS, *Kirk Coneval* 1303-4 CDS, *Kirkconevel* 1304 CDS, *Kirkconwel* 1335-6 CDS; PNB: 325), **Kirkflat**, Uphall WLO (v. *flat*) (*Kirkflatt* 1617 RMS; PNWL); **Kirkgate**, Edinburgh MLO (v. *gata*) (*Kirkgait of Leyth* 1585 RPC; PNML); **Kirkgate**, Linlithgow WLO (v. *gata*) (*le Kirkgate* 1467 RMS *et passim* to 1685 KS Linl., *Kirkgat* 1499 RSS, *le Kirkgait* 1562 RMS; PNWL), **Kirkhill**, Cockpen MLO (v. *hyll*) (*Kirkhill* 1627 Mait. Cl. 34, 1773 Arm., 1791 Sasines; PNML), **Kirkhill**, Crichton MLO (v. *hyll*, *land*) (*Kirkland* 1627 Mait. Cl. 34; PNML), **Kirkhill**, Uphall WLO (v. *hyll*) (*Kirkhill* 1457 ER *et freq* to 1683 SHS I. 14; PNWL), **Kirkhill Heugh**, Uphall WLO (v. *hyll*, *hōh*) (*Kirkhillheugh* 1693 KS Up.; PNWL), **Kirkhill**, Wamphray DMF (v. *hyll*) (*Kirkhill* 1578 HMC (Jhn); PNB), **Kirkhouses**, Abercorn WLO (v. *hūs*) (*Kirkhouses of Abircorne* 1569 *et passim* SRS 52, *Kirkhouss* 1690 Ret., *Kirkhouses* 1695 KS Ab.; PNWL), **Kirklands of Carrington**, Carrington MLO (v. *land*, *tūn*, *Cēnhere*) (*Kirklands of Carringtoun* 1665 RMS; PNML), **Kirklands**, Edinburgh MLO (v. *land*) (*Kirklands of St. Cuthbert's* 1630 Bann. Cl. 70; PNML: 136), **Kirklands**, Lasswade MLO (v. *land*) (*Kirklands of Lasswade* 1546 LC; PNML: 229), **Kirklands**, West-Calder MLO (v. *land*) (*Kirklands* 1586 Proc. Bar. Court; PNML: 306), **Kirklandhill**, Heriot MLO (v. *land*, *hyll*) (*Kirklandhill* 1587 RMS, 1587 LC, 1591 RPC, 1627 Mait. Cl. 34, undated Bann. Cl. 89, *Kirkhill* 1773 Arm.; PNML: 199), **Kirkland**, Livingston

WLO (v. land) (*Kirkland of Levingstoun* 1577/8 SRS 52, *Kirkland* 1692 KS Liv.; PNWL), **Kirklands**, Abercorn WLO (v. land) (*Kyrkland* 1539 *et passim* SHS II. 4, *Kirkland of Abercorne* 1578 SRS I.; PNWL), **Kirklands**, Dalmeny WLO (v. land) (*lie Kyrklandis* 1528 Dund. A, *lie Kirklandis* 1599 RMS; PNWL), **Kirkland(s)**, Kirkliston WLO (v. land) (*Kirklandis of Kirklistoune* 1473 ADA, *Kirkland* 1607 Hou.; PNWL), **Kirklands**, Ecclesmachan WLO (v. land) (*Kirkland of Inglismauchane* 1588/9 SRS 1, *Kirkland* 1663 *et passim* KS Ecc.; PNWL), **Kirklandcroft**, Ratho MLO (v. croft, land) (*Kirkland of Gogare* 1567 Bann. Cl. 109; PNML: 276), **Kirklands**, West Calder MLO (v. land) (*Kirklands* 1586 Proc. Bar. Court; PNML: 306), **Kirkliston (parish) WLO (v. *Lissa, tūn)** (*Kirkliston* 1358 CPR Pet. *et passim* to 1699 HR, *Kirklistoun* 1451 Bann. Cl. 105 *et passim* to 1697 KS Kirk., *Kirklistoune* 1581 Bann. Cl. 81 *et passim* to 1699 SHS I. 16, *Kirklistone* 1601 Dund. B *et passim* to 1695 HR, *Kyrkliston* 1419 SHS III. 23, *Kyrklystoun* 1447 Dund. A, *Kyrklistoun* 1507/8 Treas. Acc. *et passim* to 1539 SHS II. 4; PNWL), additionally (*Kirkliston* 1503-4 RSS, *Kirklistoun* 1496, 1506, 1512 Treas. Acc., 1573, 1578, 1586, 1590 RPC, 1647 RMS; PNML: 213), **Kirkliston Mill**, Kirkliston WLO (v. *Lissa, myln, tūn) (PNWL), **Kirknewton (parish) MLO (v. nīwe, tūn, mōr)** (*Ecclesia de Neutun* 1150 Lawrie, *Neutun* 13th c. Bann. Cl. 69, *Newtoun(e)* 1452, 1555, 1557 *et freq.* to 1662 RMS, 1590 RPC, *Kirknewto(u)n(e)* 1498 Bann. Cl. 70, 1512 Treas. Acc., 1555 *et passim* to 1663 RMS, 1627 Mait. Cl. 34, 1653 LC, 1773 Arm., *Kirk of Natoun* 1503 Treas. Acc., *Natoun on the muir* 1502-4 Treas. Acc.; PNML: 217), **Kirknewton Mains**, Kirknewton MLO (v. nīwe, tūn, demeyne) (*Maynes of Kirknewton* 1627 Mait. Cl. 34; PNML: 217), **Kirknewton Muir**, Kirknewton MLO (v. nīwe, tūn, mōr) (*Newtoun-mu(i)re* 1625, 1637, 1654 RMS, *Kirknewton Muir* 1773 Arm.; PNML: 217), **Kirkroads**, Bathgate WLO (*Kirkroads* 1673 Ret.; PNWL), **Kirkton**, Cavers ROX (v. tūn) (*Est Manis of the Kirkton* 1470 HMC (Drml), *Kirkton-Manis* 1547; PNB); **Kirkton**, Bathgate WLO (v. tūn) (*Kyrketona* 1327 Bann. Cl. 89, *Kirktonne of Baythcat* 1576 SRS 52, *Kirkton* 1649 Dund. B; PNWL), **Kirkton**, Livingston WLO (v. tūn) (*Kirktonne of Levingstoun* 1539 RMS *et passim* to 1648 KS Liv., *Kirkton* 1642 KS Liv., *Kirktonne at Livingstoune Kirk* 1647 KS Liv.; PNWL), **Mains of**

Kirkliston, Kirkliston WLO (v. demeyne, *Lissa, tūn) (PNWL), **Kirkstile**,
 Ewes DMF (v. stīgel) (PNB), **The Kirkstyle**, Ecclesmachan WLO (v. stīgel)
 (*The Kirkstyle* 1640 Ret.; PNWL), **Ashkirk** SLK (v. æsc) (PNB), **Channelkirk**
 BWK (v. cild) (PNB), **Falkirk** STL (v. fāg) (NTC), **Hobkirk** ROX (v. hop)
 (PNB), **Ladykirk** BWK (v. hlæfdige) (PNB), **Redkirk**, Gretna DMF (v. rēad)
 (PNB), **St. Giles Cathedral**, Edinburgh MLO (*St. Giles*) ([*Ecclesia Sancti*
Egidii de Edinburke 13th Cent. Bann. Cl. 69, -(parochialis) *Beati Egidii (de*
Edynburgh) 1363, 1368, 1423 Bann. Cl. 105, 1425-26 RMS, 1466 SBR 7, -
 (parochialis) *Sancti Egidii* 1395 ER, 1470, 1482 SBR 7, -*Beati Egidii* 1440 ER,
 -*collegiata Beati Egidii de Edinburgh* 1482, 1496 SBR 7, 1503 Bann. Cl. 105],
Sanctgeliskirk (of Edinburgh) 1484, 1490, 1492 ADC, 1494, 1501 *et passim* to
 1512 Treas. Acc., 1507 SBR 7, 1546 RSS, 1580, 1582, 1585-6 RPC, *The*
Colleg(e) Kirk of Sanct Ge(i)l(e) 1475 Bann. Cl. 105, 1538-9 RSS, *Sanct*
Je(y)l(l)is Kirk 1489, 1505, 1506, 1512-13 Treas. Acc., *Sanct Geyllis Kirk* 1492
 Treas. Acc., *The Church of St. Giles of Edinburgh* 1404 LC; PNML), **Selkirk**
 SLK (PNB), **Whelekirk**, unlocated (v. hwēol) (PNB), **Liberton Kirk**, Liberton
 MLO (v. hlip, beretūn) ([*?capella de Libertune* 1128 Bann. Cl. 70], *Kirk of*
Libertoun 1568 Bann. Cl. 70; PNML: 233), **Kirklands**, Liberton MLO (v. land)
 (*Kirkland of Libertoun* 1578 Bann. Cl. 70, *?le viccaris-aiker* 1642 RMS; PNML:
 233), **Nether Kirkcudbright**, Glencairn DMF (*St. Cuthbert*) (*Kirkcudbrecht*
 1549 RMS; PNB: 325), **Kirklandhill**, Heriot MLO (v. land, hyll) (PNML: 199),
Kirkmahoe DMF (*St. Mochoe*) (*Kirkemaho* 1257 [c. 1500] Bann. Cl. 56,
Kirkemogho 1319 CDS, *K. Maho* 1662-5 Blaeu; PNB: 325), **Kirkmichael** DMF
 (*St. Michael*) (*Kermyghkel* 1296 CDS; PNB: 325), **Kirkpatrick**, Kirkpatrick-
 Fleming DMF (*St. Patrick*) (*Kyrkepatrik* 1306-29 HMC (Drml); PNB: 325),
Kirkslope, Colinton MLO (*Kirkslope* 1635, 1642, 1643 RMS; PNML), **Kirk o’**
Field, Edinburgh MLO (v. feld) ([*Ecclesia Beate Marie virginis in Campo* 1429
 Bann. Cl. 105, -*B.M.V. de Campo* 1513 Bann. Cl. 105, 1510-11 *et passim* Bann.
 Cl. 109, -*collegiata Nostre Domine in Campis* 1516 Bann. Cl. 109, -*collegiata*
beatissime virginis Marie de Campis 1523 Bann. Cl. 109, -*campi* 1510 Bann.
 Cl. 109], *Kirk of Field* 1507 Treas. Acc., 1579 RPC 1592, 1612 Bann. Cl. 109;

PNML: 131), **Kirk o' Field Wynd**, Edinburgh MLO (v. **feld, wynd**) (*Kirk o' Field Wynd* 1541 RSS; PNML: 131).

A.294 **kjarr** - ON 'brushwood', ME **ker** 'a bog, a marsh, esp. one overgrown with brushwood'. [Cf. Norwegian *kjerr, kjarr* 'wet ground, esp. where brushwood grows', Swedish *kärr*, 'fen, marsh'.]

00 **N. & S. Carthat**, Lochmaben DMF (v. **þveit**) (*Karthat* 1662-5 Blaeu, *Carthat* 1637 LC; PNB), **Wythker**, Inveresk MLO (v. **wīðig**) (*Witker* c. 1250 Bann. Cl. 74; PNML: 212).

A.295 **klint** - Old Danish 'rock, rocky cliff'.

00 **Clintwood**, Castleton ROX (v. **wudu**) (*Klintwood* 1662-5 Blaeu; PNB).

A.296 **kniȝt** - ME 'knight' < OE **cniht** 'youth, soldier, servant'.

00 **Knightsridge**, Livingston WLO (v. **hrycg**) (*Knichtisrige* 1540 Bann. Cl. 94, *Knightsrig* 1618 Dund. B, 1661 Ret., *Knychtsrig* 1540 RMS *et passim* to 1566 RPC, *Knychtsrig* 1565/6 RPC, *Knightsrig* 1606 Ret., 1642 RMS, *Knightsrig* 1632 Dund. B, *Knightsrige* 1653 Ret.; the property of the Knights of St. John of Jerusalem PNWL: 78).

A.297 **(ge)lād** - OE 'a water-course, passage over a river'.

00 **Lady Meadow**, app. surviving in the field name Ladyburn Meadow, Meadowfield, Corstorphine MLO (v. **mæd**) (*Lady Meadow* 1654, 1664 RMS, *Ladie Meadow* 1654 RMS, *Ladiemeadow* 1664 RMS; PNML).

A.298 **hlæfdige** - OE 'lady', ME, MSc. **lady**.

00 **Lady's Acre**, Linlithgow WLO (v. **æcer**) (*The Laydis Acre* 1560/1 SRS 57, *The Ladie Aker* 1581 Linl. Ch., *The Lady Aiker* 1615 Prot. R. K., *The Ladies Aiker* 1670 Reg. Bor.; PNWL: 117), **Lady's Lea**, Linlithgow WLO (v. **lēah**) (*The Ladie Lie* 1696 Cess.; PNWL: 117).

A.299 **lāferce** - OE 'lark', ME **laverok**, MSc., Sc. **laverock**, **laverok**.

00 **Laverockmuir**, Linlithgow WLO (v. **mōr**) (*(lie) Laverokmure* 1567 SRS 52 *et passim* to 1597 RMS, *Laverokmur* 1567 Reg. Ho. Ch., *lie Lavrokmure* 1632 RMS; PNWL: 68).

A.300 **lām** - OE 'loam, clay'

00 **Laimside**, Torphichen WLO (v. **sīde**) (*Lameside* 1572 Gill. Ch., *Lammesyde* 1575 SRS 52, *Lamysyde* 1589 Gill. Ch., *Lamesyde* 1599 Gill. Ch., *Laimsyde* 1635 Cat. Tor.; PNWL: 103).

A.301 **lamb** - OE 'lamb'; cf. **lām** 'loam, clay', above.

00 **Lambden**, Greenlaw BWK (v. **denu**) (*Lambeden(e)* c. 1248 Bann. Cl. 56, la. 13th c. Bann. Cl. 82, 1336-7 CDS; PNB), **Lammermuir** BWK (v. **mōr**) (*Lombormore* c. 1050 [12th] ESC, *Lambremor(e)* 1120, 1150 ESC, c. 1160 [c. 1320] Bann. Cl. 82, 1174 Bann. Cl. 82, *Lambermor(a)* 1165-1214 Bann. Cl. 56, 1243-54 Bann. Cl. 82, *Lambirmor* 1276 APS, *Lammermuir* c. 1485 Wallace; PNB), **Lamberton**, Mordington BWK (v. **tūn**) (*Lambertun* 1095-1100 ESC, *Lambretone* 1296 CDS, *Lambirton* c. 1300 Cold. Corr.; PNB).

A.302 **lamp** - 'lamp (in a church)', in combination with generics *acre* and *land*, denoting 'land set aside for the maintenance of a lamp or light in the Church of the parish' (PNML: 172).

00 *Lampacre*, Corstorphine MLO (v. *æcer*) (PNML: 155), *Lampland*, Crichton MLO (v. *land*) (*Lampland* 1627 Mait. Cl. 34; PNML: 172).

A.303 **land, lond** - OE 'land', ON, MSc. *land*.

00 *Abbot(s)lands*, Cramond MLO (v. *abbod*) (PNML), *Bailielands*, Linlithgow WLO (v. *bailie*) (PNWL: 112), *Baxterland*, Edinburgh MLO (v. *baxter*) (PNML), *Baxters' Land*, Linlithgow WLO (v. *baxter*) (PNWL: 112), *Blacklands*, Mid-Calder MLO (v. *blæc*) (PNML: 247), *Blanchland*, Newbattle MLO (v. *blanch*) (PNML: 254), *Bogsland*, Liberton MLO (v. *bog*) (PNML: 233), *Bowland*, Stow MLO (v. *boga*) (*Bowland* 1593, 1598-9, 1599, 1609 RMS, 1773 Arm.; PNML: 281), *Broomlands*, Kirkpatrick-Juxta DMF (v. *brōm*) (PNB), *Broomlands*, Inveresk MLO (v. *brōm*) (PNML: 216), *Broomlands*, Kelso ROX (v. *brōm*) (PNB), *Broomlands*, Linlithgow WLO (v. *brōm*) (PNWL: 113), *Buteland*, Currie MLO (v. *butt*) (PNML), *Nether Buteland*, Currie MLO (v. *butt, neðri, tūn*) (PNML: 175), *Over Buteland*, Currie MLO (v. *ufer(r)a, land, tūn*) (PNML: 175), *Butelandhill*, Currie MLO (v. *butt, hyll*) (PNML: 175); *Buteland*, Borthwick MLO (v. *butt*) (PNML), *Butlerland*, Cramond MLO (v. *butere*) (PNML), *Canyland(s)*, Uphall WLO (v. *canoun*) (*Canilans* 1697 KS Liv., *Cannonlands* 1699 KS Liv.; PNWL: 73), *Chymmys-Land*, Bo'ness and Carriden WLO (v. *chymmys*) (PNWL: 27), *Clerklands*, Lilliesleaf ROX (v. *clerc*) (PNB), *Cordiners' Land*, Linlithgow WLO (v. *cordiner*) (PNWL: 114), *Cotland*, Currie MLO (v. *cot*) (PNML: 173), *Cotland(s)*, Stow MLO (v. *cot*) (*(le) Co(i)tland(i)s* 1543-4 RMS; PNML: 280), *Cotlands*, Bo'ness and Carriden WLO (v. *cot*) (PNWL: 35), *Cousland*, Cranston MLO (v. *cū*) (PNML), *Cousland* WLO (v. *cū*) (PNWL: 77), *Wester Cousland*, Livingston WLO (v. *cū, west*) (PNWL: 77), *Crudderland(s)*, Abercorn WLO

(perh. Cumbric; cf. Welsh *crwth* 'harp') (*Croudarland* 1431 HMC, *Croudirland* 1477/8 HMC, *Crowdarland* 1564 SRS 57, *lie Crouderlan* 1570 Fd, *Crud(d)erland(i)(s)* 1478 HMC *et passim* to 1686 Ret.; PNWL: 20), *Deanlands*, Bo'ness and Carriden WLO (v. *denu*) (PNWL: 35), *Dogland*, (also called Fairniehill), Linlithgow WLO (*Dogland* 1540/1 RMS *et passim* to 1689 KS Car., *Dougland* 1640 Ret., *Dowgland* 1667 Dund. B; PNWL: 68), *Feuarlands*, Linlithgow WLO (v. *feuar*) (*Fewarlandis* 1529 SRS 52, *Fewerlandis* 1562 SRS 57, *Fewaris lands of Bonitoun* 1567 SRS 52, (*lie*) *Fewarlands* 1567 SRS 52 *et passim* to 1677 Ret., *Fewarislands* 1578 Ret., *Feuarlands* 1683 Ret.; PNWL: 57), *Fingland*, Eskdalemuir DMF (v. *feng*) (PNB), *Fluittis-Lands*, Uphall WLO (v. *fluit(e)*) (PNWL: 72), *Friarland(s)*, Abercorn WLO (v. *frere*) (PNWL: 21), *Gifford's Lands*, Poldrait, Linlithgow WLO (*Giffertislandis* 1609 Ret.; PNWL: 69), *Howeland*, Cockpen MLO (v. *hol(h)*) (PNML), *Hundgreneland* MLO (v. *grēne*) (PNML), *Hunterland*, Cammo estate, Cramond MLO (v. *hunta*) (PNML), *Kirklands of Carrington*, Carrington MLO (v. *cirice, tūn, Cēnhere*) (PNML), *Greig's Land*, perhaps the same as Greenloan, Kirknewton MLO (*Gregisland* 1607 RMS, *Greig(i)sland(s)*, 1614, 1654, 1662 RMS, *Greenlands* 1663 RMS; PNML: 222), *Hangmanslands*, Inveresk MLO (*Hangmannislandis* 1578-9 RMS; PNML: 210), *Kirklands*, Edinburgh MLO (v. *cirice*) (PNML), *Kirklands*, West-Calder MLO (v. *kirkja*) (PNML: 306), *Kirkhill*, Crichton MLO (v. *hyll, cirice*) (PNML), *Kirklandhill*, Heriot MLO (v. *kirk, hyll*) (*Kirklandhill* 1587 RMS; PNML: 199), *Kirkland*, Livingston WLO (v. *cirice*) (PNWL: 76), *Kirkland*, Abercorn WLO (v. *cirice*) (PNWL: 13), *Kirklands*, Dalmeny WLO (v. *cirice*) (PNWL: 4), *Kirkland(s)*, Kirkliston WLO (v. *cirice*) (PNWL: 39), *Kirklands Fm*, Ecclesmachan WLO (v. *cirice*) (PNWL: 51), *Kirklands*, Lasswade MLO (v. *cirice*) (*Kirklands of Lasswade* 1546 LC) (PNML: 229), *Kirklands*, Liberton MLO (v. *cirice*) (PNML: 233), *Kirklandcroft*, Ratho MLO (v. *cirice, croft*) (*Kirkland of Gogare* 1567 Bann. Cl. 109) (PNML: 276), *Ladylands*, Liberton MLO (*Ladieslands* 1667 RMS; PNML: 240), *Lampland*, Crichton MLO (v. *lamp*) (PNML), *Langlands*, Duddingston MLO (v. *lang*) (*lie Langlands de Wester Duddingston* 1595 RMS; PNML: 187), *Langlands*, Edinburgh MLO (v. *lang*) (PNML), *Langland*, Little Kettlestoun, Linlithgow WLO (v. *lang*) (PNWL: 60), *Lumlisland*, Liberton

MLO (*Lumliesland* 1503 RMS, *Lumlisland* 1603 LC, *Lumlisland* 1633, 1667 RMS, *Lumlsland* 1653, 1667 RMS, *Lumislands* 1661 RMS, *Lunisland* 1597-8 RMS; PNML: 240), *Magdalene lands*, Edinburgh MLO (*the Magdalene landis in Cowgate* 1615 LC; PNML), *Magdalenes Lands*, Linlithgow WLO (*Magdelanislandis* 1528 RMS, *Magdalene-landis* 1591 RMS, *lie Magdalenislandis* 1632 RMS; PNWL: 119), *Mitchell's Lands*, Borthwick MLO (Surname Mitchell) (*Mitchellislandis* 1609 RMS; PNML), *Mosslands*, Johnston DMF (v. mos) (*Mosland(i)s* 1550 RMS, 1551 HMC (Jhn); PNB), *Newland Hill*, Tundergarth DMF (v. nīwe) (PNB), *Newlands*, Kirknewton MLO (v. nīwe; see also *Ormiston* s.v. *Ormr*) (*Newland(i)s (de Ormistoun)* 1462 Bann. Cl. 109; PNML: 220), *Newlands*, Minto and Castleton ROX (v. nīwe) (PNB), *Nunland(s)*, Binny, Ecclesmachan WLO (v. nunne) (PNWL: 52), *Pentland*, Lasswade MLO (*Pentlant* c.1150 Bann. Cl. 89, *Pentland(e)* 1236 Bann. Cl. 70, 1254 Reg. Ho. Ch., 13th cent. Bann. Cl. 69, 1472 *et passim* to 1666 RMS, 1483 AC, 1521 LC, 1773 Arm., *Penteland* 1268 Reg. Ho. Ch., *Paintland* 1617, 1636, 1643 RMS, *Pantland* 1617 RMS, *Penthland* 1662-5 Blaeu, 17th cent. SHS I. 52; PNML: 227), *Poulterer's Lands*, Abercorn WLO (v. poulterer) (*le Pultirlandis* 1494/5 RMS, *Pulterlandis* 1503 *et passim* to 1610 RMS; PNWL: 23), *Priestlands*, Dalmeny WLO (v. prēost) (PNWL: 6), *Priestlands*, Ratho MLO (v. prēost) (PNML: 279), *Rennieslands*, Liberton MLO (*Rinzeanisland* 1587 RMS, *Reinyenislandis* 1634 RMS, *Ninianeslandis* 1642 RMS; PNML: 240), *Rousland* WLO (v. Hrolf) (PNWL: 33), *Saughland*, Crichton MLO (v. s(e)alh) (PNML), *Secretary's Lands*, part of Broomhouse, Corstorphine MLO (*Secretaris-landis* 1587 *et freq* to 1634 RMS, *Sacristanis-landis* 1599 RMS, *Secretares-landis* 1650 RMS; PNML), *Sergeant's Land*, Colinton MLO (v. sergeant) (PNML), *Sergeantlands*, Liberton MLO (v. sergeant) (*terras serjandie de Libertoun Superiori* 1397 ER; PNML: 240), *Serjeantland(s)*, Kirkliston WLO (v. sergeant) (*lie*) *Seriandlandis* 1534 LC, (*the*) *Sariandland(is)* 1538 LC, 1596/7 Dund. B, *Serjant-lands* 1690 Ret.; PNWL: 45), *Serjeant Land*, Linlithgow WLO (v. sergeant) (*terra Seriantie* 1335-6 CDS; PNWL: 66), *Shorelandhead*, Abercorn WLO (v. hēafod, *scor(a)) (PNWL: 24), *Skinner's land*, Cramond MLO (prob. surname *Skynar*) (*Skynnaris-land* 1517 RMS; PNML), *Smiddyland*, Colinton MLO (v. smiððe) (PNML), *Smiddielands*, Stow MLO (v. smiððe)

(PNML: 280), **Smith's Lands**, now Damhead (within Edinburgh City Parish, formerly in Corstorphine) (v. *smið*) (*Smithislandis* 1626 RMS, *Smithesland* now called *Damheid* 1656 RMS; PNML), **Souterland**, Liberton MLO (v. *souter*) (*Souterland* 1628, 1663 RMS, *lie Suitterlandis* 1642 RMS; PNML: 240), **Souterland**, Uphall WLO (v. *souter*) (PNWL: 72), **Soutra Lands**, Binny, Ecclesmachan WLO (*Soltraylandis* 1556 *et passim* Bann. Cl. 109; PNWL: 52), **St. Leonard's Lands**, Edinburgh MLO (*SanctLeonardis landis* 1581 RPC; PNML), **Templand**, Sanquhar DMF (v. *tempel*) (PNB), **Templeland**, surviving in Templeland Road, Corstorphine MLO (v. *tempel*) (PNML), **Tempill Land**, Crichton MLO (v. *tempel*) (PNML), **Vicarlands**, Binny, Ecclesmachan WLO (*lie vicarlandis de Bynning* 1617 RMS, *Vic(c)arsland(s)* 1640 *et passim* Ret.; PNWL: 52), **Werland de Ester Glencroske**, Glencorse MLO (v. *wer*, *ēast*) (*Werland de Ester Glencroske* 1336-7 CDS; PNML: 193).

A.304 MSc., Sc. *lane* - MSc. 'a stream' (§1.40).

00 **Foslane**, Colinton MLO (v. *fors*, §1.40.01) (*Wodhall between Benale and the tenandrie de Foslane in Colyntoun* 1483 ER; PNML: 150).

A.305 *lang* - OE adj., 'long', ON *langr*, Sc. *lang*, *laing*, *long*

00 **Longbedholm**, Moffat DMF (v. *botm*) (PNB), **Langbyre**, on Wrangway Burn DMF (v. *byre*) (PNB), **Langcraigrig**, beside Duntarvie Craig, Abercorn WLO, (MSc. *craig* 'hill', *hrycg*) (*Langcragerige* 1572 SRS 52; PNWL: 22), **Longcraig**, Torphichen WLO (MSc. *craig* 'hill') (*Longcraig(e)* 1686 SRS 40 *et passim* to 1696 KS Tor.; PNWL: 104), **Longcroft**, Linlithgow WLO (v. *croft*) (*(le) Langcroft* 1451 ER *et passim* to 1664 Ret., *lie Lang Croft* 1615 Prot. R. K., *Longcroft* c. 1630 BM *et passim* to 1688 Ret.; PNWL: 118), **Longdaleheads** (perhaps the same as *Longdalehill*, sic., on Roy's map; PNWL: 79), Livingston WLO (v. *dalr*, *hēafod*) (*Langdeallheads* 1699 KS Liv., *Langdealheads* 1699 KS Liv.; PNWL: 79), **Langhaugh**, Cramond MLO (v. *h(e)alh*) (*Langhauch* 1471 RMS; PNML), **Langhaugh**, Bo'ness and Carriden WLO (v. *h(e)alh*) (PNWL: 37), **Longhaugh**, Linlithgow WLO (v. *h(e)alh*) (*Langhaugh* 1696 Cess.; PNWL:

118), *Wester Longhaugh*, Linlithgow WLO (v. west, h(e)alh) (PNWL: 118), *Long Hermiston*, Currie MLO (v. hiordemann, tūn) (PNML: 176), *Langholm DMF* (v. holmr) (PNB), *Langlands*, Duddingston MLO (v. land) (*lie Langlands de Wester Duddingston* 1595 RMS; PNML: 187), *Langlands*, Edinburgh MLO (v. land) (*Langlandis* 1626, 1641, 1656 LC; PNML), *Langland*, Little Kettlestoun, Linlithgow WLO (v. land) (*lie Langland* 1615 Prot. R. K.; PNWL: 60), *The Lang Loan*, Liberton MLO (v. loan) (*the lonyng* 1537 LC, *le lonyng* 1538 RMS, *lie lone* 1550 RMS; PNML: 240), *Long Livingston WLO* (v. Lēofing, tūn) (*Long Levinstone* 1668 SHS I. 36, *Long Livingstone* 1692 KS Liv.; PNWL: 76), *Longnewton*, Ancrum ROX (v. nīwe, tūn) (*Longa neutron* 1296 CDS, *Langnewtoun* 1555 Bann. Cl. 109; PNB), *Langraw*, Hobkirk ROX (v. rāw) (PNB), *Longridge*, Whitburn WLO (v. hrycg) (*Langrig* 1696 KS Liv., *Langrige* 1697 KS Liv.; PNWL: 111), *Longshaw*, Heriot MLO (v. sceaga) (*Langs(c)haw* 1635 Sasines; PNML: 201), *Longshot*, Newbattle MLO (v. scēat) (PNML: 258) *Longsidebrae*, Cavers ROX (v. sīde) (PNB), *Langside*, Wamphray DMF (v. sīde) (PNB), *Langside*, St. Boswells ROX (v. sīde) (*Langside* 1511 RMS; PNB), *Langside*, Dalkeith MLO (v. sīde) (*(the) Langside* 1612, 1627, 1646, 1710 LC, 1773 Arm., *Langsyde* 1621, 1622, 1673 LC; PNML: 182), *Langside*, Torphichen WLO (v. sīde) (*Langsyde* 1572 Gill. Ch., *Long Side* Arm., *Langside* c.1750 Roy, 1818 Forrest; PNWL: 103), *Langesweit*, between Slethat and Comlongon, DMF (v. þveit) (PNB), *Langton BWK* (v. tūn) (*Langtoun* 1206-53 [1400] Bann. Cl. 109, *Langetone* 1287 Stev.; PNB), *Lanton*, Jedburgh ROX (v. tūn) (*Langton* 1147-52 ESC, *Langetun* 1165-1214 NMS; PNB), *Langton*, Kirknewton MLO (v. tūn) (*Langto(u)n(e)* 1200-1440, 1399-1400, 1511, 1531 Bann. Cl. 109, 1390, 1393 Bann. Cl. 70, 1390, 1392, 1392-3 SBR 7, 1583, 1609, 1632 RMS, *Langtona* 1391 Bann. Cl. 70; Belfield 1773 Arm.; PNML: 218).

A.306 *læc(c), *læce, *lec(c), *lece - OE 'stream, bog' (§2.20).

00 **Latchbrae**, Whitburn WLO (v. bra) (*Latch-bre* 1699 KS Liv.; PNWL: 111), **Latch**, Kirknewton MLO (*Latch* 1773 Arm., 1782 Sasines; PNML: 219), **Blacklatch**, Cramond MLO (v. blæc) (PNML: 162), **Cumledge**, Dunse BWK (v. cumb) (PNB: 269), **Effledge**, Cavers ROX (v. elf) (PNB: 269), **Harecarelecche**, Bowden ROX (v. hār, carr) (PNB: 270), **Threpleche**, nr. Redpath, Earlston BWK (v. þrēap) (PNB: 270), **Witheleche**, near Fans, Earlston BWK (*Witheleche* c.1250 (c.1320) Kelso; PNB: 270).

A.307 **læs** - OE 'pasture'.

00 **Lasswade** (parish) MLO (v. (ge)wæde) (*Laswade* 1148 ESC, 1128-53, 1153-65 Bann. Cl. 70, 1662 RMS, *Laswaid* 1612, 1664 RMS, 1487, 1515 Bann. Cl. 109, 1536 LC, undated Bann. Cl. 89, 70, *Laswada* undated Bann. Cl. 89, *Laissuaid* 1592 RMS, *Lasswade* 1546, 1591, 1723 LC, *Lasswaid* 1541 SHS II. 4, *Leswade* 1325 *et freq.* to 1406 Bann. Cl. 94, 1406, 1487 Bann. Cl. 109, 1594 RMS, undated ?12th cent. Bann. Cl. 89, 13th cent. Bann. Cl. 69, 1669 LC, 1709 Greyfriars' KS, *Leswad* 1327 Bann. Cl. 89, 1495 AC, 1598, 1612 RMS, *Leswaid* 1487, 1515 Bann. Cl. 109, 1515 *et freq.* to 1666 RMS, 1500 RSS, 1512 Treas. Acc., 1593 PSAS, *Lesua(i)d* 1612 RMS, *Lesuade* 1487 Bann. Cl. 109, *Leswed* 1647 RMS, *Lesward* undated Bann. Cl. 89, *Leswood* 1662-5 Blaeu, *Less(e)wade* (*Lesswade* c.1150 ESC), undated Bann. Cl. 74, 1153-65 Bann. Cl. 70, 13th cent. Bann. Cl. 69, 1384 Bann. Cl. 94, *Lesswad* 1329 ER, 1410 Bann. Cl. 69, *Lessuaid(e)* 1539, 1543-4, 1590-1 SHS II. 4, *Lessuayd(e)* 1543, 1543-4, 1548 SHS II. 4, *Lesswade* 1627 Mait. Cl. 34, *Lessuadum* 17th cent. SHS I. 52; PNML: 224), **Lasswadegate**, Lasswadc MLO (v. (ge)wade, gata) (*Lessuadegate* 1627 Mait. Cl. 34; PNML: 224).

A.308 **(ge)læt, (ge)læte** - OE 'a junction of roads', MSc. leit.

00 **Leet Water** BWK (*Let* c. 1270 [1434] Gramp. Cl. 18, c. 1300 Gramp. Cl. 18, *Leit* 1550 RMS; PNB).

A.309 lēah - OE 'clearing, meadow'

00 Lee Burn LAN, KNR (SSH:), Lees, Coldstream BWK (*Leyis* 1576 RMS, *Lies* 1662-5 Blaeu; PNB), *Arkilly*, near Fans, Earlston ROX (v. Arnketill) (PNB: 78), *Bissetlees*, Bathgate WLO (surname *Bisset*) (*Bissetlies* 1661 RMS; PNWL), *Blyndle*, in Gala ROX/SLK (v. blind) (PNB), *Blindlie*, Stow MLO (v. blind) (*Blindley* 1543 RSS; PNML: 281) **Braidley**, Castleton ROX (v. brād) (PNB: 72), **Broadlee**, Ashkirk SLK (v. brād) (PNB: 77), **Broadlee**, Robertson ROX (v. brād) (PNB: 72), **Caddonlee**, Caddon SLK (river name, *Caddon*) (*Cadanly* 1662-5 Blaeu; PNB: 77), **Choicelee**, Langton BWK (v. Cēolwulf) (PNB: 75), **Colmslie**, Melrose ROX (v. cumb) (PNB: 72), *The Common Lea*, Cramond MLO (*lie Common-ley* 1579 RMS; PNML), **Crosslee**, Ettrick SLK (v. cros) (PNB), *Eadwardsle*, location unclear; surviving in the field-name Long Edwardley, south-east of Jedburgh, ROX (v. Eadwærd) (PNB: 232), **Fairnilee**, Caddon SLK (v. fearnig) (PNB: 77), **Fodderlee**, Bedrule ROX (v. fōdor) (PNB: 72), **Hardlee**, Southdean ROX (v. harðr) (PNB: 72), **Hollie**, Kirkpatrick-Fleming DMF (v. hol(h)) (PNB: 77), **Horseley**, Coldingham BWK (v. hors) (PNB: 76), **Horsleyhill**, Minto ROX (v. hors, hyll) (PNB: 73), **Hundalee**, Jedburgh ROX (v. hund) (PNB: 73), **Huntly**, Kirkhope SLK (v. hunta) (PNB), **Lady's Lea**, Linlithgow WLO (v. lady) (PNWL), **Lintalee**, Jedburgh ROX (v. hlynn, tūn) (PNB: 73), *Lochlees*, Linlithgow WLO (Sc. loch < Gaelic loch) (PNWL), **Mauldslee**, Temple MLO (app. a personal name) (*Maldislie* 1563 Bann. Cl. 89, *Ma(a)lsie* 1587 RPC, 1627 Mait. Cl. 34, *Maul(d)(i)sie* 1587, 1620, 1621, 1662 RMS, 1627 Mait. Cl. 34, *Maul(d)(i)sley*, *Maul(d)(i)sley* 1781, 1782 Sasines, *Mauseley* 1773 Arm.; PNML: 296), **Merrilees**, Abercorn WLO (v. mōr) (PNWL), **Merrilees Moor**, Abercorn WLO (v. mōr) (PNWL), **Oatslie**, Lasswade MLO (v. āte) (*Otislee* 1527 RMS; PNML: 227), **Parkly**, Linlithgow WLO (v. park) (PNWL), *Easter Parkly*, Linlithgow WLO (v. ēast, lēah) (PNWL), *Little Parkly*, Linlithgow WLO (v. lytel, park) (PNWL), *Mickle Parkly*, Linlithgow WLO (v. park, mikill) (PNWL), **Roughlee**, Southdean ROX (v. rūh) (PNB: 74), *Schotyne*, near Glengaber, Yarrow SLK (*Schotyne* 1423

RMS, *Schutynle* 1423 RMS, *Schuittingleyes* 1573 CB; PNB: 78), **Torwoodlee**, **Caddon SLK** (Gael. *torr* ‘conical hill’) (v. **wudu**) (PNB), **Wedderlee**, **Westruther BWK** (v. **weðer**) (PNB), **Whitelee**, **St. Boswells, ROX** (v. **hwīt**) (PNB: 75), **Windelstrawlee**, **Cramond MLO** (v. **windel-strēaw**) (PNML), **Wolfehopelee**, **Southdean ROX** (v. **hop, wulf**) (PNB), **Wolfelee**, **Southdean ROX** (v. **wulf**) (PNB: 75), **Woodhouselee**, **Glencorse MLO** (v. **hūs, wudu**) (*Wodehouseleye* 1501 RMS; PNML: 195).

A.310 **leger** - OE ‘burial place, grave’, ME **layer**, **lair**.

00 **Wedderlairs**, **Longformacus BWK** (v. **weðer**) (*Wetherlairis* 1628 HMC (Wed); PNB).

A.311 **leik** - ON ‘play, sport, a place where animals play’.

00 **Cocklicks**, **Ruthwell DMF** (v. **cocc**) (*Coklakis* 1507-8 RMS, 1509 APS, *Cocklaikes* 1637 LC; PNB).

A.312 **leirr** - ON ‘mud, clay’; cf. ON **leira** ‘a clayey place’.

00 **Lairthat**, **Ruthwell DMF** (v. **þveit**) (*Lerthett* 1662-5 Blaeu; PNB).

A.313 **lempedu** - OE ‘a limpet; limpet-shaped’ (§1.41).

00 **Lempat furde** STL (1580 HMC (Wed); PNB: 121), **Lempitlaw**, **Sprouston ROX** (v. **hlāw**) (*Lempedlav* c. 1190 [c. 1320] Bann. Cl. 82, *Lempedlawe* c. 1190 [c. 1320] Bann. Cl. 82, *Lempetlaw(e)* 1190-1220 [1400] Bann. Cl. 109, 1596 CBP, *Lympetlaw* 1235-58 Bann. Cl. 109, *Limpedlaue* c. 1250 [c. 1320] Bann. Cl. 82; PNB: 121).

A.314 **links** - MSc. 'stretch of undulating open sandy ground, usually covered with turf, bent-grass or gorse, normally near the seashore; a golf-course, originally formed on seaside links' (§1.42).

00 *Links of Dirltoun* (*linkis de Dirltoun* 1512 DOST s.v. *links* n. pl.), *Links of Dunbar* (*linxis of Dunbar* 1598-9 DOST s.v. *links* n. pl.), *Links of Kincrag* (*linkis of Kincrag* 1541 DOST s.v. *links* n. pl.), **Bruntsfield Links** (*Bruntsfield Links* 1684 DOST s.v. *links* n. pl.), **Leith Links**, Edinburgh MLO (*le lynkis de Leith* 1453 ER, *the Lynkis* 1632 LC; PNML: 131, also *lynkis of Leith* 1529-30, *Leith linx* 1673 DOST s.v. *links* n. pl.).

A.315 **lint** - MSc. 'the flax plant' (§1.43).

00 **Lintlaw**, Buncle & Presten BWK (v. *hlāw*) (*Lintla* 1662-5 Blaeu; PNB: 126), *Lintrig*, Livingston WLO (v. *hrycg*) (*lie Lynt-rig* 1539 RMS, *Lintrig* 1609 Ret.; PNWL: 76), **Linthill**, Eyemouth BWK (v. *hyll*) (*Linthill* 1663 RMS; PNB: 115), *Lint Mill*, Torphichen WLO (*Lint Mill* 1818 Forrest; PNWL: 103), *Linstrath*, Torphichen WLO (perh. Gaelic; v. §1.43.03) (*Linstrayth* 1571 SRS 52; PNWL), **Lintalee**, Jedburgh ROX (*Lyntoun-le c.* 1375 [1487] Brus, MS 'C', *Lyntaile c.* 1375 [1489] Brus, MS 'E', *Lintole(y)* 1457 HMC (Rxb), 1553 RMS, *Lyntellie* 1590 RPC, *Lyntaly* 1662-5 Blaeu; PNB: 73).

A.316 **ljóss** - ON 'little, bright, bare'; perh. in the following; cf. SSH: .

00 **Water of Luce** WIG (v. *ljóss*) (*Glenlus* 1220 Pat., *Luse* 1347; Johnston:).

A.317 **loan** - MSc. 'grassy cattle-track or by-road, commonly diked in, as a passage for animals through arable land, park or orchard land or the like' (§1.44).

00 *Loan Dykes*, Linlithgow WLO (v. *dīc*) (*Lone Dykis* 1560/1 SRS 57; PNWL: 118), *Nether Loan Dykes*, Linlithgow WLO (v. *neðri, dīc*) (PNWL: 118), *Over*

Loan Dykes, Linlithgow WLO (v. ufer(r)a, lane) (PNWL: 118), *Loanend*, Torphichen WLO (v. ende) (*Loanend* 1676 KS Tor.; PNWL: 104), *Loanfoot*, Uphall WLO (*Lonefoot* c.1750 Roy, *Loanfoot* 1773 Arm.; PNWL: 74), *Loanstone*, Penicuik MLO (*Lonestane* 1614 RMS, *Loan Stane* 1741 SHS I. 13, *Loanstone* 1676-1755 SHS I. 13, 1773 Arm.; PNML: 272), *Loan*, Bathgate WLO (*lie Long* 1595 RMS, *lie Lone* 1631 RMS; PNWL: 83), *Loan*, Torphichen WLO (*Lone* 1667 Dund. B, 1698 SRS 40, *Loane* 1677 KS Tor., *Lon* 1698 SRS 40; PNWL: 104), *Loans* AYR (1608 *Lones*, *Lonis* Paterson (quoting parochial records), 1662 *Lons* Blaeu, 1775 *Loans* Arm.; Lang: 16), *Loane to the Stobisbank*, Cockpen MLO (v. stubb, banke) (*Loane to the Stobisbank* 1665 RMS; PNML: 145), *Greenloan*, Kirknewton MLO (*Greenloan* 1773 Arm.; PNML: 222), *Strath Loan*, Torphichen WLO (Sc. *strath* ‘valley’ < Gael. *srath*) (*Strath-loan* 1682 KS Tor.; PNWL: 98), *Strathloanhead*, Torphichen WLO (v. hēafod) (Sc. *strath* ‘valley’ < Gael. *srath*) (*Streth loan head* 1673 KS Tor.; PNWL: 98).

A.318 MSc., Sc. **loan-heid** - Also **lone-heid**. The higher or outer end of a *loan* (see §A.317 above), farthest from the settlement which it served (§1.45).

00 **Loanhead**, Cranston MLO (v. hēafod) (*Loanhead* 1773 Arm.; PNML: 168), *Lonehead*, Currie MLO (v. hēafod) (*Lon(e)heid* 1618, 1635 RMS, *Lone* 1773 Arm.; PNML: 180), *Loanhead*, Kirkliston MLO (v. hēafod) (*Loanhead* 1773 Arm., 1839 NSA; PNML: 216), *Loanhead*, Lasswade MLO (*Loneheid* 1618 RMS, *Lonhead* 1662-5 Blaeu, 1723 LC, *Loanhead* 1773 Arm., 1790 Sasines; PNML: 226, NTC: 127), *Loanhead*, Kirkliston WLO (v. hēafod) (*Lonhead* 1669 *et passim* KS Kirk., *Lonehead* c.1750 Roy, *Loanhead* 1818 Forrest; PNWL: 46), *Loanhead*, Linlithgow WLO (v. hēafod) (*Lonhead* 1678 KS Linl., *Lonehead* c.1750 Roy; PNWL: 68).

A.319 **loaning** - MSc. ‘grassy cattle-track or by-road, commonly diked in, as a passage for animals through arable land, park or orchard land or the like’ (§1.46).

00 **Loaninghill, Uphall WLO (v. hyll)** (*Lonynghill* 1625 Ret., 1632 RMS; PNWL: 74), **Loaning, Bo'ness and Carriden WLO** (*le Loling [sic]* 1506/7 RMS, *le Lonyng* 1523 RMS, *lie Loning* 1608 RMS; PNWL: 27), **Loaning, Linlithgow WLO** (*(the) Lonyng* 1536/7 SRS 52 *et passim* to 1560/1 SRS 57, (*lie, the*) *Loning* 1560 SRS 57; PNWL: 58), **The Loanings, Abercorn WLO** (*lie lonyngis* 1599 RMS; PNWL: 13).

A.320 **luh** - OE 'lough, lake, pool'.

00 **Lugton, Dalkeith MLO (v. tūn)** (*Log(g)etone* 1166-1214 13th c. Bann. Cl. 89, *Logto(u)n(e)* 13th c. Bann. Cl. 74, 1329 ER, 1336-9 CDS, 1381-2, 1389-90, 1533 RMS, 14th c. Bann. Cl. 89, 1390, 1392 Bann. Cl. 94, 1437-60 Bann. Cl. 56, 1438 ER, 1508 RSS, 1536 LC, *Logtune* c. 1350 Bann. Cl. 74, *Logtona* 1369, 1381-2 RMS, *Lugto(u)n* 1528, 1540, 1647, 1662 RMS, 1541 RSS, 1571 *et freq.* to 1590 RPC, 1578 Bann. Cl. 70, ?94 1591, 1710 LC; PNML: 183), **Lugton Bridge, Dalkeith MLO (v. tūn, brycg)** (*bridge of Lugtoun* 1536 LC; PNML: 183).

A.321 **lytel**, - OE 'little, small', ON *lítill*; MSc. *little, litill*, etc., often used in an opposite sense to *muckle*, to denote a settlement or building which is younger, smaller, or less significant; frequent in farm names (CSD s.v. *little* adj.).

00 **Little Barnbogle, Dalmeny WLO** (*Litil-Bernbugale* 1473 RMS, *Litilberinbougale* 1518 Dund. B, *Little Barnbogle* 1676 KS Dal.; PNWL), **Little Bridgehouse, Torphichen WLO (v. brycg, hūs)** (PNWL), **Little Carriden, Bo'ness and Carriden, WLO** (*Litle (Litill, Lyittill) Carriddin* 1562/3 SRS 57 *et passim* to 1691 KS Car., *Litle Carridin* 1643 RMS; PNWL), **Littledean, Maxton ROX (v. denu)** (*Littil dernn*, 1662-5 Blaeu; PNB), **Little Kettlestoun, Linlithgow WLO (v. Kettle)** (*Parva (Litil) Ketilstone* 1336-7 CDS, 1471/2 RMS, *Litle Kettelstoune* 1450 RMS, c. 1670 BM, *Lit(t)il(l) Kettilstoun* 1481 RMS *et freq.* to 1681 Purv., *Litle Kettlestoun* 1665 RMS; PNWL), **Little Mill, Linlithgow WLO (v. myln)** (*Litil(l), Litle(-)Mylne* 1553/4 RMS *et passim* to

1670 Reg. Bor., *Litillmyln* 1613 Ham. Inv.; PNWL), *Litill Monkton*, now Old Craighall, Inveresk MLO (v. *munuc, tūn*) (*litel monkton* 1484 Bann. Cl. 74, *litil monktoune* 1484 Bann. Cl. 74, *littill Monktoune*, *Lytill Monktoune*, *litill Monkton* 1561 Bann. Cl. 74, *Litill Monkton* 1587, 1591, 1593-4 RMS, *Lytill Monkton* 1578-9 RMS, *Littlemountain* 1653 RMS, *Craighall* 1640 LC; PNML: 205), *Little Parkly*, Linlithgow WLO (v. *park, lēah*) (*Litil(l) Parklie* 1528/9 Reg. Ho. Ch. *et passim* to 1696 Ret., *Litill Parkle* 1540 RSS, *Litill Parkly* 1543 RMS, *Lit(t)ill Parkley* 1580 RMS *et passim* to 1696 LC; PNWL), *Litelsweit*, between Slethat and Comlongon DMF (v. *þveit*) (*Litelsweit*, post 1275 HMC (Drml), *Littlewhat* 1662-5 Blaeu; PNB).

A.322 **mēd** - OE (Anglian) ‘meadow; meadowland kept for mowing’; cf. OE (West Saxon) *mæd*.

00 *Meadowflat*, Linlithgow WLO (v. *flat*) (*Medoflatt* 1559 SRS 57, 1577 Bann. Cl. 109, *Meadowflatt* 1696 Ret.; PNWL), *Midhope Castle* WLO (v. *hop*) (*The Medope* 1438 HMC *et passim* to 1592 Reg. Ho. Ch., *Medop* 1466 Bann. Cl. 94 *et passim* to 1593 Temp., *Medoip(e)* 1498 AC, *Meidop(e)* 1525/6 RSS *et passim* to 1612 RMS, *Meedop(e)* 1613 SHS I. 18, 1654 SHS I. 31, *Medhope* 1459 HMC *et passim* to 1642 Ret., *Me(i)dhop* 1478 HMC *et passim* to 1662 RMS, *(the) Meidhope* 1538 RSS *et passim* to 1693 KS Ab., *Meidhoip* 1538/9 RMS *et passim* to 1616 Bann. Cl. 42, *Mydhoip* 1583 Temp., *Midhope* 1618 Ret. *et passim* to 1667 Dund. B; PNWL), *Meadowspot* MLO (v. *spot, pæð*) (PNML), *Meadowfield*, Corstorphine MLO (v. *feld*) (*Medeufeld* 1424 RMS, *Medeufeilde* 1533 RMS, *Medowfeyld* 1429 Bann. Cl. 109, *Medowfeylde* 1429 RMS, *Medowfeild* 1634 RMS, *Medowfauld* 1607, 1618, 1650 RMS, *Medoufelde* 1430 RMS, *Medoseild* 1533, 1572 RMS; PNML), *Meadshaw*, Robertson ROX (v. *sceaga*) (PNB), *Abbotsmeadow*, Edinburgh MLO (v. *abbod*) (PNML), *Abbotsmeadow* MLO (v. *abbod*) (PNML), *Broadmeadows*, Selkirk SLK (v. *brād*) (PNB), *Broadmeadow*, Abercorn WLO (v. *brād*) (PNWL), *Crichton’s Meadow*, Abercorn WLO (pers.n. Crichton) (*Crichtounes-medow* 1642 RMS;

PNWL), *Howmeadow*, Cramond MLO (v. hol(h)) (PNML), King's Meadow, Cramond MLO (v. cyning) (PNML), *Kingsmeadow*, perhaps the same as Kingston Grange, Liberton MLO (v. cyning) (PNML: 239), *Lady Meadow*, Corstorphine MLO (v. (ge)lād) (PNML).

A.323 **mæddre, mædere** - OE 'madder, plant used to make dye'

00 *Madder Yard*, Linlithgow WLO (v. gearð) (*Mader-yard* 1502 RMS, *Mader-yarde* 1542 RMS, *Madar Yard* 1552/3 SRS 57, *lie Madiryaird* 1586 RMS, *Madirzaird* 1635 Ret.; PNWL).

A.324 **(ge)mær** - OE 'a boundary, a border' [Perh. in the following, though it may more properly belong at mere, below.]

00 **Marfield**, Penicuik MLO (v. feld) (*Marfield* 1604 RMS, 1675 KSR (Penicuik), 1773 Arm., *Mairfield* 1611 RMS, *Mairfeild* 1630, 1647 RMS; PNML: 268).

A.325 **mailing** - MSc. 'a tenant farm' (§1.47).

00 **Craigmailling**, Linlithgow WLO (Sc. *craig* 'hill') (*Craigmailling* 1773 Arm., *Craigmailen* 1818 Forrest; PNWL: 67), **Small's Mailin**, Mid-Calder MLO (surname *Small*) (*Smallis Meling* 1590 Proc. Bar. Court, *Small Mailling* 1696 RMS; PNML: 251), **Speir's Mailing**, Bathgate WLO (*Speirismailling* 1618 RMS; PNWL: 85), **Mailing Burn**, nr. Kettlestoun, Linlithgow WLO (v. burna) (*Maling burn* 1551 *et passim* SRS 57; PNWL: 2).

A.326 **manor** - ME 'mansion; principal house of an estate', OFr **manoir**, Latin **manere**.

00 **Manorhill, Makerston ROX (v. hyll)** (*Manerhill* 1541-2 RSS, 1566-7 RMS; PNB).

A.327 **marischal** - MSc. 'marshal, high officer of state'.

00 **Niddrie Marischall, Liberton MLO** (*Nudre Marescalli* 1363 RMS, *Nudremerschall* 1496 RMS, *Nudre-Merschel* 1491 ADA, *Nudre-Merschell* 1581 RPC, *Nudrymerschale* 1502, 1503 RMS, *Nudrymerschell* 1504, 1513, 1603 RMS, 1502-4 Treas. Acc., 1518 RSS, 1568 Bann. Cl. 70, 1615 LC, *Nudry-Merschale* 1526, 1529 RSS, *Nudry-Mersheale* 1534 RMS, *Nudry-Marscheale* 1543 RMS, *Nudry-Marchale* 1529 RMS, *Nuddry Marschell* 1573 RPC, *Nudrie Merschell* 1592 *et passim* RMS, *Nudriemerschell* 1578, 1578-9 RPC, 1568 Bann. Cl. 70, *Nuddrie-Mersche(i)ll* 1597-8 RMS, 1602 LC, *Nidry-Marschell* 1544 RSS, *Nydrie-Merschell* 1613 RMS, *Niddrie Marschell* 1612 RMS, *Niddrie-Merschell* 1620 LC, 1643, 1656 RMS, *Nithrie Marchell* 1662 RMS, *Nithrie-Marchal* 1662 RMS; PNML: 237).

A.328 **mason** - ME 'worker in stone', OFr **masson, maçon**.

00 **Mason Parks, Linlithgow WLO (v. park)** (*Masounparkis* 1560 SRS 57, *Meason Park* 1670 Reg. Bor.; PNWL).

A.329 **mearc** - OE 'a boundary, a march' as a final element 'a boundary mark'.

00 **March Burn** AYR, DMF, INV, INV/BNF boundary, KCB, STL (SSH); **Marchcleuch, Eckford ROX (v. clōh)** (*Mercheleuch* 1662-5 Blaeu; PNB).

A.330 ***melce** - OE (Anglian) 'milch, yielding milk' (§2.21).

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

A.331 mere - OE, 'pool; sea pool'; cf. OE (Anglian) *mære*. Cf. also (ge)mær, above.

00 Morebattle ROX (v. *bōðl*) ([?Scerbedle c. 1050 [12th] SD (HSC)], *Mereboda* c. 1124 [12th] Glas., *Merboth* [p] 1165-92 Bann. Cl. 56, *Merbotil* 1174-99 [1500] Bann. Cl. 56, *Merbotyl* 1170 [c. 1320] Bann. Cl. 82, *Merbotele* 1170 [c. 1320] Bann. Cl. 82, *Marbottil* 1309 RC, *Morbottle* 1590 CBP, *Moirbottil* 1662-5 Blaeu; PNB), *Mertoun* BWK (v. *tūn*) (*Myrtona* 1221 Bann. Cl. 83, *Mertun* 13th Reg. Dmf., *Mertona* 1343 ER, *Meritun* 14th Bann. Cl. 69; PNB), *Morton*, *Liberton* MLO (v. *tūn*) (*Mertun* 1264-66 ER, *Mertone* 1292, 1312, 1314 Bann. Cl. 89, *Merton* 1292 Bann. Cl. 89, *Mertona* 1312, 1314, 1357 Bann. Cl. 89, 1329-70 Bann. Cl. 94, 1343 ER, 1362 RMS, *Mertoun* 1513 Treas. Acc., *Mortoun* 1476 *et passim* to 1666 RMS, 1475, 1567 Bann. Cl. 109, 1378 Bann. Cl. 94, 1546 Bann. Cl. 70, 1584, 1590 RPC, *Mortoune* 1488 AC; PNML: 236), *Mortonhall*, *Liberton* MLO (v. *tūn*, *h(e)all*) (*Martonehall* 1404 RMS, *Mortoun Hall* 1492 AC, *Mortounhall* 1491, 1542, 1547 *et passim* RMS, *Mortounehall* 1610 RMS, *Mortonensis aula* 17th cent. SHS I. 52; PNML: 236), *Alemoor*, *Roberton* ROX (river-name *Ale*) (*Almere* 1296 CDS, *Alemere* 1511 RMS; PNB), *Alemoor Loch*, *Roberton* ROX (Sc. *loch* < Gaelic *loch*) (*Ealmoore L.* 1662-5 Blaeu, *Elmoore* 1662-5 Blaeu; PNB), *Whitmuir*, *Selkirk* SLK (v. *hwīt*) (*Vithemer* c. 1150 [c. 1320] Bann. Cl. 82, *Whitemer* 1159 Bann. Cl. 82, *Whytemere* 1165-1214 Bann. Cl. 82, *Wittemer* la. 13th c. Bann. Cl. 82, *Whytmure* 1662-5 Blaeu; PNB).

A.332 *mersc*, *merisc* - OE 'watery land, a marsh', ME *mershe*, *mersk*.

00 **The Merse**, land extending from the Whiteadder to the Tweed (*Mersce* c. 1221 [c. 1320] Bann. Cl. 82, *Merskis* 1335 Bann. Cl. 69, *del Merskys* 1366 ER, *the Mers* c. 1375 [c. 1490] Brus, *the Merss* c. 1485 Wallace; PNB).

A.333 *middel* - OE 'middle', MSc. *middle*, *middill*, etc.

00 **Mid-Calder** (parish) (Mid-Calder 1684 McCall: 20, 1773 Arm.; PNML: 242), **Middlebie DMF** (v. bý) (PNB), **Midlem**, Bowden ROX (v. hām) (PNB), *Middle Quarter*, Bathgate WLO (v. quarter) (*Middil-Quarter* 1607 RMS *et passim* to 1640 Ret., *Midlequarter* 1645 Ret., *Midle Quarter* 1646 RMS; PNWL), **Middlerig**, Bathgate WLO (v. hrycg) (*Middlerig* 1649 Dund. B, *Middlerigge* 1667 Dund. B; PNWL), **Middle Row**, Linlithgow WLO (v. rāw) (*le Myddilraw* 1487 *et passim* RMS, *le Myddilrawe* 1496 RMS; PNWL), **Midshiels**, Hawick ROX (v. schele) (PNB), **Middlestead**, Selkirk SLK (v. stede) (*Mydlested of Windidurris* 1510 HMC (Wed), *Middilstead* 1662-5 Blaeu; PNB), **Middleshaw**, St. Mungo DMF (v. sceaga) (PNB), **Middle Strath**, Torphichen WLO (Sc. *strath* ‘valley’ < Gael. *srath*) (*Middlestreth* 1698 SRS 40; PNWL), **Middleton MLO** (v. tūn) (*Middiltoun* 1449 Bann. Cl. 109, 1538, 1543-4, 1571, 1611, 1620 RMS, 1627 Mait. Cl. 34, 1723 LC, *Middelton* 1449 Bann. Cl. 109, *Myddiltoun* 1545 RSS, *Midletoun* 1773 Arm; PNML), **Middleton**, Uphall WLO (v. tūn) (*Middelton of Strabrok c.* 1555 SRS 43, *Myddiltoun of Strabrok* 1581 SRS 1, *Middiltoun(-)of(-)Strabrok* 1561 SRS 57 *et passim* to 1593 RMS, *Middelton* 1596 RMS, *Midiltoun* 1596 RMS, *Middiltoun* 1631 RMS; PNWL).

A.334 **micel** - OE ‘great, large’, ON **mikill** - Great, large. MSc., Sc. **muckle**, **mickle**, **meikle**. Cf. ME **mikel**.

00 **Mickle Barnbogle**, Dalmeny WLO (*Mekle Barbougale* 1507 RMS; PNWL), **Mains of Mickle Barnbogle**, Dalmeny WLO (v. demeyne) (PNWL), **Mickle Blackburn**, Whitburn WLO (v. blæc, burna) (*Mekil (Mekill, Mekle, Meikill, Meikle, Mikill) Blakburn(e)* 1487 RMS *et passim* to 1641 KS Liv., *-Blaikburne* 1554 RMS *et passim* to 1649 Ret.; PNWL), **Mickle Bridgehouse**, Torphichen WLO (v. brycg, hūs) (*Mekyll, Mekill, Mekle Brighous c.* 1540 Rent. Tor. *et passim* to 1588 RMS, *Mekyll, Mekill, Mekle Brighouss* 1560 SRS 57; PNWL), **Mickle Carriden**, Bo’ness and Carriden, WLO (*Meikill Carridein* 1655 RMS; PNWL), **Meikledale Burn**, Ewes DMF (v. dalr) (PNB), **Meikleholm**, Kirkmichael DMF (v. holmr) (*Mikkilholme* 1439-40 RMS; PNB),

Meikelholmside, Moffat DMF (v. **holmr**, **sīde**) (*Meikle Holmside* 1309 RC, *Mikylholmesyde* 1317 RMS; PNB), *Mikelkeldwelle*, unlocated (v. **mikill**, **wella**) (PNB), *Mickle Parkly*, Linlithgow WLO (v. **park**, **lēah**) (*Me(i)kle (Mekill) Parklie* c. 1590 BM *et passim* to 1654 Ret., *Meikle Pairklie* 1637 Ret., *Meikle Parkley* 1655 RMS; PNWL), *Muckle Slap*, Dalmeny WLO (v. **slap**) (*Muckleslap* 1697 Ret.; PNWL).

A.335 MSc. **moch** - A moth (§1.48).

00 *Mochhollie*, Harvieston, Borthwick MLO (v. **hol(h)**) (*Mochhollie* 1627 Mait. Cl. 34; PNML: 113).

A.336 **modir** - pre-lit. Sc., MSc. **moder** - spec. sense of *mother*, used appositively in combinations to denote the source of a river, stream, etc. (§1.49).

00 *Modirlech*, unlocated, prob. ABD or BNF (1325; DOST s.v. s.v. *moder* n.¹), *Motherwell* LAN (*Modyrwaile* 1363, *Modervale* 1373, *Moderwell* 1626; NTC: 138).

A.337 **mōr** - OE 'moor, waste land', Sc. **muir**.

00 *Abercorn Moor*, Abercorn WLO (*lie mure de Abircorne* 1599 *et passim* RMS, *moore of Abercorne* 1662 RMS; PNWL), *Boroughmuir* MLO (v. **burh**) (PNML), *Broompark Moor*, Torphichen WLO (v. **brōm**, **park**) (*Broomparkmoor* 1697 KS Tor.; PNWL), *Brunemore super dod*, Teviothead ROX (v. **brūn**, **dodde**) (PNB), *Burgh Muir*, Linlithgow WLO (v. **burh**) (PNWL), *Cairns Muir*, Mid-Calder MLO (Sc. *cairn* 'heap of stones' < Gael. *càrn*) (PNML: 244); *Cakemuir*, Crichton MLO (v. **calc**) (PNML), *Cakemuirhill*, Crichton MLO (v. **calc**, **hyll**) (PNML), *Cotmuir*, Dalmeny WLO (v. **cot**) (PNWL), *Fala Moor*, Fala & Soutra MLO (v. **fāg**, **hlāw**) (*Fawlay-mure*

1544, 1547-8, 1548 RSS, *Faulay-Mure* 1547 RSS, *Falla Moss* 1773 Arm.; PNML: 189); **Greatmoor Hill**, Cavers and Castleton ROX (*literal*) (*Grittmoore* 1662-5 Blaeu; PNB), **Hallbarns Moor**, Abercorn WLO (v. ber-ærn, h(e)all) (PNWL), **House of Muir**, Glencorse MLO (v. hūs) (*The Hous(e)-of-(the)-Muir(i)re* 1546 RMS; PNML: 195), **Pathhead**, Kirknewton MLO (v. hūs) (*lie Hous(e) of the Mure* 1546 RMS; PNML: 220), **Kinneil Moor**, Bo'ness and Carriden WLO (*Kynneill-Mure* 1586 RMS, *Kinneilmwre* 1617 Ret., *Kinneill Muir* 1655 RMS; PNWL), **Lammermuir** BWK (v. lamb) (PNB), **Laverockmuir**, Linlithgow WLO (v. lāferce) (PNWL), **Lennie Muir**, Cramond MLO (*Lenie Muir* 1664 RMS; PNML), **Oxmuir**, Hume BWK (v. oxa) (*Oxmure* 1535 RMS; PNB), **Pilmuir**, Currie MLO (v. peel) (*Pilmor(e)* 1437 Reg. Ho. Ch.; PNML: 178), **Pilmuir**, Torphichen WLO (v. peel) (PNWL), **Skaithmuir** WLO (v. skeið) (PNWL), **Skaithmuir**, Coldstream BWK (v. skeið) (PNB), **Whitmuirhaugh**, Sprouston ROX (v. h(e)all or h(e)alh, hwīt) (*Quhitmuirhall* 1569 RMS; PNB), **Muiracre**, Kirkliston MLO (v. æcer) (PNML:216); **Morclow**, Lammermoor valleys (v. clōh) (PNB), **Muiredge**, Bo'ness and Carriden WLO (v. ecg) (*Muiradge* 1669 Reg. Bor., *Mwiredge* 1673 Reg. Bor., *Muiredge* 1691 KS Car.; PNWL), **Muirend**, Kirkliston WLO (v. ende) (*Muirend* 1686 Ret., *Moorend* 1654 Pont, *Muir End* c.1750 Roy; PNWL), **Muirhall**, Dalmeny WLO (v. h(e)all) (*The Murehall* 1563 RMS *et passim* to 1636 Ret., *Muirhall* 1577 Dund. B *et passim* to 1662 RMS; PNWL), **Muirhall Field**, Dalmeny WLO (v. h(e)all, feld) (*Muirhallfield* 1634 BM, *Muirhalffield* 1644 Dund. A, *Murehallfeild* 1660 Dund. B, 1697 Ret.; PNWL), **Muirgreen**, Dalmeny WLO (v. grene) (*Mure of Grene* 1574/5 Dund. B, *Muir Grene* 1577 Dund. B, *Mureagrein* 1660 Dund. B; PNWL), **Muirhead**, Dalmeny WLO (v. hēafod) (*Muireheade* 1692 KS Dal.; PNWL), **Moorhouse**, Kirkpatrick-Juxta DMF (v. hūs) (*Morhouses* 1304 CDS, *Murhouse* 1529 RMS; PNB), **Muirhouse**, Dornock DMF (v. hūs) (PNB), **Muirhouse**, Borthwick MLO (v. hūs) (*Murehouse of Castellaw* 1501 RMS; PNML), **Muirhouse**, Cramond MLO (v. hūs) (*Morhus* 1336-7 CDS, *Murehous(e)* 1434, 1438 ER, 1479, 1488 AC, 1511-12 SHS II.10, 1541 RMS, 1685 LC, *Murhous(e)* 1488 AC, 1499, 1517, 1538 RSS, 1510-11

SHS II.10, *Murehous* 1505 SHS II.10, *Muirhous(e)* 1636 RMS, 1689 SHS I.16, *Murrayes* 1661 RMS; PNML), **Muirhouse**, Crichton MLO (v. hūs) (*Murehous(e)* 1450, 1451, 1488, 1498, 1511 RMS; PNML), **Muirhouse**, Liberton MLO (v. hūs) (*Morhuse* 1315-21 RMS, *Murehous* 1306-29, 1549 *et freq.* to 1648 RMS, *Muir(e)hous* 1634, 1663 RMS, *Murrois* 1634 RMS, *Muirhouse* 1663, 1666 RMS, 1685 LC, *Murrays* 1773 Arm.; PNML: 236), **Muirhouse**, Bo'ness and Carriden WLO (v. hūs) (*Mwrhous* 1611 Ham. Inv., *Muirhouse* 1621 Ham. Inv., *Moorehouse* 1671 Reg. Bor.; PNWL), **Muirhouse**, Whitburn WLO (v. hūs) (*Moorhous* 1654 Pont, *Muirhouse* 1846 Est. Map; PNWL), **Merrilees**, Abercorn WLO (v. lēah) (*Mureleis* 1540/1 RMS, 1573/4 SRS 52, *Mureleiss* 1541 Linl. Sh. C., *Murleyis* 1546 RMS, *Mureleyis* 1587/8 RMS *et passim* to 1602 Ret., *Murryleyis* 1618 Ret. ; *Merrileis* 1558/9 SRS 57, *Mirreleyis* 1603 RMS, *Mirrieleyes* 1642 RMS, 1683 Ret., *Myrey Lees* Arm.; PNWL), **Merrilees Moor**, Abercorn WLO (v. lēah) (*Mureleyismure* 1591 RMS, 1602 Ret., *Murrieleyismure* 1618 Ret., *Myrreleyis-mure* 1603 RMS, *Mirrieleyes(-)muir*, *Mirrieleyes(-)mure* 1642 RMS *et passim* to 1683 Ret., *Mirelies muir* 1662 RMS; PNWL), **Moor Park**, Bo'ness and Carriden WLO (v. park) (*lie murepark de Kynneill* 1586 RMS, *Mure-Park* 1593/4 RMS, *Muirpark* 1669 Ham. Inv.; PNWL), **Morridgehall**, Maxton ROX (v. hrycg) (PNB), **Muirside**, Cramond MLO (v. sīde) (*Muresyde* 1597, 1609, 1614 RMS, *Muireside* 1654 RMS, *Myresid* 1662 RMS, *Muirsyde* 1665 RMS; PNML), **Moorside**, Bo'ness and Carriden WLO (v. sīde) (*Moorsyd* 1672 Reg. Bor., *Moorsyde* 1681 Reg. Bor.; PNWL), **Morton**, Canonbie DMF (v. tūn) (*Mortoun* 1329-71 RC, *Mortoun-Woddis* 1510 RMS; PNB), **Morton**, Glencorse MLO (v. tūn) (*Mortoun* 1665 RMS; PNML: 196), **Morton**, Abercorn WLO (v. tūn) (*Murtoun* 1523 Ham. Inv., *(The) Mortoun(e)* 1540 RMS *et passim* to 1696 LC, *(the) Morton* 1604 BM *et passim* to 1690 Ret.; PNWL), **Murraythwaite Ho.**, Cummertrees DMF (v. þveit) (*Mourithweyt* 1304 CDS, *Mourythwayt* 1304 CDS, *Patrick of Murray of the Morithwait* 1498-9 HMC (Jhn), *Morayquhat* 1569 RPC, *Moriwhat* 1662-5 Blacu, *Murraywhattown* 1750 CRD; PNB), **Murthat**, Kirkpatrick-Juxta DMF (v. þveit) (PNB), **Moorfoot**, Temple MLO (v.

pveit) (*Morthwait* 1142 Lawrie, 1140-53, 1238-9, 1273 Bann. Cl. 89,
Morthwayt(h). 1142 Lawrie, a.1153, 1215, 1224, 1230, 1238-9, Bann. Cl. 89,
Morthuayt early 13th cent. Bann. Cl. 89, *Morthweth* 1174 Bann. Cl. 89,
Mortwait 1361 Bann. Cl. 89, *Mortwath* 1361 Bann. Cl. 89, *Mordwheit* 1184
 Bann. Cl. 89, *Modwehit* 1184 Bann. Cl. 89, *Morfat* 1559-60 RMS, *Morphat(t)*
 1583 RPC, 1596 Newb. Ch. Paton, 1591 RMS, *Morphet* 1563 Bann. Cl. 89,
 1621 RMS, 1794 OSA, *Morphat-toun* 1621 RMS, *Muirfut*, *Mwirfut(t)(e)*,
Morefitt 1627 Mait. Cl. 34, *Moorefoet* 1654 Blaeu, *Muirfoot* or *Morphatten* or
Muirfatten 1800 Sasines; PNML: 296), Kirknewton Muir, Kirknewton MLO (v.
nīwe, tūn, cirice) (*Newtoun-mu(i)re* 1625 RMS; PNML: 217), **Scotstoun**
Moor, Abercorn WLO (v. **Scott, tūn**) (PNWL), **Stoneyflat Moor**, Dalmeny
 WLO (v. **flat, stān**) (*Mure of Stanisflatt* 1636 Dund. A, *Muir of Stanieflate* 1660
 Dund. B; PNWL), **Stenhousemuir STL** (v. **stān, hūs**) (NTC), **West Moor**,
 Dalmeny WLO (v. **west**) (*Westmure* 1559/60 Dund. A *et passim* to 1674 KS
 Dal., *Westmuir* 1562/3 Dund. A, *The West-Mure* of Dundas 1578/9 SRS I,
Wastmure 1618 Dund. A; PNWL), **Westmuirdale**, Dalkeith MLO (v. **west,**
dalr) (*Westmuredaill* 1669 LC; PNML: 185), **West Caldmure**, Borthwick MLO
 (v. **west, cald**) (PNML), **Kirknewton (parish) MLO** (v. **nīwe, tūn, cirice**)
 (*Ecclesia de Neutun* 1150 Lawrie; PNML: 217).

A.338 **mos** - OE 'moss, lichen; bog, swamp', ON **mosi**

00 **Lochar Moss**, Dumfries DMF (*Lochrymos* c. 1485 Wallace; PNB), **Mossburgh**,
 Livingston WLO (v. **burh**) (*Mosbroch* 1698 KS Liv., *Mosbrough* 1699 KS Liv.;
 PNWL), **Mozie Law**, Hownam ROX (v. **hlāw**) (*Mosyla* Hill 1662-5 Blaeu;
 PNB), **Mosshouses**, Melrose ROX (v. **hūs**) (*Moshous* 1568 MRR; PNB),
Mosslands, Johnston DMF (v. **land**) (PNB), **Mosside (Farm)**, Bathgate WLO (v.
sīde) (*Mossyd* 1649 Dund. B, *Mossyde* 1665 RMS; PNWL), **Back of Moss**,
 Whitburn WLO (*(The) Back of (the) Moss* 1685 KS Tor. *et passim* to 1699 KS
 Liv.; PNWL), **Moss Burn** LAN (SSH), **Gillshaw Flow**, Kirkpatrick-Fleming
 DMF (v. **sceaga, gil**) (PNB).

- A.339 **mote** - OFr 'an embankment', ME **mote** 'a moat, a protective ditch filled with water around a building', MSc. **mote** 'mound, hillock; an embankment'.
- 00 **The moat of Loquhariot**, Borthwick MLO (*(lie) Mo(i)t(e) de Lochorwart* 1430 RMS, *Mo(i)t(e) de Lochquhor(r)at* 1538, 1571 RMS, *Mo(i)t(e) de Lochorworth* 1543-4 RMS, *Mo(i)t(e) de Lochquharret* 1611, 1622, 1643 RMS, *Mo(i)t(e) de Lochquharrat* 1620 RMS; PNML).
- A.340 OE **munuc** - A monk, ME, MSc. **monke**.
- 00 **Mumbie**, Canonbie DMF (v. bý) (*Monkeby* 1552 Bullock; PNB), **Mumbiehrst**, Canonbie DMF (v. hyrst, bý) (PNB), **Monksford**, Melrose ROX (v. ford) (PNB), **Litill Monkton**, now Old Craighall, Inveresk MLO (v. lytel, tūn) (*litel monkton* 1484 Bann. Cl. 74; PNML: 205), **Monkton**, Inveresk MLO (v. tūn) (*Munctune* 1163 Bann. Cl. 74, *Munketun* pre-1198 Bann. Cl. 74, *Munketune* c. 1235 Bann. Cl. 74, *Monktoun* 1561, c. 1564, 1557-8 Bann. Cl. 74, 1590 RPC, 1627 Mait. Cl. 34, 1648 LC, *Mons* 17th c. SHS I. 52; PNML: 206), **Monktonhall**, Inveresk MLO (v. he(a)ll, tūn) (*monktoun hall* 1482 ADA, *Monktounhall* 1561, c. 1564, 1606 Bann. Cl. 74, 1573, 1574 RPC, 1576 *et freq.* to 1656 RMS, 1585 *et freq.* to 1664 LC, 1627 Mait. Cl. 34, *Munktounhall* 1555-83 Bann. Cl. 74, 1563 RMS, *Mountounhall* 1601 Bann. Cl. 74, *Monktonhall* 1557 Bann. Cl. 74, *Montounhall* 1547 RMS, 1581 RPC, *Muntounhall* 1672 LC, *Mountainhall* 1653 RMS, *Montis Aula* undated 17th c. SHS I. 52; PNML: 206).
- A.341 **musel** - OE 'a mussel; mussel-shaped' (§1.50).
- 00 **Musselburgh** MLO (v. burh) (*Muselburge* 1070-93 Lawrie, early undated charter Bann. Cl. 74, *Muchselburg* 1201 Bann. Cl. 56, *Muxleburg* 1174 Bann. Cl. 89, *Muxelburg* 1166-1214 Bann. Cl. 89, *Muxilburg* 1224, 1273 Bann. Cl. 89, *Muxilburge* 1232 Bann. Cl. 74, *Muxkylburg* 1273 Bann. Cl. 89, *Muxkilburg*

1273 Bann. Cl. 89, *Muxkelburgh* 1230 Bann. Cl. 89, *Muskilburgh* 1190-1220 Bann. Cl. 109, 1364, 1416, 1451 ER, 1363 *et freq.* to 1484 Bann. Cl. 74, *Muskilburghe* 1419 Bann. Cl. 89, *Muskilburge* 1184, 1232, 1249 Bann. Cl. 74, *Muskilburg* 1234, 1253 Bann. Cl. 74, *Muskilburc c.* 1235 Bann. Cl. 74, *Muskilburce c.* 1235 Bann. Cl. 74, *Muskilburke* 13th c. Bann. Cl. 69, *Muskillburgh* 1451 ER, *Muskelburg* 1140, 1254 Bann. Cl. 74, *Muskelburghe* 1336-7 CDS, *Muskylburge* 1339 Bann. Cl. 74, *Muskylburg* 1359 Bann. Cl. 74, *Muskylburgh* 1360 *et passim* to 1376 ER, *Musclebrug* 1662-5 Blaeu, *Muskalburg c.* 1235 Bann. Cl. 74, *Musclebroch* 1214-1249 Bann. Cl. 70, *Mussilburgh* 1329 ER, 1511, 1531 Bann. Cl. 109, 1511, c. 1580 Bann. Cl. 74, 1534 *et freq.* to 1593 RMS, 1565 *et freq.* to 1585 RPC, 1570 Bann. Cl. 94, *Mussilburghe* 1499, 1561 Bann. Cl. 74, *Mussilburch* 1444 Bann. Cl. 109, *Mussilbrughe* 1561 Bann. Cl. 74, *Mussilbruche* 1561 Bann. Cl. 109, *Musilburgh* 1444 Bann. Cl. 109, *Musleburgh* 1662 RMS, *Mussilburgum* 17th c. SHS I. 52, *Musselburgh* 1573 RPC, 1541 *et freq.* to 1609 LC; PNML: 206; NTC: 138).

A.342 OE *mūða* - The mouth of a large river, an estuary.

00 **Eyemouth** BWK (river name *Eye*) (*Aymuth c.* 1300 Cold. Corr., *Aymouht* 1345 Cold. Corr., *Aymouth(e)* 1361 RMS, 1547 CSP (Th), *Emouth* 1585 HMC (Var. Coll. v.); PNB).

A.343 OE (Anglian) *myln*, *mylen* - A mill. MSc, Sc. *miln*.

00 **Mill Acre**, Bo'ness and Carriden WLO (v. *æcer*) (*Mylne Acre* 1632 LC; PNWL), **Millbank**, Cramond MLO (v. *banke*) (*Mylbank* 1471 RMS; PNML), **Mill Burn**, Echline WLO (v. *burna*) (*Mylburn* 1459 Dund. A, *Mylburne* 1564 *et passim* SRS 52; PNWL), **Millcraig**, Kirkliston WLO (Sc. *craig* < Gael. *creag*) (*Myln(e)craig* 1560 SRS 57; PNWL), **Mill Croft**, Ecclesmachan WLO (v. *croft*) (*Mylne-croft* 1506 RMS; PNWL), **Milldam**, Newbattle MLO (v. *dammr*) (*Mylne dame de Newboithill* 1587 RMS; PNML: 258), **Mill Haugh**, Torphichen WLO (v. *h(e)alh*) (*Hylnhauch* 1579 Temp.; PNWL), **Millhill**, Inveresk MLO (v. *hyll*)

(*Millhill* 1686 LC; PNML: 211), *Mill Hill*, Torphichen WLO (v. *hyll*) (*Mylnhill* 1573/4 RMS, 1646 Ret., *The Milnehill* 1697 KS Tor.; PNWL), *Millhill*, Linlithgow WLO (v. *hyll*) (*Mylnehill* 1546/7 RMS, *Milhill* 1551/2 SRS 57, *Milnehill* 1699 Ret.; PNWL), *Millholm*, Cockpen MLO (v. *holmr*) (*the mylnhome* 1627 Mait. Cl. 34; PNML), *Millrig*, Kirkliston WLO (v. *hrycg*) (*thus Arm.*, 1818 Forrest; PNWL), *Millstead*, Canonbie DMF (v. *stede*) (PNB), *Milton*, Kirkpatrick-Juxta DMF (v. *tūn*) (*Mylntoun* 1550 RMS; PNB), *Milton*, Glencorse MLO (v. *tūn*) (*le*) *Miltoun* 1501 RMS, *Myltoun* 1530 RMS, *Myln(e)toun* 1545, 1581 RMS, *Milton* 1773 Arm.; PNML: 194), *Milton*, Dalmeny WLO (v. *tūn*) (*Myltoun* 1556/7 Stair 2, *Mylntoun* (*Mylnetoun*) of *Dundas* 1583 Dund. A, *Mylnetoun* 1603 Dund. A, *Miltoun* 1692 KS Dal.; PNWL), *Miltonhill*, Dalmeny WLO (v. *tūn*, *hyll*) (*Mylntounhill* 1583 Dund. A *et passim* to 1634 BM, *Mylnetounhill* 1599 Dund. A, *Milnetounhill* 1690 Ret.; PNWL), *Mellendean*, Sprouston ROX (v. *denu*, *tūn*) (PNB), *Abercorn Mill*, Abercorn WLO (*Abircorne Myln* 1569 SRS 52; PNWL), *Bellsmill*, Edinburgh MLO (surname, *Bell*) (*Belsmylne* 1650 LC; PNML), *Bird's Mill*, Kirkliston WLO (surname, *Bird*) (*Birdsmilne* 1692 KS Kirk., *Burdsmillne* 1698 KS Kirk., *New Mill* 1654 Pont; PNWL), *Blackburn Mill*, Livingston WLO (v. *blæc*, *burna*) (*Blackburne Milne* 1636 Dund. B, *Blakbourne Miln* 1648 KS Liv.; PNWL), *Blackcraigmill*, Mid-Calder MLO (Sc. *craig* < Gael. *creag*) (v. *blæc*) (PNML: 250), *Bonnington Mill*, Edinburgh MLO (v. *Bóndi*, *tūn*) (*mill of Bonynton* 1557 LC; PNML), *Boosmill*, Lilliesleaf ROX (v. *Bevis*) (PNB: 186), *Brae Mill*, Linlithgow WLO (v. *bra*) (PNWL), *Burgh Mills*, Linlithgow WLO (v. *burh*) (PNWL), *Canonmills*, Edinburgh MLO (v. *canoun*) (PNML), *Cant's Mill*, Edinburgh MLO (perh. surname, *Cant*) (*Cantismylne* 1638 LC; PNML), *Carrington Mill*, Carrington MLO (v. *tūn*, *Cēnhere*) (PNML), *Catcune Mill*, Borthwick MLO (*mylne of Catcune* 1627 Mait. Cl. 34; PNML), *Clapperton Mill*, Uphall WLO (*Clappertoun-Myln* 1632 RMS; PNWL), *Cliftonhall Mill*, also *Lin's Mill*, Kirkliston MLO (v. *tūn*, *h(e)all*, *clif*) (PNML), *Craigie Mill*, Dalmeny WLO (Gael. *creag* 'hill') (*Craigie-Myln* 1622 RMS, *Cragie milne* 1660 Dund. B; PNWL), *Cramond Mill*, Cramond MLO (*Myln* of *Crawmond*

Regis 1589 RPC, *Crawmoundmylne* 1611 RMS, *Crawmondmilne* 1668 RMS; PNML), **Crookston Mill**, Stow MLO (v. **crōc*, *myln*) (*Cruikstounmylne* 1584 RPC; PNML: 283), **Dalry Mills**, Edinburgh MLO (*Dalrymilnts* 1592 RPC; PNML), **Falla Mill**, Whitburn WLO (v. *falh*) (PNWL), **Gladhousemill** (v. *gled*, *hūs*) (PNML: 295), **Gorgie Mill**, Edinburgh MLO (*Gorgie Mill* 1558 *et freq* to 1694 LC, *Gorgie milne* 1654 RMS; PNML), **Haugh Mill**, Linlithgow WLO (v. *h(e)all*) (PNWL), **Hole Mill**, Linlithgow WLO (v. *hol(h)*) (PNWL), **Kilpunt Mill**, Kirkliston WLO (*Kinpunt-myln* 1608 Ret.; PNWL), **Kinneil Mill**, Bo'ness and Carriden WLO (*Kennell-Milne* 1569/70 Reg. Ho. Ch., *lie Kynneill-mylne* 1593/4 RMS, *Kinnelmilne* 1653 RMS; PNWL), **Kirkettle Mill**, Lasswade MLO (v. *Ketil*) (*molendinum de Carkettill* 1609 RMS, *Carkettelmylne* 1655 RMS; PNML: 226), **Kirkliston Mill**, Kirkliston WLO (v. *cirice*, **Lissa*, *tūn*) (*Kirklistoun-mylne*, *milne* 1552 SRS 57, 1578 SRS 1; PNWL), **Livingston Mill**, WLO (v. *Lēofing*, *tūn*) (*Levyngstoun Myln* 1575/6 SRS 52, *Levingstoune Mill* 1642 KS Liv.; PNWL), **Little Mill**, Linlithgow WLO (v. *lytel*) (PNWL), **Loch Mill**, Linlithgow WLO (Sc. *loch* < Gaelic *loch*) (PNWL), **Milton Mill**, Dalmeny WLO (v. *tūn*) (*Myltoun Myll* 1572 SRS 52; PNWL), **Nethermill**, Abercorn WLO (v. *neðri*) (PNWL), **Nether Mill**, Bo'ness and Carriden WLO (v. *neðri*) (PNWL), **New Mill**, Kirknewton MLO (v. *nīwe*) (*Newmylne* 1546 RMS; PNML: 222); **Newmillhead**, Kirknewton MLO (v. *nīwe*, *hēafod*) (*Newmilnehead* 1654 RMS; PNML: 222), **New Mill**, Livingston WLO (v. *nīwe*) (PNWL), **Newmills**, Dalkeith MLO (v. *nīwe*) (*mill of Dalkeith* 1621 LC; PNML: 184), **Niddry's Mill**, Cramond MLO (surname, *Nudry* or *Niddery*) (*Nuddrie-mylne* 1620 RMS, *Nidriemilne* 1654 RMS, *Neddrie mill* 1662 RMS; PNML), **Ninemillburn**, also called Gateside, Penicuik MLO (v. *burna*) (PNML: 272), **Overmilne**, Currie MLO (v. *ufer(r)a*) (PNML), **Over Mill**, Kirknewton MLO (v. *ufer(r)a*) (*Overmylne* 1607 RMS; PNML: 222), **Peffermill**, Liberton MLO (rivcr namc, *Peffer Burn*) (*Peppermylne* 1634 RMS, *Peppermilne* 1630 Bann. Cl. 70, *Pepper Mill* 1773 Arm.; PNML: 237), **Philpstoun Mill**, Abercorn WLO (personal name, *Philip*; v. *tūn*) (*Milne of Philpstoun* 1594 Bann. Cl. 42; PNWL), **Saughton Mill**, Corstorphine MLO (v. *s(e)alh*) (PNML), **Shire Mill**,

Inveresk MLO (v. *scīr(ge)rēfa*) (*Shirevis milne* 1222 Bann. Cl. 70, *Schirefmylne* 1587 *et freq.* to 1593 RMS, *Schyre-mylne* 1581, 1586 RMS, *Shyre miln* 1637 RMS; PNML: 206), **Stenhouse Mill**, now Stenhouse (now in Edinburgh City Parish, formerly in Corstorphine) MLO (*Stennop Milne* 1576 RPC, *Stanehop mylnes* 1578 Bann. Cl. 70, *Stanehopps* 1585 RPC, *Stenhopmilne* 1630 Bann. Cl. 70, *Sauchtoun Milnes*, *Stenhops Milnes* 1662 RMS, *Stanipmilne* 1668 SHS, *Stenhouse Mill* 1773 Arm.; PNML), **Straiton Mill** (v. *strēt, myln*) (PNML: 238), **Strath Mill**, Torphichen WLO (Sc. *strath* ‘valley’ < Gael. *sruth*) (*Strathmylne* 1559 SRS 57, *Strath Myln* 1571 SRS 52, *Streth-Mylne* 1642 RMS, *Strethmylne* 1677 SRS 40; PNWL), **Three Miletown**, Ecclesmachan WLO (v. *tūn*) (*Thremylhouses* 1563 SRS 57, *The thrie mylnetoune of Wattirstoun* 1598/9 SRS 1, *Three mylne towne* 1664 KS Ecc.; PNWL), **Torphichen Mill** WLO (*Torphichen Milne* 1667 Dund. B *et passim* to 1697 SRS 40; PNWL), **Waulkmill**, Lauder BWK (v. **walc*) (PNB), **Waulkmill**, Carrington MLO (v. **walc*) (PNML), **Walkmills**, Edinburgh MLO (v. **walc*) (PNML), **The Waulkmill**, Cockpen MLO (v. **walc*) (PNML), **Waulkmill**, Kirknewton MLO (v. **walc*) (*Walkmylne* 1546 RMS; PNML: 223), **Whitburn Mill** WLO (v. *hwīt, burna*) (*Quhitburne Mylne* 1575 SRS 52, *Quidbburne milne* 1645 KS Liv.; PNWL), **Winchburgh Mill**, Kirkliston WLO (v. **wincel, burh*) (PNWL).

A.344 **myrig** - OE adj. ‘pleasant, sweet, agreeable’, ME *mirrie*. Perhaps in the following name, though there are semantic difficulties.

00 **Merry Naze**, Teviothead ROX (v. *næss*) (*Muryneis* 1547 RMS, *Mirrienyse* 1662-5 Blaeu; PNB: 253).

A.345 **mýrr** - ON ‘mire’, ME *mire*, Sc. *mire*, *myre*.

00 **Myreside**, Edinburgh MLO (v. *sīde*) (*the myreside of Over Marcheinstoun* 1583 LC, *Myirsyid* 1609 LC, *Myresyd* 1654 RMS, *Mireside* 1773 Arm.; PNML), **Blackmire**, West Calder MLO (v. *blæc*) (PNML: 300), **Broadmire**, Dalmeny

WLO (v. brād) (PNWL), Gormyre, Torphichen WLO (v. gor) (PNWL), Hartwoodmyres, Selkirk SLK (v. wudu, heorot) (PNB), Whitemire, Edrom BWK (hwīt) (PNB), *High Mire*, Linlithgow WLO (v. hēah) (PNWL).

A.346 **næss** - OE (Anglian), ON **nes** - Promontory, headland. [Cf. OE (West Saxon) *næss*, (Kentish, Mercian) *ness*. Cf. also OE **nes*, ME *nese* (Smith II: 49).]

00 (a) **Naze Hill**, Langholm DMF (v. hyll) (*Nese* 1463-4 RMS, *Nise* 1662-5 Blaeu; PNB).

(b) **Ness** WLO (*later Bo'ness*) (*(l)he Ness* 1494 AC *et passim* to 1607 Ham. Inv., *(The) Ness* 1552 SRS 57 *et passim* to 1693 KS Car., *Ness of Kynnele* 1567/8 SRS 52; PNWL).

(c) **Blackness** WLO (v. blæc) (*Blackenis* 1165-1214 Bann. Cl. 70, *Blacknes* 1301 CDS, *Blakenes* 1301 CDS *et passim* to 1581 RMS *(the) Blaknes* 1330 ER *et freq* to 1622 Linl. T. C., *Blakness* 1373 Bann. Cl. 79 *et freq* to 1620 Linl. T. C., *Blaknesse* 1440/1 RMS *et passim* to 1686 HMC, *(The) Blackness* 1323-7 [17th] RMS *et passim* to 1696 KS Up., *(The) Blacknes* 1471 ADA *et passim* to 1690 KS Car.; PNWL), **Borrowstounness** or **Bo'ness**, WLO (formerly *Ness*) (v. **Beornweard**) (*Burustounnes* 1532 RMS, *Borrowstounness* 1555 Ham. Inv. *et passim* to 1696 KS Ab., *Borrowstounes* 1562/3 SRS 57 *et passim* to 1697 KS Liv., *Borrowstounnes* 1562/3 SRS 57 *et passim* to 1669 Reg. Bor., *Borrowstounness* 1553/4 SRS 57 *et passim* to 1684 SHS I. 14, *Barrestounes* 1560/1 Stair 2, *Barrestounness* 1574 SRS 52, *Burroustounness* 1565 RPC, 1654 Ret., *Burrowstounness* 1597 Ham. Inv., *Burrowstounness* 1613 Ham. Inv., *et passim* to 1668 Ret.; PNWL), **Merry Naze**, Teviothead ROX (v. myrig) (PNB: 253), **Tanlaw Naze**, Teviothead ROX (v. tannel) (PNB: 253).

A.347 **nese-bit** - MSc. 'nose-bit, piece of land resembling a nose in shape', pre-lit. Sc. **nesbyt**, **nasebith** (§1.51).

00 Nisbet and West Nisbet, Crailing BWK (*Nasebith* 1165-1214 NMS, *Nesbyt* 1147-52 (Morton) ESC, *Nesbit* 1330 ER, *Nysbet* 1566 RMS; PNB: 205), Nisbet, Edrom BWK (*Nesebite* 1138 ESC, *Nesebyt* 1296 RS, *Nessebyte* 1253 CDS, *Nesbit* [p] c. 1300 Cold. Corr., *Nisbit* 1585 HMC (Var. Coll. v.); PNB: 205).

A.348 netel(e) - OE 'a nettle'.

00 *Net(t)leflat*, Lasswade MLO (v. flat) (*Net(t)leflat* 1527, 1542 RMS; PNML: 230), *Nettlingflat*, Stow MLO (v. flat) (*Natilflatt* 1567 LC, *Nettlingflat* 1627 Mait. Cl. 34, *Nelloflat* undated Wilson; PNML: 286).

A.349 neðera, niðera - OE, ON neðri 'lower', MSc. nether, nedder, etc.

00 **Nether Barnton**, Cramond MLO (v. ber-ærn, tūn) (PNML), **Nether Bow**, Edinburgh MLO (v. boga) (*Nether Bow* 1477 SBR 7, *Nedirboll of Edinburgh* 1507 RSS, *The Nethir Bow* 1513 Trcas. Acc., *Archum inferiorem* 1498 LC, *Nethirbow* 1527, 1541 RSS, *Nether Bow* 1536, 1541 RSS, *arcus inferior* 1545-6 RSS; PNML), **Nether Braid** (v. ufer(r)a) (*Nether Braid or Mains of Braid* 1665 RMS, 1685 LC; PNML), **Nether Brotherstone**, Fala & Soutra MLO (v. bröðor, stān) (PNML:191); **Nether Buteland**, Currie MLO (v. butt, land, tūn) (PNML: 175), **Netherbyre**, also Fleurs (v. flōr, byre) (PNB), **Nether Carlowrie**, Kirkliston WLO (*Carlouri Inferior* 1335-6 CDS, *Nether*, *Nethir Carlowry* 1531 Bann. Cl. 74, 1542 Tcmp.; PNWL), **Nether Carriden**, Bo'ncss and Carriden, WLO (*Nether Carriddene* 1653 RMS; PNWL), **Old Craigs**, Mid-Calder MLO (v. craig) (PNML: 245), **Nether Cramond**, also Bishop's Cramond, Cramond MLO (*Nethir Crawmo(u)nd(e)* 1479, 1593-4, 1594-5, 1601, 1609 RMS, 1545 RSS, 1585, 1586 RPC, *Nather Cra(w)mo(u)nd* 1603, 1629, 1633 RMS, *Nether Crawmond* 1586 RPC, 1603 RMS; PNML), **Nether Cranston** MLO (v. cran, tūn) (PNML), **Nether Currie**, Currie MLO (*Nether Currie* 1621 RMS, *Ne Curry* 1773 Arm.; PNML: 173), **Nether Hillhouse**, Torphichen WLO (v. hyll, hūs)

(Nethir, Nathir, Nether Hilhous 1540/1 RMS et passim to 1591 HMC, Netherhilhous 1562 SRS 57, Netherhillhous 1565 SRS 52; PNWL), Howden Farm, Mid-Calder MLO (v. hol(h), denu) (Nayr Howden 1583 Proc. Bar. Court; PNML: 246), Nether Kinneil, Bo'ness and Carriden WLO (Kynnele Nethir 1516 RMS, Nethirtoun (Nethertoun) of Kinneill 1532 RMS et passim to 1593/4 Ham. Inv., Netherkinneill 1673 Reg. Bor.; PNWL), Nether Lennie, Cramond MLO (Lanyne minore 1178-9 SHS III.32, Nather Lenye 1585 Bann. Cl. 109, Nather Lany 1612, 1622 RMS, Nethir Lany 1620 RMS, Nether Lany 1633 RMS, 1662-5 Blaeu, Nether Leny 1640 RMS; PNML), Nether Liberton, Liberton MLO (v. hlip, beretūn) (Nethir Lebertoun 1387 Bann. Cl. 105, SBR 7, Nethir Libertona 1369 RMS, Nethirlibertone 1406 RMS, Nethir Libertoun 1400, 1401 ER, 1528-9 RSS, Nether Libertoun 1533 RMS, Nether Libertoune 1658 RMS, Nether Libbertoun 1629, 1658, 1663 RMS, Nether Libberton 1630 Bann. Cl. 70, Nather Libbertoun 1612, 1615 RMS, Neither Libertoune 1654 RMS, Neathertoune of Libertoune 1654 RMS, Unirlibertoun 1426 ER, Libirtoun inferior 1392 ER, 1424 RMS, Lybertoun inferior 1533 RMS; PNML: 232), Nether Loan Dykes, Linlithgow WLO (v. lane, dīc) (Nethir Lone Dikes 1562 SRS 57; PNWL), Nether Merchiston, Edinburgh MLO (v. Merchiaun, tūn) (PNML), Nethermill, Abercorn WLO (v. myln) (Nethermyln of Abircorne 1564/5 et passim SRS 52, Nethermiln 1691 et passim KS Ab.; PNWL), Nether Mill, Bo'ness and Carriden, WLO (v. myln) (Nethirmylne 1562 Reg. Ho. Ch., Neythirmylne 1562/3 SRS 57, Nethermyln 1564/5 SRS 57; PNWL), Nether Park, Bo'ness and Carriden WLO (v. park) (lie Nethir Park 1593/4 RMS; PNWL), Nether Plewlands, Edinburgh MLO (v. plewland) (Ne(a)ther Plewland(s) 1652, 1665 RMS, 1685 LC; PNML), Nether Quarry Flat(s), Dalmeny WLO (v. flat) (Nether Quariflattis 1577 Dund. B, Nether Quarriflet 1582 Dund. B, Nether Quarrieflates 1660 Dund. B; PNWL), Nether Scotstoun, Dalmeny WLO (v. Scot, Scott, tūn) (Nethir Scottistoun 1582 Dund. B, Nather Scottistoun 1599 Dund. B, Nether Scotstoun 1660 Dund. B; PNWL), Nether Shiels, now Sheils, Stow MLO (v. schele) (PNML: 287), Nether Wheatacre(s), Torphichen WLO (v. wēt, æcer) (Netherweitakyr c. 1540 Rent. Tor., Nether

Weitaikeris 1627 RMS; PNWL), *Nether Wood*, Bo'ness and Carriden WLO (v. *wudu*) (*Netherwood of Kinneill* 1670 Reg. Bor.; PNWL).

A.350 **neuk, nuke, nook, nok** - MSc. 'a projecting point of land, especially into the sea; a corner of a picce of land; an outlying or remote place' (§1.52).

00 **Dykeneuk, Penicuik** MLO (v. *dīc*) (*Dyknuk* 1613, 1647 RMS, 1646 Sasines, *Dyknuke* 1604 RMS, *Dyneuk* 1654 RMS, *Dyk(e)nook* 1741, 1747 SHS I. 13, 1773 Arm.; PNML: 266), **Ravensneuk, Penicuik** MLO (*Ravin(n)(i)snuk(e)* 1488 ADC, 1527, 1590-1, 1607 RMS, 1591 RPC, *Ravynniskuke* 1542, 1587 RMS, 1590, 1590-1, 1591 RPC, *Revynniskuk* 1574 RMS, *Ravinskuk* 1610 RMS, *Ravensneuk* 1594 RPC, *Ravensn(e)uck* 1676-1755 SHS I. 13, *Ravensnook* 1726 SHS I. 13, 1773 Arm.; PNML: 270).

A.351 **nīwe** - OE 'new', MSc., ME *new*.

00 **Newbie Cottages, Annan** DMF (v. *bý*) (PNB), **Newark Castle** SLK (v. *wark*) (PNB), *Newark*, Livingston WLO (v. *wark*) (PNWL), **Newbigging, Lauder** BWK (v. *bigging*) (PNB), **Newbigging, Inveresk** MLO (v. *bigging*) (PNML:207); **Newbigging**, now the Grassmarket, Edinburgh MLO (v. *bigging*) (*le Newbyggyn* 1392 Bann. Cl. 105, *le Newbegyng* 1429 Bann. Cl. 105; PNML), **Newbigging, Lasswade** MLO (v. *bigging*) (PNML), **Newbigging, Penicuik** MLO (v. *bigging*) (PNML: 270), **Newbigging Birks & Newbigging Bush, Oxnam** ROX (v. *bigging*) (PNB), **Newbigging, Dalmeny** WLO (v. *bigging*) (*Newbigging of Dundas* 1647 Dund. B, *Newbiging* 1654 Dund. B, *Newbigging* 1634 BM *et passim* to 1692 KS Dal.; PNWL), **Newbigging, Uphall** WLO (v. *bigging*) (*Newbiging* 1617 RMS *et passim* to 1670 KS Up., *Newbigging* 1632 RMS *et passim* to 1668 KS Up., *New Biggin* 1660 KS Up.; PNWL), **Newbridge, Edinburgh** MLO (v. *brycg*) (*Newbridge* 1743 LC; PNML), **Newbattle** MLO (v. *bōðl*) (PNML: 253), **Newburgh, Kirkhope** SLK (v. *burh*) (PNB), **Newbyres, Newbattle** MLO (v. *byre*) (PNML: 255), **New Cranston** MLO (v. *cran, tūn*,

ufer(r)a (PNML), **Newhall** ROX (v. **hēall**) (*Finlaws* called *Newhall*, 1588 LC; PNB), **Newhall**, Linlithgow WLO (v. **h(e)all**) (*Neuhalle* 1335-6 CDS, *le Newhalle* 1336-7 CDS; PNWL), **Newhalls**, South Queensferry WLO (v. **h(e)all**) (PNWL), **Newhaven**, Edinburgh MLO (v. **havin**) (*The (New) Havin* 1504, 1504-5 *et passim* to 1513 Treas. Acc., *le Newhavin* 1510-11 SBR 7, 1512, 1533 RMS, 1531-2, 1537, 1537-8 RSS, 1552 Bann. Cl. 74, *the Newhavin* 1511, 1512 Treas. Acc., *the New Hawin* 1511 Treas. Acc., *the New Havyne* 1511 Treas. Acc., *Newhavyne* 1511-12 Treas. Acc., *Newhawyn* 1553 LC, *Newh(e)avin* 1565 *et freq.* to 1588-9 RPC, *the New Haven* 1554 LC, *Newh(e)aven* 1623, 1626, 1711 LC, *The port of Grace* 1507 RSS, *Portum Gratie* 1512 RMS, *Portum Gracie vocat. Newhavin* 1537 RSS, *the king's seaport of our Lady's Grace alias Newheaven* 1626 LC; PNML), **Newhouse**, Livingston WLO (v. **hūs**) (*The Newhouse* 1692 KS Liv., *The New-house* 1692 KS Liv., *Newhowse* 1694 KS Liv.; PNWL), **Newhouse**, West-Calder MLO (v. **hūs**) (*new house* 1680 SHS I. 16; PNML: 307), **Newhouses**, Abercorn WLO (v. **hūs**) (*Newhouses* 1691 KS Ab., *New-houses* 1694 KS Ab.; PNWL), **Newland Hill**, Tundergarth DMF (v. **land**) (*Newlandis* 1542 RMS; PNB), **Newlands**, Kirknewton MLO (v. **land**; see also **Ormiston** s.v. **Ormr**) (*Newland(i)s (de Ormistoun)* 1462 Bann. Cl. 109, 1546, 1607, 1614, 1654, 1662, 1663 RMS, 1773 Arm.; PNML: 220), **Newlands**, Minto and Castleton ROX (v. **land**) (*Neuland* 1321 RMS; PNB), **Newliston**, Kirkliston WLO (v. ***Lissa, tūn**) (*Newliston* 1461 Dund. B *et passim* to 1693 SHS I. 16, *Newlistoun* 1470 Dund. B *et passim* to 1684 SHS I. 14, *Newlistoune* 1508 Dund. A *et passim* to 1698 HR, *Nether, Nather Newliston* 1527 LC *et passim* to 1637 Ret.; PNWL), **Newmains**, also **Colinton Mains**, Colinton MLO (v. **demayne**) (*Newmains* 1654 RMS, *Mains* 1773 Arm.; PNML), **New Mill**, Kirknewton MLO (v. **myln**) (*Newmylne* 1546, 1607, 1614 RMS, *Newmilne* 1654 RMS, *New Mylne* 1662 RMS, *New Mill* 1663 RMS, 1773 Arm., *Scheillmylne* 1583 RMS; PNML: 222), **Newmillhead**, Kirknewton MLO (v. **myln, hēafod**) (*Newmilnehead* 1654 RMS; PNML: 222), **New Mill**, Livingston WLO (v. **myln**) (*New Milne* 1561 Linl. Ch., *Newmilln* 1698 KS Liv.; PNWL), **Newmills**, Dalkeith MLO (v. **myln**) (*mill of Dalkeith* 1621 LC; PNML: 184), **Newstead**, Melrose ROX (v. **stede**) (PNB), **Newton**, Hawick ROX (v. **tūn**)

(*Chambrelein-Neuton* 1335-6 RMS, *Chambirlaynenewtona* 1374 RMS; PNB), *Newton* (parish) MLO (v. *tūn*) (*Neutun(e)* 1163, 1153-65, 1232, c. 1240 Bann. Cl. 74, *Neutone* 1182, 1184, 1234 Bann. Cl. 74, *Neutona* early 13th cent. Bann. Cl. 74, *Neuton* 1330 ER, *Neutoun(e)* 1443, 1451, 1462 Bann. Cl. 105, 1454 Reg. Ho. Ch., 1585-6, 1591-2 RPC, *Newton* 1397 Bann. Cl. 70, 1480 RMS, *Newtone* 1480 RMS, 1592, 1593 KSR (Newton), *Newtoun(e)* c.1555, 1555-83 Bann. Cl. 74, 1585-6 RPC, 1612 KSR (Ncwton), 1614 LC, 1653, 1658 RMS, *Na(w)toun(e)* 1561, 1563, c.1564, 1609 Bann. Cl. 74, 1577, 1587 et freq. to 1656 RMS, 1615, 1639, 1640 KSR (Newton), 1617 LC, *Nathan* 1563 Bann. Cl. 74, *Neatone* 1627 Mait. Cl. 34, *Neatoun(e)* 1641 KSR (Newton), 1642, 1664 LC, 1665 RMS, *Neatowne* 1641 KSR (Ncwton), *Neaton* 1642 LC, *Newton* 1773 Arm.; PNML: 260), *Newton* WLO (v. *tūn*) (*Newton* c.1390 Bann. Cl. 94 et *passim* to 1676 KS Dal., (*The*) *Newtoun(e)* 1497 HMC et *passim* to 1691 KS Ab., *Newtoun(e)* of *Abircorne* (*Abercorne*) 1586 SRS 52 et *passim* to 1683 Ret.; PNWL), *Kirknewton* (parish) MLO (v. *cirice*, *tūn*, *mōr*) (*Ecclesia de Neutun* 1150 Lawrie; PNML: 217), *Easter Newton*, *Kirknewton* MLO (v. *cirice*, *tūn*) (*Estir Newtoun* 1546 RMS; PNML: 217), *Wester Newton*, *Kirknewton* MLO (v. *west*, *tūn*) (*Westir Newtoun* 1546 RMS; PNML: 217), *Over Newton*, now *Overton*, *Kirknewton* MLO (v. *uferra*, *tūn*) (*Ovir Newtoun* 1546 RMS; PNML: 217), *Kirknewton Mains*, *Kirknewton* MLO (v. *cirice*, *tūn*, *demeyne*) (*Maynes of Kirknewton* 1627 Mait. Cl. 34; PNML: 217), *Kirknewton Muir*, *Kirknewton* MLO (v. *cirice*, *tūn*, *mōr*) (*Newtoun-mu(i)re* 1625 RMS; PNML: 217), *Longnewton*, *Ancrum* ROX (v. *lang*, *tūn*) (PNB), *Over Newliston*, *Kirkliston* WLO (v. **Lissa*, *tūn*, *ufer(r)a*) (PNWL).

A.352 **norð** - OE 'north', ME, MSc. **north**.

00 **North Bank**, *Abercorn* WLO (v. *banke*) (PNWL), **North Bank**, *Bo'ness* and *Carriden* WLO (v. *banke*) (PNWL), **North Berwick** ELO (v. *bere-wīc*) (PNWL), **Northfield**, *Coldingham* BWK (v. *feld*) (PNB), **North Field**, *Bathgate*

WLO (v. *feld*) (PNWL), *North Field*, Uphall WLO (v. *feld*) (PNWL), *North Hilderston*, Torphichen WLO (v. **Hildhere*, *tūn*) (*North Hilderstaines*, *North Hilderstounes* 1635 RMS *et passim* to 1672 Ret.; PNWL), *North Leith*, Edinburgh MLO (*North Leith* 1370 ER; PNML), *Norloch*, Edinburgh MLO (Sc. *loch* < Gaelic *loch*) (*North Lo(u)ch(t)* 1468, 1470 Bann. Cl. 89, 1542 *et freq* to 1682 LC, *lacum borealem* 1493 Bann. Cl. 105, (*lacum*) *borealem (lacum)* 1494, 1523 Bann. Cl. 105; PNML), *North Logiebrae*, Torphichen WLO (*North Logiebrae* 1643 RMS, *North Logie Brae* 1667 Dund. B, *North Logiebrae* 1688 SRS 40; PNWL), *Norton*, Ratho MLO (v. *tūn*) (*Nortun* 1288-90 ER, *Norton(e)* 1335-6, 1336-7 CDS, *Nortona* 1371, 1371-2, 1372 RMS, *Nortoun(e)* 1329-71, 1452, 1482, 1506, 1581 *et freq.* to 1660 RMS, 1426 *et freq.* to 1447 ER, 1444 Bann. Cl. 109, 1590 RPC, *Northtoun* 1668 SHS I. 36; PNML; 277).

A.353 **nunne** - OE 'a nun', ME, MSc. **nun**.

00 *Nungate*, unlocated (*Nvngate of Sanct Martine* 1489; DOST' s.v. *nun* n.), *Nunland(s)*, Binny, Ecclesmachan WLO (v. **land**) (*Nunneland(e)* 1336-7 CDS, *Nunlandis* 1601 *et passim* RMS; the lands were held by the convent of the Blessed Virgin Mary of Elcho; PNWL: 52), *Nunland*, Haddington ELO (v. **land**) (*the Nunland liand in the parochin of Haddingtoun* 1573; DOST' s.v. *nun* n.), *Nunsyde*, Haddington ELO (v. **side**) (*Nunsyde of Haddington* 1421; DOST s.v. *nun* n.).

A.354 **orceard, ort-geard** - OE 'a garden', later in OE 'an orchard'; ME **orchard** 'orchard', MSc. **orchat, orchart, orsheat**.

00 **Orchard**, Wamphray DMF (*Orchertbek* 1590 RPC; PNB), **Orchard**, Duddingston MLO (*Orchaird* 1594 LC, *Orcheard* 1603 LC; PNML: 187), **Orchard**, Cavers ROX (*Orchart* 1662-5 Blaeu; PNB), **Orchard**, Uphall WLO (*Orchard* 1632 RMS, *Orcheard* 1632 RMS, 1635 Ret.; PNWL), **Orchard Croft**, Linlithgow WLO (v. **croft**) (*le Orchard* 1296 CDS *et passim* to 1630 RMS, *Pomarium* 1335-6 CDS, *le Orchardcroft* 1451 RMS; PNWL), **Orchardfield**, Edinburgh MLO (v. **feld**) (*Orch(e)ardfe(i)ld(e)* 1498 AC, 1503 Bann. Cl. 105, 1529 RSS, *?Orchfeld Gled* 1630 Bann. Cl. 70; PNML).

A.355 **oter, otor** - OE 'an otter'.

00 **Otterburn**, Morebattle ROX (v. **burna**) (PNB), **Otter Burn**, Abbey St. Bathans and Buncle & Presten BWK (v. **burna**) (PNB).

A.356 **oxa** - OE 'an ox'

00 **Oxendean**, Dunse BWK (v. **denu**) (*Oxindene* 1479 RMS, *Oxendein* 1546 HMC (Var. Coll. v.); PNB: 104), **Oxnam**, ROX (v. **hām**) (PNB), **Oxmuir**, Hume BWK (v. **mōr**) (PNB).

A.357 **oxgang** - MSc. 'measure of land' (§1.53).

00 **Oxgangs**, Colinton Parish MLO (*le Oxgangis* 1425 RMS, *Oxgangis* 1591 *et freq* to 1606 RMS, *Oxingangis* 1524 RSS, 1528 *et freq* to 1643 RMS, *Oxgangs* 1609 APS, *lie Oxenganges* 1619 RMS, *Auchingang* 1635, 1642, 1643 RMS, *Oxinganges* 1643 RMS, *Oxegang* 1654, 1656 RMS; PNML: 148), **Oxgang(s)**, Uphall WLO (*lie Oxgangis* 1632 RMS, 1635 Ret.; PNWL: 74), **Hangings-Oxgang**, Ecclesmachan WLO (v. **hingand**) (PNWL: 50).

A.358 **padda** - ON 'toad', OE ***padde**, Sc. **puddock**, **paddock**, etc.

00 **Pottishaw**, Whitburn WLO (v. **sceaga**) (*Padokschaw* 1503 SRS 64, 1649 Ret., *Paddikschaw* 1508 RSS, *Paddoschaw* 1562 SRS 57, *Paddokschaw* 1613 RMS, *Podishaw* 1642 KS Liv., *Pottishaw* 1591 RPC, *Potteschaw* 1599 RMS, *Potishaw* 1622 Dund. B, *Pottieshaw* 1631 Dund. B; PNWL).

A.359 **pæð** - OE (Anglian) 'path, track'.

00 **Pathhead**, Crichton MLO (v. **hēafod**) (*Pethheid* 1591-2 RPC, *Pathhead* 1773 Arm.; PNML), **Pathhead House**, Glencorse MLO (v. **hēafod**) (*Pathhead* 1665 RMS; PNML: 196), *Pathhead*, Livingston WLO (v. **hēafod**) (*Path Head* 1694 KS Liv., *Pathhead* 1697 KS Liv.; PNWL), **Cockburnspath** BWK (v. **Kolbrandr**) (PNB), **Hexpath**, Gordon BWK (v. **hægstald**) (PNB), *Meduspeth* MLO (v. **mæd**, **spot**) (*Meduspeth* 1338 Bann. Cl. 89; PNML), **Sisterpath**, Fogo BWK (v. **sweostor**) (PNB), **Stoneyport** MLO (v. **stānig**) (PNML), **Redpath**, Earlston BWK (v. **rēad**) (PNB).

A.360 **park** - OFr, ME 'an enclosed tract of land for beasts of the chase; an enclosed plot of ground, a paddock, a field' (cf. **pearroc**).

00 **Park**, Crichton MLO (*le Parke sub castro de Creichtoun* 1483 RMS, *Park of Crichtoun* 1534 RMS, *Park* 1538 RMS; PNML), **Park** (Farm), Linlithgow WLO (*(Le, The) Park* 1535 RMS *et passim* to c. 1690 BM, *Pairk* 1647 KS Linl., *Park de (of) Kincavill* 1541/2 RSS, *lie Park de Kyncavill* 1542 RMS, *Kincavill(-) Park* 1560 SRS 57 *et passim* to 1632 Dund. A, *Kincavillpark* 1604 BM, *Kincavellpark* 1630 Rct.; PNWL), **Park**, Livingston WLO (*(lie, the) park* 1565 SRS 52 *et passim* to 1659 Ret.; PNWL), **Parkhead**, Corstorphine MLO (v. **hēafod**) (*Park* 1654, 1664 RMS, *Parkhead* 1773 Arm.; PNML), **Parkhead**,

Linlithgow WLO (v. *hēafod*) (*Park of Linlithq̄w* 1530 SRS 52, *Parkhead* 1671 KS Linl.; PNWL), **Parkly**, Linlithgow WLO (v. *lēah*) (*Parkle* 1431 HMC *et passim* to 1549 Reg. Ho. Ch., *Parcle* 1438 ER, 1534 RMS, **Parklye** 1440 Gramp. Cl. 4, *Parklee* 1489 RMS, *Parklie* 1528 RMS *et passim* to 1671 Bonds Bor., *Parkley* 1539 SRS 52 *et passim* to 1681 KS Linl., *Parkly* 1648 KS Linl., *Perkley* 1432 LC, *Perkle* 1439 RMS, *Perklee* 1490/1 RMS, *Pairklie* 1638 Linl. T. C., *Pairkly* 1647 KS Linl.; PNWL), **Easter Parkly**, Linlithgow WLO (v. *ēast*, *lēah*) (PNWL), **Little Parkly**, Linlithgow WLO (v. *lytel*, *lēah*) (PNWL), **Mickle Parkly**, Linlithgow WLO (v. *mikill*, *lēah*) (PNWL), **Broompark**, Torphichen WLO (v. *brōm*) (PNWL), **Broompark Moor**, Torphichen WLO (v. *brōm*, *mōr*) (PNWL), **Greenfauld Park**, Liberton MLO (v. *grēne*, *feld*) (PNML: 239), **Levedeparc**, Lauder BWK (v. *hlæfdige*) (PNB), **Mason Parks**, Linlithgow WLO (v. *mason*) (PNWL), **Moor Park**, Bo'ness and Carriden WLO (v. *mōr*) (PNWL), **Nether Park**, Bo'ness and Carriden WLO (v. *neðri*) (PNWL), **Upper Park**, Bo'ness and Carriden WLO (v. *ufer(r)a*) (PNWL), **Parkhead**, Bo'ness and Carriden WLO (v. *hēafod*) (*The Parkhead* 1699 KS Bo.; PNWL), **Parkside**, Uphall WLO (v. *sīde*) (*Parksyde* 1660 KS Up.; PNWL), **Sheriff's Park**, Linlithgow WLO (*Schireffis(-)Park* 1541/2 RSS, 1542 RMS; PNWL).

A.361 **pearroc** - OE 'a fence enclosing a piece of ground' (v. **park**).

A.362 **peel**, **pele** - Pre-lit. Sc., MSc. 'a defensive palisade or stockade, the ground enclosed by such; a small fortified or moated rectangular stone tower' (§1.54).

00 **Peel of Belsyis**, unlocated (*Peel of Belsyis* 1479; DOST s.v. *pele* n.¹ 1.d), **Peel of Livingston**, Livingston WLO (v. *Lēofing*, *tūn*) (*The Peill of Lewingstoun* c. 1570 Bann. Cl. 94, (*lie*) *Peill de (of) Levingstoun* 1542 RMS *et passim* to 1594 Bann. Cl. 42; PNWL: 76), **Peile of Knokschenoch**, unlocated (*Peile of Knokschenoch* 1528; DOST s.v. *pele* n.¹ 1.d), **Peil of Lowdown**, unlocated (*Peil*

of *Lowdon* 1530; DOST s.v. *pele* n.¹ 1.d), *Pele of Lyndegawnis* unlocated (*Pele of Lyndegawnis* 1546-7; DOST s.v. *pele* n.¹ 1.d), *Peill of Strathboggie*, unlocated (*Peill of Strathboggie*; DOST s.v. *pele* n.¹ 1.d), *Peill of Thornetoun*, unlocated (*Peill of Thornetoun* 1542-3; DOST s.v. *pele* n.¹ 1.d), **The Peel**, Linlithgow WLO (*Pele* 1303 CDS, 1453 ER, *Pel* 1304 CDS, *Peill de Linlithgow* 1329-70 [17th] RMS; PNWL: 120), **Peelbraehope**, Cavers ROX (v. bra) (*Peilbray* 1574 RPC; PNB: 254), **Peaseflat**, Newbattle MLO (*Pilflat* 1632 LC, *Peilflat* 1662 RMS, *Peelaflat* 1773 Arm.; PNML: 258), **Pilheuch**, Ayton BWK (v. hōh) (*Pilheuch* 1568 Var. Coll. v; PNB: 140), **Pilmuir**, Currie MLO (v. mōr) (*Pilmor(e)* 1437 Reg. Ho. Ch., 1462 LC, *Pilmur(e)* 1535 RSS, 1540 *et freq.* to 1643 RMS, 1590 RPC, *Pilmour* 1627 Mait. Cl. 34, *Pilmoore* 1662-5 Blaeu, *Pilmuir* 1773 Arm., *Pylmure* 1502 RMS, *Pylmuir* 1839 NSA; PNML: 178), **Pilmuir**, Torphichen WLO (v. mōr) (*Pellmure* 1599 Temp., *Pilmor* c. 1540 Rent. Tor., *Pilmure* 1644 Cat. Tor., 1691 KS Tor., *Pilmoor* 1667 Dund. B, *Pilmuir* 1677 SRS 40, 1683 KS Tor.; PNWL: 97), **Peelrig**, Dunse BWK (v. hrycg) (*Pilrig* 1628 HMC (Wed), *Filrig* 1662-5 Blaeu; PNB: 246), **Pilrig**, Edinburgh MLO (v. hrycg) (*Peilrig* 1448 Bann. Cl. 105, *Pilrig* 1525 RSS, 1571, 1584, 1585, 1589-90 RPC, 1578 Bann. Cl. 70, 1626 LC, 1647 RMS, 1773 Arm.; PNML: 133), **Pilton**, Cramond MLO (v. tūn) (*Piltone* 1336-7 CDS, *Piltoun(e)* 1465 *et passim* to 1667 RMS, 1672 SHS I.16, *Pilton* 1465, 1653 RMS, 1505 SHS II.10, *Pyltoun* 1460 RMS, 1510-11 SHS II.10, 1545, 1548 RSS, *Biltoun* 1546 RSS; PNML: 161), **Peelwalls**, Ayton BWK (*pyle* 1542 Ham. Inv., *Pile of Ayton* 1542 Ham. Inv.; PNB: 189).

A.363 **pendicle** - MSc. 'a piece of land forming part of a larger holding or farm and frequently let to a sub-tenant' (§1.55).

00 **Pinnacle**, Ancrum ROX (*Pendickill* 1662-5 Blaeu; PNB: 204), **Pendicles of Stobo**, Stobo PEB (1792 *Statistical Account*; OED2 s.v. *pendicle* n.), **Balmongy pendikil**, unlocated (1420 *Pitfirrane Writs*; DOST s.v. *pendicle* n.), **Taylor's Pendicle**, Borthwick MLO (*Tailyeouris-pendicle* 1609 RMS; PNML: 117).

A.364 **pere, peir, pier** - ME 'pear' < OFr. *pierre*

00 **Pearsby Hall**, 'tundergarth DMF' (v. *bý, h(e)alh*) (*Perisby* 1285 [c. 1320] Bann. Cl. 82, c. 1294 Bann. Cl. 56, *Perbehalvis* 1542 RMS, *Perbehawes* 1555 HMC (Jhn), *Peirsbie-halls* 1662 RMS; PNB).

A.365 **peru** - OE 'a pear-tree' (§2.22).

00 **Leckprevick Castle**, now only in Lickprivick Road, Greenhills, East Kilbride LAN (Gaelic *leac* 'a stone', v. *wīc*) (*Lecprewyk, Lekprewyk* 1365 RMS; *Lecprefwyke* 1397-8 (in a transumpt of 1456) SHS III. 21: 42; *Lekprevick* 1595 OPS; *Lickprivick* 18th cent. Ure: 179), **Previck**, near Annbank, AYR (v. *wīc*) (*Preueic* a.1177 Lennox, *Prevyk* 1379 ER, *Previck* 1428 SPN: 103, 1429 Paterson: 766, *Perwic* 1452 LC, *Previk* 1470 Mait. Cl. 27, 1543-4 Rcnfrew, *Prewik* 1572 RMS, 1623, 1629 RMS, *Previck* 1620, 1621 Reg. Ayr, *Privik* 1620 RMS, *Privick* 1647 Paterson: 766, *Preuick* 1654 Blaeu, *Privack* 1775 Arm., *Privet* 1863 Paterson: 766), **Privick Mill**, near Annbank AYR (*Preuik Mill* 1654 Blacu).

A.366 **pete** - ME 'peat', MSc. *peit*.

00 **Peat Acre**, Linlithgow WLO (v. *æcer*) (*Peitaker* 1562/3 SRS 57; PNWL), **Peat Burn** KCB (SSH).

A.367 **pīe** - ME 'magpie', OF *pīe*, MSc. *pyot, pyat*, etc.

00 **Pyehills**, near Slethat, Ruthwell DMF' (v. *hyll*) (*Pyhillis* 1459-60 RMS, *Pihyllis* 1507-8 RMS; PNB), **Pyatshaws Rig**, Hutton & Corrie DMF (v. *sceaga*) (*Piotschawis* 1510 RMS, *Pyetshawes* 1662 RMS; PNB).

A.368 **pingel** - ME 'a small enclosure', variant of *pightel*.

- 00 **Pingle**, Middlebie DMF (*Pyngille* [p] 1315-21 RMS, *Pyngle Bourne* 1552 Bullock, *Pingle knolle* Bullock, *Pingleknowe* 1552 CSP; PNB).
- A.369 **plewland, pluchland**, etc. - MSc. 'a measure of land equivalent to eight oxgangs or (roughly) 104 acres; arable land, a piccc or plot of arable land' (§1.56).
- 00 **Ploughland**, Dundonald AYR (*Plewland* 1617, 1631 RMS, *Plewlandis* 1617, 1632, 1638 RMS, *Plewlands* 1690 Rctour, *Plubland* 1662 Blacu, 1755 *Pleughland* Roy; also Ploughland Holdings and Ploughland Mount, all NS 3635; Hooker, Lang: 18), **Ploughlands**, Eccles BWK (*Plewland* 1509-10 RMS, *Plewlandis* 1535 RSS; PNB: 195), **Plewlands**, Kirkpatrick-Juxta DMF (*Plewlandis* 1484 RMS; PNB: 197), **Plewlands**, Edinburgh MLO (v. **ufer(r)a**) (*Overbraid* voc. *Plewlandis* 1517-18 RSS, (*ly*) *Plewland(i)s* (*de Braid*) 1527, 1538 RMS, 1528 Bann. Cl. 89, 1529, 1535 RSS; PNML: 123), **Over Plewlands**, Edinburgh MLO (v. **ufer(r)a**) (*Greinbank* otherwise called *Werplewlands* 1652 RMS, *Greenbank* alias *Easter Plewlands* 1665 RMS, *Greenbanks* alias *Over Plewlands* 1685 LC, *Greenbank* or *Overplewlands* 1784 Sasines (1196), 1791 Sasines (4506-7), *Greenbank* 1773 Arm; PNML: 123), **Nether Plewlands**, Edinburgh MLO (v. **neðri**) (PNML: 123), **Plewland(s)**, Dalmeny WLO (*Plewlande* 1465/6 Dund. A, *Plewlandis* 1599 Dund. A, *Plewlands* 1634 BM et passim to 1693 KS Dal., (*le*) *Pluchlande* 1475 Dund. A, *Pleughland* 1690 Rct.), also known as **Plewlandfield(s)** (v. **feld**) (*Plewlandfeld* 1478 ADA, *Plewlandfeild* 1540/1 Dund. A et passim to 1576 Dund. B, *Plewlandisfeildis* 1582 Dund. B, *Pleughlandfeilds* 1690 Ret.; PNWL: 8), **Redplowlande** (1376 RMS; Johnston 1940: 43).
- A.370 **plūme** - OE 'a plum, a plum-tree'.
- 00 **Plumdon**, Annan DMF (v. **tūn**) (*Plunton* 1210-12 CDS; PNB).

- A.371 **pofil** - Pre-lit. Sc., MSc. **poffle**, perhaps 'a small piece of land, a croft, an allotment' (§1.57).
- 00 **Maxpoffle**, St. Boswells ROX (personal name *Maccus*) (*Makispofil* 1214-49 Bann. Cl. 56, *Makepoffel* 1296 CDS, *Maxpofle* 1296 RS, *Moxpoffil* c. 1564 MRR; PNB: 203).
- A.372 **port** - OE 'gate, entrance to a walled town', ME **porte**, OFr **porte**.
- 00 **Portsburgh**, Edinburgh MLO (v. **burh**) (*Portsburgh* 1655, 1656 LC, *Portsbrugh* 1667 LC; PNML), **East Port**, Linlithgow WLO (v. **ēast**) (*East Port* 1674 KS Linl.; PNWL), **Leith Port**, Edinburgh MLO (*portum de Lith* 1375 ER; PNML), **West Port**, Linlithgow WLO (v. **west**) (*Westport* 1560 Linl. Ch. *et passim* to 1671 Reg. Bor., *West(-)port* 1578 RPC *et passim* to 1699 Ret., *The Vest-Port of Lynlythqw* 1602 Bann. Cl. 42, *apud Portam Occidentalem* 1610 RMS, *Westpoirt* 1625 Ret., *Wasport* 1632 Ret., *Wastport* 1639 Linl. T. C., *Westgate* 1667 KS Linl.; PNWL), **West Port**, Edinburgh MLO (v. **west**) (PNML).
- A.373 **porter** - ME, MSc., Sc. 'a porter'. [< OFr. *portier* 'one who guards the entrance to something' (1119), 'door-guard' (c. 1160) < Lat. *portarius* (TLF s.v. portier). Cf. Gaelic *portair* (< English), also with the sense 'ferryman'. Although not included in Smith, the Middle English element *porter* is attested in English place-names, for example the lost and unlocated *Porterslond* (MED s.v. *portēr* n).]
- 00 **Porterside**, Linlithgow WLO (v. **sīde**) (*Portareside* 1462 Dund. A, *Portaresid* 1481 RMS, *Portaresyde* 1654 Dund. B, *Portarside* 1494 RMS, *Portarsyde* 1502 Rct. *et passim* to 1660 Dund. B, *Portarsid* 1513 Dund. A, *Portarschyde* 1572 SRS 52, *Portarsyd* 1574/5 SRS 52, *Portersyd* 1495 Dund. A *et passim* to 1693 KS Linl., *Portersyde* 1594 RMS *et passim* to 1691 KS Linl., *Portersid* 1643 Dund. B, *Porterside* 1660 Dund. B; PNWL), **Porterstown**, Keir DMF (once

owned by a James *Porter*; v. **tūn**) (*Pottistoune* 1630 Reg. Dmf., *Porterstoune* 1642 Reg. Dmf.; PNB).

A.374 **pottere** - OE 'a pot-maker'

00 **Potterrow**, Edinburgh MLO (v. **rāw**) (*Potterraw* 1582 RPC, *-alias Bristo* 1599, 1610 *et freq.* to 1753 LC, *Potterrow* 1599 LC; PNML).

A.375 **pow** - MSc. 'a (shallow or marshy) pool of water, a watery or marshy place; sea-pool in the rocks; a slow-moving, ditch-like stream flowing through flat heavy land, especially that bordering the Tay, Forth and Solway; a small creek, generally at the mouth of such a stream as defined above, and serving as a landing-place or wharf for small vessels; a name applied to a field, often a marshy or low-lying one, which has at one time been under water' (§1.59).

00 *le Pullis*, Ewes DMF (*le Pullis* 1426, source not specified; PNB: 273), **Cockpool**, Ruthwell DMF (v. **cocc**) (PNB: 273), *The Powburne*, unlocated (*the powburne* 1563 in DOST s.v. *poll* n.²), **Powflats**, Uphall WLO (v. **flat**) (*Powflattis* 1631 RMS, *Powflates* 1635 Rel., *Pauphlet* 1694 KS Up.; PNWL: 74), **Powfoulis**, unlocated (*Powfoulis* 1483; SND s.v. *pow* n.), **Powlandis**, unlocated (v. **land**) (*Powlandis* 1540 in DOST s.v. *poll* n.²), **Polton**, Lasswade MLO (v. **tūn**) (*Powtoun* 1500 RSS, *Poltoun* 1527 RSS, 1528 *et freq.* to 1613 RMS, 1575 *et passim* to 1591 RPC, 1521, 1602 LC, 1627 Mait. Cl. 34, *Polton* 1773 Arm.; PNML: 228), **Polton Mains**, Lasswade MLO (v. **demayne**) (*Polton Mains* 1773 Arm.; PNML: 228), **Polvart Maynes**, Cockpen MLO (v. **demayne**, **word**) (*Polvart Maynes* 1627 Mait. Cl. 34, *Povert* 1773 Arm.; PNML: 144), **Claypots**, Inveresk MLO (v. **clæg**) (*Claypule* 1534 RMS, *Claypull* 1587, 1591, 1593 RMS, *Claypuillis* 1593-4 RMS, *Claypots* 1653 RMS; PNML: 210), **Hum Pulles** BWK (placc-namc *Hume*) (*Hum Pulles* 1198-1214 (c.1320) Kelso, *Pullys* 1268 (c.1320) Kelso, *Pollys* 1268 (c.1320) Kelso, *Hunpul* c.1300 (1434) Cdstr.; PNB: 273).

A.376 **prēost** - OE 'priest'.

00 **Priestykes**, near Deil's Dyke, Lochmaben DMF (v. **dīc**) (PNB), **Prestonfield**, Duddingston MLO (v. **feld**) (*Prestisfelde* 1375-6 RMS, *Preistisfeild* 1542, 1544 RSS, 1590 RPC, 16th and 17th c. *passim* RMS, *Preistisfield* 1590 RPC, *Preistfeild* 1509-10 RMS, 1657, 1672 Ret., *Preistfield* 1630 Bann. Cl. 70, 1637, 1650, 1666, 1672 Ret., *Priestfield* 17th c. *passim* RMS, 1637 Ret., 1662-5 Blaeu, *Campum Sacerdotis* 17th c. SHS I. 52; PNML: 187), **Priesthaugh**, Teviothead ROX (v. **h(e)alh**) (*Preesthouch*, 1662-5 Blaeu; PNB), **Priesthill**, now Gracemount, Liberton MLO (v. **hyll**) (*Preistishill* 1600 RMS, *Preisthill* 1600, 1634 RMS, *Priesthill* 1663 RMS; PNML: 239), **Preistisholme** LAN (v. **holmr**) (*Preistisholme* 1593 RMS; PNML), **Priestinch**, Abercorn WLO (*Preistinche* 1574/5 RMS *et passim* to 1594 Bann. Cl. 42, *Preistisin(s)ch(e)* 1577 RMS *et passim* to 1596/7 Dund. B, *Prestinche* 1642 Rct., *Prestinshe* 1642 Rct.; PNWL), **Priestlands**, Dalmeny WLO (v. **land**) (*Priestlands of Disraigie* 1662 RMS; PNWL), **Priestlands**, Ratho MLO (v. **land**) (*(lie) Preistislandis* 1586, 1610 RMS, *Priestlandis* 1660 RMS; PNML: 279), **Priestside**, Cummertrees DMF (v. **sīde, wudu**) (*Preistis-wodsyde* 1517 RMS, *Preestwodsyd* 1662-5 Blaeu; PNB), **Preston**, Linlithgow WLO (v. **tūn**) (*Preston* 1383 RMS, 1432/3 Linl. Ch., *Prestoun* 1472 Dund. B *et passim* to 1681 Purv., *Prestoune* 1562 Bann. Cl. 42 *et passim* to 1664 BM, *Prestone* 1673 KS Linl.; PNWL), **Preston**, Cranston MLO (v. **tūn**) (*Prestona* c.1200 Bann. Cl. 82, *Prestun* 1240 Bann. Cl. 82, 1248 Bann. Cl. 74, *Presteston* 1282-1306 Reg. Ho. Ch., *Presto(u)n(e)* 1282-1306 Bann. Cl. 82, 1453 *et freq.* to 1543 RMS, 1627 Mait. Cl. 34, 1773 Arm., *Litill Prestoun* 1534 RMS, *Little Presto(u)n* 1563, 1594 LC, 1627 Mait. Cl. 34; PNML), **Prieston**, Bowden ROX (v. **tūn**) (*Prestowne* 1567 Bann. Cl. 82; PNB), **Prestwick** AYR (v. **wīc**) (*Prestwic* 1165-73, *Prestwyc* [p] c.1272, *Prestwik* 1330, *Prestik* 1556) (SPN: 103).

A.377 **prior** - OFr, late OE, ME 'prior of a religious house'.

- 00 **Prior's Croft**, Torphichen WLO (v. **croft**) (*Pryouris-Croft* 1593 RMS; PNWL).
- A.378 **quarrelle** - ME 'a quarry', MSc., Sc. **quarrel**, **querell** [< Middle English *quarrere* < Old French *quarriere*.]
- 00 **Quarrelwood**, Kirkmahoe DMF (v. **wudu**) (*Quarrelwood* 1662-5 Blaeu; PNB).
- A.379 **quarter** - ME, Sc. 'a fourth part'. [Perh. cf. Sc. *quarterland* 'a piece of land, originally assessed at a quarter of the davach in the Highlands and a quarter of a husband-land or of a ploughgate in the borders' (CSD s.v. *quarter* n.). Although not included in Smith, the Middle English element is attested in English place-names as e.g. in Quarter Farm and the lost *Three Quarters* in Cheshire (EPNS 54: 315).]
- 00 **Mainsquarter**, Bathgate WLO (v. **demeyne**) (PNWL), **Middle Quarter**, Bathgate WLO (v. **middel**) (PNWL), **Woodquarter**, Torphichen WLO (v. **wudu**) (PNWL), **Westwood quarter**, Cockpen MLO (v. **wudu**, **west**) (PNML).
- A.380 **rā** - OE 'roe, deer'
- 00 **Raeburn**, Kirkpatrick-Fleming DMF (v. **burna**) (PNB), **Raegill Burn** and **Rig**, Canonbie DMF (v. **gill**) (PNB), **Raehills**, Johnston DMF (v. **hyll**) (*Rahil* 1390 HMC (Var. Coll. v.), *Rahillis* 1439-40 RMS, *Raahill* 1484 RMS; PNB), **Raeshaw**, Heriot MLO (v. **sceaga**) (*Rasuwe* 1208 Bann. Cl. 56, 1311-12 CDS, *Rashaw* 1563 Bann. Cl. 89, *Ra(w)schaw* 1584 RPC, *Raes(c)haw* 1611, 1620 et freq. to 1664 RMS, *Reaschaw* 1622 RMS, *Reyschaw* 1627 Mait. Cl. 34, *Rashie* 1773 Arm.; PNML: 200).
- A.381 **ramm** - OE 'a ram'.
- 00 **Ramrig**, Ladykirk BWK (v. **hrycg**) (*Ramrig* 1575 HMC (March); PNB).

A.382 **rāp** - OE 'rope'; Sc. **rape** 'a measure, a rood'.

00 **Cauldrope**, Stow MLO (v. **cald**) (*Cardrope* 1587 LC; PNML: 290).

A.383 **rāpere** - OE 'rope-maker' (§1.60).

00 **Raperlaw**, Lilliesleaf ROX (v. **hlāw**) (*Raperlau* 1147-50 [17th-18th] ESC, *Raperlaw* 1147-52 (Morton) ESC, *Rapeslawe* 1165-1214 NMS, *Raperslawe* 1278-9 CDS; PNB: 122).

A.384 **raton** - OFr 'a rat', ME **ratoun**.

00 **Rottenrow**, also called **Ingliston**, **Kirkliston** MLO (v. **Ingjaldr**, **tūn**, **rāw**) (*Rottenr(a)w* 1601 Temp.; PNML: 215), **Eastfield**, **Kirkliston** MLO (v. **ēast**, **feld**, **rāw**) (*E(i)stfe(i)ld* (alias or of *Rattounraw*) 1539, 1539-40, 1541-3, 1545, 1549 SHS II. 4, 1589 Reg. Ho. Ch., 1631 RMS, 1668 SHS I. 36, *E(i)stfe(i)ld* (alias or of *Rottenraw*) 1597-8 Temp., *Eastfield* (alias *Rottenraw*) 1539-40, 1572, 1582 Temp., 1662 RMS, 1663, 1664 *et freq.* to 1698 KSR, 1773 Arm., *Eastfeild* 1640 Ret., 1662 RMS, 1668 KSR; PNML: 216), **Westfield**, perhaps **Wester Norton** (*Westertoun* 1773 Arm.; app. in Ratho parish MLO) (v. **west**, **feld**, **rāw**) (*lie Westfeild of Rottounraw* 1631 RMS, *Wastfeild of Rottinraw* 1640 Ret., *Westfield of Rottinraw* 1662 RMS; PNML: 216).

A.385 ON ***raun** - A rowan-tree, a mountain ash. MSc., Sc. **rowan** (§2.23).

00 **Rowan Burn**, **Canonbie** DMF (v. **burna**) (*Rowyn bourne* 1552 Bullock, *Rowanburne* 1590 RPC; PNB: 267).

A.386 **ravel** - 'ridge or field enclosed by a railing'.

00 **Ravilrig**, Currie MLO (v. **hrycg**) (*Ravilrig* 1454 Reg. Ho. Ch., 1530 *et freq.* to 1637 RMS, *Revelrig* 1590 RPC, *Ravelrig* 1607 *et freq.* to 1690 RMS, 1627 Mait. Cl 34, *Revilrig* 1634 SHS II.18, 1654 RMS, *Revilriggum* 17th Cent. SHS I.52; PNML: 178).

A.387 **rāw** - OE 'row; row of houses'.

00 **Rawflat**, Ancrum ROX (v. **flat**) (*Raflett* 1662-5 Blaeu; PNB), **Angelrow**, Gordon BWK (*Angelraw* 1529 RMS, *Angelrow* 1662-5 Blacu; PNB), **Cotrow**, Ratho MLO (v. **cot**) (*Cotraw* 1372 RMS; PNML: 278), **Dykeraw**, Southdean ROX ('Row by the dike or ditch') (*Dykra* 1662-5 Blaeu; PNB), **Eastraw**, Glencorse MLO (v. **ēast**) (*Eastraw* 1663 RMS; PNML:195), **Fisherrow**, Inveresk MLO (v. **fischere**) (*Fischerraw* 1587 RMS; PNML: 205), **Langraw**, Hobkirk ROX (v. **lang**) (*Langraw* 1566 RMS; PNB), **Middle Row**, Linlithgow WLO (v. **middel**) (PNWL), **Potterrow**, Edinburgh MLO (v. **pottere**) (PNML), **Rottenrow**, also called Ingliston, Kirkliston MLO (v. **tūn, raton**) (*Rottenr(a)w* 1539-40, 1571, 1572 *et freq.* to 1601 Temp., 1574 Gill. Ch., 1662 RMS, *Ratto(u)nraw* 1564 SRS 52, 1617, 1619, 1622 RMS, *Rattinraw* 1584 Roy Dund., 1622 LC, *Rotto(u)n(e)raw* 1592 RPC, 1594 Bann. Cl. 42, 1621 Dund. A, 1635 Rct., 1631, 1664 RMS, *Rotto(u)n(e)row* 1640 RMS, *Rottinraw* 1601 Bann. Cl. 42, 1615, 1617, 1662 RMS, 1640 Ret.; PNML: 215), **Eastfield**, Kirkliston MLO (v. **ēast, feld, raton**) (*(E(i)stfe(i)ld* (*alias or of Rattounraw*) 1539 SHS II. 4; PNML: 216), **Westfield**, perhaps Wester Norton (*Westertoun* 1773 Arm., v. Ratho parish MLO) (v. **west, feld, raton**) (*lie Westfeild of Rottounraw* 1631 RMS; PNML: 216).

A.388 **rēad** - OE 'red'.

00 **Redbraes Castle**, Polwarth BWK (v. bra) (PNB), **Redhall**, Kirkpatrick-Fleming DMF (v. h(e)all) (*Redhall* 1583 CBP, *Ryidthall* 1662-5 Blaeu; PNB), **Redhall**, Colinton MLO (v. h(e)all) (*Redhalle* 1336-7 CDS, *Redhall* 1462 *et freq* to 1694 LC, 1529, 1540 RMS, 1488 AC, 1491 ADA, *Redehalle* 1373-4 RMS, *Redehull* 1438, 1450, 1453 ER, 1413 LC, *Reidhall* 1509 *et passim* to 1654 RMS, 1529 *et freq* to 1548 RSS, 1546 *et passim* to 1590 RPC, 1535 Bann. Cl. 105, 1586, 1598 Bann. Cl. 74, 1483 *et freq* to 1712 LC, 1630 Bann. Cl. 70, *Reidhaw* 1498 RMS, *Reidhail* 1583 LC, *Ridhall* 1528-9 RSS, *Rubea Aula* 1374-5, 1452 RMS, *Aula Rubra* 17th Cent. SHS I.52; PNML), **Re(i)dhall**, a pendicle of Woodcote, Fala & Soutra MLO (v. h(e)all) (*Reidhall* 1627 Mait. Cl. 34, 1631 LC, *Reid Hall* 1773 Arm.; PNML: 190), **Redhaugh**, Kirkliston WLO (v. h(e)all) (*Ridhauch* 1640 Ret.; PNWL), **Redheugh(s)**, Cockpen MLO (v. hōh) (*Reidheugh*, *Ridheugh*, *Ridheuch* 1627 Mait. Cl. 34, *Redheugh(s)* 1773 Arm., 1781 Sasines; PNML), **Redheughs**, Currie MLO (v. hōh) (*Reidhewis* 1390-1406 *et freq.* to 1642 RMS, 1527 RSS, 1575 LC, *Reidheuchis* 1528 *et freq.* to 1593-4 RMS, *Reidheughes* 1627 Mait. Cl. 34, 1661 RMS, *Reidheugh(e)* 1661 RMS, 1594 LC, *Reidheuches* 1644 RMS, *Reidhewes* 1642 RMS, *Reidheues* 1668 SHS I.36, *Redehewis* 1500, 1502-3 RMS, *Redeheuchis* 1506 RMS, *Redheuchis* 1543 RMS, *Rubrae Fodinae vulgo Redhewes* 17th Cent. SHS I.52, *Reidhuche*, undated Bann. Cl. 70; PNML: 178), **Redheugh**, Castleton ROX (v. hōh) (PNB), **Redkirk**, Gretna DMF (v. cirice) (*Red Kirke* 1552 Bullock; PNB), **Redpath**, Earlston BWK (v. pæð) (*Red(e)peth(e)* 1296 CDS, 1494 HMC (Var. Coll. v.), *Reidpeth* 1509-10 RMS, *Ridpetth* 1662-5 Blaeu; PNB), **Redeswire Fray**, Southdean ROX (v. swīra) (*Rusdwire* 1343 Fine, *Redis Swyr* c. 1375 [c. 1490] Brus, *Reidswyre* 1576 CSP (Th); PNB).

A.389 reeve - MSc. 'an enclosure or pen for animals: a pen or fold for sheep or cattle, a pig-sty, chicken-run; a yard or enclosure for storing coal' (§1.61).

00 **Reeves**, Whitburn WLO (*Rives* 1694 KS Liv., *Reives* 1697 KS Liv.; PNWL: 111), **Easter Reeves**, Whitburn WLO (v. ēast) (PNWL: 111), **Wester Reeves**, Whitburn WLO (v. west) (PNWL: 111).

- A.390 **refr** - ON ‘a fox’.
- 00 **Raffles**, Mouswald DMF (v. **hol(h)**) (*Refholes* 1215-45 CDS, *Roffals* 1662-5 Blacu, *Raffels* 1659 Rcg. Dmf.; PNB: 234).
- A.391 **risc, rix, ryse** - OE (Anglian) ‘a rush’.
- 00 **Rashyhill**, Livingston WLO (v. **hyll**) (*Reshihill* 1649 KS Liv.; PNWL), **Rusha**, West-Calder MLO (v. **sceaga**) (*Rus(s)(c)haw* 1512 RMS, 1786 Sasines (2027), *Rushie* 1773 Arm.; PNML: 303).
- A.392 **rið** - OE ‘a stream’. [Cf. Old Saxon *rīth*, Middle Low German *rīde* ‘stream, water-course’, (in place-names) German *reide* (Smith II: 85-6).]
- 00 **Slitrig Water** ROX (v. **slite**) (*Slitritha* 1200, *Slitridge*, *Slitrige* 1730, *Slitterick*, *Slitrick* 1767; PNB: , SSH:).
- A.393 **rōd** - OE ‘rood, cross’.
- 00 **Holyrood**, Edinburgh MLO (v. **hālig**) (PNML), **Holyroodhouse**, Edinburgh MLO (v. **hālig, hūs**) (PNML).
- A.394 **rūh** - OE ‘rough’, M.Sc. **rou3h**.
- 00 **Roughbank**, probably between Kinleith and Ratho, Currie MLO (v. **banke**) (*Rouchbank* 1590 RPC; PNML), **Ruecastle**, Bedrule ROX (v. **castel(l)**) (PNB), **Rowchester**, Bowden ROX (v. **ceaster**) (*Rughechestre* 1165-1214 NMS, 1325 RMS, *Ruhcestr*’ [p] c. 1228 [c. 1320] Bann. Cl. 82; PNB), **Ruchale**, Newbattle MLO (v. **h(e)alh**) (PNML: 256), **Rowhope Burn**, Morebattle ROX (v. **hop**)

(*Ruhope* c. 1190 [c. 1320] Bann. Cl. 82; PNB), Roughlee, Southdean ROX (v. *lēah*) (*Roschleis* 1571 RPC, *Roughley* 1590 CBP; PNB), Roughsyke, Whitburn WLO (v. *sīc*) (*Roughsyk* 1698 KS Liv.; PNWL), Roughsware, Heriot MLO (v. *swīra*) (*Ruchsuyer* 1627 Mait. Cl. 34, *Rough swire* 1773 Arm.; PNML: 200).

A.395 **runnr** - ON 'a brake, a thicket'; cf. Norwegian (regional) **rune**, ME **rone**.

00 **Roan**, Melrose (and Roan, Castleton) ROX (*Renn* 1662-5 Blaeu; PNB).

A.396 ***rydding** - OE 'a clearing', pre-lit. Sc. **ridding** (§2.24).

00 **Batemanridding**, between Annan and Ruthwell, DMF (*Batemanridding* 1275-1329 HMC (Drml); PNB: 217), **Bellridden**, Ruthwell DMF (v. **belle**) (*Belriddin* 1662-5 Blaeu; PNB: 217), **Spittalriddinghill**, Annan DMF (v. **spitel**) (PNB: 217), **Riddings**, Hoddum DMF (*The Ryddinis* 1480 HMC (Drml); PNB: 217), **Riddingwood**, Kirkmahoe DMF (v. **wudu**) (*Reddingwood* 1662-5 Blaeu; PNB: 217).

A.397 **ryge** - OE 'rye'.

00 **Riddell**, Lilliesleaf ROX (v. **dæl**) (PNB), **Ryal**, Uphall WLO (v. **hyll**) (*Ryall* 1696 Cess, *Rial* Arm., *Ryal* 1818 Forrest; PNWL), **Ryehill**, Dalmeny WLO (v. **hyll**) (*Ryhill* 1599 Dund. B, 1663 Ret., *Ryehill* 1660 Dund. B; PNWL), **Ryehill**, Bo'ness and Carriden WLO (v. **hyll**) (*Ryehill* 1672 Reg. Bor., *Ryhill* 1694 KS Car.; PNWL), **Ryehill**, Cummertrees DMF (v. **hyll**) (*Ryehille* 1215-45 CDS, *Ryell* 1662-5 Blaeu; PNB), **Ryehill**, Sanquhar DMF (v. **hyll**) (*Ryhill* 1662-5 Blaeu; PNB), **Rylaw Knowe**, Borthwick MLO (v. **hlāw**, **cnoll**) (*Rylawknow* 1609 RMS, *Ryla(w Know)* 1627 Mait. Cl. 34; PNML).

A.398 **salt** - OE (Anglian) 'salt', MSc 'salt-pan'.

- 00 **Saltcoat**, Caerlaverock DMF (v. **cot**) (*Le Saltcottis* 1517 RMS, *Saltcotts* 1662-5 Blaeu; PNB), **Saltcoats** AYR (v. **cot**) (*Saltcottis* 1528-9, *Saltcotes* 1548, *Saltcoittis* 1576; NTC:).
- A.399 **saltere** - OE 'salt-dealer'.
- 00 **Salters Burn** MLO/ELO boundary (SSH), **Saltershill**, 'l'orphichen WLO (v. **hyll**) (*Salterhill* 1643 RMS, *Sutur Hill* 1667 Dund. B; PNWL).
- A.400 **sanctuary** - MSc. 'a sacred place in which fugitives were by law or custom immune from arrest' (§1.62).
- 00 **Sanctuary Crofts**, Linlithgow WLO (v. **croft**) (*les Sanctuary-croftis* 1451 RMS; PNWL: 121).
- A.401 **sand** - OE 'sand', ON **sandr**.
- 00 **Sandhill**, Linlithgow WLO (v. **hyll**) (*Sandehill* 1561 SRS 52 *et passim* to 1565 LC, *Sandyhill* 1590/1 Gill. Ch.; PNWL).
- A.402 **sandig** - OE 'sandy'.
- 00 **Sandygate**, now New Park, Mid-Calder MLO (v. **gata**) (*Sandiegait* 1586 Proc. Bar. Court, *Sandygait* 1607 McCall, 1622 KSR, *Sandagait* 1672 KSR; PNML: 248), **Sandystones**, Ancrum ROX (v. **stān**) (*Sandystanis* 1499-1500 RMS, *Sandestanis* 1550 RMS; PNB).
- A.403 **saurr** - ON 'mud, dirt, sour ground'
- 00 **Sorbie**, Ewes DMF (v. **bý**) (*Sourbi* 1426 RMS, *Sourby* 1662-5 Blaeu; PNB).

A.404 **sæ** - OE 'sea', MSc. **se, sie, sey** etc.

00 **Seafield**, Annan DMF (v. **feld**) (*Seyfeild* 1624 Reg. Dmf.; PNB), **Seafield**, FIF (v. **feld**) (*Seyfield* 1502 RSS, *Sefeld* 1358 ER; PNML).

A.405 **sceaga** - OE 'small wood, copse, thicket', MSc. **shaw**.

00 **Birkynshawe of Ester Glencroske**, Glencorse MLO (v. **bircen**) (PNML: 193), **Birkenshaw**, Torphichen WLO (v. **bircen**) (PNWL), **Blackshaw**, Caerlaverock DMF (v. **blæc**) (PNB), **Braidshaw**, Mid-Calder MLO (v. **brād**) (PNML: 243), **Broadshaw**, West Calder MLO (v. **brād**) (*Breidschall* 1559 Torph. Ch.; PNML: 300), **Broadshaw**, Bathgate WLO (v. **brād**) (PNWL), **Cobbinshaw**, West-Calder MLO (v. **Kolbeinn**) (PNML: 301), **Copshaw** ROX (v. **copp**) (PNB), **Cowshaw**, Tinwald DMF (v. **cū**) (*Cousha* 1662-5 Blaeu; PNB), **Cassock Hill**, Eskdalemuir DMF (v. **cū, gil**) (PNB), **Cranshaws** BWK (v. **cran**) (PNB), **Crooked Shaws**, Morebattle ROX (v. ***crōc**) (PNB: 210), **Friarshaw**, Lilliesleaf ROX (v. **frere**) (PNB), **Gateshaw**, Morebattle ROX (v. **gāt**) (PNB), **Gillshaw Flow**, Kirkpatrick-Fleming DMF (v. **gil, mos**) (PNB), **Gowkshaw Burn** AYR (v. **gaukr**) (SSH), **Hangingshaw**, Heriot MLO (v. **hingand**) (*Hangandside* 1409 ER, *Hangandschaw* 1462 SBR 7; PNML: 199), **Hangingshaw**, Yarrow SLK (v. **hingand**) (*Hanginshawhill* 1662-5 Blaeu; PNB), **Hangingshaw Hill**, Roberton ROX (v. **hingand**) (PNB), **Hazelshaw Hill**, Mouswald DMF (v. **hæsel**) (PNB), **Headshaw**, Ashkirk SLK (*Edschaw* 1553 RPC, *Eidschaw* c. 1590 APS, *Ittsha* 1662-5 Blaeu; PNB: 211), **Herbertshaw**, Penicuik MLO (v. **here-beorg**) (PNML: 272), **Holmshaw**, Kirkpatrick-Juxta DMF (v. **holmr**) (PNB), **Longshaw**, Heriot MLO (v. **lang**) (*Langs(c)haw* 1635 Sasines; PNML: 201), **Meadshaw**, Roberton ROX (v. **mæd**) (*Meedshaw* 1662-5 Blaeu; PNB), **Middleshaw**, St. Mungo DMF (v. **middel**) (*Myddleschaw* 1510 RMS; PNB), **Pottishaw**, Whitburn WLO (v. **padda**)

(PNWL), **Pyatshaws Rig**, Hutton & Corrie DMF (v. *pīe*) (PNB), **Raeshaw**, Heriot MLO (v. *rā*) (*Rasawe* 1208 Bann. Cl. 56; PNML: 200), **Rusha**, West-Calder MLO (v. *risc*) (PNML: 303), **Turnshawhead**, Cummertrees DMF (*Turnshawe* 1592 CBP; PNB), **Tympanyshaw**, Penicuik MLO (prob. surname *Tympany* ‘metonymic occupational term for a player on the tympany’; Hanks & Hodges: 534; Dixon gives *tympany* ‘gable of a house’, and Tympanyshaw meaning ‘wood in which gable-lengths may be found or cut’; PNML: 273) (*Tympanischaw* undated Bann. Cl. 89, *Tympayn(e)schaw* 1166-1214 Bann. Cl. 89, *Tympayn(e)shav* late 12th cent. Bann. Cl. 89, *Tympaynsage*, *Tympaneschau* 13th cent. Bann. Cl. 89; PNML: 273).

A.406 **scearp, scarp** - OE ‘sharp, pointed’.

00 **Sharplaw**, Jedburgh ROX (v. *hlāw*) (*Shairpla* 1662-5 Blaeu; PNB).

A.407 **scēat, scēata** - OE ‘corner of land, angle, projecting piece of land’ (cf. §2.25).

00 **Burnshot**, Dalmeny WLO (v. *burna*) (*Burneshott* 1622 RMS, 1694 Ret., *Burnshott* 1653 Ret., *Burnshoat* 1692 KS Dal.), **Burnshot**, Bo’ness and Carriden, WLO (v. *burna*) (*Burnshott* c. 1750 Roy.; PNWL), **Craigshot**, Cramond MLO (Sc. *craig* ‘hill’) (*Craigschot* 1597, 1654 RMS, *Craigschott* 1609, 1614 RMS, *Craigshott* 1662 RMS, *Craigshot* 1662 RMS; PNML), **Little John’s Shot**, Borthwick MLO (*Little Johnnes Schott*, *Litill Johnnes schott* 1627 Mait. Cl. 34; PNML), **Lochshot**, Livingston WLO (Sc. *loch* < Gael. *loch*) (PNWL), **Longshot**, Newbattle MLO (v. *lang*) (*lie Langshot* 1587 RMS; PNML: 258).

A.408 **scelf, scylfe** - OE (Anglian) ‘rock, ledge, shelving terrain, turret, pinnacle’.

00 **Skelfhill**, Teviothead ROX (v. *hyll*) (*Skelfhill* 1569 RPC; PNB).

A.409 *scēot - OE 'a steep slope'; perhaps in the following (§2.25).

00 Shotts, LAN (*Bertrum Schottis* 1552, *Bartrum Schottis* 1616; N'IC: 171).

A.410 schele - ME 'shepherd's hut, small house, cottage', MSc. shiel.

00 Nether Shiel, Kirknewton MLO (*West-Schelis de Caldercleir* 1535 RMS, (*The Scheill* 1566 RPC, 1583 RMS, *Nc. Shields* 1773 Arm.; PNML: 221), **Shielfauld(s)**, Kirkliston WLO (v. **fal(o)d**) (*lie scheilfald* 1567 LC, 1568 SRS 52, *Scheilfauldis* 1609 Dund. A, *Shielfulds* 1697 KS Kirk.; PNWL), **Shielfield**, Earliston BWK (v. **feld**) (*Scheilfeild* 1537 Bann. Cl. 83, *Sheelfield* 1662-5 Blaeu; PNB), **Shielstockbraes**, Morebattle ROX (v. **Tocca**) (PNB: 179), **Shielswood**, Ashkirk SLK (v. **wudu**) (PNB), **Blackshiels**, Fala & Soutra MLO (v. **blæc**) (PNML:192), **Brothershiels**, Fala & Soutra MLO (v. **brōðor**) (PNML: 191), **Bruntsiel Hill & Bog**, Canonbie DMF (*Brintscheillhill* 1590 RPC, *Brunsheillmoore* 1597 CBP; PNB), **Caldshiels Loch**, Galashiels SLK (Sc. *loch* < Gael. *loch*) (v. **cald**) (PNB), **Courtshiels**, Torphichen WLO (v. **court**) (PNWL), **Craigshiels**, Kirkmichael DMF (Sc. *craig* 'hill' < Gael. *creag*) (*Cragshellis* 1463-4 RMS; PNB), **Dresselrig**, Mid-Calder MLO (v. **drýge, hrycg**) (*Drishelrig* 1512 RMS; PNML: 245), **Wester Dresselrig**, Mid-Calder MLO (v. **dīc, west, drýge, hrycg**) (*Westir Dryshilrig* 1586 Proc. Bar. Court, *Dressilrig alias Dyk in Calder Comitis* 1602 McCall; PNML: 245), **Ethebredscheillis**, near Newark Castle SLK (v. **Æðelberht**) (PNB: 182), **Foulshiels**, Castleton ROX (v. **fūl**) (*Foulsheiles* 1590 CBP; PNB), **Foulshiels**, Whitburn (v. **fūl**) (PNWL), **Wester Foulshiels**, Whitburn WLO (v. **west, schele**) (PNWL), **Kettleshiel**, Longformacus BWK (v. **Ketil**) (PNB: 180), **Midshiels**, Hawick ROX (v. **middel**) (*Myd-schelis* 1516 RMS; PNB), **Nether Shiels**, now **Sheils**, Stow MLO (v. **neðri**) (*Nethir Schelis* 1543-4 RMS, *Nethir Scheilles* 1643 RMS, *Nether S(c)heill(i)s* 1598-9 RMS 1610 LC, 1612, 1620 RPC, *Scheills* 1614 LC, *Nather Scheillis* 1622 RMS, *Ne. Shields* 1773 Arm.; PNML: 287), **Scheillhill**, later **Upper Shiel** or **Overshiel**, Kirknewton MLO (v. **hyll**)

(*Scheil(l)hill* 1586 Baron Court Book, 1607 KSR, 1694 Torphichen Chs. McCall; PNML: 221), **Staneshiel Burn**, Castleton ROX (v. *stān*) (*Stainshill* 1662-5 Blaeu; PNB), **Swanshiel**, Hobkirk ROX (v. *swān*) (PNB), **Whitshiels**, Langholm DMF (v. *hwīt*) (*Quhitschelis* 1532 RSS; PNB), **Windshiel**, Dunse BWK (v. *wind*) (PNB)

A.411 **scīr(ge)rēfa** - OE 'sheriff'.

00 **Sheriffhall**, Newton MLO (v. *h(e)all*) ((*the*) *Schif(r)ef(f)hal(l)e* 1441, 1482, 1498 Bann. Cl. 94, 1490, 1494 ADC, 1504 Bann. Cl. 109, 1513 Treas. Acc., 1534 Bann. Cl. 74, 1543-4 RSS, 1584, 1586 RPC, 1587, 1591, 1593, 1593-4 RMS, 1627 Mait. Cl. 34, *Sherahal(l)* 1471, 1474, 1476 Bann. Cl. 94, *Schiraha* 1612 KSR, (*the*) *Scherefhall* 1482 Bann. Cl. 94, 1484 RMS, *Schirriffhall* 1609 Bann. Cl. 74, *Shir(r)ef(f)hal(l)* 1474 Bann. Cl. 94, 1561 Bann. Cl. 74, 1584 RPC, 1668 SHS I. 36, *Sher(r)ef(f)hal(l)e* 1474, 1477, 1479 Bann. Cl. 94, 1555, 1561, 1603 Bann. Cl. 74, 1565, 1566, 1567, 1587, 1590, 1591 RPC, *Sher(r)ef(f)haul* 1483 Bann. Cl. 74, *Sherif(f)hall* 1565, 1621 LCM 1639 KSR (Newton), *Shirriffhall* 1773 Arm.; PNML: 261), **Shire Mill**, Inveresk MLO (v. *myln*) (*Shirevis milne* 1222 Bann. Cl. 70, *Schirefmylne* 1587 et freq. to 1593 RMS, *Schyre-mylne* 1581, 1586 RMS, *Shyre miln* 1637 RMS; PNML: 207).

A.412 **sclate** - ME 'slate'

00 **Slateford**, Colinton MLO (v. *ford*) (*Sklaitfoord* 1654 RMS, *Sklaitfuird* 1654, 1656 RMS, *Slateford* 1773 Arm.; PNML).

A.413 ***scor(a)** - OE 'the shore of the sea or a lake, a river-bank, a precipitous slope', ME, MSc. **shore**.

00 **Shorelandhead**, Abercorn WLO (v. *land*, *hēafod*) (*Shorelandhead* 1691 KS Ab.; PNWL: 24).

- A.414 **Scot(t), Scottis** - OE, ON *Skottar* ‘a native of Scotland; a member of the people which crossed from Ireland to Argyll in the 5th century’ (CSD s.v.).
- 00 **Scotstoun** WLO (v. *Scott, tūn*) (PNWL), *Over Scotstoun*, Dalmeny WLO (v. *Scott, tūn, uferra*) (PNWL), *Scotstoun*, Abercorn WLO (v. *Scott, tūn*) (PNWL), *Easter Scotstoun*, Abercorn WLO (v. *ēast, Scot, tūn*) (PNWL).
- A.415 **scraef** - OE ‘cavern, hollow; hovel, hut, poor dwelling’.
- 00 **Scraesburgh**, Oxnam ROX (v. *burh*) (*Scraaesurgh* 1165-1214 NMS, *Scrauesburghe* 1147-52 (Morton) ESC, *Skreesburgh* 1296 CDS, *Scrasbro* [p] 1296 CDS, *Stresburgh* 1466-7 RMS, *Scraisburgh* 1510 RMS; PNB).
- A.416 **scrogge, shrogge** - ME ‘a bush, brushwood’; perh. cf. MSc. *scrog* ‘the wild or crab apple’ (RWB s.v.).
- 00 **Scrogbank Rig**, Caddon SLK (v. *banke*) (*lie Scrogbank* 1595 RMS, *Scrogbar* 1662-5 Blacu; PNB).
- A.417 **s(e)alh** - OE ‘willow’, MSc. *sauch, saugh*, etc. (§1.63).
- 00 **Sauchie Law**, Ettrick SLK (v. *hlāw*) (*Sauquhy* 1590-1 CBP; PNB: 128), **Saughland**, Crichton MLO (v. *halh*) (*Sauchnale* 1488, 1498 RMS, 1495 AC, *Sauchnell* 1546-80, 1666 RMS, 1627 Mait. Cl. 34, *Sauchyland* 1773 Arm.; PNML: 171), **Salside**, Bathgate WLO (v. *sīde*) (*Salsyde* 1665 RMS; PNWL: 88), **Saughton**, Edinburgh MLO (v. *tūn*) (*Salechtune iuxta Leth* 1166-1214 Bann. Cl. 89; PNML: 132), **Saughton**, Corstorphinc MLO (v. *tūn*) (*Salectuna* c.1128, c.1166, 1456 Bann. Cl. 70, 1391 RMS, 1143-47, 1171-77 SBR 7, *Saletunia*

1128-53, 1153-65 Bann. Cl. 70, *Salchtone* 1328 Bann. Cl. 70, *Sauchtoun* 1585, 1589 RPC, 1578 Bann. Cl. 70, 1577 *et passim* to 1662 RMS, *Sauchtoune* 1654 RMS, *Saughtoun* 1662 RMS, *Saughton* 1662 RMS, *Saughtona* 17th Cent. SHS I.52; PNML: 153), *Saughtonhall*, Edinburgh (now in the City Parish, formerly in Corstorphine) (v. *tūn*, *h(e)all*) (*Souchtounhall* 1478 RMS, *Saughton(e)hall* 1488 AC, 1607 Inquis. Spec. Edinb. 1656 LC, *Sauchtounhall* 1556, 1643 LC, 1569 *et freq* to 1585 RPC, 1578 Bann. Cl. 70, 1587 *et freq* to 1668 RMS, 1668 SHS I.36, *Saughtonhall* 1581 LC; PNML: 153), *Saughton Mill*, Corstorphine MLO (v. *myln*) (*Sauchtoun Milnes* 1662 RMS; PNML: 153).

A.418 **sauchen, sauchie sauchin** - MSc. 'growing with willows, willowy' (§1.63).

00 **Sauchie Law**, Ettrick SLK (*Sauquhy* 1590-1 CBP; PNB: 128), *Sauchinford*, unlocated (*Sauchinford* 1688; DOST s.v. *sauchen* adj.).

A.419 **selcouth** - MSc. 'a marvel, a wonder' (§1.64).

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

A.420 **seolfor** - OE 'silver', ON *silfr*, ME *seluer*.

00 **Silverburn**, Penicuik MLO (v. *burna*) (*Silverburn(e)* 1593, 1604, 1613, 1647, 1654 RMS, 1646 Sasincs, 1741 SHS 1. 13, 1773 Arm.; PNML: 273).

A.421 **sergeant** - MSc., also *sergeand*, *seriand*, 'sergeant, officer of a guild'. [< Middle English *sergeaunt* 'serving man, servant; soldier; attendant of a knight; an officer of a city, the royal household, etc.; a lawyer entitled to plead at the bar; a barrister' < OFr. *serjaunt*, *sergant*, *sergent*, etc. (c. 1050 as *sergant* 'serviteur, homme de confiance employé par un seigneur'; cf. medieval Latin *serjantus*, *sergantus*, etc., and Anglo-Latin *serjauntus* (MED s.v. *sergeaunt* n.).]

00 *Serjeant's Acre*, Uphall WLO (v. *æcer*) (*le Serjand(-)aiker* 1507 RSS, 1524 RMS, *lie Serjandis-aiker* 1585 RMS, *Serjeandis-aiker* 1617 RMS, *Sergant aiker* 1656 Ret.; PNWL), *Sergeant's Croft*, Cramond MLO (v. *croft*) (*lie Serjand-crofte* 1579 RMS; PNML), *Sergeanthaugh*, Dalkeith MLO (v. *haugh*) (*le Serjandhaulch* 1451-2 RMS, *Serjandhauch* 1658 LC; PNML: 185), *Serjeantland(s)*, Kirkliston WLO (v. *land*) (PNWL), *Sergeant's Land*, Colinton MLO (v. *land*) (*Serjandland de Colintoun* 1529, 1532 RMS, *Seriandland de Colintoun* 1531 RSS; PNML), *Sergeantlands*, Liberton MLO (v. *land*) (*terras serjandie de Libertoun Superiori* 1397 ER, *Serjandislandis* 1536, 1627, 1634 RMS, *Serjandlandis* 1579, 1625, 1634, 1642 RMS, *Sarjandlandis* 1590-1 RMS; PNML: 240), *Serjeant Land*, Linlithgow WLO (v. *land*) (PNWL).

A.422 (ge)set - OE 'dwelling, camp, place for animals, stable, fold'.

00 *Ederesete*, ?Hownam ROX (v. *Eadred*) (PNB: 51), *Keluesete*, near Rutherford ROX (v. *celf*) (*Keluesete* 1165-88 Bann. Cl. 56, *Celfesetestele*, *Kelfesetestele*, *Chelfesetestele* 1165-88 [c. 1226] Bann. Cl. 56; PNB), *Primside*, Morebattle ROX (*Prenwen(e)sete* c. 1200 Bann. Cl. 56, 1204 APS, *Promset* la. 13th c. Bann. Cl. 56, *Promside* 1430 HMC (Rxb); PNB).

A.423 setl - OE 'shelf, seat, abode, dwelling'.

00 *Upsettlington*, Ladykirk BWK (v. *-ingtūn*) (*Upsetintun* 1095-1100 [15th] ESC, *Hupsetligtun* [p] 1153-65 [c.1320] Bann. Cl. 82, *Upsedilington* c. 1240 Bann. Cl. 82, *Hupsetlington* c. 1288 HMC (Var. Coll. v.); PNB: 9).

A.424 shank - MSc. 'a piece of land resembling a leg in shape; spec. a downward spur or projection of a hill, a descending ridge which joins a hill summit to the plain' (§1.65).

00 *Shankfot (croft)*, unlocated (1690; DOS'T s.v. *s(c)hanke* n.), *Shank*, Borthwick MLO (*S(c)hank* 1609, 1662 RMS, 1627 Mait. Cl. 34; PNML: 113), *Bowshank*,

Stow MLO (v. *boga*) (*Bowshank* 1593 RMS; PNML: 281), *Cammo Schaunkis*, unlocated (1507; DOST s.v. *s(c)hank* n.), *Dogland Schankis*, unlocated (1536-7; DOST s.v. *s(c)hanke* n.).

A.425 **shilling** - MSc., 'shilling', app. denoting 'the size or economic potential of a farm' (Waugh 1998: 49). [Similar constructions are found in England, including *Twenty Shilling Field* CHE and *Twenty Shillings Pasture* DRH (Field 1972: 240), cf. also Field (1972: 81, 197) and EPNS volume for Rutland (EPNS 69: 427).]

00 *Twenty Shilling*, in the modern county of Dumfries and Galloway; originally perh. in KCB, although Williamson lists the name *Twentyshillings* as still current in *Sanquar DMF* (PNB: 206), (MSc. *tuentie* 'twenty') (*lie Tuentie schilling land* 1635; DOST s.v. *shilling-land* n.).

A.426 **sīc** - OE 'small, quiet water-course; little bay; pond', ON *sīk*, MSc. *syke*, *sike*.

00 **Hawthornsyke**, *Abercorn WLO* (v. *haguþorn*) (PNWL), **Mackerel Sike**, *Johnston DMF* (surname *Mackerrell*) (*Makrelsyde* 1541 Ham. Inv.; PNB), **Peathill Syke**, *Bathgate WLO* (*Peithill Syik* 1549/50 RMS; PNWL), **Roughsyke**, *Whitburn WLO* (v. *rūh*) (PNWL).

A.427 **sīde** - OE 'side, slope of a hill or bank'.

00 **Bemersyde**, *Merton BWK* (v. *bēmere*) (PNB), **Birkenside**, *Legerwood BWK* (v. *bircen*) (PNB), **Birkie Side**, *Borthwick MLO* (v. *bircen*) (PNML), **Bogside**, *Linlithgow WLO* (v. *bog*) (PNWL), **Bonnytounside**, *Linlithgow WLO* (v. **Bondi**) (*Boningtounsyde* 1560 SRS 57, *Bonitounsyd* 1563 SRS 52, *Bonyntounsyd* 1565 SRS 52; PNWL), **Breckonside**, *Glencairn DFM* (v. **braken**) (PNB), **Burntside**, *Torphichen WLO* (v. **brende**) (PNWL), **Caldside**, *Hume BWK* (v. **cald**) (*Caldsyde* 1502 HMC (Wed), *Cauldsydis* 1536 RSS, *Cauldsyde*

1621 HMC (Wed); PNB), **Cauldside**, Canonbie DMF (v. *cald*) (PNB), *Caldside*,
 Borthwick MLO (v. *cald*) (PNML), **Commonside**, Teviothead ROX
 (*Commonside* 1511 RMS, *Comonsyd* 1662-5 Blaeu; PNB), *Cot-Hillside*,
 Torphichen WLO (v. *cot*, *hyll*) (PNWL), *Deanside*, Borthwick MLO (v.
denu)(PNML), *Dykeside*, Torphichen WLO (v. *dīc*) (PNWL), **Fallsidehill**,
 Hume BWK (v. *fāg*, *hyll*) (*Fassethill* 1535 RSS, *Fasyde Hill* 1662-5 Blaeu;
 PNB), **Falside**, Southdean ROX (v. *fāg*) (*Faussyde* 1296 CDS, *Falsett* 1568
 RMS, *Fasyde* 1662-5 Blaeu; PNB), **Fairnieside**, Ayton BWK (v. *fearnig*)
 (PNB), **Fawside**, Gordon BWK (v. *fāg*) (PNB), *Fawside*, Temple MLO (v. *fāg*)
 (PNML: 298), **Gateside**, Kirkliston WLO (v. *gata*) (PNWL), **Gateside**,
 Whitburn WLO (v. *gata*) (PNWL), **Greenside**, Edinburgh MLO (v. *grēne*)
 (PNML), **Hangingside**, Ecclesmachan WLO (v. *hingand*) (PNWL), **Hardenside**,
 Canonbie DMF (v. *denu*, *hara*) (PNB), *Heviside*, near Whitton, Morebattle
 ROX (v. *hefig*) (PNB), *Laimside*, Torphichen WLO (v. *lām*) (PNWL),
Longsidebrae, Cavers ROX (v. *lang*) (*Langsyde* 1576-7 RMS; PNB), **Langside**,
 Wamphray DMF (v. *lang*) (*Langsyde* 1555 HMC (Jhn); PNB), **Langside**,
 Dalkeith MLO (v. *lang*) (PNML: 182), **Langside**, St. Boswells ROX (v. *lang*)
 (PNB), **Langside**, Torphichen WLO (v. *lang*) (PNWL), *Lochside*, Linlithgow
 WLO (Sc. *loch* < Gael. *loch*) (PNWL), **Longside Burn** ROX (SSH), **Mackside**,
 Southdean ROX (v. *Maccus*) (*Maxsy(i)de* 1566 RMS; PNB), *Magdaleneside*,
 Linlithgow WLO (v. *St Mary Magdalene*) (*Magdaleneside* 1491 RMS,
Magdalenesid, 1502/3 RMS, *Madillansyd* 1541 SRS 52, *lie Magdalene-side*
 1542 RMS, *Magdelensyd* 1567/8 SRS 52; PNWL), **Meikelholmside**, Moffat
 DMF (v. *holmr*, *sīde*) (PNB), *Milchesid*, between Blairslie and Lauder ?BWK
 (v. **melce*) (PNB), **Myreside**, Edinburgh MLO (v. *mýrr*) (PNML), **Muirside**,
 Cramond MLO (v. *mōr*) (PNML), *Moorside*, Bo'ness and Carriden WLO (v.
mōr) (PNWL), **Mossid** f'm, Bathgate WLO (v. *mos*) (PNWL), *Parkside*,
 Uphall WLO (v. *park*) (PNWL), **Porterside**, Linlithgow WLO (v. *porter*)
 (PNWL), **Priestside**, Cummertrees DMF (v. *prēost*, *wudu*) (PNB), *Salside*,
 Bathgate WLO (v. *s(e)alh*) (PNWL), *Sunnyside*, Inveresk MLO (v. *sunny*)
 (PNML: 211), **Sunnyside**, Kirknewton MLO (v. *sunny*), **Sunnyside**, Liberton

MLO (v. sunny) (PNML: 241), Sunnyside, Melrose ROX (v. sunny) (PNB), Thickside, Jedburgh ROX (v. picce) (PNB), Waterside, Penpont DMF (v. wæter) (PNB), *Wester Gateside*, Linlithgow WLO (v. gata, west) (PNWL), Whelpside, Currie MLO (v. whelp) (PNML: 179), Whelpside, Liberton MLO (v. whelp) (PNML: 241), *Whelpside*, Kirkliston WLO (v. whelp) (PNWL), Whitecraig, Inveresk MLO (v. hwīt) (*le Wyteside* c. 1235 Bann. Cl. 74; PNML: 209), Whiteside, Bathgate WLO (v. hwīt) (PNWL), Woodside, Morebattle ROX (v. wudu) (PNB), *Woodside*, Bo'ness and Carriden WLO (v. wudu) (PNWL), Woodside, Torphichen WLO (v. wudu) (PNWL), Easter Woodside, Torphichen WLO (v. ēast, wudu) (PNWL), *Side*, Dalmeny WLO (*lie Syde* 1576 Dund. B, *lie Syd* 1600 Dund. B; PNWL).

A.428 skáli - Old West Scandinavian 'a temporary hut or shed'.

00 Watscales, Dryfesdale DMF (v. vað) (*Watskails* 1662 RMS; PNB), West Scales, Gretna DMF (v. west) (PNB).

A.429 skeið - ON 'course, track, race, esp. race-course'; perhaps in Scottish place-names; cf. however MSc. skaith 'damage, hurt. injury, harm; damage involving compensation', Sc. 'damage done by trespass of animals' (CSD s.v. *skaith* n.)

00 *Skaith*, Glencorse MLO (*Skaithe* 1663 RMS; PNML: 196), *Skaithmuir* WLO (v. mōr) (*Skethmure* 1577 RPC, *Skaythmure* 1596 SRS 52; PNWL), *Skaithmuir*, Coldstream BWK (v. mōr) (*Skathmur* 1477 SBR 7 50; Black, *Scaith(e)mor* c. 1200 [1434] Gramp. Cl. 18, c. 1360 Mait. Cl. 40, *Scaymor* c. 1300 [1434] Gramp. Cl. 18, *Scaythmore* 1542 Ham. Inv., *Skemore* 1662-5 Blaeu; PNB).

- A.430 **sker** - ON 'a rock, scar, reef or skerry', (regional) **scar** 'a rocky cliff, a bed of rough gravel', MSc **scaur** 'a sheer rock, precipice; a steep, eroded hill' (CSD s.v. *scaur* n.¹).
- 00 **Scaurs**, Cockpen MLO (*Skarres* 1665 RMS, *Skarris* 1666 RMS; PNML), **Scarhead**, Johnston DMF (v. *hēafod*) (*Skairheid* 1630 Reg. Dmf.; PNB).
- A.431 **skógr** - ON 'a wood'.
- 00 **Winterseugh**, Cummertrees DMF (v. *bekkr*, *winter*) (PNB).
- A.432 **slakki** - OWScand 'small shallow valley, hollow in the ground', MSc. **slack** 'hollow between hills, a saddle in a hill-ridge, a pass'. [Cf. MSc. *slock*, *sloch* 'hollow between hills, pass' < Gaelic *sloc*, *slocdh* 'hollow, dell, pool' (CSD s.v. *slock* n.²).]
- 00 **Slackend**, Torphichen WLO (v. *ende*) (*Slakend* 1617 Cat. Tor., 1635 RMS, *Slackend* 1638 Cat. Tor., *Slacend* 1649 Cat. Tor.; PNWL), **Gateslack**, Durisdeer DMF (v. *geit*) (*Gaitslake* 1638 Reg. Dmf., *Gaitslacht* 1658 Reg. Dmf.; PNB).
- A.433 **slap, slop** - MSc. 'gap (in various senses); means of access or egress; a pass or shallow valley between hills' (§1.66).
- 00 **Claysclope**, unlocated (*Claysclope* 1635; DOST s.v. *slop* n.), **Barkerland slop**, unlocated (*Barkerland slop* 1707; DOST s.v. *slop* n.), **Cold Stane Slap**, Mid-Calder MLO (v. *stān*, *cald*) (*Cal(d)staineslope* 1684 RPC; PNML: 250), **Gutterslap**, Bathgate WLO (*Gutterslap* c.1750 Roy; PNWL: 87), **Haggies Slap**, Torphichen WLO (v. *hogg*) (PNWL: 94), **Liggzet Slappe**, unlocated (*Liggzet Slappe* 1561; DOST s.v. *slop* n.), **Muckle Slap** (*Muckleslap* 1697 Ret.; PNWL: 10).

A.434 **slæd** - OE (Anglian) 'valley', ME (regional) **sled, slade**.

00 **Slaidhill**, Teviothead ROX (v. **hyll**) (*Sliddhills* 1662-5 Blaeu; PNB), **Whitslaid**, Ashkirk SLK (perh. **hwit**) (*Quhitslaid* 1510 CB, *Quhitsled* 1609 APC; PNB), **Whitslaid**, Legerton BWK (PNB).

A.435 **slite** - OE 'a straight and narrow cut or incision'.

00 **Slitrig Water** ROX (v. **rīð**) (*Slitriþa* 1200, *Slitridge*, *Slitrige* 1730, *Slitterick*, *Slitrick* 1767; PNB: , SSH:).

A.436 **smæl** - OE 'narrow, thin', ON prefix (rare) **smal(r)-** 'small'.

00 **Smailholm** ROX (v. **hām**) (PNB), **Smallholm**, Lochmaben DMF (v. **hām**) (PNB), **Smail Burn** SLK (SSH).

A.437 **smið** - OE 'smith, metal worker', ON **smiðr**, ME **smithe, smethe**, MSc. **smith**.

00 **Smithfield**, Bo'ness and Carriden WLO (v. **feld**) (*Smythfeild* 1541/2 Ham. Inv.; PNWL), **Smithhill**, Livingston WLO (v. **hyll**) (*Smithhill* 1609 Ret.; PNWL), **Smith's Lands**, now Damhead (within Edinburgh City Parish, formely in Corstorphine) (v. **land**) (PNML), **Smeaton**, Inveresk MLO (v. **tūn, bý**) (*Smithetun* 1124-53, 1184, c. 1235 Bann. Cl. 74, c. 1150 Lawrie, *Smithetune* 1234, c. 1235 Bann. Cl. 74, *Smithebi* 1153-65, 1166-1214, 1227 Bann. Cl. 74, *Smetheby* 1232 Bann. Cl. 74, *Smetheton* early undated Bann. Cl. 74, *Smythtun* 1253 Bann. Cl. 74, *Smythetun* 1253 Bann. Cl. 74, *Smythetune* 1253 Bann. Cl. 74, *Smithtun* early undated Bann. Cl. 74, *Smeithtone* 1359 Bann. Cl. 74, *Smetone* 1450 Bann. Cl. 74, *Smietoune* 1561 Bann. Cl. 74, *Smetoune* 1450 RMS, 1495 AC, 1561 *et freq.* to 1607 Bann. Cl. 74, *Smetoun* 1563 *et freq.* to 1617 LC, 1563 *et freq.* to 1593 RMS, 1575 *et freq.* to 1590 RPC, 1586 Bann. Cl.

74, *Smeytoun* 1627 RMS, *Smytoun* 1662-5 Blaeu, *Smeatoune* 1653 RMS, *Smyttona* 17th c. SHS I. 52; PNML: 208).

A.438 **smiððe, smeðe** - OE 'smithy, metal-worker's shop', Sc. **smiddy, smithy**.

00 **Smiddygreen**, Edinburgh MLO (v. **grēne**) (*Smiddiegrein* 1652 RMS, *Smiddiegreene* 1665 RMS, *Smyddiegrein*; PNML), **Smiddy Haugh**, Bo'ness and Carriden WLO (v. **h(e)alh**) (PNWL), **Smiddy Heugh**, Bo'ness and Carriden WLO (v. **hōh**) (PNWL), **Smiddyland**, Colinton MLO (v. **land**) (*Smyddeland de Colintoun* 1529, 1532 RMS, *Smyddelandis de Colintoun* 1531 RSS; PNML), **Smiddielands**, Stow MLO (v. **land**) (*terras fabriles* 1543-4 RMS, *Smyddi(e)land(i)s* 1543 RMS, 1610 LC, *Smiddieland(i)s* 1599, 1622, 1643, 1664 RMS; PNML: 280).

A.439 **snāw** - OE 'snow'

00 **Snawdon**, Lauder BWK (v. **dūn**) (*Snadown* c. 1350 Bann. Cl. 83; PNB).

A.440 ***snæp** - OE probably 'a boggy piece of land', MSc. **snape, sneep** (§2.27).

00 **Deansneep**, Borthwick MLO (v. **denu**) (*Danesnape* 1507 LC, *Snype* 1585 RPC, *Snyppis* 1609 RMS, *Sneep* 1773 Arm; PNML: 112).

A.441 **sōfte** - OE 'soft, yielding'.

00 **Softlaw**, Sprouston ROX (v. **hlāw**) (*Softlaw* [p] c. 1290 [c. 1320] Bann. Cl. 82, *Softlawe* 1296 CDS, *Softelawe* 1292 RS, *Softelowe* 1311-12 CDS; PNB).

A.442 **souter** - MSc. 'shoemaker, cobbler', ME **souter** [< OE *sūtere* < Lat. *sūtor*.]

00 *Souterland*, Uphall WLO (v. **land**) (*le, lie Sutourland* 1507 RSS, 1585 RMS, *le Soiterland* 1524 RMS, *le Soytour-land* 1524 RMS, *Sutorland* 1617 RMS, *Secturland* 1656 Ret.; PNWL), *Souterland*, Liberton MLO (v. **land**) (*Souterland* 1628, 1663 RMS, *lie Switterlandis* 1642 RMS; PNML: 240).

A.443 **spitel** - ME 'a hospital; a religious house; a house of the Knights Hospitallers'.

00 **Spital**, Cavers ROX (*Spittale* 1481 RMS; PNB), **Spittal**, Penicuik MLO (*Ba(c)kspittal(l)* and *Fo(i)r(e)spittal(l)* 1556, 1557, 1560, 1726 LC, 1792 Sasines, *Backspittell* and *Fore Spittell* 1556 LC, *Fore and Back Spittils* 1726 LC, *Spittal(l)* 1675 KSR (Penicuik), 1726 LC, *Spittel* 1773 Arm.; PNML: 271), **Spittal Croft**, Linlithgow WLO (v. **croft**) (*Spittel-Croft* 1586 RMS, *Spittelcroft* 1636 RMS, *Spitlecroft* 1699 Ret.; PNWL), **Spittalriddinghill**, Annan DMF (v. ***rydding**) (*Spittelriddin* 1662-5 Blaeu; PNB), **Spittelton**, now Wilkieston (surname, Wilkie) Kirknewton MLO (v. **tūn**) (*Speteltona* 1375-6 RMS, *Spittelton* 1547-8 RSS, 1625, 1636 RMS, *Spit(t)leto(u)n* 1612, 1636, 1657, 1667 RMS, 1773 Arm.; PNML: 221), **Backspittal**, Edinburgh MLO (*Ba(c)kspittell* 1556 LC, *Ba(c)kspittal(l)* 1557, 1560, 1618 LC, *Ba(c)kspittil* 1726 LC; PNML), **Forespittall**, Edinburgh MLO (*Fo(i)r(e)spittal(l)* 1556, 1557, 1560, 1618 LC, *Forespittil* 1726 LC; PNML).

A.444 ***spot** - OE 'a small piece, a bit', pre-lit. Sc. **spot** (§2.28).

00 **Meadowspot** MLO (v. **mæd**, **pæð**) (*Meduspeth* 1338 Bann. Cl. 89, *Medeuspot* 1367-9 RMS; PNML: 126), **Spot**, unlocated (*Spot* 1153-65 DOSI' s.v. *spot* n.).

A.445 **stable** - ME 'stable'.

00 **King's Stables**, Edinburgh MLO (*Stabulum Regis* 1366 ER; PNML).

A.446 stān - OE 'a stone, stone, rock'.

00 *Stonebyres*, Livingston WLO (v. byre) (*Stonbyrs* 1699 KS Liv.; PNWL), *Stanefauldhill*, Abercorn WLO (v. fal(o)d, hyll) ((*lie*) *Stanefa(u)ldhill* 1601 BM *et passim* to 1625 RMS, *Stain(e)fa(u)ldhill* 1601 *et passim* to 1604 BM; PNWL), *Stonefold*, Eccles BWK (v. fal(o)d) (PNB), *Stoney Flat*, Dalmeny WLO (v. flat) (*lie* *Stainflatt* 1576 Dund. B, *Stanyflat* 1577 Dund. B, *lie* *Staneflatt* 1604 Dund. B; PNWL), *Stanygill Burn*, Castleton ROX (v. gil) (PNB), *Stoneheap*, Whitburn WLO (v. hēap) (*Staneheip* 1641 KS Liv., *Stane Heape* 1649 KS Liv.; PNWL), *Standhill*, Lilliesleaf ROX (v. hyll) (PNB), *Stanehill*, Bo'ness and Carriden WLO (v. hyll) (*Stanehill* 1562 SRS 43; PNWL), *Staneyhill*, Abercorn WLO (v. hyll) (*Stonehill* 1694 KS Ab., *Stanehill* 1696 Cess, *Stonyhill* Adair, *Staneyhill* 1818 Forrest; PNWL), *Stenhouse*, Tynron DMF (v. hūs) (*Stanehouse* 1637 Reg. Dmf., *Stenhous* 1637 Reg. Dmf.; PNB), *Stonehouse* LAN (v. hūs) (*Muir de Stonehows* 1694) (NTC), *Stenhouse*, Liberton MLO (v. hūs) (*Stanehouse* 1478, 1479 AC, 1508-9, 1523 RMS, 1545 LC, *Stanehous* 1506, 1506-7, 1508 Trcas. Acc., 1601 *et freq.* to 1666 RMS, *Steinhous* 1653 RMS, *Stenhous* 1666 RMS, *Stenhouse* 1773 Arm.; PNML: 238), *Stenhousemuir* STL (v. hūs, mōr) (*de Stan house* c. 1200, *Status* 1264, *Stenhous* 1601) (NTC), *Stenishope*, Cavers ROX (v. hop, hūs) (PNB), *Stennies Water* DMF (v. hūs) (PNB), *Stainrigg*, Eccles BWK (v. hrycg) (*Stanrig* 1533 RMS, 1568 HMC (Home); PNB), *Staneshiel Burn*, Castleton ROX (v. schele) (PNB), *Bellstone*, Whitburn WLO (v. belle) (PNWL), *Brotherstone*, Fala & Soutra MLO (v. brōðor) (PNML: 191), *Nether Brotherstone*, Fala & Soutra MLO (v. brōðor, neðri) (PNML: 191), *Upper Brotherstone*, Fala & Soutra MLO (v. ufer(r)a, brōðor) (PNML: 191), *Brotherstone*, Merton BWK (v. brōðor) (PNB), (*Nether*) *Brotherstone*, Channelkirk BWK (v. brōðor) (PNB), *Cold Stane Slap*, Mid-Calder MLO (v. cald, slap) (*Cal(d)staineslope* 1684 RPC; PNML: 250), *Crumstane*, Dunse BWK (v. crumb) (PNB), *Graystone Hill*, Castleton ROX (v. græg) (PNB), *Grindstone Law*, Oxnam ROX (v. grund, hlāw) (*Grundisdame* Law 1598 CBP; PNB), *Haughstone*, Bo'ness and Carriden WLO (v. h(e)alh)

(PNWL), Sandystones, Ancrum ROX (v. sandig) (PNB), Thirlestane, Lauder BWK (v. þyrel) (PNB), Thirlestane, Ettrick SLK (v. þyrel) (PNB), Whitestones, Kirkmahoe DMF (v. hwīt) (*Quitestanis* 1569 RPC; PNB).

A.447 **stānig** - OE 'stony, rocky, made of stone'.

00 **Stoneyburn**, Whitburn WLO (v. burna) (*The Stanyburne* 1500 AC *et passim* to 1604 BM, *Stanieburne* 1578 SRS 1, 1659 Rct., *Stannyburne* 1641 KS Liv., *Sten(n)ibourne* 1647 KS Liv., *Staneburn(e)* 1512 RMS *et passim* to c. 1670 BM; PNWL), **Stoneycroft**, Corstorphine MLO (v. croft) (*Stonecroft* 1654 RMS, *Stanecroft* 1667 RMS; PNML), **Staney Hill**, Teviothead ROX (v. helm) (PNB), **Stanelaws**, Dalkeith MLO (v. hlāw) (*The Sta(i)n(n)(i)elaw(i)s* 1612, 1615, 1627, 1643, 1646, 1669 LC, *Sta(i)n(n)(i)elawes* 1669 LC, *Ston(ni)elaw(s)* 1710 LC; PNML: 183), **Stoneyhill**, Inveresk MLO (v. hyll) (*Stany Hill* 1561 Bann. Cl. 74, *Stanyhill* 1561, 1555-83 Bann. Cl. 74, 1565-6, 1587 RMS, 1627 Mait. Cl. 34, *Stanehill* 1555-83 Bann. Cl. 74, 1587 RMS, *Staniehill* 1581 RMS, 1598, 1600, 1609 Bann. Cl. 74, *Stanihill* 1586 Bann. Cl. 74, *Stanyehill* 1593-4 RMS, *Stainehill* 1688 SHS I. 36, *Stainhill* 1653 RMS, *mons lapidum* 17th c. SHS I. 52; PNML: 208), **Stoneyport** MLO (v. pæð) (*Stanipeth*, *Stenypeth* 1345 RMS, *Stranipeth* 1329-70 RMS, *Stoneypethe* 14th c. RMS; PNML).

A.448 **stank** - MSc. 'a pond, pool, small semi-stagnant area of water, esp. one that is overgrown and half solid with vegetation, a swampy place; a ditch, an open water-course, freq. applied to a natural stream which has been straightened to form a boundary or to function in a drainage system; a gutter' (§1.67).

00 **Stankards**, Uphall WLO (*Stanketts* 1570 Hou., *Stankattis* 1570 Hou., *Stankcottis* 1575 SRS 52; PNWL: 75), **Castilstank**, unlocated (*Castilstank* 13th cent.; DOST s.v. *stank* n.¹), **Fivestanks**, Uphall WLO (*Fyvestankis* 1617 RMS; PNWL: 74), **Gowan Stank**, Linlithgow WLO (v. gowan) (PNWL: 114),

- Hawdanstank**, Hadden, Sprouston ROX (*Hawedenstank* 1397 in DOSI s.v. *stank* n.¹; *Hawdanstank* c. 1400 [1475-1500] Wyntoun C.; PNB: 279).
- A.449 **stapol** - OE 'a post, a pillar (of wood, stone etc.)'.
- 00 **Staplegordon**, Langholm DMF (v. **gor**, **tūn**) (*Stapel...rtune* 1124-40 CDS, *Stabil gortoun* 1325 RMS, *Stapelgorton* 1335-6 CDS; PNB), **Stapleton**, Dornock DMF (v. **tūn**) (*Stabiltoun* 1662-5 Blaeu; PNB).
- A.450 **stede**, **styre** - OE 'place, site, locality', ME 'site of a building; hamlet, village, town, inhabited place; estate, farm'.
- 00 **Bughtsteads**, Edinburgh MLO (v. **bucht**) (PNML), **Forester's Stead**, Bo'ness and Carriden WLO (v. **forestier**) (*Forestaris-stede* 1516 RMS; PNWL), **Middlestead**, Selkirk SLK (v. **middel**) (PNB), **Millstead**, Canonbie DMF (v. **myln**) (*Millsteads* 1662-5 Blaeu; PNB), **Newstead**, Melrose ROX (v. **nIwe**) (*Nusteyd* 1548-9 Ham. Inv., *Newsteid* 1568 RMS, *Neusteid* 1682 LC; PNB).
- A.451 **steinn** - ON 'stone, rock'.
- 00 **Stenries**, Cummertrees DMF (v. **hreysi**) (*Steinreis(bech)* 1194-1214 HMC (Drml), *Stanrase* 1446-7 HMC (Drml), *Stanyris* 1450 RMS, *Stanereis* 1544 RMS; PNB).
- A.452 **stigel**, **stigol** - OE 'stile', MSc. **steil** 'a steep bank, a spur on a hill ridge'.
- 00 **The Steele**, Castleton ROX (*the Steill* 1572 HMC (Jhn), *Steele* 1583 CBP, *Steell* 1662-5 Blaeu; PNB), **Ashiesteel**, Caddon SLK (v. **aescen**) (PNB), **Kirkstile**, Ewes DMF (v. **cirice**) (*Kirkstyl* 1662-5 Blaeu; PNB), **The Kirkstyle**, Ecclesmachan WLO (v. **cirice**) (PNWL).

A.453 **stocc** - OE 'a tree-trunk, a stump, a log, a stock', ON **stokkr**, ME **stocke**.

00 **Stockbridge**, Liberton MLO (v. **brycg**) (*Stokkisbriggis* 1550 RMS; PNML: 240), **Stockstruther**, Roxburgh ROX (v. **strother**) (*Stocksturder* 1548-9 Ham. Inv.; PNB).

A.454 **stōd** - OE 'a stud, a herd of horses'

00 **Stodrig**, Makerston ROX (v. **hrycg**) (*Stotheryke* 1542 Ham. Inv., *Statherwyk* 1542 Ham. Inv., *Steidrig* 1566-7 RMS, *Stodrik* 1567 Bann. Cl. 82, *Stoddrigg* 1662-5 Blaeu; PNB), **Stidriggs**, Hutton & Corrie DMF (v. **hrycg**) (*Studeriggis* 1507 RMS; PNB).

A.455 **stōd-fald** - OE 'stud-fold, horse enclosure'.

00 **Stodfald**, Edinburgh MLO (*thus* 1367-9 RMS, *Scottefauld* 1338 Bann. Cl. 89; PNML).

A.456 **stōw** - OE 'place, place of assembly, holy place'.

00 **Bristo**, Edinburgh MLO (v. **brycg**) (PNML), **Stow** (parish) MLO (cf. **wēod**, **h(e)alh**) (*Stow of Weddale* 1473 ADA, *the Stow of Weddell* 1513 Treas. Acc., *Stow in Weddalia* 1543-4 RMS, *Stow de Weddell* 1565 RMS, *Stow-in-Weddell* 1598-9 RMS, 1610 LC, *Stow-in-Waddell* 1603 RMS, *Stow-in-Waddell* 1613 LC, 1622, 1664, 1665 RMS, *(the) Stow* 1490 ADC, 1506-7 Treas. Acc., 1547 RSS, 1553 RPC, 1593, 1598-9 *et freq.* to 1665 RMS, 1594 *et freq.* to 1662 LC; PNML: 280), **Stowbraes**, Stow MLO (v. **bra**) (*Stowbraies* 1665 RMS; PNML: 280).

A.457 **stǫrr** - ON 'bent grass'.

00 **Starlaw**, Bathgate WLO (v. hlāw) (*(le) Starlaw* 1468 RMS *et passim* to 1629 Ret., *Sterlaw* 1618 RMS; PNWL), **Star Burn** LAN (SSH).

A.458 **strand** - MSc. 'a little stream, a rivulet; an artificial water-channel, a (street-) gutter' (§1.68).

00 **Wel(l)strand**, Cockpen MLO (v. wella) (PNML: 145).

A.459 **strēt** - OE (Anglian) 'Roman road, paved road, an urban road, street'.

00 **Straiton**, Liberton MLO (v. tūn) (*Stratun* 12th cent. Bann. Cl. 89, *Stratona* 12th cent., 1292 Bann. Cl. 89, 1494 ADA, 17th cent. SHS I. 52, *Straton* 12th cent., c. 1300 Bann. Cl. 89, *Stratone* 1336-7 CDS, *Stratoun* 1478 ADA, 1509, 1516, 1543, 1545-6 RSS, 1491, 1506 *et passim* RMS, 1591 LC, *Stratoune* 1490 AC, 1450, 1451 RMS, *Straitoun* 1600 RMS, *Straittoun* 1649 RMS; PNML: 238), **Straitonhall**, Liberton MLO (v. tūn, h(e)all) (*Stratounhall* 1546, 1569, 1618 RMS, *Stratoune Hall* 1490 AC, *Straitounhall* 1600 RMS, *Straittounhall* 1649 RMS, PNML: 238), **Straitonhole**, Liberton MLO (v. tūn, hol(h)) (*lie Hoill de Straitoun* 1600 RMS, *Le Hole de Stratoun* 1509 RSS; PNML: 238), **Straiton Mill** (v. tūn, myln) (*Stratounmyll* 1546 RMS, *Stratounmylne* 1628 RMS, *Stratoun Mill* 1599 LC; PNML: 238).

A.460 **strēam** - OE (rare) 'a stream', ME, MSc. **stream**.

00 **Berewiches Strem** BWK (v. bere-wīc) (*Berewiches strem* 1153-65 [c. 1280] Bann. Cl. 56, *Berewyckstreem* 1152 [c. 1320] Bann. Cl. 82, *Berewicstreme* 1165-1214 Bann. Cl. 82; PNB), **Coldstream** BWK (v. cald) (*Caldestream* c. 1210 [c. 1260] GC, e. 13th c. Mait. Cl. 40, *Cald(e)strem(e)* c. 1200, c. 1250, c.

1270 [1434] Gramp. Cl. 18, 1291 Stev., 1296-7 RS, 1409 ER, *Coldestrem* 1296 Stev., *Kaldistrem* 14th c. Bann. Cl. 69, *Caudstrey* c. 1485 Wallace, *Cauldstreme* 1535 RMS; PNB).

- A.461 **strodar, stothir** - pre-lit. Sc., MSc. **strother, struther** 'a marshy place, marsh, swamp; ?a place overgrown with brushwood; ?a river meadow; land serving a communal purpose (yielding natural resources)' (§1.69).
- 00 **Struthers**, Uphall WLO (*Strutheris* 1617 RMS; PNWL: 75), **Strotherflat**, ?BWK (v. flat) (*Strotherflat* c. 1300 [1434] Gramp. Cl. 18; PNB: 201), **Struthersbutts**, Pardovan, Linlithgow WLO (*Struthersbutts* 1771 Est. Map; PNWL: 152), **Aynestrother**, unlocated (*Aynestrother* c.1280; DOST s.v. *strother* n.), **Bellstruther Bog**, Cockburnspath BWK (*Bellie Struther* 1611 HMC (Wed); PNB: 259), **Braidestothirburne**, location uncertain, perhaps Abbey St. Bathans, BWK (v. brād, burna) (*Braidestothirburne* c.1220 Dryb. Ch.; Johnston 1940: 22), **Crukit-stradire** RNF (*Le Crukit-stradire* 1505 (1506) in DOST s.v. *strother* n.), **Cunibestrothyr**, unlocated (*Cunibestrothyr* ?a. 1280; DOST s.v. *strother* n.), **Fulstroder**, unlocated (*Fulstrother* 1198-1214; DOST s.v. *strother* n.), **Harastrodar**, Hume BWK (v. hara) (*Harastrodar* 1159 [c. 1320] Bann. Cl. 82; PNB: 259), **Knolestruthyr**, unlocated (*Knolestruthyr* c. 1350; DOST s.v. *strother* n.), **Kyrnestroder**, unlocated (*Kyrnestroder* c. 1160, *Chirnestrother* c. 1190; DOST s.v. *strother* n.), **Rauhenildestrother**, unlocated (*Rauhenildestrother* ?a. 1280; DOST s.v. *strother* n.), **Stockstruther**, Roxburgh ROX (v. stocc) (PNB: 259), **Wellstruther**, Borthwick MLO (v. wella) (PNML: 110), **Westruther**, Westruther BWK (v. west) (*Weststrother* c. 1300 [1320] Bann. Cl. 82, *Wolstruther* 1441 [16th] APS, 1509-10 RMS, *Wolstruthir* 1506 RSS, *Wollstruther* 1678 Reg. Bwk., *Woolstruther* 1781 CRL; PNB: 259), **Westbuchterstrother**, Fogo BWK (*Westbuchterstrother* c. 1280 Kelso ch.; Johnston 1940: 23), **Yellowstruther**, Mid-Calder MLO (v. geolu) (*Zallowstrud* 1586 Proc. Bar. Court, *Zallowstruther* 1602 McCall, 1610 Torph. Ch., *Ye(a)llowstruther* 1644 KSR, 1695, 1740 RMS, 1773 Arm., 1792 Sasines (5064), *Yellow Struther* 1696 RMS, 1800 Sasines (8100); PNML: 249).

A.462 **stubb** - OE 'stub, tree-stump'.

00 **Stobs** MLO (*(le) Stobbys* 1273 Bann. Cl. 89, *Stobbis* 1507 LC, *Stob(b)s* 1773 Arm, 1839 NSA; PNML), **Stobbs**, **Cavers** ROX (*Stobbis* 1511 RMS, *Stobs* 1574 LC; PNB), **Stobitcote**, **Teviothead** ROX (v. **cot**) (*Stobby cott* 1662-5 Blaeu; PNB), **Stobswood**, **Langton** BWK (v. **wudu**) (PNB), *Loane to the Stobisbank*, **Cockpen** MLO (v. **lane, banke**) (PNML).

A.463 **sundor-land** - OE 'land set apart for some special purpose, private land, detached land'.

00 **Sunderland**, **Selkirk** SLK (*Sonderland* 1309 RC, *Sondirland* 1388-9 CDS, *Sundirlandhall* 1474 RMS; PNB).

A.464 **sunny** - Also **sunnie, sonnye**, etc., MSc. 'sunny, facing the sun'.

00 **Sunnyside**, **Inveresk** MLO (v. **sīde**) (*Sunnyside* 1664 LC; PNML: 211), **Sunnyside**, **Kirknewton** MLO (v. **sīde**) (*Sunesyd* 1653 RMS, *Sunysyd* 1655 RMS; PNML: 221), **Sunnyside**, **Liberton** MLO (v. **sīde**) (PNML: 241), **Sunnyside**, **Melrose** ROX (*Sonnyesyde* 1590 CBP; PNB), **Sunnyside**, **Liberton** MLO (v. **sīde**) (*Sunniesyd* 1656 RMS, *Sunnyside* 1664 LC, 1773 Arm.; PNML: 241).

A.465 **sūð** - OE 'south'.

00 **South Bank**, **Abercorn** WLO (v. **banke**) (PNWL), **Southdean** ROX (v. **denu**) (*Sudhden* 1291-2 RS, *Soudon* [p] 1296 CDS, *Souldone* 1296 CDS, *Sowdon* 1444 HMC (Rxb), *Sowdene* 1488 Bann. Cl. 56, *Sowdoun* 1528 RMS, *Soudann K.* 1662-5 Blaeu; PNB), **Southfield**, **Cramond** MLO (v. **feld**) (*Southfelt Creichtoun* 1505 SHS II.10, *Sowthfeild Creichtoun* 1510-11 SHS II.10, 1634 RMS, *Sowthfeildis of Cammok* 1510-11 SHS II.10, *Southfeild* 1591, 1625, 1634 RMS;

PNML), *South Hilderston*, Torphichen WLO (v. *Hildhere, tūn) (*South Hilderstaines*, *South Hilderstounes* 1635 RMS *et passim* to 1672 Ret.; PNWL), *South House*, Liberton MLO (v. hūs) (*Southous* 1509, 1634 RMS, 1590 RPC, *Southous* 1609, 1663 RMS, *Domus austri* 17th cent. SHS I. 52, *Southhouse* 1630 Bann. Cl. 70; PNML: 237), *South Logiebrae*, Torphichen WLO (v. Logie Brae(s), *Uncertain Names*) (*South Lugie-brae* 1643 RMS, *Suthlugie brae* 1667 Dund. B; PNWL), *South Queensferry* WLO (v. ferry) (PNWL).

A.466 swān - OE 'herdsman, swine-herd, peasant'.

00 Swanshiel, Hobkirk ROX (v. schele) (*Suamesheels* 1662-5 Blaeu; PNB).

A.467 sweostor - OE 'sister, nun'. [Not recorded in Smith, but cf. use in English surnames and place-names, as *Alic. Parkeressustere* (1374), and '[Fisheries called] *Sister Carilflet* (1400) (MED s.v.).]

00 Sisterpath, Fogo BWK (v. pæð) (*Sisterpeth* 1335-6 CDS, *Cisterpeth* 1336-7 CDS, *Sestirpeth* 1451-2 RMS, *Susterpeth* 1509-10 RMS; PNB).

A.468 swēte - OE 'sweet, pure, pleasant'.

00 Sweethope, Stichill ROX (v. hop) (*Swethop(p)e* 1278-9 CDS, 1291 [p] Stev.; PNB).

A.469 swīn - OE 'pig'.

00 Dalswinton, Kirkmahoe DMF (v. tūn) (PNB), *Swineside Hall*, Oxnam ROX (v. hēafod) (PNB), *Swineford*, Dalkeith MLO (v. ford) (*Swynefoord* 1669 LC, *Swinefoord* 1710 LC; PNML: 183), *Soonhope*, Lauder BWK (v. hop) (PNB),

- Swinewood**, Ayton BWK (v. **wudu**) (*Swinewde* 1100 ESC, 1126 ESC, *Swynewde* 1253 CDS, *Swynewod* c. 1300 Cold. Corr.; PNB).
- A.470 **swīra** - OE (Anglian) 'a neck', ON **svíri** 'a neck, a ridge of land', MSc. **swire**, **sware** 'the neck; a hollow or declivity between hills, freq. one with a road; a hollow or level place near the top of a hill' (CSD s.v. *swire* n.).
- 00 **Redeswire Fray**, Southdean ROX (v. **rēad**) (PNB), **Roughsware**, Heriot MLO (v. **rūh**) (*Ruchsuyer* 1627 Mait. Cl. 34, *Rough swire* 1773 Arm.; PNML: 200).
- A.471 **tannel**, **tandle** - MSc. 'a beacon, a bonfire, especially one kindled at certain festivals, as for example Midsummer's Eve of Halloween' (§1.70).
- 00 **Tandilmure**, unlocated (*Tandilmure* a. 1460; SND s.v. *tannel* n.), **Tanlawhill**, Eskdalemuir DMF (v. **hlāw**) (*Tandlahill* 1662-5 Blaeu; PNB: 128), **Tanlaw Naze**, Teviothead ROX (v. **næss**) (*Tandilnes* 1511 RMS; PNB: 253).
- A.472 **tempel** - OE 'temple', ME **temple**, MSc. **temple**, **tempil**, etc., often signifying land owned by the Knights Templar.
- 00 **Temple** (parish) MLO (*T'emplo* 1238-1300 Bann. Cl. 109, *T'empill* 1616, 1634 RMS, *Temple* 1642, 1662, 1665 RMS, *Temple Ballintrodo* 1667 RMS, *Templum* SHS I. 53; PNML: 293), **Temples**, Currie MLO (*lie Tempillis* 1618, 1635 RMS, *Temples* 1798 Sasines; PNML: 180), **Templehill**, Kirknewton MLO (v. **hyll**) (*T'empilhil* 1618 RMS, *terris templariis de Harperrig* 1609 RMS; PNML: 223), **Temple House**, Currie MLO (v. **hūs**) (*Tempilhous(is)* 1618, 1635 RMS, *Templehouse(s)* 1773 Arm., 1798 Sasines; PNML: 180), **Temple Hall**, Coldingham BWK (v. **hēall**) (*Templishalle* 1367 RMS, *Tempilhalle* 1368 RMS; PNB), **Templand**, Sanquhar DMF (v. **land**) (*Tomplanmill* 1662-5 Blaeu; PNB), **Templeland**, surviving in Templeland Road, Corstorphine MLO (v. **land**) (*la*

T'empilland infra villam de Corstorfyne 1429 Bann. Cl. 109, *T'empillandis de Corstorfin* 1429 RMS; PNML), *Tempill Land*, Crichton MLO (v. land) (*Tempill Land* 1627 Mait. Cl. 34, also *Temple Park*, undated; PNML).

- A.473 **third, thrid** - MSc., ME 'third part', [Cf. Old English *bridda* 'a third'; and the lost Gloucestershire field-name *T'hriddemore* (1468; EPNS 41: 181).]
- 00 **Third**, Kirkmichael DMF (*T'hrid* 1555 HMC (Jhn); PNB: 206).
- A.474 ***todd** - OE 'a fox', pre-lit. Sc. *tod* (§2.29).
- 00 **Toddishauch**, now Foxhall, Kirkliston WLO (v. h(e)alh) (*T'oddishauch* 1539 SHS II. 4 *et passim* to 1566 Cat. Tor., *Toddishauche* 1563/4 Cat. Tor., 1631 RMS, *Toddishaugh* 1619 Cat. Tor., *Todhauch* 1539 *et passim* SHS II. 4, *Todhaughe* 1648 Dund. B; PNWL: 41), **Todhills**, Liberton MLO (v. hyll) (*T'odhillis* 1587, 1591, 1634 RMS, Rent. Bann. Cl. 89, *T'odhills* 1653 *et passim* RMS, *Todhollis* 1620, 1627 RMS, *Todhoillis* 1621 RMS, *Todshills* 1630 Bann. Cl. 70; PNML: 238), **Todhole Knowe**, Dreghorn MLO (*Todhole Knowe* 1852; Harris: 604), **Thodholesid**, unlocated (*Thodholesid* 1214-49 DOST s.v. *tod* n.¹), **Toddeholes**, unlocated (*Toddeholes* c.1250 DOST s.v. *tod* n.¹), **Todholes**, Kirkconnel DMF (*Todholes* 1586 CBP; PNB: 234), **Todholles**, now Todhill Knowe, Colinton MLO (*Todholles* 1620 RMS, *Todh(o)illis* 18th cent. Ret.; PNML: 107), **Todholerig**, unlocated (*Todholerig* 1165-82 DOST s.v. *tod* n.¹), **Todholes**, Kirkconnel DMF (v. hol(h)) (*Todholes* 1586 CBP; PNB), **Todrig**, Coldstream BWK (v. hrycg) (*T'odderig* c. 1300 [1434] Gramp. Cl. 18, *T'otheryg*, *Thotheryg* c. 1300 [1434] Gramp. Cl. 18, *Todrig*, *Todrik* 1550 RMS; PNB: 246).
- A.475 **tolbooth** - MSc. 'a booth or office at which tolls were collected; town hall; town prison, jail'. [Cf. ME *tol-boðe*, not covered in Smith, but found in English place-names, such as Uppingham Tollhouse RUT.]

00 *The Tolbooth*, Edinburgh MLO (*'olbu(i)th(e)* 1477 SBR 7, 1503-4 Treas. Acc., 1542-3 RSS, 1563, 1566, 1576 *et freq* to 1590 RPC, *Tolboith* 1551 RPC, *Tolbuyth* 1567 RPC, *Tolbooth* 1550, 1574 RPC, 1579, 1621, 1629, 1656 LC, *Towbuthe* 1490 Treas. Acc.; PNML).

A.476 **toln, toll** - OE 'a tax, a toll', ME toll, Sc. tol, tow.

00 **Tollcross**, Edinburgh MLO (v. **cross**) (*(le) Tol(l)cors(e)* 1458 RMS, 1488, 1491, 1492, 1494 AC, 1491 ADA, *(le) Tol(l)croce* 1538 RMS, *Toll Cors* 1491 ADA, *Towcroce* 1529 RSS, *Towcorse* 1787 Sasines (2144); PNML), **Cairntows**, **Liberton** MLO (v. **cairn**) (PNML: 239).

A.477 **topt** - ON 'building site, curtilage, messuage', ODan toft, late OE toft, ME toft.

00 **Upper and Lower Tofts**, Cavers ROX (*Toftes* 1296 CDS, *Toftis* 1511 RMS; PNB), **Tofts**, Dalmeny WLO (*Tofts* 1622 RMS, 1691 KS Dal.; PNWL).

A.478 **trēow** - OE 'tree', MSc. **trei**, tree.

00 **Ashtrees**, Southdean ROX (v. **æsc**) (*Eschetreis* 1528 RMS, 1541-2 RMS; PNB), **Cherrytrees**, Yetholm ROX (v. **chiri**) (PNB).

A.479 **trōg** - OE 'a valley, a trough, a long narrow vessel for various purposes such as feeding animals, baking, brewing, etc.; a hollow or valley resembling a trough, the bed of a stream', MSc. **troch**, **trough**, **trouch**, **throcht**, (plural) **trows** 'a channel or wooden water conduit for water, esp. that leading to a millwheel; the channel or bed of a river, esp. a rough part, a similar channel among sea rocks'.

00 **Trows**, Kelso ROX (*Trowis* 1511 RMS; PNB).

A.480 **tron, trone** - MSc. 'the public steelyard or weighing machine in a burgh, set up in or near the market-place for the weighing of various types of heavy or coarse goods, hence, the district around the *tron*; the town centre' (§1.71).

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

A.481 **tūn** - OE 'enclosure, farmstead, estate, village'.

00 Compounded with a personal name: **Adderston**, Cavers ROX (v. **Eadred**) (PNB), **Addinston**, Oxton BWK (v. **Aldwine**) (PNB), **Addiston**, Ratho MLO (v. **Aldhere**) (PNML: 274), **Adistoun** WLO (v. perh. personal name, *Adam*) (PNWL), **Alderstone**, West-Calder MLO (v. **Aldwine**) (PNML: 242), **Allanton**, Dunscore DMF (v. **Aleyn**) (PNB), **Arkelton**, Ewes DMF (v. **Arnketill**) (PNB: 32), **Arniston** MLO (v. **Arnold**) (PNML), **Arnton**, Castletown ROX (v. **Ærnwulf**) (PNB: 18), **Attonburn**, Hownam ROX (v. **ald, burna**) (PNB), **Balderston** WLO (v. **Baldhere**) (PNWL: 26), **Baudrikesland**, Colinton MLO (v. ***Bealdrīc**) (PNML: 149), **Borrowstoun** WLO (v. **Beornweard**) (PNWL: 28), **Branxton** ELO (v. **Bran(n)oc**) (PNB: 55), **Carrington** (parish) MLO (v. **Cenhere**) (PNML: 118), **Clermiston**, Corstorphine MLO (v. **Clerebald**) (PNML: 151), **Colinton** MLO (v. **Kolbeinn**) (PNML: 146), **Comiston** MLO (Irish personal name, *Columbán*) (PNML), **Dingleton**, Melrose ROX (v. **Daniel**) (PNB), **Dolphington**, Dalmeny WLO (v. **Dólgfinnr**) (PNWL: 6), **Dolphinston**, Oxnam ROX (v. **Dólgfinnr**) (PNB: 20), **Duddingston**, Abercorn WLO (v. ***Dudding**) (PNWL: 15), **Edgarton**, Dunscore DMF (surname *Edgar*) (PNB: 34), **Edgerston**, Jedburgh ROX (v. **Ecghere**) (PNB: 20), **Edmonstone** MLO (v. **Eadmund**) (PNML: 260), **Elliston**, St. Boswells ROX (v. **Isleifr**) (PNB: 20), **Esperston**, Temple MLO (v. **tūn**) (***Ēastbeorht**) (PNML: 294), **Ettleton**, Castletown ROX (v. **Etla**) (PNB: 20), **Gilbertstoun**, later Brunstane,

Inveresk/Liberton MLO (personal name, *Gilbert*) (*Gilberdestone* 1336-7 CDS, *Gilbertstoun(e)* 1466 Bann. Cl. 74, *Gilbertoun* 1507, 1542, 1547 RMS, 1547 RPC, 1609 Retours, 1632 RMS, *Brunstoun Gilbertoun* 1564-5, 1566 RMS, *Brunstoun called Gilbertoun-Coats* 1661 RMS, *Gilberttoun called Brunstoun* 1653 RMS, *Gilbertoun commonly called Brunstane* 1692 LC, *Burnistoun(e)* 1450 Bann. Cl. 70, 1466 Bann. Cl. 74, 1512 RSS, *Burnstoun* 15th ccnt. Bann. Cl. 105, 1537, 1542 RSS, *Burnstoun* 1537, 1546 RSS, *Brunstoun* 1539-40 RSS, 1571, 1591 RPC, 1653, 1654 LC, 1655 RMS, *Brunstoun* 1542, 1546 RSS, 1565, 1566 *et freq.* to 1591 RPC, *Bruntsoun* 1547, 1585 RPC, *Brunstoun* 1585 RPC, *Brunstane* 1652 RMS, *Brunstaine* 1670 RMS, *Bronstoun* 1541 RSS, *Brounstoun* 1555-83 Bann. Cl. 74, *Brinstoun* 1586 Bann. Cl. 74, *Brinston* 1572 RPC, *Brunstain* 1670 RMS, *Brunstane or Gilbertoun* 1692 LC, or *Gilberstona* undated 17th c. SHS I. 52; PNML: 203, 233), **Gilmerton**, Liberton MLO (*Gillemuristona*, *Gillemoreston*, *Gillemuristone*, *Gillemor(e)ton(e)* 1166-1214 Bann. Cl. 89, *Gyllemoreton(e)* 1166-1214 Bann. Cl. 89, *Gillemoreston* 1224 Bann. Cl. 89, *Gylmurton(a)* 1203 Bann. Cl. 89, *Gylmertone* 1230 Bann. Cl. 89, 1476 ADA, *Gylmerton* 1215, 1273 Bann. Cl. 89, *Gilmoretoun* 1490 AC, *Gilmuriston* 1165-1214 Bann. Cl. 89, *Gilmortoun* 1497 RSS, 1502 Treas. Acc., 1503, 1644 RMS, *Gilmertoun(e)* 1477 *et passim* to 1654 RMS, 1506 Bann. Cl. 109, 1501 *et passim* to 1538 RSS, 1570 Bann. Cl. 94, 1502, 1502-3 Treas. Acc., 1567, 1582 RPC, *Gilmertone* 1665 RMS, *Gilmourtoun(e)* 1663, 1667 RMS, *Gilmoirtoun* 1545 RMS, *Gilmertona* 17th cent. SHS I. 52; PNML: 235), **Gilmerton Mains**, now called South Farm, Liberton MLO (v. *demeyne*) (*lie Maynis de Gilmertoun* 1603 RMS, *lie Maynes de G-* 1633 RMS, *Mains of Gilmertoune* 1653 RMS, *Maynes of Gilmertoun* 1661 RMS, *Mains of Gilmourtoun* 1667 RMS; PNML: 235), **Gilmerton Grange**, now called Grange, Liberton MLO (v. *grange*) (*Gilmertoun Grange* undated Bann. Cl. 89, 1587 *et freq.* to 1661 RMS, *Gilmertoune Grange* 1653, 1654 RMS, *Gilmortoun-Grange* 1627 RMS, *Gilmourtoun Grange* 1667 RMS; PNML: 235), **Gilmerton**, Stow MLO (surname, *Gilmour*) (*Gilmertoun (in Weddalia)* 1543-4, 1598-9, 1622, 1643 RMS, 1610 LC, *Gilmartoun* 1543-4 RMS, *Gilmerstoun* 1593 RMS, *Gilmerton* 1773 Arm.; PNML: 284), **Gocelynton**, Newbattle MLO (Anglo-Norman personal name, *Jocelyn*) (*Gocelynton(e)* 1150-80, 1153-65 Bann. Cl. 89, *villa Gocelini coci* 1153-65 Bann. Cl. 89; PNML: 255), **Haddington** ELO

(v. **Hada**) (NIC), **Halkerston** KCD (v. **hafocere**) (PNML), **Halkerston** MLO (v. **hafocere**) (PNML), **Harvieston**, **Borthwick** MLO (surname, *Hervey*) (PNML: 109), **Hilderston** WLO (v. ***Hildhere**) (PNWL), *North Hilderston*, **Torphichen** WLO (v. ***Hildhere, norð**) (PNWL), *South Hilderston*, **Torphichen** WLO (v. ***Hildhere, sūð**) (PNWL), **Hopetoun (House)**, **Abercorn** WLO (*Hopto(u)n* 1652 SHS II. 18 *et passim* to 1699 SHS I. 11, *Hopeto(u)n(e)* 1683 Ret. *et passim* to 1698 IIR.; PNWL), **Houston** WLO (Anglo-Norman personal name, *Hugh*) (PNWL), **Howatstone**, **Mid-Calder** MLO (personal name *Howat*, a derivative of *Hugh*) (*Howatsto(u)n(e)* 1490, 1492 ADC, 1586, 1587, 1594 Proc. Bar. Court, 1640 McCall, 1691 KSR, 1709 RMS, 1773 Arm., *Houatstoun* 1585 Proc. Bar. Court, *Howitstoun* 1600 Proc. Bar. Court, 1698 KSR, *Hewistoun* 1662 Blaeu, *Houetston* 1699 KSR; PNML: 245), **Illieston** WLO (v. **Ill-Leifr**) (PNWL), **Ingliston**, later **Rottenrow**, **Kirkliston** MLO (v. **Ingjaldr**) (PNML: 215), **Johnstone** RNF (v. **John**) (*Jonestone* 1292, *Johnstoun* 1594) (NTC), **Johnstone**, **Eskdalemuir** DMF (personal name *John*) (PNB), **Kettlestoun** WLO (v. **Ketill**) (PNWL: 59), **Kirkliston** WLO (v. ***Lissa, cirice**) (PNWL: 39), **Lauriston**, **Cramond** MLO (v. **Laurence**) (PNML), **Liston** WLO (v. ***Lissa**) (PNWL), **Livingston** WLO (v. **Lēofing**) (PNWL: 75), **Lyleston**, **Lauder** BWK (v. ***Li(g)ulfr**) (PNB: 29), **Mannerston** WLO (perh. the surname *Maners*) (*Maneristoun* c1320 HMC *et passim* to 1501 Dund. A, *Maneristown* 1395 Ham. Inv., *Maneriston* 1478 ADA *et passim* to 1490 AC, *Maneristoune* 1489/90 AC, *Manerstoun* 1406 Gramp. Cl. 4 *et passim* to 1604 BM, *Manerston* 1422 Reg. Ho. Ch. *et passim* to 1604 BM, *Manerstone* 1458 HMC *et passim* to 1534 SRS 52, *Manerstoune* 1476 ADA *et passim* to 1683 Ret., *Mannerstoun* 1425-6 SRS 36 *et passim* to 1537 SRS 52, *Manderstoun* 1618 Ret., 1622 RMS; PNWL: 16), **Maxton** ROX (v. **Maccus**) (PNB), **McCheynton**, **Dunscore** DMF (surname, *MacCheyne*) (PNB), **McCubbington**, **Dunscore** DMF (surname, *MacCubbin*) (PNB), **McMurdstoun**, **Dunscore** DMF (surname, *MacMurdie*) (PNB), **Malcolmstone**, **Currie** MLO (personal name or surname, *Malcolm*) (*Malcolmstoun* 1390-1406, 1538 RMS, 1531-2 RSS, *Malcolmestoun* 1615, 1616 RMS, *Malcolmystona* 1389-90 RMS, *Malcom(e)stoun* 1477, 1532 RMS, 1498 RSS, *Malkumstoune* 1498 RMS, *Malkomstoun* 1500 RSS, *Malconston* 1499 RSS, *Malcolms cross* 1773 Arm.; PNML: 177), **Merchiston** MLO (Celtic

personal name, *Merchiaun*) (*Merchi(n)(g)sto(u)n(e)* 1264-66 ER, 1306-29, 1329-71 RMS, 1483, 1488 AC, 1502-4 Trcas. Acc., 1572 RPC, 1667, 1678, 1712 LC, *Merhammeston* 1278 Bann. Cl. 89, *Merchan(i)(e)sto(u)n(e)* 1306-29 RMS, 1329-71 RMS, 1473 SBR 7, 1488, 1493 AC, 1494-5, 1508 Treas. Acc., 1546 Bann. Cl. 70, 1590 RPC, *Merchenstoun* 1329-71 RMS, *Mer(k)(y)hampstone* 1336-7 CDS, *Mercham(i)(e)(y)sto(u)n(a)* 1357, 1528 Bann. Cl. 89, 1358 *et freq* to 1548 Bann. Cl. 105, 1367, 1494, 1503, 1512 RMS, 1434, 1435, 1438 ER, 1509, 1510, 1546 RSS, *Merchehamstona* 1357 Bann. Cl. 89, *Merchonstoune* 1479 AC, *Merchainestoun* 1507 Treas. Acc., *Merchiestain* 1655 LC, *Marchamsto(u)n(a)* 1476 ADA, 1512 Treas. Acc., *Marchan(i)(e)sto(u)n(e)* 1476 ADA, 1494 AC, 1511 Treas. Acc., *Marche(m)sto(u)n* 1522 Bann. Cl. 105, 1591 Bann. Cl. 94, *Marchi(n)stoun* 1589, 1589-90 RPC, 1662-5 Blacu; PNML: 132), *Nether Merchiston*, Edinburgh MLO (Celtic personal name, *Merchiaun*; v. *tūn*) (*Nethirmerchamstoun* 1456 Bann. Cl. 105, *Nethir Merchanistoun* 1546 RSS, *Nether Marcheinston* 1583 LC; PNML: 132), *Over Merchiston*, Edinburgh MLO (v. *ufer(r)a*; Celtic personal name, *Merchiaun*) (*Ovirmercham(e)stoun(e)* 1358, 1503 Bann. Cl. 105, *Ufirmerchamstoun* 1456 Bann. Cl. 105; PNML: 132), *Ormiston*, Kirknewton MLO (v. *Ormr*) (*Ormyst(o)un* 1211-26, 1238-70, 1238-1300, 1300-1331, 1399-1400, 1512 Bann. Cl. 109, 1481, 1482 ADA, undated Bann. Cl. 74, *Orm(i)(e)sto(u)n(e)* 1454 Rcg. Ho. Ch., 1462, 1506-7, 1509 Bann. Cl. 109, 1474 Bann. Cl. 94, 1483 *et passim* to 1495 AC, 1488, 1489, 1491 ADA, 1773 Arm., *Orm(i)(e)stona* 1476 ADA; PNML: 220), *Ormstonhill*, Kirknewton MLO (v. *Ormr*, *hyll*) (*Ormestoun(e)hill* 1546 RMS; PNML: 220), *Outerston*, Temple MLO (app. a personal name) (*Outterstoun* 1587 RPC, *Utterstoun* 1600 LC, 1627 Mait. Cl. 34, 1642, 1665 RMS, undated Ret., *Wtterstoun* 1634 RMS, *Out(h)ersto(u)n* 1587 RPC, 1790 Sasines, undated Ret., *Outertown* old undated map in the possession of the farmer of Outerston; PNML: 296), *Masterton*, Newbattle MLO (perh. surname, *Master*) (*Maistertone* 12th cent., 1320, 14th cent. Bann. Cl. 89, *Maisterton* 1350 Bann. Cl. 89, *Maistertoun(e)* 1587, 1620, 1621, 1627 RMS, 1658 Inquis. Spec. Edinb., *Mastertone propre Neubotille* 1315-21 RMS, *Maystertone* 1320, 1357 Bann. Cl. 89, *Maysterton* 1306-29, 1320 Bann. Cl. 89, *Maystertoun* 1346 Bann. Cl. 89, *Maytertone* 1338 Bann. Cl. 89; PNML: 255), *Mitchelston*, Stow MLO (surname, *Mitchell*) (*Michelstoun(e)*

1490 ADC, 1593 RMS, *Mitchel(l)stoun* 1584, 1590, 1605 RPC, 1598-9 RMS, 1599 LC, 1773 Arm.; PNML: 285), **Morrington**, Holywood DMF (v. Morin) (PNB), **Paxton BWK** (v. *Pæc(c)) (PNB: 31, SPN: 47), **Philpingstone**, Bo'ness and Carriden WLO (PNWL), **Philpstoun**, Abercorn WLO (v. Philip) (PNWL), **Philpstoun Mill**, Abercorn WLO (v. myln, Philip) (PNWL), **Pumpherton**, Mid-Calder MLO (personal name, *Pumphrey* < Middle Welsh *ap Hwmfre*) (*Poumfrayston* 1421 HMC, *Pontfraystoun* 1430 RMS, *Pumfra(i)sto(u)n* 1503 RMS, 1556 LC, *Pumpherto(u)n(e)* 1586 Proc. Bar. Court, 1689 SHS I. 16, 1773 Arm., *Pumphreston* 1591 LC, *Pumphrestoun* 1616 RPC, *Pumpherstoun* 1647 RMS, *Pumpharsto(u)n(e)* 1647, 1648 RMS; PNML: 248), **Randelston**, now Silverknowes, Cramond MLO (prob. Norman personal name, *Randulf*) (v. tūn) (*Randalistoun* 1329-71 RMS, *Randilstoun* 1329-71 RMS, *Randelstoun* 1593, 1622, 1643 RMS, *Randerstoune* 1654, 1681 RMS, 1680 SHS I.16; PNML: 161), **Ravelston MLO** (v. Hrafnkell) (PNML), **Rennieston ROX** (v. Regenwald) (PNB, SPN), **Riccarton**, Currie MLO (v. Richard) (*Ricardestone* 1296 Ragman Roll, *Ricardistone* 1391-2 RMS, *Ricardiston* 1494 RSS, *Ricardistoun* 1536 RMS, 1536, 1546 RSS, *Ricardtone* 1389-90 RMS, *Richardtoun(e)* 1306-29, 1533 RMS, 1508 RSS, 1530 Bann. Cl. 109, *Richartoun* 1306-29, 1610 RMS, 1491 ADA, 1542, 1546-7, 1547-8 RSS, 1579 Bann. Cl. 109, 1577 LC, 1590 RPC, *Richertoun* 1491 ADA, *Ric(c)arto(u)n(e)* 1476 ADA, 1498 *et freq.* to 1545-6 RSS, 1528, 1616 RMS, 1574 *et freq.* to 1590 RPC, 1637 SHS II.18, 1662-5 Blaeu, 1668 SHS I.36, *Rickartoun(e)* 1604, 1690 RMS, 1627 Mait. Cl. 34, *Rickartona* 17th Cent. SHS I.52, *Recar(d)toun* 1524, 1530 Bann. Cl. 109, 1550 RMS, *Rechertoun* 1306-29 RMS; PNML: 178), **Riccarton Mains**, Currie MLO (v. Richard, demeyne) (*Manys of Richardtoun* 1508 RSS; PNML: 178), **Riccarton WLO** (v. Richard) (PNWL: 64), **Roberton** (parish) ROX (personal name, *Robert*) (*Robertstun* [p] 1228 [c. 1320] Bann. Cl. Bann. Cl. 82, *Roberdeston* [p] 1279 [c. 1320] Bann. Cl. 82, *Roberstoun* 1662-5 Blaeu; PNB: 26), **Rowlestane**, Eccles BWK (v. Roland) (PNB), **Samieston**, Oxnam ROX (personal name, *Samuel*) (PNB), **Scotstoun**, Dalmeny WLO (v. Scott, Scot) (*Scottistoun* 1483 ADA *et passim* to 1673 Ret., *Scottiston* 1541 Linl. Sh. C., *Scottistoune* 1554 Dund. A *et passim* to 1603 Dund. B, *Scotstoun* 1660 Dund. B; PNWL), **Over Scotstoun**, Dalmeny WLO (v. Scot, Scott, uferra) (PNWL),

Scotstoun, Abercorn WLO (v. Scott) (*Scotstown* 1375 HMC, *Scottistoun(e)* 1498 RPC *et passim* to 1600 Bann. Cl. 74, *Scotstoun* 1564 SRS 57; PNWL), *Easter Scotstoun*, Abercorn WLO (v. ēast, Scott) (*Estyrskotstoune* 1494/5 Dund. A, *Eister Scottisto(u)n(e)* 1498 AC *et passim* to 1615 Prot. R. K., *Easter Scotstoun* 1596 Gill. Ch. *et passim* to 1696 KS Ab.; PNWL), *Scotstoun Hill*, Abercorn WLO (v. hyll, Scott) (*Scottistounhill* 1568 RMS *et passim* to 1578 Reg. Ho. Ch., *Scot(i)stonhill* 1568 SRS 52, 1568/9 RPC, *Scotstoun Hill* 1569 Hou., *Scotstounhill* 1604 BM, 1690 Ret.; PNWL), *Scotstoun Moor*, Abercorn WLO (v. mōr, Scott) (*lie*) *Scottistounmure* 1591 RMS *et passim* to 1618 Ret., *Scottistounmure* 1602 Ret., *Scotstoun Muire* 1662 RMS, *Scotstounmuir* 1683 Ret.; PNWL), *Wester Scotstoun*, Abercorn WLO (v. west, Scott) (*Wester Scottoun* 1535/6 *et passim* SRS 52, (*lie*) *Wester*, *Waster*, *Westir Scottistoun* 1540/1 RMS *et passim* to 1615 Prot. R. K., *Wester Scotstoun* 1662 RMS, 1683 Ret.; PNWL), *Wilkieston*, Kirknewton MLO (v. spitel) (*Speteltona* 1375-6 RMS; PNML: 221), *Sprouston* ROX (v. Sprow) (PNB), *Stevenston* AYR (v. Steven) (NTC), *Stewarton*, Glencairn DMF (v. Stewart) (PNB), *Swanston* MLO (v. Sveinn) (PNML); *Swinton* BWK (v. Sveinn) (PNB), *Symington*, *Stow* MLO (personal name, Simon) (*Symontoun* 1584 RPC, 1594 LC, 1598-9, 1643, 1644, 1664 RMS, *Symonstoun* 1593 RMS, *Simontoun* 1614 LC, *Symontine* 1656 LC, *Symington* 1773 Arm.; PNML: 287), *Uddingston* LAN (v. Oda) (NTC), *Ulston*, *Jedburgh* ROX (v. Ulfr) (SPN), *Waterstone*, *Ecclesmachan* WLO (personal name, Walter) (PNWL), *Watherstone*, *Stow* MLO (personal name, Walter) (*Walterstoun* 1593 RMS, 1617 Wilson, *Wa(l)derstoun(e)* 1593, 1594, 1599 LC, 1643, 1644, 1664 RMS, *Wa(l)derstone* 1611 RPC, *Waldirstoun* 1616 RPC, *Wedderstoune* 1589-9 RMS, *Wadderstoun* 1614 LC, *Wadderstone* 1656 LC, *Watterstoun* 1620, 1643 LC, 1643 RMS, *Watherstone* 1647 Wilson, *Weatherstone* 1773 Arm.; PNML: 288), *Warriston* MLO (v. Warin) (PNML), *Warriston*, *Currie* MLO (v. Warin) (*Warynstone* 1391-2 RMS, *Warnistoun* 1428 RMS, *Warastoun* 1504 RMS, *Waristoun* 1534, 1557, 1662 RMS, *Warestoun* 1636 RMS, *Wareistoun* 1608 RMS, 1583 LC, *Wariestoun(e)* 1643, 1657 RMS, *Wariston(a)* 1668 SHS I.36, 17th Cent. SHS I.52, *Warestoun* 1627 Mait. Cl. 34, *Varestoun* 1514 RMS, *Wairisto(u)n(e)* 1637, 1638 SHS II.18; also the undated *Waranston*, *Warenston* Bann. Cl. 89,

Wareisto(u)n Bann. Cl. 70; PNML: 179), **Wigtown WIG** (v. **Wicga, wīc**) (NTC:), **Williamston**, Mid-Calder MLO (personal name, *William*) (*Williamstoune schelis* 1492 ADC, *William(e)sto(u)n(e)* 1571, 1579, 1590 RPC, 1586 Proc. Bar. Court, 1644, 1645, 1672 KSR, 1795 Sasines (6283), 1773 Arm.; PNML: 249).

01 **Compounded with other elements: Atton Burn**, Coldingham BWK (v. **ald, burna**) (PNB), **Attonburn**, Hownam ROX (v. **ald, burna**) (PNB), **Ayton**, BWK (v. **ēg**) (PNB), **Barnton**, Cramond MLO (v. **ber-ærn**) (PNML), **Nether Barnton**, Cramond MLO (v. **neðri, ber-ærn**) (PNML), **Over Barnton**, Cramond MLO (v. **ufer(r)a, ber-ærn**) (PNML), **Beckton**, Dryfesdale DMF (v. **bekkr**) (PNB), **Brotherton**, West Calder MLO (v. **brōðor**) (*Brethertoun* 1452 RMS; PNML: 300), **Brunston**, Penicuik MLO (v. **burna**) (PNML: 266), **Brunton**, Torphichen WLO (v. **burna**) (PNWL), **Camieston**, St. Boswells ROX (PNB), **Castleton**, **Borthwick** MLO (v. **castel(l)**) (PNML), **Broughton**, Edinburgh MLO (v. **brōc**) (PNML), **Caverton**, Eckford ROX (PNB), *Chapelton*, **Bo'ness and Carriden** WLO (v. **chapel(e)**) (*Chapelton* 1516 RMS; PNWL), *Kingistoune*, perhaps the same as **Kingston Grange**, **Liberton** MLO (v. **cyning**) (PNML: 239), **Kirknewton** (parish) MLO (v. **nīwe, cirice, mōr**) (*Ecclesia de Neutun* 1150 Lawrie; PNML: 217), **Easter Newton**, **Kirknewton** MLO (v. **nīwe, cirice**) (*Estir Newtoun* 1546 RMS; PNML: 217), **Kirknewton Mains**, **Kirknewton** MLO (v. **nīwe, cirice, demeyne**) (*Maynes of Kirknewton* 1627 Mait. Cl. 34; PNML: 217), **Kirknewton Muir**, **Kirknewton** MLO (v. **nīwe, cirice, mōr**) (*Newtoun-mu(i)re* 1625 RMS; PNML: 217), **Clifton**, **Kirkliston** MLO (v. **clif**) (PNML), **Cliftonhall**, **Kirkliston** MLO (v. **clif, h(e)all**) (PNML), **Clifton**, **Morbattle** ROX (v. **clif**) (PNB), **Cliftonhall Mill**, also known as **Lin's Mill**, **Kirkliston** MLO (v. **clif, h(e)all, myln**) (PNML), **Craigton**, **Abercorn** WLO (*(The) Cragtoun* 1417 LC *et passim* to 1577 SRS 52, *(l)he Cragton* 1417 LC, *(l)he Cragtoun* 1536 LC, *Craigtoun* 1522 Dund. A *et passim* to 1649 RMS, *Craigtoune* 1628 Dund. B *et passim* to 1681 Purv.; PNWL), **Cranston** MLO (v. **cran**) (PNML), **New Cranston** MLO (v. **cran, nīwe, ufer(r)a**) (PNML), **Nether Cranston** MLO (v.

cran, neðri (PNML), **Crichton MLO** (*Crectune* c. 1128 Bann. Cl. 70, 1143-47 SBR 7, *Krektun* 13th c. Bann. Cl. 69, *Cre(i)chto(u)n(e)* 1189-1214, 1296-1324, 1300-31 Bann. Cl. 109, 1359 *et freq.* to 1454 ER, 1387, 1567 Bann. Cl. 94, c. 1400, 1440 *et freq.* to 1538 RMS, 1419, 1457 Bann. Cl. 89, 1427, 1450 Bann. Cl. 70, 1447, 1448, 1449 Bann. Cl. 105, 1450, 1483, 1506 Bann. Cl. 74, 1467 *et freq.* to 1481 ADA, 1478 Bann. Cl. 86, 1480 AC, 1494, 1494-5 *et freq.* to 1513 Trcas. Acc., 1500 *et freq.* to 1547 RSS, 1536, 1653 LC, 1573, 1581, 1591 RPC, *Cre(i)chtun* e. 13th c. Bann. Cl. 74, *Cre(i)chtown* 1450 LC, *Cre(i)gho(u)n(e)* 1336-7 Bain, 1449 Reg. Ho. Ch., 1450 ER, 1666 RMS, *Cr(e)ychtona* 1337, 1343 ER, *Cr(e)ychto(u)n(e)* 1387-8, 1450 Reg. Ho. Ch., 14th c. Bann. Cl. 89, 1438 ER, 1449 Bann. Cl. 109, 1488, 1489 Treas. Acc., 1578 RPC, *Kreytton(a)*, *Kreitton(a)* 1338 Bann. Cl. 89, *Crey(h)tone* 1357 Bann. Cl. 89, c. 1400 RMS, 1428, 1438, 1443 ER, 1437-60, 1460-88 Bann. Cl. 74, 1452, 1514, 1591, 1682 LC, *Krichtoun* 1457 Reg. Ho. Ch., *Krechtone* 1500 Bann. Cl. 86, *Crighon* 1567 LC, *Crictoun* 1662-5 Blaeu, *Chrighton* 1773 Arm.; PNML), **Crichton Castle MLO** (v. *castel(l)*) (PNML), **Easter Creightoun MLO** (v. *demeyne*, *ēast*) (PNML), **Wester Creightoun MLO** (v. *west*) (PNML), **Crookston, Inveresk MLO** (v. **crōc*) (*Cruikstoun* 1679 LC, *Cruikstane* 1773 Arm.; PNML: 210), **Crookston, Stow MLO** (v. **crōc*) (*Crokestone* 1336-7 CDS; PNML: 283), **Crookston Mill, Stow MLO** (v. **crōc*, *myln*) (*Cruikstounmylne* 1584 RPC; PNML: 283), **Crosston**, Bathgate WLO (v. *cros*) (PNWL), **Dalswinton**, Kirkmahoe DMF (v. *swīn*) (PNB), **Dalton DMF** (PNB), **Eastertoun**, Kirkliston WLO (v. *ēast*) (PNWL), **Easton**, Bathgate WLO (v. *ēast*) (PNWL), **Easton Inch**, Bathgate WLO (v. *ēast*) (PNWL), **Fenton**, Hutton & Corrie DMF (v. *fenn*) (PNB), **Fiddleton**, Ewes DMF (v. *fipele*) (PNB), **Foumartdean**, Morbattle ROX (v. *foumart*) (PNB), **Fulton**, Bedrule ROX (v. *fugol*) (PNB), **Friarton**, Corstorphine MLO (v. *frere*) (PNML), **Friarton**, Edinburgh MLO (v. *frere*) (PNMI.), **Granton**, Cramond MLO (v. **grēon*) (PNMI.), **Easter Granton**, later Royston, Cramond MLO (v. *ēast*, **grēon*) (PNML), **Wester Granton**, Cramond MLO (v. **grēon*, *west*) (PNML), **Hallyburton**, Greenlaw BWK (v. *burh*, *hālig*) (PNB), **Harpertoun**, Ednam ROX (v. *hearpere*) (PNB),

Heiton ROX (v. hēah) (PNB), Hermiston, Lilliesleaf ROX (v. hiordemann) (PNB), Hermiston MLO (v. hiordemann) (PNB), Long Hermiston, Currie MLO (v. hiordemann, lang) (PNML: 176), Hilton Bay, Mordington BWK (v. hyll) (PNB), Howliston, Stow MLO (v. howlet) (PNML: 284), Hutton BWK (v. hōh) (PNB), Hutton, Hutton & Corrie DMF (v. hōh) (PNB), Kelton, Caerlaverock DMF (v. kelda) (PNB), Kirkton, Cavers ROX (v. cirice) (PNB), *Kirkton* MLO (v. cirice) (PNML), *Kirkton*, Bathgate WLO (v. cirice) (PNWL), Kirkton, Liberton MLO (v. cirice) (PNML: 233), *Kirkton*, Livingston WLO (v. cirice) (PNWL), *Kirkton of St. Cuthbert's*, Edinburgh MLO (v. cirice, St. Cuthbert) (PNML), Lamberton, Mordington BWK (v. lamb) (PNB), Langton BWK (v. lang) (PNB), Lanton, Jedburgh ROX (v. lang) (PNB), *Langton*, Kirknewton MLO (v. lang) (PNML: 218), Lemington, Coldingham BWK (v. hleomoc) (PNB), Lintalee, Jedburgh ROX (v. lēah, hlynn) (PNB), Longnewton, Ancrum ROX (v. lang, nīwe) (PNB), Lugton, Dalkeith MLO (v. luh) (PNML: 183), Lugton Bridge, Dalkeith MLO (v. luh, brycg) (*bridge of Lugtoun* 1536 LC; PNML: 183), Mertoun BWK (v. mere) (PNB), Morton, Liberton MLO (v. mere) (PNML: 236), Mortonhall, Liberton MLO (v. mere, h(e)all) (PNML: 236), Middleton, Uphall WLO (v. middel) (PNWL), Middleton MLO (v. middel) (PNML), *Litill Monkton*, now Old Craighall, Inveresk MLO (v. munuc, lytel) (*litel monkton* 1484 Bann. Cl. 74; PNML: 205), Monkton, Inveresk MLO (v. munuc) (*Munctune* 1163 Bann. Cl. 74; PNML: 206), Monktonhall, Inveresk MLO (v. he(a)ll, munuc) (*monktoun hall* 1482 ADA; PNML: 206), Milton, Kirkpatrick-Juxta DMF (v. myln) (PNB), *Milton*, Glencorse MLO (v. myln) (*le Miltoun* 1501 RMS; PNML: 194), Milton, Dalmeny WLO (v. myln) (PNWL), *Miltonhill*, Dalmeny WLO (v. hyll, myln) (PNWL), *Milton Mill*, Dalmeny WLO (v. myln) (PNWL), Mellendean, Sprouston ROX (v. myln, denu) (PNB), Morton, Canonbie DMF (v. mōr) (PNB), *Morton*, Glencorse MLO (v. mōr) (*Mortoun* 1665 RMS; PNML: 196), *Morton*, Abercorn WLO (v. mōr) (PNWL), Nether Buteland, Currie MLO (v. butt, land, neōri) (PNML: 175), Over Buteland, Currie MLO (v. butt, ufer(r)a, land) (PNML: 175), *Over Newton*, now Overton, Kirknewton MLO (v. nīwe,

uferra) (*Ovir Newtown* 1546 RMS; PNML: 217), **Newton**, Hawick ROX (v. **nīwe**) (PNB), **Newton** (parish) MLO (v. **nīwe**) (PNML: 260), **Newton** WLO (v. **nīwe**) (PNWL), **Norton**, Ratho MLO (v. **norð**) (PNML: 277), **Overton of Balerno**, Currie MLO (v. **ufer(r)a**) (PNML: 174), **Plumdon**, Annan DMF (v. **plūme**) (PNB), **Polton**, Lasswade MLO (v. **pōl**) (*Powtoun* 1500 RSS; PNML: 228), **Polton Mains**, Lasswade MLO (v. **pōl, demayne**) (*Polton Mains* 1773 Arm.; PNML: 228), **Porterstown**, Keir DMF (v. **porter**) (PNB), **Prieston**, Bowden ROX (v. **prēost**) (PNB), **Preston**, Cranston MLO (v. **prēost**) (PNML), **Preston**, Linlithgow WLO (v. **prēost**) (PNWL), **Rathquhillintoun**, Borthwick MLO (*Rathquhillintoun* 1449 Bann. Cl. 109; PNML), **Reston**, Coldingham BWK (v. **hrīs**) (PNB), **Saughton**, Corstorphine Edinburgh MLO (v. **s(e)alh**) (PNML), **Saughtonhall**, Edinburgh (now in the City Parish, formely in Corstorphine) (v. **s(e)alh, h(e)all**) (PNML), **Saughton** MLO (v. **s(e)alh**) (PNML), **Smeaton**, Inveresk MLO (v. **smið, bý**) (*Smithetun* 1124-53 Bann. Cl. 74; PNML: 208), **Staplegordon**, Langholm DMF (v. **gor, stapol**) (PNB), **Stapleton**, Dornock DMF (v. **stapol**) (PNB), **Straiton**, Liberton MLO (v. **strēt**) (PNML: 238), **Straitonhall**, Liberton MLO (v. **strēt, h(e)all**) (PNML: 238), **Straitonhole**, Liberton MLO (v. **strēt, hol(h)**) (PNML: 238), **Straiton Mill** (v. **strēt, myln**) (PNML: 238), **Walton** WLO (v. **wella**) (PNWL), **Wilton**, Hawick ROX (v. **wella**) (PNB), **Mains of Kirkliston**, Kirkliston WLO (v. **cirice, demeyne, *Lissa**) (PNWL), **Kirkliston Mill**, Kirkliston WLO (v. **cirice, *Lissa, myln**) (PNWL), **Newliston**, Kirkliston WLO (v. ***Lissa, nīwe**) (PNWL), **Over Newliston**, Kirkliston WLO (v. **nīwe, *Lissa, ufer(r)a**) (PNWL), **Three Miletown**, Ecclesmachan WLO (v. **myln**) (PNWL), **Westerton**, Kirkliston WLO (v. **west**) (PNWL), **Wester Newton**, Kirknewton MLO (v. **nīwe, west**) (*Westir Newtown* 1546 RMS; PNML: 217).

A.482 **picce** - OE 'a thicket, dense undergrowth'.

- 00 **Thickside**, Jedburgh ROX (v. *sīde*) (*Thikside*, *Thiksyde* 1571 RPC, 1662-5 Blaeu; PNB).
- A.483 **þing-vǫllr** - ON 'a field where an assembly met, a meeting-place'.
- 00 **Tinwald** DMF (*Tymualde* 1477, *Tynwald* 1522; NY 0081; Fellows-Jensen 1996, *Tynwald* 1335-6 CDS; PNB: 20).
- A.484 **þorn** - OE 'a thorn-bush, a hawthorn', ON **þorn**.
- 00 **Thorn**, Mid-Calder MLO (*Thorn* 1696 RMS; PNML: 242), **Thornybank**, Torphichen WLO (v. *banke*) (*Thornybank* 1575 SRS 52, *Thornibank* 1595 Gill. Ch., 1635 Cat. Tor., *Thorniebank* 1616 Gill. Ch.; PNWL).
- A.485 **þrēap** - OE 'dispute, quarrel, contention', ME **threpe**, Sc. **threap**, **thraip**.
- 00 **Threpleche**, near Redpath, Earliston BWK (v. **læc(c)*) (*Threpleche* 1421 Bann. Cl. 56; PNB: 270), **Threepwood**, Melrose ROX (v. *wudu*) (*Prepwude* 1180 APS, *Threpuude* 1186-1214 [c. 1400] Bann. Cl. 56, *Trepewod* c. 1220 Bann. Cl. 83; PNB).
- A.486 **þveit** - ON 'a clearing'.
- 00 **Appiltretwayt**, in Carruthers, Middlebie DMF (v. *æppel-trēow*) (PNB), **Brakanepheit**, near Annan DMF (v. *braken*) (*Brakanepheit* 1194-1214 HMC (Drml), *Brakansweit* post 1275 HMC (Drml); PNB), **Branteth**, Halfmorton DMF (v. *brant*) (PNB), **N. & S. Carthat**, Lochmaben DMF (v. *kjarr*) (*Karthat* 1662-5 Blaeu, *Carthat* 1637 LC; PNB), **Dalwhat**, Glencairn DMF (v. *dalr*) (*Dalquhat* c. 1544 HCM (Drml); PNB), **Lairthat**, Ruthwell DMF (v. *leirr*)

(PNB), *Langesweit*, between Slethat and Comlongon, DMF (v. lang) (*Langesweit* post 1275 HMC (Drml); PNB), *Litelsweit*, between Slethat and Comlongon DMF (v. lytel) (PNB), *Moorfoot*, Temple MLO (v. mōr) (PNML: 296), *Murthat*, Kirkpatrick-Juxta DMF (v. mōr) (*Murquhat* 1550 RMS, *Marthat* 1662 RMS; PNB), *Murraythwaite Ho.*, Cummertrees DMF (v. mōr) (PNB), *Thorniethwaite*, Lochmaben DMF (v. þyrne) (*Thornthuayt* c. 1218 HMC (Drml), *the Thorniequhat* 1534 HMC (Jhn), *Thornequhat* 1542-3 RMS; PNB), *Thorniewhats*, Canonbie DMF (v. þyrne) (PNB), *Twathats*, Ruthwell DMF (Sc. twa, 'two') (*Twathweyles* 1304 CDS, *Twathtwatis* 1450 RMS, *Twathwatis* 1498-9 HMC (Drml); PNB).

A.487 **pyrel** - OE 'a hole, an opening (as in a wall); pierced, having a hole'.

00 **Thirlestane**, Lauder BWK (v. stān) (*Thirlestan* c. 1150 [16th] Bann. Cl. 83, c. 1170 [16th] Bann. Cl. 83, 1189-9 CDS, *Thirlestain* 1175-1214 Bann. Cl. 56, *Thirlstane* 1509 RMS; PNB), **Thirlestane**, Ettrick SLK (v. pyrel) (*Thyrlestangate*, *Greater Thyrlestane* CB, *Thirrlstaine* 1662-5 Blaeu; PNB).

A.488 **þyrne** - OE 'thorn-bush', ON þyrnir.

00 **Hawthorn**, Caddon SLK (*Hayrtherne* 1455 ER, *Hartherne* 1468 RMS, *Hairtherne* 1538 RMS, *Hawtherne* 1563 RS, *Harthorne* 1571 RS; PNB), **Nenthorn** BWK (personal name, *Naitan*) (*Nathanthern* c. 1150 [16th] Bann. Cl. 83, *Naythinthern* 1150-2 [16th] Bann. Cl. 83, *Neithanesthyrn* 1159 [c. 1320] Bann. Cl. 82, *Naythanthirn* c. 1203 Bann. Cl. 83, *Neythantherne* 1296 CDS, *Naithanthurne* 1380 CDS; PNB), **Thornycrook**, Dalkeith MLO (v.*crōc) (*Thorn(e)ycru(i)k(i)s* 1556, 1603, 1621, 1622, 1635, 1668, 1673, 1710 LC, 1556 Sasines, *Thorn(e)ycrowkis* 1608 LC, *Thorn(e)ycrooks* 1630, 1653, 1710 LC, 1794 Sasines, *Thorncruiks* 1656 LC, *(the) thorni(e)cryiks* 1598 LC, *(the) thorni(e)cruik(i)s* 1612, 1656, 1669 LC; PNML: 183), **Thorniethwaite**,

Lochmaben DMF (v. pveit) (PNB), Thorniewhats, Canonbie DMF (v. pveit) (*Thornythaite* 1583 CBP, *Thornyquhat* 1590 RPC; PNB).

A.489 **uferra** - OE 'higher, upper', ME *ufere*, *ouer*, MSc. *over*, *uver* 'the upper of higher of two farms of the same name' (CSD s.v.). Cf. *neðri*.

00 **Over Barnton**, Cramond MLO (v. *tūn*, *ber-ærn*) (PNML), **Over Braid**, Edinburgh MLO (v. *plewland*) (*Overbraid voc. Plewlandis* 1517-18 RSS, (*ly*) *Plewland(i)s (de Braid)* 1527, 1538 RMS, 1528 Bann. Cl. 89, 1529, 1535 RSS, *Over Braid* 1652, 1665 RMS, 1685 LC; PNML), **Upper Brotherstone**, Fala & Soutra MLO (v. *brōðor*, *stān*) (PNML: 191), **Over Buteland**, Currie MLO (v. *butt*, *land*, *tūn*) (PNML: 175), **Over Carlowrie**, Kirkliston WLO (*Over Carlowry* 1583 Temp., 1694 KS Kirk; PNWL), **Craigs**, Mid-Calder MLO (v. *craig*) (PNML: 245), **Over Craig**, Torphichen WLO (v. *craig*) (*Ovircrag(e)* 1562 SRS 52, 1569 RMS; PNWL), **Over Cramond or Cramond Regis**, now Barnton House, Cramond MLO (*King's Crawmond* 1390-1406 RMS, *Cramont regis* 1390-1 RMS, *Craumond(e) regis* 1390-1406, 1471, 1591 RMS, 1456 ER, *Crawmond Regis* 1456 ER, 1475 *et freq* to 1643 RMS, 1508-27, 1529, 1533 RSS, 1508, 1509 Bann. Cl. 105, 1567-8 RPC, 1557-84, c. 1564 Bann. Cl. 74, -*liegis* 1579 RMS, -*riggis* 1610 RMS, *Crawmund Riegis* 1567 RPC, *Cramondregis* 1557-85 Bann. Cl. 74, 1556 RMS, *Cramund-regis* 1591 RMS, *Ovir Crawmond* 1588-9 RPC, *Over Cra(w)mond* 1625, 1662 RMS; PNML), **New Cranston** MLO (v. *nīwe*, *tūn*, *ufer(r)a*) (PNML), **Over Hallhills**, Dalmeny WLO (v. *h(e)all*, *hyll*) (PNWL), **Over Hillhouse**, Torphichen WLO (v. *hyll*, *hūs*) (*Ovir*, *Over Hil(l)hous* 1540/1 RMS *et passim* to 1591 HMC, *Over Heleis* c. 1570 Bann. Cl.74, *Ovirhillhouss* 1571 SRS 52, *Ovirhilhouse* 1684 SRS 40; PNWL), **Howden**, Mid-Calder MLO (v. *hol(h)*, *denu*) (*Holden(e)* 1382 Bann. Cl. 94, *Ower Howden* 1586 Proc. Bar. Court; PNML: 246), **Over Liberton**, Liberton MLO (v. *hlip*, *beretūn*) (*Vuirlibirtoun* 1360-70 Bann. Cl. 105, *Vuyrlibirtoun* 1362 Bann. Cl. 105, *Uvirlibertoune* 1475, 1475-6 RMS, *Ovir Libertoun* 1527-8 *et passim* RMS, *Ovir Libbertoun* 1634 RMS, *Over Libertoun*

1598 *et freq.* to 1636 RMS, *Over Libbertoun* 1614 *et passim* to 1642 RMS, *Over Libertoune* 1654 RMS, *Over Liberton* 1581 LC, 1662 RMS; PNML: 233), *Over Loan Dykes*, Linlithgow WLO (v. lane, dīc) (*Ovirlonedykis* 1561 SRS 57, *Over Lone Dikes* 1562 SRS 57; PNWL), *Over Merchiston*, Edinburgh MLO (v. **Merchiaun, tūn**) (PNML), *Overmilne*, Currie MLO (v. myln) (*lie Overmylne* 1614 RMS, *the Overmilne* 1663 RMS, New Mill 1773 Arm.; PNML), *Over Mill*, Kirknewton MLO (v. myln) (*Overmylne* 1607, 1614, 1654, 1662, 1663 RMS; PNML: 222), *Over Newton*, now Overton, Kirknewton MLO (v. nīwe, tūn) (*Ovir Newtoun* 1546 RMS, *Ower Newtoun* 1607 RMS, *Over Newtoun* 1614, 1637, 1660, 1662, 1663 RMS, *Overtoun* 1773 Arm.; PNML: 217), *Over Philpingstone*, Bo'ness and Carriden WLO (v. Philip, tūn) (*Over Philpewistoun* 1577 Bann. Cl. 109; PNWL), *Over Plewlands*, Edinburgh MLO (v. plewland) (PNML), *Over Newliston*, Kirkliston WLO (v. nīwe, *Lissa, tūn) (*Owir Newlistone* 1516 Dund. A, *Overnewliston* 1560 Temp., *Ovirtoun de Nethir Newlistoun* 1576 LC, *Overlistoun* 1666 SHS I. 48; PNWL), *Over Quarry Flats*, Dalmeny WLO (v. flat), *Over Scotstoun*, Dalmeny WLO (v. Scott, Scot, tūn) (*Over Scottistoun* 1582 Dund. B; PNWL), *Overton of Balerno*, Currie MLO (v. tūn) (*Ovirtoun (de Ballerno)* 1511 RSS, 1546 RMS, (*lie*) *Overtoun(e) de Byerno* 1607 RMS, (*lie*) *Overtoun(e) de Byreno* 1614 RMS, (*lie*) *Overtoun(e) of Byrent* 1654 RMS, (*lie*) *Overtoun(e) of Byrenalie* 1662 RMS, (*lie*) *Overtoun(e) of Byrna* 1663 RMS; PNML: 174), *Over Wheatacre(s)*, Torphichen WLO (v. wēt, æcer) (*Overweitakyr* c. 1540 Rent. Tor., *Ovir Weitaikeris* 1627 RMS; PNWL), *Upper Bonnytoun*, Linlithgow WLO (v. Bondi) (*Overbonitoun* 1564 SRS 57; PNWL), *Upper Bow*, Edinburgh MLO (v. boga) (*the Over Bow* 1477 SBR 7, 1698 LC, *the Ovirbow* 1522 Bann. Cl. 105; PNML), *Upper Carriden*, Bo'ness and Carriden, WLO (*Over Carriddene* 1653 RMS; PNWL), *Upper Kinneil*, Bo'ness and Carriden WLO (*Over (Ovir) (-) Kynnele* 1516 RMS, 1572/3 SRS 52, *Ovirtoun of Kinneill* 1532 RMS, *Ovir Kynneile* 1569 SRS 52; PNWL), *Upper Park*, Bo'ness and Carriden WLO (v. park) (*lie Over Park* 1593/4 RMS; PNWL).

A.490 **under** - MSc., Sc. 'under, lower, etc.'

00 **Underedge**, now Westedge, Liberton MLO (v. **ecg**) (*Underedge* 1663 RMS, *Westridge* 1773 Arm.; PNML: 241).

A.491 **unpanc** - OE 'thanklessness, displeasure; "ungrateful" soil'.

00 **Unthank**, Ewes DMF (*Unthank* 1509-10 RMS; PNB).

A.492 **upp, uppe, ūp** - OE 'up, higher up, upon'.

00 **Uphall** WLO (v. **h(e)all**) (*Uphall* 1562 SRS 57 *et freq* to 1698 KS Q., *Wphall* 1602 Rct. *et passim* to 1693 KS Up., *Vphall* 1608 Bann. Cl. 42, 1675 KS Tor., *Uphal* 1677 KS Kirk.; PNWL); **Uphall Mains** WLO (v. **demeyne**) (*Uphall Manys* 1499/1500 AC, *lie Maynis de Uphall* 1617 RMS; PNWL).

A.493 **vað** - ON 'a ford'

00 **Blaatwood**, near Torduff Point, Gretna DMF (v. **blá(r)**) (*Blaatwood* 1662-5 Blaeu; PNB), **Watscales**, Dryfesdale DMF (v. **skáli**) (PNB).

A.494 **vrá, rá** - ON 'nook, corner of land'.

00 **Wrae**, Linlithgow WLO ((*le*) *Wro* 1296 CDS, (*le*) *Wrouh* 1296 Stev., (*l'he, le*) *Wra* 1296 CDS *et freq* to 1648 Dund. A, (*the*) *Wray* 1540 RMS *et passim* to 1696 KS Bo., *Wrae* 1615 Prot. R. K. *et passim* to 1696 LC; PNWL), **Breconrae**, Mouswald DMF (v. **braken**) (*Brakunwra* 1309 RC, *Brucanewra* 1532 RMS, *Brakinwra* c. 1560 RMS, *Brecken-wrae* 1662-5 Blaeu; PNB).

A.495 ***walc** - OE 'fulling, the dressing of cloth', MSc. **walk, waulk**, only in the compound **walkmill** 'mill where cloth was fulled' (§2.30).

00 **Waulkmill**, Lauder BWK (v. **myln**) (*Walkmylhalch* 1501 RMS; PNB: 186), **Waulkmill**, Carrington MLO (v. **myln**) (*Wakmiln* 1698 KSR; PNML: 119), **Walkmills**, Edinburgh MLO (v. **myln**) (*Walkmylnes* 1578 Bann. Cl. 70; PNML: 125), **Waulkmill**, Kirknewton MLO (v. **myln**) (*Walkmylne* 1546, 1607, 1614 RMS, *Walkmilne* 1654, 1663 RMS, *Waulk Mylne* 1662 RMS; PNML: 223), **The Waulkmill**, Cockpen MLO (v. **myln**) (*The Walke Mylnne* 1627 Mait. Cl. 34; PNML: 145), **Waulkmill of Calder**, Mid-Calder MLO (*Walkmyln* 1586 Proc. Bar. Court; PNML: 250).

A.496 **wark, werk, wirk, work, wurk** - MSc. 'a building, especially one which is public, or imposing', northern ME **werk(e)**, OE **ge(weorc)**.

00 **Burnswark**, Middlebie DMF (PNB), **Newark Castle**, Selkirk, SLK (v. **nīwe**) (*le Newerk* 1439 HMC (Rxb), *Newwerk* 1489-90 RMS, *Newewark* 1547-8 CSP; PNB), **Newark**, Livingston WLO (v. **nīwe**) (*Newwark* 1604 RMS, 1671 Ret., *Newark* 1604 BM, 1626 RMS, *Newwork* 1629 RMS, *New-work* 1659 Ret.; PNWL).

A.497 **walh** - OE (Anglian) 'a foreigner, a serf'.

00 **Wauchope**, Hobkirk ROX (v. **hop**) (*Waleuhop* [p] 1165-1214 Bann. Cl. 56, *Walchop* [p] 1266, 1373 ER, *Wachop* [p] 1384 ER, *Wachope* 1662-5 Blacu; PNB), **Wauchope**, Langholm DMF (v. **hop**) (*Walghope* 1296 CDS, *Walughop(dale)* 1333-6 CDS; PNB).

A.498 **wall** - OE (Anglian) 'a wall'.

00 **Crosswalls**, Linlithgow WLO (v. **cross**) (PNWL).

A.499 (ge)wæde - OE 'a ford'.

00 Lasswade (parish) MLO (v. læs) (*Laswade* 1128-53 Bann. Cl. 70; PNML: 244),
Lasswadegate, Lasswade MLO (v. læs, gata) (*Lessuadegate* 1627 Mait. Cl. 34)
(PNML: 244).

A.500 wæl - OE 'a deep pool', northern ME weel, MSc weel 'a deep pool; an eddy, a
whirlpool'.

00 *Maxwell*, Kelso ROX (personal name *Maccus*) (*Macch'swel* 1159 [c. 1320]
Bann. Cl. 82, *Mackuswel* 1165-1214 Bann. Cl. 56, *Maccuswelle* 1215 CDS,
Maccuswel [p] 1221 Pat., *Maxewelle* 1296 CDS; PNB).

A.501 wæter - OE 'water, an expanse of water'.

00 Waterhead, Hutton & Corrie DMF (v. hēafod) (*Watterheid* 1569 RPC; PNB),
Waterside, Penpont DMF (v. sīde) (*Wattersyde* 1543 HMC (Drml); PNB).

A.502 weard - OE 'watch, ward, protection'.

00 Wardie, Edinburgh MLO (*Warda* 1336-37 CDS, *War(e)d(e)y* 1505, 1510-11,
1653 RMS, 1510-11 SBR 7, *Werdy* 1507 Treas. Acc., *Wardie* 1510-11 Treas.
Acc., 1661 RMS, 1773 Arm., *Weirdie* 1567 RPC, 1663 RMS; PNML), *Wardie*
Brow, Edinburgh MLO (v. brū) (*Werdy Brow* 1507 Treas. Acc.; PNML),
Wairdlaw, Linlithgow WLO (v. hlāw) (*Wardlaw* 1564 SRS 52 et freq to 1699
SRS 40, *The Wairdlaw* 1565 SRS 52; PNWL).

A.503 wella, well(e) - OE (Anglian) 'well, spring, stream'.

00 Wells, Over and Nether, Jedburgh ROX (*Walls* 1662-5 Blaeu; PNB), Wells, Hobkirk ROX (*Welles* 1380 CDS; PNB), Mungo's Walls, Edrom BWK (*Mungo(i)swallis* 1476 CRL, 1497-8 HMC (Wed), *Mungoswaes* 1662-5 Blaeu; PNB), Ninewells, Chirnside BWK (*Nynewell(i)s* 1580 RMS, 1585 HMC (Var. Coll. v.); PNB), Wallyford, Inveresk MLO (v. ford) (*Walford* pre-1198 Bann. Cl. 74, *Wal(e)furd* 1581 RMS, *Walifoord* 1660 LC, 17th c. SHS I. 52, *Walafeild* 1549 LC, c. 1555 Bann. Cl. 74, *Walafield* 1668 SHS I. 36, *Valafeild* 1609 Bann. Cl. 74, *Wallyfield* 1665 SHS I. 36, *Wallyfu(i)rd(e)* 1561 Bann. Cl. 74, 1576-7, 1586 RMS, *Wallefurd* 1563 RMS, c. 1580 Bann. Cl. 74, *Wallifurde* 1563 RMS, *Valliefuird* 1574 RMS, *Vallivadum* 17th c. SHS I. 52; PNML: 208), Wallhouse, Torphichen WLO (v. hūs) (*Wolhous* c. 1540 Rent. Tor., 1572 Gill. Ch., *Wel(l)hous(e)* 1556 LC *et passim* to 1698 Ret., *Wel(l)howse* 1698 KS Tor., *Wallhouse* 1572 Gill. Ch. *et passim* to 1695 HR, *Wellhoos of Torphiching* 1572 SRS 52; PNWL), *Wellhill*, Bo'ness and Carriden WLO (v. hyll) (*Wallhill* 1611 Ham. Inv., *Wellhill* 1613 Ham. Inv.; PNWL), *Wel(l)strand*, Cockpen MLO (v. strand) (*Wel(l)strand* 1665 RMS, 1666 RMS; PNML), Walton WLO (v. tūn) (*Wilton* 1335-6 CDS, *Wiltoun* 1492-3 AC, (*Le*) *Weltone* 1336-7 CDS, 1463 Linl. Ch., *Weltoune* 1473 ADA *et passim* to 1506 HMC, *Weltoun* 1480 AC *et passim* to 1548/9 SRS 57, *Welltoun* 1571 SRS 52, (*The*) *Waltoun* 1421 ER *et passim* to 1687 KS Car., (*The*) *Walton* 1432/3 Linl. Ch. *et passim* to 1670 Reg. Bor., *Walltoun* 1667 Dund. B; PNWL), *Wellstruther*, Borthwick MLO (v. strother) (*W(u)luestrother* 1166-1214, 1223, 1223, 1230, 1273 Bann. Cl. 89, *Wollestrother* 1166-1214 Bann. Cl. 89; PNML), Wilton, Hawick ROX (v. tūn) (*Wiltuna* c. 1050 [12th] HSC, *Weltoun* 1511 RMS; PNB), Addiewell, West-Calder MLO (perh. *Adie*, hypocoristic form of *Adam*) (*Awdyweill* 1512 RMS, *Adi(e)w(e)(i)l(l)* 1583 LC, 1646 KSR, 1654 Blaeu, 1773 Arm., 1792 Sasines (4683), 1797 Sasines (6938), *Adi(e)weel* 1792 Sasines (5082); PNML: 300), *Cadwell*, Temple MLO (v. cald) (*Caldwell* 1627 Mait. Cl. 34; PNML: 294), *Crooked Well*, Bo'ness and Carriden WLO (Sc. *cruikit* 'crookcd') (*Cruikitweill* 1593/4 RMS, *Cruicked Weill* 1669 Reg. Bor.; PNWL), *Mikelkeldwelle*, unlocated (v. mikill, kelda) (*Mikelkeldwelle* 1275-1329 HMC (Drml); PNB),

Motherwell LAN (v. modir), *Wetflatwell*, Cranston MLO (v. flat, wēt)
(PNML).

A.504 **wēod** - OE 'a weed; a herb, grass'

00 ***Wedhale***, now Stow (parish) MLO (v. **h(e)alh**) (*Wedhal(e)* c. 1180-4 Bann. Cl. 56, 13th ccnt. Bann. Cl. 69, *Wedal(e)* 1221-24, 1221-40, 1296-1332 Bann. Cl. 109, 1329, 1394, 1395 *et passim* to 1422 ER, 1329-70 Bann. Cl. 94, 1233 Bann. Cl. 56, 1395 Bann. Cl. 69, 1398 Bann. Cl. 70, *Wedall* 1329, 1396, 1397 ER, *Wedd(a)l(e)* 1392, 1412, 1413, 1415 *et freq.* to 1421 ER, 1471 ADA, 1484, 1513 RMS, *Waddell* 1612 LC, *Weddell* 1618 RMS; PNML: 280), ***Wedaleford***, Stow MLO (v. **h(e)alh, ford**) (*Wedalefurde* c.1200 Bann. Cl. 109; PNML: 280).

A.505 **wer, wær** - OE 'weir, river-dam, fishing-enclosure in a river'.

00 ***Werland de Ester Glencroske***, Glencorse MLO (v. **land, ēast**) (*Werland de Ester Glencroske* 1336-7 CDS; PNML: 193).

A.506 **west** - OE 'western; west', MSc. **wast, west**.

00 **Wester Briggs**, Kirkliston MLO (v. **brycg**) (PNML: 214), ***Westerbriggs***, Edinburgh MLO (v. **brycg**) (*Wester Briggis* 1652 RMS, *Wester Brigges* 1665 RMS, *Westerbridges* 1685 LC; PNML), ***Wester Brow***, Torphichen WLO (v. **brū**) (*Westerbrow* 1698 SRS 40; PNWL), **West Cairns**, Mid-Calder MLO (v. **cairn**) (PNML: 244), **West Cairn Hill**, Mid-Calder MLO (v. **cairn, hyll**) (PNML: 244), ***West Caldmure***, Borthwick MLO (v. **cald, mōr**) (PNML), **West Carmondean**, Livingston WLO (*Carmanden Westir* 1535 RMS, *Carmonden Vester* 1580 Ret., *Carbounden Wester* 1604 RMS, *Carmondeane Wester* 1671 Ret.; PNWL), ***Wester Causewayend***, Mid-Calder MLO (v. **caucie, ende**) (PNML: 248), **Wester Cowden**, Dalkeith MLO (v. **cū, denn**) (*Westir Colden*

1546-80 RMS; PNML: 182), **Wester Cousland**, Livingston WLO (v. *cū*, *land*) (*Wester Causland* 1652 KS Liv.; PNWL), **West Craigs**, Corstorphine MLO (*West Cragis* 1555-6 RMS, *West Craigis* 1607 RMS, *Wester Craigis* 1618, 1634, 1664 RMS, *West Craiges* 1650, 1654, 1664 RMS, *Wester Craig* 1654 RMS; PNML), **West Craig**, Abercorn WLO (Sc. *craig* 'hill') (*Westcraig* 1690 Ret.; PNWL), **West Craigie**, Dalmeny WLO (Gael. *creag* 'hill') (*West Cragyn* 1323-7 [17th] RMS, *Westir Cragy* 1323-7 [17th] RMS; PNWL), **Wester Carriden**, Bo'ness and Carriden, WLO (*Westir Carriddin* 1563 SRS 57; PNWL), **Wester Creightoun**, now Crichton village, MLO (v. *tūn*) (*Wester Creightoun* 1666 RMS; PNML), **West Drylaw** (now Drylaw Mains), Cramond MLO (v. *drȳge*, *hlāw*) (PNML), **Wester Duddingston**, Abercorn WLO (v. **Dudding*) (*Wester Dodynstoun* 1412 Reg. Ho. Ch., *Wester Dudingstoun* 1522 LC *et passim* to 1627 Ret.; PNWL), **Wester Dresselrig**, Mid-Calder MLO (v. *dīc*, *drȳge*, *schele*, *hrycg*) (*Westir Dryshilrig* 1586 Proc. Bar. Court, *Dressilrig alias Dyk in Calder Comitibus* 1602 McCall; PNML: 245), **West Fauldhouse**, Whitburn WLO (v. *falh*, *hūs*) (*The Westerhous of the Fulhous* 1667 KS Liv.; PNWL), **Wester Croft**, Inveresk MLO (v. *croft*) (*Wester Croft* 1653 RMS, *Westir croft* 1587, 1591, 1593, 1593-4 RMS; PNML: 212), **Westfield**, Cramond MLO (*terras de Westend ville de Craumond-regis* 1589 RMS; PNML), **Westfield**, perhaps Wester Norton (*Westertoun* 1773 Arm., v. Ratho parish, PNML) (v. *rāw*, *feld*, *raton*) (*lie Westfeild of Rottounraw* 1631 RMS; PNML: 216), **West Field**, Linlithgow WLO (v. *feld*) (*le Westfeilde* 1512/3 RMS, *lie Wastfeild* 1637 RMS; PNWL), **Wester Foulshiels**, Whitburn WLO (v. *fūl*, *schele*) (*le Westmestsett (Westmaist-sett) de Foulschelis* 1530/1 RMS, 1530/1 RSS; PNWL), **Wester Gateside**, Linlithgow WLO (v. *gata*, *sīde*) (*Wastergatesyde* 1683 KS Ecc., *Wastergattsyde* 1684 KS Ecc.; PNWL), **Wester Granton**, Cramond MLO (v. **grand*, *tūn*) (PNML), **Wester Hailes**, Cockpen MLO (v. *h(e)alh*) (*Wester Haillis* 1561, c. 1585 Bann. Cl. 74, *Waster Haillis* 1604 Bann. Cl. 74, *Wester Hailles* 1643 RMS, *Wester Haillis* 1593-4, 1626 RMS; PNML), **West Harburn**, West Calder MLO (v. *burna*, *heorot*) (*Wester Hairburne* 1620 McCall, *W. Hartburn* 1773 Arm.; PNML: 302), **Wester**

Hillhouse, Torphichen WLO (v. *hyll, hūs*) (*Westir, Waster(-)Hilhous* 1553 Ret. *et passim* to 1667 BM, *Westirhil(l)hous* 1562 SRS 57, 1568 SRS 52, *Wester Hilhouse* 1655 BM, *Hillhouse* 1688 Ret.; PNWL), **Westhouse**, Edinburgh MLO (v. *hūs*) (*Westhous* 1627 RMS; PNML), **Wester Kerse**, Bo'ness and Carriden WLO (v. *carse*) (*Westir-Kerse* 1532 RMS; PNWL), **Wester Limphoy**, Currie MLO (*Westir Lumphoy* 1531 Bann. Cl. 109, *Wester Limphoy* 1577 RPC, *Westir Limphoy* 1590 RPC, *W. Lumphoy* 1773 Arm.; PNML), **Wester Longhaugh**, Linlithgow WLO (v. *lang, h(e)alh*) (*Wester Langhaugh* 1551 SRS 57, *Wester Longhauch* 1560 SRS 57; PNWL), **Wester Melville**, Lasswade MLO (v. **Maleville**) (*Vestir Mailuile* 1546 Bann. Cl. 74; PNML: 227), **Westmuir**, Abercorn WLO (v. *mōr*) (*Westmoore* 1649 Dund. A, *West Mure* 1662 RMS; PNWL), **West Moor**, Dalmeny WLO (v. *mōr*) (PNWL), **Westmuirdale**, Dalkeith MLO (v. *dalr, mōr*) (*Westmuredaill* 1669 LC; PNML: 185), **Wester Newton**, Kirknewton MLO (v. *nīwe, tūn*) (*Westir Newtoun* 1546 RMS, *Wester Newtoun(e)* 1607, 1614, 1654, 1662, 1663 RMS; PNML: 217), **Westpans**, Inveresk MLO (*West Pannis* 1587, 1591, 1593, 1593-4 RMS, *Westpannes* 1653 RMS; PNML: 212), **West Port**, Edinburgh MLO (v. *port*) (*West Port* 1577 Bann. Cl. 94, 1617, 1682 LC; PNML), **Wester Reeves**, Whitburn WLO (v. *ree*) (*Wester Rives* 1697 KS Liv.; PNWL), **Westruther**, Westruther BWK (v. *strother*) (PNB), **West Scales**, Gretna DMF (v. *skáli*) (*West Scalis* 1512 HMC (Drml), *West-skalis* 1544 RSS, *Skells* 1662-5 Blaeu; PNB), **Wester Scotstoun**, Abercorn WLO (v. *Scott, tūn*) (PNWL), **Wester Strath**, Torphichen WLO (Gael. *srath* 'valley') (*Wester Streath* 1667 Dund. B, *Wester Straith* 1685 KS Tor.; PNWL), **Westerton**, Kirkliston WLO (v. *tūn*) (*Westertoun of Newlistoun* 1609 Dund. A; PNWL), **West Whitburn** WLO (v. *hwīt, burna*) (*Westirqwitburne* 1363 RMS, *Wester Quitburne* 1479 ADA, *Wester Quhitburne* 1565/6 SRS 52 *et passim* to 1644 KS Liv.; PNWL), **Whitelaw Wester**, Ecclesmachan WLO (v. *hlāw, hwīt*) (PNWL), **Wester Wheatacre(s)**, Torphichen WLO (v. *wēt, æcer*) (*Wester Weitaikers* 1680 KS Tor., *Weitakers Wester* 1680 SRS 40; PNWL), **West Wood**, Bo'ness and Carriden WLO (v.

wudu) (*West-Wod* 1593/4 RMS; PNWL), **Westwood quarter**, Cockpen MLO (v. wudu, quarter) (*Westwood quarter* 1665 RMS; PNML).

A.507 **wēt** - OE (Anglian), wæt, wēt (West Saxon) 'wet, damp'.

00 **Wetflatwell**, Cranston MLO (v. flat, wella) (*Weteflatwel* 1300-1331 Bann. Cl. 109; PNML), **Wheatacre(s)**, Torphichen WLO (v. æcer) (*Weytakre* 1426 Reg. Ho. Ch., *Weyt Akyr* 1426 Bann. Cl. 70, *Weitacre* 1567 SRS 52, *Weitaker* 1573 SRS 52, 1667 Dund. B, *Weitaiker* 1687 SRS 40, (*Lie*) *Weitaikeris* 1588 RMS, *Weitacres* 1644 Cat. Tor.; PNWL), **Nether Wheatacre(s)**, Torphichen WLO (v. neðri, æcer) (PNWL), **Over Wheatacre(s)**, Torphichen WLO (v. ufer(r)a, æcer) (PNWL), **Wester Wheatacre(s)**, Torphichen WLO (v. west, æcer) (PNWL).

A.508 **wēðer** - OE 'a castrated ram, a wether'.

00 **Wedderburn Castle**, Dunse BWK (v. burna) (PNB), **Wedderlairs**, Longformacus BWK (v. leger) (PNB), **Wedderlee**, Westruther BWK (v. lēah) (*Wederleie* c. 1250 [c. 1320] Bann. Cl. 82, *Wederley* 13th c. Reg. Dmf., *Wedderlee* 1494 HMC (Var. Coll. v.); PNB).

A.509 **whelp, quhelpe** - MSc. 'whelp, young animal', OE hwelp.

00 **Whelpside**, Currie MLO (v. sīde) (*Quhelpside* 1581-2 RMS, *Quhelpsyde* 1627 Mait. Cl 34, 1634 RMS, *Wholpsyid* 1662-5 Blaeu, *Whelpsyke* 1773 Arm.; PNML: 179), **Whelpside**, Liberton MLO (v. sīde) (*Quhelpsyde* 1634 RMS; PNML: 241), **Whelpside**, Kirkliston WLO (v. sīde) (*Quholpsyde* 1610 RMS, *Quhelpsyde* 1617 Ret.; PNWL: 47).

A.510 **whinny** - ME 'covered with gorse'; cf. **hvin**.

00 **Whinny Hall**, Dalmeny WLO (v. **h(e)all**) (*Whinniehall* 1692 KS Dal.; PNWL: 11).

A.511 **wīc** - OE '(dependent) farm'.

00 **Borthwick**, nr Dunse, BWK (v. **bord**) (PNB), **Borthwick** MLO (v. **bord**) (PNML), **Borthwick**, Roberton ROX (v. **bord**) (PNB), **Hawick** ROX (v. **haga**), **Prestwick** AYR (v. **prēost**), **Darnick**, Melrose ROX (v. **derne**), **Fishwick**, **Hutton** BWK (v. **fisc**), **Hedderwick** ELO, **Hedderwick** BWK, **Hedderwick** ANG, **Heatherwick** ABD (v. **hæddre**) (SPN), **Wigtown** WIG (v. **Wicga**, **tūn**).

A.512 ***wincel** - OE 'a nook, a corner; a sharp bend in a river or valley; a corner of land in the hills', pre-lit. Sc. **wincel** (§2.31).

00 **Winchburgh**, Kirkliston WLO (v. **burh**) (*Wincelburgh* a.1189 Roy. Ed., *Wyncheburghe* 1377 RMS, 1539 SHS II. 4, *Wynchebrugh* 1541 Linl. Sh. C., *Wincheburch* 1434 ER, *Wincheburgh* 1438 ER *et passim* to 1636 Ret., *Winchburgh* 1438 ER *et passim* to 1698-9 HR.; PNWL: 44), **Winchburgh Mains**, Kirkliston WLO (v. **demeyne**, **burh**) (*lie manis de Wincheburgh* 1548 RMS, *lie Vinchbruch maines* 1622 LC, *Maines of Winchburgh* 1668 KS Kirk.; PNWL: 44), **Winchburgh Mill**, Kirkliston WLO (v. **burh**, **myln**) (*molendinum de Wyncheburgh* 1506 RMS, *Vinchbruch Mylne* 1622 LC; PNWL: 44).

A.513 **wind** - OE 'wind', ON **vindr**.

00 **Windshiel**, Dunse BWK (v. **schele**) (*Wyneschelis* 1490 HMC (Wed), *Wynsheels* 1662-5 Blacu; PNB).

A.514 **windel-strēaw** - OE 'long withered grass'. [Not covered by Smith, but also in English place-names as Windle Straw CHE.]

00 **Windelstrawlee**, Cramond MLO (v. **lēah**) (*Windilstrealie* 1662 RMS, *Windlestrayley* 1657 RMS, *Windlestrawley* 1773 Arm; PNML).

A.515 **windig** - OE 'windy'.

00 **Windydoors**, Stow MLO (v. **dor**) (*Windiduris* 1445, 1455 ER, 1564 RSS, *Windydoors* 1773 Arm.; PNML: 289), **Windydoors**, Caddon SLK (v. **dor**) (PNB), **Windy Gowl**, Arthur's Seat, Edinburgh MLO (app. Sc. *gowl* < Gael. *gobhal*) (*Windiegoull* early 17th cent. Bann. Cl. 70, *Windigowill* 1666 LC; PNML: 107, 142), **Windyhall**, Dalmeny WLO (v. **h(e)all**) (PNWL), **Windy Hill**, Closeburn DMF (v. **hyll**) (*Windyhillis* 1542-3 RSS; PNB), **Windy Law**, Borthwick MLO (v. **hlāw**) (*Wyndlaw* 1475 ADA; PNML).

A.516 **winter** - OE 'winter'.

00 **Winterburgh**, Crosslee estate, SLK (v. **burh**) (PNB), **Winterseugh**, Cummertrees DMF (v. **bekkr**, **skógr**) (*Winterbech scok* 1194-1214 HMC (Drml); PNB).

A.517 **wīðig** - OE 'withy, willow'.

00 **Wythker**, Inveresk MLO (v. **kjarr**) (*Witker* c.1250 Bann. Cl. 74, *Wythker in tenemento de Muskylburgo* c. 1339 Bann. Cl. 74, *Wytker* 1339 Bann. Cl. 70, *Wikkyr lyand within ye regalite of Muskilburgh* 1484 Bann. Cl. 74; PNML: 212).

A.518 **word̄, weord̄, wur̄ð, wyr̄ð** - OE 'an enclosure', later 'an enclosed homestead'.

00 **Cessford, Eckford ROX (PNB), Jedburgh ROX** (*Gedwearde* c. 1050 [12th] SD, *Gedwirth* 1177, [16th c.] Bann. Cl. 83, *Geddewrd(e)* c. 1130 [12th] SD, 1139 ESC, *Geddewrth* 1174 [c. 1320] Bann. Cl. 82, *Jedword* 1147-50 [17th-18th] ESC, *Jedworthe* 1147-52 Morton, ESC, *Jedwortha* c. 1150 Bann. Cl. 69, *Jeddeword* c. 1147-52 [c. 1320] Bann. Cl. 82, 1165-1214 Bann. Cl. 82, *Jedwerd* 1153 Cold. Corr., *Jedwrth* 1180-5 Bann. Cl. 56, *Jeddwrth* 1165-1214 NMS, *Jaddeurrd* c. 1150 Bann. Cl. 70, *Chedewurthe* 1153-65 Bann. Cl. 56, *Gedewurthe* 1165 [1175-1200] CM; PNB), **Bonjedward, Jedburgh ROX** (?Gael. *bun* 'foot') (*Bonjedworth* 1321 RMS, *Bondeidde ford* 1339 RMS, *Boniedworth* 1342 RMS, *Bonjeddeworth* 1356 RS, *Bond Jedworthe* 1397 CDS, *Bune Jedworth* 1398 RMS; PNB), **Polwarth BWK** (*Paulewrhe* [p] 1182-1214 Bann. Cl. 56, c. 1230 Bann. Cl. 56, *Paulewrth* [p] 13th Bann. Cl. 56, *Pollevrch* [p] c. 1200 [1434] Gramp. Cl. 18, *Powwurd* [p] c. 1230 Gramp. Cl. 18, *Powlew* [p] c. 1230 Bann. Cl. 56, *Polwort* [p] c. 1250 [1434] Gramp. Cl. 18, *Poulesworth* [p] 1296 RS, *Paulswyrth* [p] 13th Rcg. Dmf., *Poylleworth* [p] 1329 Bann. Cl. 56, *Poulwrd* 14th Bann. Cl. 69; PNB), **Polvart Maynes, Cockpen MLO** (v. *demayne, pōl*) (PNML).

A.519 **wudu, earlier widu** - OE 'wood, grove, woodland, forest'

00 **Oakwood, Selkirk SLK** (v. *āc*) (PNB), **Archwood, Johnston DMF** (PNB), **Blackwood, Keir DMF** (v. *blæc*) (*Blakwod* 1552 HMC (Drml); PNB), **Braidwood, Penicuik MLO** (v. *brād*) (PNML: 266), **Braidwood, Temple MLO** (v. *brād*) (PNML: 293), **Brown's Wood, Bo'ness and Carriden WLO** (*Browniswod* 1562 SRS 57, *Brounswod* 1603 Ham. Inv., *Brouniswode* 1604 Ret., *Brownis Wode* 1615 Prot. R. K.; PNWL), **Cockpen Wood, Cockpen MLO** (W. *coch, pen*) (*Wood of Cockpen* 1496 Treas. Acc.; PNML), **Flask Wood, Ewes DMF** (v. *flasshe*) (PNB), **Gladswood, Merton BWK** (v. *gled*) (PNB), **Greenwood, Coldingham BWK** (v. *grēne*) (PNB), **Greenwoodhead, Heriot**

MLO (v. grēne, hēafod) (*Greenwoodhead* 1587 LC; PNML: 201),
Hartwoodburn, Selkirk SLK (v. heorot, burna) (PNB), **Hartwoodmyres**,
Selkirk SLK (v. heorot, mýrr) (PNB), **Harwood**, Teviothead ROX (v. hār)
(PNB), **Harwood**, Hobkirk ROX (v. hār) (PNB), **Hollywood** DMF (v. hālig)
(*Hollywood* 1552 HMC (Drml), *Halywood* or *Sacri nemoris* (gen.) 1574 RMS;
PNB), **Kelwood**, Dumfries DMF (v. kelda) (PNB), **Legerwood** BWK (v.
Leodgeard) (PNB), *Nether Wood*, Bo'ness and Carriden WLO (v. neðri)
(PNWL), **Priestside**, Cummertrees DMF (v. sīde, prēost) (PNB), **Quarrelwood**,
Kirkmahoe DMF (v. quarrel) (PNB), **Quixwood**, Abbey St. Bathans BWK
(PNB), **Riddingwood**, Kirkmahoe DMF (v. *rydding) (PNB), **Shielswood**,
Ashkirk SLK (v. schele) (*Sheelswood* 1662-5 Blaeu; PNB), **Spottiswood**,
Westruther BWK (v. *Spott) (PNB), **Stobswood**, Langton BWK (v. stubb)
(*Stobbis-wod* 1509-10 RMS; PNB), **Swinewood**, Ayton BWK (v. swīn) (PNB),
Threepwood, Melrose ROX (v. þrēap) (PNB), **Torwood**, Dryfesdale DMF
(Gael. *torr* 'hill') (*Torwood* 1484 RMS; PNB), **Torwoodlee**, Caddon SLK (Gael.
torr 'hill') (v. lēah) (PNB), *Vicar's Wood*, Bo'ness and Carriden WLO
(*Vicarswod* 1562 SRS 57, *Vicaris Wood* 1614/5 Prot. R. K.; PNWL), *West*
Wood, Bo'ness and Carriden WLO (v. west) (PNWL), **Westwood quarter**,
Cockpen MLO (v. west, quarter) (PNML), **Wooden**, Eckford ROX (v. denu)
(*Wodden* 1439 RMS, *Vodden* 1567 Bann. Cl. 82; PNB), *Wood Dyke*, Bo'ness
and Carriden WLO (v. dīc) (*Woddyk* 1593/4 RMS; PNWL), **Woodend**,
Torphichen WLO (v. ende) (*Wodend* c. 1540 Rent. Tor. *et passim* to 1607 RMS,
Woodend 1662 RMS *et passim* to 1675 SRS 40; PNWL), **Woodhall**, Colinton
MLO (v. h(e)all) (*þe wodhall* 1495 AC, *Wodhall* 1438 ER, 1483, 1484 ADA,
1544 RSS, 1586, 1623 RMS, *Wodhalle* 1373-4 RMS, *Wo(o)dehall* 1635 RMS,
Woodhall 1643 RMS, 1773 Arm., *Aulusylvia* 17th cent. SHS I.52; PNML),
Woodhead, Canonbie DMF (v. hēafod) (PNB), **Woodhouselee**, Glencorse
MLO (v. hūs, lēah) (*Wodehouseleye* 1501 RMS, *Wodhously* 1530 RMS,
Wodhouslie 1545, 1581 RMS, 1591-2 RPC, *Woodhous(e)lie* 1663 RMS, 1667
LC, *Woodhouslee* 1773 Arm.; PNML: 195), **Woodquarter**, Torphichen WLO (v.
quarter) (*Wodqrtar* c. 1540 Rent. Tor., *Wodquarter* 1565 SRS 52 *et passim* to

1607 RMS, *Woodquarter of Ogilface* 1597 HMC *et passim* to 1662 RMS, *Wodquarter de Ogilface* 1614 RMS, *Woodquarter* 1674 SRS 40, *Woodqr* 1682 KS Tor.; PNWL), **Woodside**, Morebattle ROX (v. *sīde*) (*Woodside* 1542 Ham. Inv.; PNB), **Woodside**, Bo'ness and Carriden WLO (v. *sīde*) (*Woodsyde* 1685 KS Car., *Woodside* 1686 KS Car.; PNWL), **Woodside**, Torphichen WLO (v. *sīde*) (*Wodsyd* 1534 *et passim* SRS 52, *The Wodsid* c. 1540 Rent. Tor., *Wodsyde* 1554 RMS *et passim* to 1615 Gill. Ch., *Wodsyd of Torphiching* 1569 SRS 52, *Woodsyd* 1604 Temp. *et passim* to 1676 SRS 40, *Woodside* 1644 Cat. Tor. *et passim* to 1698 SRS 40, *Woodsyde* 1677 KS Tor.; PNWL), **Easter Woodside**, Torphichen WLO (v. *ēast, sīde*) (PNWL).

A.520 **wuducoc** - OE 'woodcock', ME **woodcock**. Although not in Smith, also found in English place-names, as for example **Wodcokeslond** CHE.

00 **Woodcockdale**, Linlithgow WLO (v. *dalr*) (*Wodcockdale* 1491 AC *et passim* to 1670 KS Linl., *Wodcokdaile* 1539/40 RMS *et passim* to 1567 SRS 52, *Wodcokdail* 1551 Ham. Inv. *et freq* to 1647 KS Linl., *Woodcockdail* 1669 Reg. Bor., *Woodcockdale* 1675 KS Linl. *et passim* to 1686 Ret.; PNWL: 66).

A.521 **wulf** - OE 'a wolf'.

00 **Wolfhope Burn**, Ewes DMF (v. *hop*) (PNB), **Wolfhopelee**, Southdean ROX (v. *hop, lēah*) (*Wolhople* 1436 HMC (Wed), *Wolshoopelie* 1662-5 Blaeu; PNB), **Wolfelee**, Southdean ROX (v. *lēah*) (*Willeys* 1300-1 CDS, *Wolle* 1436 HMC (Home), *Wolfe* 1528 RMS, *Wowley* 1590 CBP; PNB).

A.522 **wynd** - MSc. 'a narrow, winding street, lane, etc. leading off a main thoroughfare in a town' (§1.72).

00 *Wyndeheide* unlocated street-name, perhaps in Glasgow (*Wyndeheide* 1554; DOST s.v. *wynd* n.²), **Black Friars Wynd**, Edinburgh MLO (v. *frere*) (PNML: 138), **Kirk o' Field Wynd**, Edinburgh MLO (v. *feld*, *cirice*) (PNML: 131), **Burnwynd**, Ratho MLO (v. *burna*, **crōc*) (PNML: 275), **Kerswynd**, Inveresk MLO (v. *carse*) (*the vennal called Kerswynd* 1653 RMS; PNML: 211), **Leith Wynd**, Edinburgh MLO (*Leythwunde* Bann. Cl. 89, *Leithwynd* 1588, 1638 *et freq* to 1743 LC; PNML: 140), **Liberton's Wynd**, Edinburgh MLO (named from its proximity to the lands of Petronelle Liberton) (*Libertonis Wynd(e)* 1532, 1546 RSS, 1537 Bann. Cl. 105, *Liberton's Wynd* 1622 LC; PNML: 140), **Niddry's Wynd**, Edinburgh MLO (*Nudreis Wynde* 1477 SBR 7, *venella vocata Nyddryis Wynde* 1541 Bann. Cl. 105, *Niddries Wynd* 1549, 1554 *et freq* to 1703 LC; PNML: 141), **St. Mary's Wynd**, Edinburgh MLO (*St. Mary*) (*Sanct Mary Wynd(e)* 1477 SBR 7, 1505, 1513 Treas. Acc.; PNML: 141), **St. Michael's Wynd**, Linlithgow WLO (*St. Michael*) (*le Wynd S. Michaelis* 1491 RMS, *St. Michaellis Wynd* 1615 Prot. R. K.; PNWL: 121).

A.523 **wyrhta** - OE 'a wright'.

00 **Wrightshouses**, Colinton MLO (v. *hūs*) (*Wricht(is)hous(s)(is)* 1451 Bann. Cl. 105, 1535, 1546 RSS, 1547, 1566 Bann. Cl. 109, 1575 *et freq* to 1590-1 RPC, *Wrychtishoussis* 1590-1 RPC; PNML), **Wrightshouses**, now Gillespie's School, Edinburgh MLO (v. *hūs*) (*Wrichtishouse(s)* 1458 RMS, 1545, 1682 LC, *?Wreuchtsland* 1630 Bann. Cl. 70; PNML).

Appendix B: Germanic Personal Names in the Place-Names of Southern Scotland

B.0 This appendix contains a list of all of the Germanic personal names so far identified in the place-names of Southern Scotland, providing a synthesis of the findings of Macdonald (1941), Williamson (1942) and Dixon (1947). Some other secondary literature has also been consulted, and brief etymological notes added where appropriate.

B.1 OE *Æbba*

00 *Abchester*, now Bastleridge, Ayton BWK (v. *ceaster*) (*Abchester* 1596 LC, 1663 RMS; PNB: 60).

B.2 OE *Æbbe*

00 *St. Abbs*, Coldingham BWK (*Sanctabs* 1621 HMC (Wed); PNB: 191).

B.3 OE *Ærnwulf*, *Earnulf*

00 *Arton*, surviving only in *Arnton Fell*, Castletown ROX (v. *tūn*) (*Ernilten* 1662-5 Blaeu, *Erniltoun fell*, 1662-5 Blaeu; PNB: 18).

B.4 OE *Æðelberht* [Williamson also suggests that the first element of the following may be Old English *Ēadberht* (PNB: 182).]

00 *Ethebredscheillis*, near Newark Castle SLK (v. *schele*) (*Ethebredscheillis* 1430 HMC (Rxb), *Edibredschelis* 1433-4 HMC (Rxb), *Edibredschele* 1443 LC; PNB: 182).

- B.5 OE *Ædelstan* [Perhaps in the following, though Williamson also suggests that one of the Old English personal names *Alfstān* or *Aldstān* may instead be represented by the first element (PNB: 95).]
- 00 *Elstaneshalche*, the valley of a rivulet between Whitton and Morebattle ROX (v. h(e)alh) (*Elstaneshalche* 1181 Bann. Cl. 56, *Elstannes halech* 1175-99 Bann. Cl. 56; PNB: 95), Athelstaneford ELO (v. ford) (*Elstanesford* 1153-78 LC; PNB: 95).
- B.6 OE *Aldere* [Perhaps in the following (PNB: 264).]
- 00 Halter Burn, Yetholm ROX (v. burna) (*Eltherburna* c. 1050 [12th] HSC, *Elterburne* 1543 Hen. VIII, *Helterborne* c. 1576 CSP; PNB: 264).
- B.7 OE *Aldhere*
- 00 Addiston, Ratho MLO (v. tūn) (*Adestoun* 1589 RPC, *Adistoune* 1690 RMS, *Addieston* 1773 Arm., *Aldersto(u)n(e)* 1610, 1615, 1647, 1654, 1666 RMS, *Aldiestoun* 1646 RMS; PNML: 274).
- B.8 OE *Aldwine* [The element is less certain in Annelshope SLK (PNB: 225).]
- 00 Addinston BWK (v. tūn) (*Auldenestun* 1165-77 Bann. Cl. 56, *Aldenistoun* 1222 Bann. Cl. 83, *Aulddynstone* 1371 RMS; PNB: 27, also SPN: 47), Alderstone, West-Calder MLO (v. tūn) (*A(u)lding(g)sto(u)n(e)* 1452, 1563-4 RMS, 1488 ADA, 1495 Treas. Acc., 1586 RPC, 1640 McCall, 1792, 1800 Sasines (5064, 8100), *A(u)ldersto(u)n(e)* 1493 ADA, 1579 LC, 1583 Proc. Bar. Court, 1608 Bann. Cl. 74, 1608 RPC, 1645 KSR, 1643, 1696 RMS, 1773 Arm., 1790, 1800 Sasines (3944, 8100), *Awdenstoun* 1535 RMS, *Awdinstoun* 1586 Proc. Bar. Court, Addistone 1800 Sasines (8100); PNML: 242, also *Aldins toun* 1452;

- SPN: 47), Annelshope, Ettrick SLK (v. hop) (*Aldanhop* 1455 ER, *Aldynnishope* 1544 RMS, *Andishope* 1573 APC, *Andshop* 1662-5 Blaeu; PNB: 225).
- B.9 MSc. Alis [The form of the name may have originally been *Alice* (PNB: 196).]
- 00 Ellisland, Holywood DMF (v. land) (*Alizland* 1304 CDS, *Alisland* 1335-6 CDS, *Alysland* 1499-1500 HMC (Drml), *Aleisland* 1623 Reg. Dmf.; PNB: 196).
- B.10 OE Alfhere [Perhaps in the following (PNB: 105).]
- 00 *Alwardene*, Maxton ROX (v. denu) (*Alwardene* 1165-88 Bann. Cl. 56, *Aluerden* c. 1226 Bann. Cl. 56; PNB: 105).
- B.11 ON Allī [Perhaps in the following, although Williamson also suggests that compound *alde* 'old' may be the first element (PNB: 282).]
- 00 Albie, Middlebie DMF (*A(u)ldbie* 1631, 1643 Reg. Dmf.; PNB: 282), Albierig, Canonbie DMF (*Albyrig* 1590 RPC, Oldby 1662-5 Blaeu; PNB: 282).
- B.12 MSc. Ames, Amis
- 00 Amisfield, Tinwald DMF (v. feld) (*Amysfeild* 1288 ER, *Amesfeld* 1335-6 CDS, *Aymisfelde* 1434 ER, (*H*)*empsfeild* 1586 CBP, 1592 CBP, *Hempsfiell* or *Amisfeild* 1662-5 Blaeu; PNB: 81).
- B.13 ON Arnketill, ODan Arkell [In later form as pre-lit. Sc. *Arkil*; cf. Middle English *Arkil*.]
- 00 *Arkilly*, near Fans, Earlston ROX (v. lēah) (*Arkilly* c. 1200 [16th] Bann. Cl. 83; PNB: 78), Arkelton, Ewes DMF (v. tūn) (*Arkiltoun* 1532 RMS, *Arkyldon* 1583

CBP, *Erkiltounfeld* 1662-5 Blaeu; PNB: 32), **Erkinholme**, Langholm DMF (v. holmr) (*Arkinholme* 1532 RMS, *Erkinhoom* 1662-5 Blaeu; PNB: 305).

B.14 OE Arnold [Cf. 'Old German' *Ernald* (Feilitzen: 248).]

00 **Arniston**, Borthwick MLO (v. tūn) (*Arnoldstoun* 1449 Bann. Cl. 109, *Arnaldstoun* 1507 LC, *Arnotstoun* 1571-2 RMS, *Ardnalestone* 1596 NSA, *Arnetstoun* 1609 RMS, *Arnestoun* 1627 Mait. Cl. 34, *Arnisto(u)n* 1627 Mait. Cl. 34, 1746 LC, 1773 Arm; PNML: 110).

B.15 OE Baldhere

00 **Balderston**, Bo'ness and Carriden WLO (v. tūn) (*Bauderstone* 1296 CDS, *Baudrestone* 1296 Bann. Cl. 47, *Bawdriston* 1395 HMC, *Bauderstoune* 1649 Ham. Inv., *Balderston* 1395 Ham. Inv. *et passim* to 1670 Reg. Bor., *Balderstoun* 1504 RMS *et passim* to 1669 Reg. Bor., *Balderstone* 1582 Ham. Inv. *et passim* to 1693 KS Car., *Balderstoune* 1665 RMS; PNWL: 26), *Balderston Hall*, Bo'ness and Carriden WLO (*Balderstounhall* 1670 Reg. Bor.; PNWL: 26), *Balderston Hills*, Bo'ness and Carriden WLO (*Balderstoun hills* 1671 Reg. Bor.; PNWL: 26).

B.16 OE *Bealdric [Cf. 'Old German' *Baldric* (Feilitzen: 191).]

00 *Baudrikesland*, Colinton MLO (*Baudrikesland in tenemento de Dregerne* 1336-7 CDS; PNML: 149).

B.17 OE Bēaw(a)

00 **Bavelaw**, Penicuik MLO (v. hlāw) (*Baveley* c.1230 Bann. Cl. 70, 1306-1424 RMS, *Bavelay* 1214-49, 1580, 1594 RMS, 1428, 1429, 1434 ER, *Bavelyn* 1426 ER, *Bavela(w)* 1589-90, 1590 RPC, 1679 KSR, *Bau(e)lay*, *Bau(e)ley* 1214-49 Bann. Cl. 70,

1306-1424 RMS, *Bavilly* 1426 RMS, *Bavila(w)* 1429 ER, 1515 RMS, 1628 RPC, 1670 Ret., *Bavlais alias Bewlais* 1628 RMS, (*Bavlawes alias Bewlawis* 1547 RSS, 1635 RMS, *Bafelay* 1431 ER, *Beflay* 1435 ER, *Bavellay* 1589 RPC, *Baiflaw* 1558 RMS, *Bevelaw(es)* 1663 RMS, 1773 Arm.; PNML: 265).

B.18 OE **Bēda** [Perhaps in the following, although it has also been suggested that the first element may be Gaelic *beath*, *beith* 'birch-tree', found in the names of Beath FIF and Beith AYR (PNB: 179).]

00 **Bedshiel**, Gordon BWK (*Bethschele* 1452 RMS, *Betschele* 1494 RMS, *Betscheill* 1509-10 RMS; PNB: 179).

B.19 OE **Beornweard** [Possibly in the following, though the explanation 'bear-keeper's farm' from 'Middle English' *ber-ward* has also been suggested (PNWL: 28, NTC: 56). If the latter, then the name provides important evidence for the use of the compound in pre-literary Scots.]

00 **Borrowstoun**, also Bo'ness, WLO (v. **tūn**) (*Berwardston* 1335-6 CDS, *Berwardstone* 1336-7 CDS, *Berewardstone* 1336-7 CDS, *Barwartstoune* 1473 RMS, *Berwartstoun* 1505/6 Temp., *Burustoun* 1532 RMS, *Burrostoun* c. 1540 Rent. Tor., *Barrestoun* 1541 SRS 52 *et passim* to 1581 Ret., *Borrowstoun* 1549/50 SRS 57 *et passim* to 1669 Reg. Bor.; PNWL: 28).

B.20 MSc. **Bevis**

00 **Boosmill**, Lilliesleaf ROX (v. **myln**) (*Bwismylne* 1545 RMS, *Bewes Mill* 1662-5 Blaeu; PNB: 186).

B.21 ON **Bóndi** [Cf. Feilitzen: 206; see also Fellows-Jensen (1990): *bóndi* 'yeoman farmer' may be the source for some of these names.]

00 **Bombie**, surviving in Bombie Hill, Westerkirk DMF (v. bý) (*Bundeby* 1296 Bann. Cl. 47, *Bomby* 1329-71 RC, 1546 RPC, *Bondby* 1500 HMC (Drml), *Bonthby* 1560 RMS, *Bounby* 1662-5 Blaeu; PNB: 282), **Bonnington**, Edinburgh MLO (v. -ingtūn) (*Bon(n)y(n)(g)to(u)n(e)* 1465, 1477, 1501 *et freq* to 1663 RMS, 1529, 1533 *et freq* to 1548 RSS, 1553, 1557, 1643 LC, 1575 *et freq* to 1590 RPC, 1578 Bann. Cl. 70, 1589 Bann. Cl. 94, *Bon(n)y(n)(g)town* 1585 RPC, *Bon(n)ington* 1557 LC, 1773 Arm.; PNML: 122), **Bonnington**, Ratho MLO (v. -ingtūn) (*Bondingtona* c.1315 RMS, *Bondyngton(e)* 1335-6, 1336-7 CDS, *Bondingtoun* 1329-71 RMS, *Bendingtoun*, *Boundingtoun* 1306-29 RMS, *Bonyngtona* 1372 RMS, *Bonyngtoun* 1444 Bann. Cl. 109, 1589 *et freq.* to 1629 RMS, *Bonyntoun* 1329-71, 1528, 1528-9, 1613 RMS, *Bonytoun(e)* 1444 Bann. Cl. 109, 1587 *et freq.* to 1663 RMS, 1668 SHS I. 36, *Boningtoun* 1565 RMS, *Bonnytoun* 1636 LC, *Boniton* 1630 Bann. Cl. 70, *Bonietoun* 1654 RMS; PNML: 275), **Bonnytoun**, Linlithgow WLO (apparently in form *Bonar-*, in later use, from the surname *Bonar*, after someone by that name bought the property: PNWL: 56) (v. -ingtūn) (*Bondington* 1315 Roy. Ed. *et passim* to 1550/1 SRS 57, *Bondingtoun* 1315 Reg. Ho. Ch. *et passim* to 1553 SRS 57, *Bondigiston* c. 1335 Bann. Cl. 94., *Bondyngston* 1335-6 CDS, *Bondyngtone* 1336-7 CDS, *Bondington^a* 1378 Bann. Cl. 94, *Bondyngtona* 1386 Bann. Cl. 94, *Bondyngtoun* 1435 Cop. *et passim* to 1586 Bann. Cl. 74, *Bonyngtoun* 1432 Cop. *et passim* to 1615 Prot. R. K., *Bonyngton* 1438 Linl. Ch., *Bonyntone* 1438/9 Linl. Ch. *et passim* to 1451 RMS, *Boningtoun* 1453 ER *et passim* to 1694 KS Linl., *Bonytoun* 1454 ER *et passim* to 1694 KS Car., *Bonytoun* 1459 ER *et passim* to 1696 LC, *Bonnytoun* 1463 Linl. Ch. *et passim* to 1696 LC, *Bonyntoun* 1490/1 RMS *et passim* to 1681 Purv., *Bonartoun* 1662 RMS *et passim* to 1677 Ret., *Bonartoune* 1662 RMS *et passim* to 1677 Ret., *Bonnartowne* 1667 Dund. B, *Bonertoun* 1691 Ret.; PNWL: 56).

B.22 OE Bran(n)oc

00 **Branxholme**, Hawick ROX (v. helm) (*Brankishelme* 1315-21 RMS, *Branxelm* 1463-4 RMS, *Branxhaim* 1479 HMC (Rxb), *Branxhelme* 1540 RMS; PNB: 55),

Branxton ELO (v. tūn) (*Brankestun* [p] c. 1300 [1434] Gramp. Cl. 18; PNB: 55).

B.23 OE **Brūn(a)** [Perhaps found in a metathesised form in the following, though *Brūn-* is only otherwise attested as an element in compound personal names such as *Brūnheard*; cf. discussion in PNB: 173-4.]

00 **Burnswark, Middlebie DMF (v. wark)** (*Burniswerkhill* 1541 HMC (Drml), *Burnyswarke* 1542 Ham. Inv., *Burnswark h.* 1662-5 Blaeu; PNB: 173).

B.24 OE ***Cætt** [The following name may show a strong variant of Old English *Ceatta*, *Cætta* (PNB: 135).]

00 **Chatto, Hownam ROX (v. hōh)** (*Chethou* 1165-92 Bann. Cl. 56, *Chatthov* 1185-99 Bann. Cl. 56, *Chathou* 1296 Bann. Cl. 47, *Chattow* 1357-8 HMC (Rxb); PNB: 135).

B.25 OE ***Cāfhære** [In later form as pre-lit. Sc. *Caver*; cf. Middle English *Caver*.]

00 **Cavers ROX** (*Caverum* (acc) 1165-1214 NMS, *Kaveres* 1214-49 Bann. Cl. 56, *Cavres* [p] 1290 Stev., 1304 LC, *Kauirs* 1291 Stev., *Cavers* 1296 Stev., *Caverys* 1359 ER; PNB: 192), **Cavers Carre**, Bowden ROX (no early spellings; PNB: 192), **Caverhill PEB** (*Cawerhyll* 1422 HMC (Var. Coll. v.), *Cauerhill* 1475 HMC (Var. Coll. v.), *Cauihill* 1546 HMC (Var. Coll. v.); PNB: 192), **Caver's Hill**, Kirkhope SLK (no early spellings; PNB: 192), **Caverslee**, Kirkhope SLK (no early spellings; PNB: 192), **Caverton**, Eckford ROX (*Cauertone* 1296 CDS, *Caverton* 1328 RS; PNB: 19, 192).

B.26 OE **Cēnhære**

- 00 Carrington (parish) MLO (v. *tūn*) (*Keryn(g)ton(a)*) 1176 quoted NSA 260. 14th c. Bann. Cl. 89, 1369-70 RMS, *Keryn(g)tune* undated Bann. Cl. 74, *Keryn(g)toun* 1539 SHS II.4, *Ke(i)r(r)in(g)tou(u)ne* early 13th c., 14th c. Bann. Cl. 89, 1329-70, 1455, 1473, 1508-9 *et freq.* to 1647 RMS, 1490 AC 1540, 1543-4 RSS, 1578 RPC, 1594 LC, *Karingtoun* 1591-2 RPC, 1662-5 Blaeu, *Caryntoun(e)* 1464 Bann. Cl. 89, *Car(r)ingtoun(e)* 1585 LC, 1631, 1664, 1665, 1666 RMS, 1653, 1698 KSR, *Primrose* 1773 Arm.; PNML: 118).
- B.27 OE *Cēowulf* [Perhaps in the following, though the forms are late (PNB: 75).]
- 00 **Choicelee**, Langton BWK (v. *lēah*) (*Chow(i)slie* 1518 HMC (Var. Coll. v.), 1590 RPC, *Schoslie* 1537-8 Gramp. Cl. 18, *Schowslie* [p] 1572 HMC (Var. Coll. v.), *Chaussley Pont*, *Chouslie* 1664 CRL; PNB: 75).
- B.28 OE **Cissa* [Apparently a variant of *Cissa*. Perhaps alternatively from an early use of the British regional term *cess* 'peat, bog' (PNB: 39-40).]
- 00 **Cessford**, Eckford ROX (v. *word*) (*Cesseworth(e)* 1296 CDS, 1309-29 [15th] RC, 1315-21 RMS, *Gesword* 1341-71 Cold. Corr., *Sesworth* 1415-16 HMC (Rxb), *Cesforth* 1547-8 CSP, *Cessiwurthe* c. 1560 RMS, *Cesworthe* c. 1560 RMS; PNB: 39).
- B.29 OE **Clerebald**
- 00 **Clermiston**, Corstorphine MLO (v. *tūn*) (*terram de Clerribaldi* 1288-90 ER, *Clerbaudistun*, *Clerbaudestun* c.1250 Bann. Cl. 74, *Clerbaldistona*, *Clerbaldynstona* c.1300 Bann. Cl. 74, *Clerbardstona* c.1300 Bann. Cl. 74, *Clerberstoun* 1543, 1543-4 RMS, *Clarba(r)stone* 1336-7 Reg. Ho. Ch., *Clarbertston* 1408-9 SHS III.32, *Clarbarstoune* 1450 RMS, *Clarbastoun* 1510-11 SHS II.10, 1533 RSS, *Clarbarstoun* 1523-4 RMS, *Clarmestoun* 1611, 1620 RMS, *Clairbestoun* 1505 SHS II.10, *Clairbastoun* 1529 RSS, 16th Cent.

SHS.III.32, *Clairbarstoun* 1527-8, 1541, 1542 RMS, *Clairmystoun* 1554, 1573
SHS III.32, *Clarebarstoun* 1513 RSS, *Clarmestoun* 1611, 1628 RMS,
Claremestoune 1652 RMS, *Clerberstoune* 1554 SHS III.32, *Clermistoun* 1554
SHS III.32, 1614 RMS, *Clermestoun* 1601 Tax-roll; PNML: 151).

B.30 OE *Cola* [Cf. ON *Koli*, which may be the first element of the following.
Williamson compares *Coliforthill* ROX with the nearby *Colislinn* ROX, for which
no early spellings are available; however, if *Colis-* represents a genitive form of
the personal name, the original form would probably have been strong (PNB:
169). Williamson also suggests that *Collielaw* BWK may possibly have a pre-
literary Scots form of the word *collie* ‘sheep-dog’ as its first element (PNB:
124), but this is rather unlikely considering that the word is first attested in the
late seventeenth century (CSD s.v. *collie* n.)]

00 **Coliforthill**, *Cavers* ROX (v. **ford**) (*Colyfordland* 1380 CDS, *Collefurd* 1511
RMS; PNB: 169), **Collielaw**, *Channelkirk* BWK (v. **hlāw**) (*Colilawe* 1206 [c.
1320] Bann. Cl. 82, 1296 Bann. Cl. 47, *Culilawe* [p] 1296 CDS, *Collelaw* 1571
RMS; PNB: 124).

B.31 OE *Cūðberht* [Frequently designating *St. Cuthbert*.]

00 **Nether Kirkcudbright**, *Glencairn* DMF (v. **kirkja**) (*Kirkcudbrecht* 1549 RMS;
PNB: 325), **Cuthberthope Rig**, *Hownam* ROX (v. **hop**) (*Cuithbrithishope*
1185-99 Bann. Cl. 56, *Cudbrihteshope* 1185-99 [1500] Bann. Cl. 56,
Cuthbertishope 1471 RMS; PNB: 220).

B.32 OE **Cwic* [**Cwic* is not attested independently, although it forms the first
element of compounds including *Cwicheard* and *Cwichelm* (PNB: 85).]

00 **Quixwood**, *Abbey St. Bathans* BWK (v. **wudu**) (*Quykwiswod* 1509-10 RMS,
Quikkiswood 1565 HMC (Home); PNB: 84).

- B.33 OE **Cyneberht** [Possibly in the following name; cf. PNB: 15, SPN: 29, 98.]
- 00 **Kimmerghame**, Edrom BWK (v. **hām**) (*Chynbrygham* 1095 [15th] ESC, *Cynebritham* 1095-1100 ESC, *Kynbriggeham* 1296 CDS, *Kymbregam* 1296 CDS, *Kymbrigham* 1296 CDS, *Kymbridgeham* 1330 ER, *Kymmerjame* 1536 RMS; PNB: 15).
- B.34 OE ***Dæg(i)sa** [Attested as the first element of the Old English personal name *Dæghræfn*, perhaps also in *Dægisgæf*, from the Ruthwell Cross (PNB: xliii).]
- 00 **Degsastan**, site unknown and disputed (see discussion in PNB: xlii-xliii) (*æt Egesan stane* 603 ASC (A text), *æt Dægstane* 10th cent. gloss to ASC (A), *æt Dægsan stane* 603 ASC (E text), *Desastan* c.730 Bede (HE), Flo. Wig., *Degsa stone* Flo. Wig.; PNB: xliii).
- B.35 MSc. **Daniel**
- 00 **Dingleton**, Melrose ROX (v. **tūn**) (*Danyelstona* [p] 1343 ER, *Danyellyston* 1359 ER, *Danyelstone* [p] c. 1400 (1475-1500) Wyn., *Danzieltoune* 1654 MRR; PNB: 19).
- B.36 ON **Dólgfinnr** [*Dólgfinnr* is attested in Britain earlier than in Scandinavian sources; parallels are found in the Danelaw and the name may have originated in England: see further Fellows-Jensen (1990).]
- 00 **Dolphington**, Dalmeny WLO (v. **tūn**) (*Dolfingtoun* 1490-1, *Doffyntoun* 1540, *Dolphingstoun* 1653; PNWL: 6), **Dolphinston**, Oxnam ROX (v. **tūn**) (*Dolfinestone* 1296 CDS, *Dolfynston* [p] 1354 Bann. Cl. 82, *Dolphington* 1454 HMC (Rxb), *Dolphingston* 1475 HMC (Rxb); PNB: 20).

B.37 ON Drífr

00 **Dryfesdale DMF** (v. *dalr*) (*Driuesdale* c. 1124 Glas., 1189 CDS, *Drivisdale* 1249 CDS, 1452 HMC (Drml), *Driffisdail* 1501 HMC (Drml), *Drysdale* [p] 1541 HMC (Drml), *Drisdail* 1552-3 CSP; PNB: 298).

B.38 OE ***Dudding** [Cf. SPN: 31-2.]

00 **Duddingston**, Abercorn WLO (v. *tūn*) (*Dodyngstone* a. 1219 SHS III. 32 *et passim* to 1336-7 CDS, *Dodinstoun* c.1370-76 SHS III. 32, *Dodyngstoun* c. 1390 Bann. Cl. 94, *Dudingston* 1432 LC, *Dudinstoun* 1479 RMS *et passim* to 1691 KS Ab., *Dudingstoune* 1604 Dund. B *et passim* to 1694 SHS I. 16, *Dudinstoun* 1527 LC *et passim* to 1543/4 RMS, *Duddingstoun* 1583 Temp. *et passim* to 1652 SHS I. 58, *Duddingstoune* 1598 Temp. *et passim* to 1668 Ret., *Duddingstone* 1652 SHS I. 40, 1667 Dund. B, *Dudiston* 1593 Dund. B *et passim* to 1673 SHS I. 36, *Duddistoun* 1649 SHS I. 25 *et passim* to 1683 Dund. B, *Did(d)istoun(e)* 1565 SRS 52 *et passim* to 1646 SHS I. 11; PNWL: 15), **Duddingston** (parish) MLO (v. *tūn*) (*villa dodin* 1166-1214 Bann. Cl. 70, *Dodinestun* 1153-65 Bann. Cl. 82, 1221-36 Bann. Cl. 82, *Dodiniston* c. 1230 Bann. Cl. 70, *Dodinistun* 13th c. Bann. Cl. 69, *Dodingstune* 1214-49 Bann. Cl. 70, *Dodingston* c. 1330 Bann. Cl. 82, *Dodyngston(a)* 1278 Bann. Cl. 89, undated Bann. Cl. 105, *Dodyngystoun* 1369 Bann. Cl. 105, *Dodyngystone* undated Bann. Cl. 74, *Dodyngestone* 1336-7 Bann. Cl. 74, *Dodynstone* early 13th c. Bann. Cl. 89, 1412 Reg. Ho. Ch., *Dudyingstone* 1328 Bann. Cl. 70, *Duddyngston* 1393 ER, *Duddynstoun* undated Bann. Cl. 105, *Dudinstoun* 1477 RMS, 1577 Bann. Cl. 109, *Dudingstoun* 1453 ER, 1573, 1584 RPC, 1497 *et passim* RMS 1599 LC, *Dudingstoune* 1473 RMS, *Dudingston* 1600, 1620 LC, *Duddingston* 1538 *et freq.* to 1633 LC, *Duddingstone* 1571-2 LC, *Duddingstoun* 1642 RMS, *Duddinstoun* 1642 RMS, *Dudistoune* 1681 SHS I. 16, *Duddistona* 17th c. SHS I. 52, *Dediston* 1552 LC, *Diddingstoune* 1653 RMS; PNML: 186), **Easter Duddingston** MLO (*Ester Dodinestun* 1221-36 Bann. Cl. 82, *Estir Dudingstoun* 1539-40 RMS, *Dudistoune Eister* 1567 Bann. Cl. 82, *Eister Dudin(g)stoun(e)* 1576, 1585 Bann. Cl. 109, 1600, 1607 *et passim* RMS, *Easter Dud(d)ingsto(u)n(e)* 1538, 1692 LC, 1666 RMS; PNML: 186), **Wester**

Duddingston MLO (*Wester Dodyngstoun* 14th c. Bann. Cl. 82, *Westir Dudingstoun(e)* 1539-40, 1600, 1607, 1667 RMS; 1573 RPC, *Wester Dud(d)ingsto(u)n(e)* 1595, 1598 *et freq.* to 1666 RMS, 1584 RPC, 1538, 1599, 1653 LC, *Dudistoune wester* 1567 Bann. Cl. 82, *Westir Dudistoun* 1600 RMS; PNML: 186), **Kirklands of Duddingston MLO** (*Kirklands* 1603 LC, *Kirklandis seu Vicarislandis de Dudingstoune* 1633 RMS; PNML:186), **Duddingston Loch MLO** (*lacum Duddistonensis* 17th c. SHS I. 52; PNML:186).

B.39 OE Ead(d)a

00 **Edington, Chirnside BWK** (v. *-ingtūn*) (*Hadynton* 1095 [15th] ESC, *Hoedentun* 1095-1100 [15th] ESC, *Edingtonam* 1095 [15th] ESC, *Edington* 1465 HMC (Var. Coll. v), *Edintun* [p] 1165-82 Bann. Cl. 56, *Edynton* [p] 1182 [1434] Gramp. Cl. 18, 1296 CDS; PNB: 7).

B.40 OE Ēadmær

00 **Edmond's Dean, Cockburnspath BWK** (v. *denu*) (*Edmersdun* [p] c. 1300 [1434] Gramp. Cl. 18, *Edmer(i)sden* c. 1300 [1434] Gramp. Cl. 18, 1335-6 CDS, *Admersden* 1514 ALC; PNB: 101).

B.41 OE Ēadmund [Cf. SPN: 38, 47.]

00 **Edmonstone, Newton MLO** (v. *tūn*) (*Edmundiston* 1248 Bann. Cl. 74, *Edmundistune* 1214-49 Bann. Cl. 70, 1253 Bann. Cl. 74, *Edmunistun* 13th cent. Bann. Cl. 74, *Edmundistoun* c.1377 Bann. Cl. 94, *Edmundistone* 1359 Bann. Cl. 74, *Edmunstoune* 1480 ADA, *Eadmundstona* 1338 Bann. Cl. 89, *Edmon(d)sto(u)n(e)* 1401 Reg. Ho. Ch., 1413-14 SBR 7, 1436, 1438 *et freq.* to 1606 Bann. Cl. 74, 1489 ADA, 1534, 1549, 1593-4, 1653 RMS, 1537 RSS, 1592-3 KSR Newton, 1602, 1603, 1613 *et freq.* to 1702 LC, 1627 Mait. Cl. 34, *Edm(i)(e)stoun(e)* 1558, 1587, 1656 RMS, 1561, c.1585 Bann. Cl. 74, 1570

Bann. Cl. 94, 1590 RPC, 1616, 1648 KSR Newton, *Edmeisto(u)n* 1555-83
Bann. Cl. 74, 1617 LC, *Edmonston* 1773 Arm; PNML: 260).

B.42 OE *Ēadred*

00 *Adderston*, surviving in Adderstonshiels and Adderstonlee, Cavers ROX (v. *tūn*) (*Edristona* 1271 [16th] Bann. Cl. 83, *Edrystona* 1378-82 RMS, *Ederstona* 1378-82 RMS, *Edgarstoun* 1481 [15th, 16th] APS, *Edyarestoun* 1492 RMS, *Edgaristoun-scheles* 1510 RMS; PNB: 18), *Ederesete*, ?Hownam ROX (v. (ge)set) (*Ederesete* 1165-1214 Bann. Cl. 56, *Eddridesete* c. 1190 [c. 1320] Bann. Cl. 82; PNB: 51).

B.43 OE *Ēadweard*

00 *Edwardescloch*, unlocated (v. *clōh*) (*Edwardescloch*, *Edwardesclochs* c. 1190 [c. 1320] Bann. Cl. 82; PNB: 232), *Eadwardsle*, location unclear, surviving in the field-name Long Edwardley, south-east of Jedburgh, ROX (v. *lēah*) (*Eadwardsle* 1165-1214 NMS, *Edwordisley* 1147-52 (Morton) ESC; PNB: 78).

B.44 OE **Earn* [< Old English *earn* 'eagle', used as a personal name. According to Williamson the following place is not likely to be frequented by eagles, and so the first element is unlikely to be Old English *earn* 'eagle' (PNB: 124).]

00 *Earnslaw*, Coldstream BWK (*hlāw*) (*Ernislaw* 1533 RMS; PNB: 124).

B.45 OE *Earnwulf* - See §B.3 above: *Ærnwulf*, *Earnulf*

B.46 OE **Ēastbeorht* [Suggested by Dixon on the basis that the same name may be found in Esperley in Cockfield NTB (*Esperdeslegh* 1230; Mawer: 78) and Esper Shields in Bywell St. Peter NTB (*Esperdosele* 1225, *Estberdesheles* 1230,

Esperscheles 1268; Mawer: 78) (PNML: 294). Mawer interprets the first element of these Northumberland names as showing the otherwise unattested personal name Aespheard (Mawer: 78).]

00 **Esperston**, Temple MLO (v. *tūn*) (*Esperstoun* 1354 Reg. Ho. Ch., *Ospertoun* 1449 Bann. Cl. 109, *Esperstoun(e)* 1479, 1492 ADC, 1587 RPC, 1609 RMS, 1627 Mait. Cl. 34 (Borthwick), Mait. Cl. 34 (Tempill), *Esperston* 1773 Arm., *Egperstoun* 1654 Blaeu, *Espertoun(e)* 1609, 1665 RMS; PNML: 294).

B.47 **OE Ecc(a)**

00 **Eckford** ROX (v. *ford*) (*Eckeforde* 1165-88 Bann. Cl. 56, *Ek(e)ford* 1214-32 Bann. Cl. 56, c. 1320 RMS, *Hekfurde* [p] c. 1400 [1475-1500] Wyntoun C, *Ekfurd* [p] c. 1400 [c. 1500] Wyntoun W, *Hecfurde* 1456 HMC (Rxb); PNB: 169).

B.48 **OE Ecghere** [Cf. also Old English *Ecghærd*, perhaps the first element of Edgarhope Law BWK (PNB: 223).]

00 **Edgerston**, Jedburgh ROX (v. *tūn*) (*Edgerstoun* 1541 RSS, 1590 CBP, *Egyrstain Cast.* 1662-5 Blaeu, *Iedgerton* 1630 Speed, 1639 Campden; PNB: 20), **Edgarhope** Law, Lauder BWK (v. *hop*, *hlāw*) (*Egrop(e)* [p] c. 1170 [16th] Bann. Cl. 83, c. 1260 Bann. Cl. 83, 1509 RMS, *Egerhope* 1296 CDS, *Eggerhope* 1455 [16th] APS, *Ygripp* 1662-5 Blaeu; PNB: 223).

B.49 **ON Eilífr**

00 **Hailisepeth**, Lauder BWK (v. *pæð*) (*Hailisepeth* c. 1222 [16th] Bann. Cl. 83, *Ailinisepeth* c. 1230 [16th] Bann. Cl. 83; PNB: 155).

B.50 **OE Eli**

- 00 **Elibank**, Caddon SLK (v. *banke*) (*Elebank alias Eleburne* 1595 RMS, *Eliebank alias Elieburne* 1601 RMS, *Elybanck* Pont; PNB: 250).
- B.51 OE **Etla** [Perhaps in the following, though evidence is lacking (PNB: 20).]
- 00 **Ettleton**, surviving in Ettleton Church, Castletown ROX (*Ettiltoun spa* 1662-5 Blaeu; PNB: 20).
- B.52 MSc. **Gerard** [The first element of the following may alternatively represent Old Norse *Geirarðr* (PNB: 301).]
- 00 **Garrogill**, Wamphray DMF (v. *gil*) (*Gerardgille* 1372 HMC (Drml); PNB: 301).
- B.53 ON ***Gillan** [Perhaps representing a diminutive of Old Norse *Gilli*; cf. Irish names in *Gilla-*, etc. (PNB: 284).]
- 00 **Gillenbie**, Applegarth DMF (v. *bý*) (*Gillonby* 1296 Bann. Cl. 47, *Gillenbye* 1485-6 HMC (Jhn); PNB: 283).
- B.54 ON **Gilli**
- 00 **Gillesbie**, Hutton & Corrie DMF (v. *bý*) (*Gillisby* 1530 HMC (Jhn), 1590 HMC (Jhn), *Gillisbe* 1572 HMC (Jhn), *Gyllysbye* 1552-3 CSP, *Gillesby* 1569 RPC; PNB: 284).
- B.55 ON **Grímr**, ODan **Grīm**
- 00 **Graham's Law**, Eckford ROX (*Grymeslawe* 1296 CDS, *Grymslaw* 1440 RMS, 1456 HMC (Rxb), *Grymslo* Pont; PNB: 120).

- B.56 OE *Grub(b)
- 00 **Grubbit Law**, Morebattle ROX (v. hēafod) (*Grubbeheved* 1165-92 Bann. Cl. 56, *Grubsheved* 1181 Bann. Cl. 56, *Grubeheved* c. 1220 [c. 1320] Bann. Cl. 82, *Grubberheved* 1332 Cold. Corr., *Grubet* 1426 RMS, Pont; PNB: 237).
- B.57 MSc. *Grundi [< Old English *Gundred* (PNB: 21).]
- 00 **Groundistone**, Hawick ROX (v. tūn) (*Grundieston* 1380 CDS, *Groundestoun* 1535 RSS, *Grundiston* 1551 HMC (Home); PNB: 21).
- B.58 ON Gunni
- 00 **Gunsgreen**, Ayton BWK (v. grēne) (*Gownisgrein* 1580 RMS, *Ginsgrein* 1580 RMS, *Gunsgrene* 1585 HMC (Var. Coll. v.), *Gunnisgrene* 1590 RPC; PNB: 198).
- B.59 ON Guðfrøðr [Cf. Middle English *Godfrey*.]
- 00 **Godfraby**, Applegarth DMF (v. bý) (*Godfraby* 1505 RMS; PNB: 286).
- B.60 OE Hada [Cf. SPN: 95-8.]
- 00 **Haddington** ELO (v. tūn) (*Hadynton* 1098, *Hadintunschira* c.1139, *Hadingtoun* c.1150; NTC: 103).

- B.61 OE (Anglian) ***Haðustān** [Cf. Old English (non-Anglian) **Headustān*. Not attested independently; the elements occur separately in e.g. (non-Anglian) *Heathurīc*, *Heathured*, etc. and *Æðelstān*, *Wulfstān*, etc. (PNB: 98).]
- 00 **Hassendean**, Minto ROX (v. dean) (*Hadestandena* [p] 1124-53 APS, *Halestonesden* [p] 1153-65 [16th] APS, *Hastanedene* 1193 CM, *Hastenesden* 1192-8 Bann. Cl. 56, *Hatstanesden* 1195-9 Bann. Cl. 56, *Hastanesden* 1221 Pat., *Hassingdeane* 1304-5 CDS; PNB: 97).
- B.62 OE **Hild** [Cf. Feilitzen: 291.]
- 00 **Hiltly** WLO (v. clif) (*Hildecliue* 1296 Bann. Cl. 47, *Hildeclive* 1296 Stev., *Hildeclyve* 1296 CDS, *Hildeclife* 1336-7 CDS, *Hilclyffe de Preston Superiori* 1383 RMS, *Heltcleife* 1465 RMS, *Hiltcleff* 1468/9 RMS, *Hilcleff* 1488 Reg. Ho. Ch., *Hilthlie* 1543 RMS, *Hiltlie* 1576 SRS 52 *et passim* to 1681 Purv., *Hiltly* 1666 KS Linl., *Huntlie* 1633 Linl. Ch. *et passim* to 1693 KS Car., *Huntley* 1691 KS Linl.; PNWL: 59).
- B.63 OE ***Hildhere** [Perhaps in the following name; cf. other names in *Hild-*, e.g. *Hildebeald*, *Hildebrand*, *Hildeburh*, *Hildegar*, etc. (Searle: 297-8, PNWL: 94).]
- 00 **Hilderston** WLO (v. tūn) (*Hilderstoun* 1562 SRS 57 *et passim* to 1681 KS Linl., *Hildirstoun* 1576 SRS 52, 1586/7 Reg. Ho. Ch., *Hildirstoune* 1586/7 Reg. Ho. Ch., *Hilderston* 1580 Gill. Ch. *et passim* to 1691 KS Linl., *Hilderstone* 1619 Bann. Cl. 14 *et passim* to 1690 KS Tor., *Hilderstoune* 1663 RMS *et passim* to 1680 SHS I. 16; PNWL: 94).
- B.64 ON **Hrafnkell** [Perh. alternatively **Hrafnulfr** (PNML: 153), although this name is not listed by Feilitzen; cf. Old Swedish *Ramkel* (Feilitzen: 293).]

- 00 **Ravelston**, Corstorphine MLO (v. *tūn*) (*Railstoun* 1363 Bann. Cl. 105, *Raylistona* 1364 RMS, *Raylistoun* 1368 Bann. Cl. 105, 1329-71 RMS, *Relstoun* 1329-71 RMS, *Ralstoun* 1369 Bann. Cl. 105, *Ravilstoune* 1494 AC, *Ravilstoun* 1553 Bann. Cl. 105, 1591, 1609, 1641 RMS, *Ravelston* 1630 Bann. Cl. 70, *Revelstoune* 1654 RMS, *Raylstoun*, *Ralestoun* (undated) Bann. Cl. 105; PNML: 153).
- B.65 OE ***Hrōc** [Not independently attested, although *Hrōc* is found in a Suffolk record in the Domesday Book (see Feilitzen: 295). Cf. Old Low German *Hrōc*, in the place-names Roxem, West Flanders and Rokegem, East Flanders (PNB: 46).]
- 00 **Roxburgh** (county) ROX (v. *burh*) (*Rokesburge* c. 1120 Bann. Cl. 56, c. 1128 [12th] Glas., *Rokesburc* 1125 [1175-1200] CM, 1147-53 [13th] APS, *Rokesburch* 1127 [12th] LVD, *Rokesburgh* [e. 13th] Mait. Cl. 40, *Rokesburge* 1289 Stev., *Rochesburg* c. 1126 Bann. Cl. 69, *Rochesburch* 1137 [13th] Cold. Corr., *Rochasburch* 1138 [13th] Cold. Corr., *Rochasburgh* 1138 [13th] Cold. Corr.; PNB: 45), **Old Roxburgh** ROX (*Vetus Rokesburgh* 1214 BM, *Alde Roxburgo* 1342 ER; PNB: 45).
- B.66 ON **Hrolf** [Possibly in the following, though the forms are late (PNWL: 33).]
- 00 **Rousland** WLO (v. *land*) (*Rusland* 1540/1 SRS 52 *et passim* to 1667 Dund. B, *Rousland* 1582 Ham. Inv. *et passim* to 1694 Bonds. Bor., *Rowslan* 1669 Reg. Bor.; PNWL: 33).
- B.67 ON **Hróðbiartr**, **Hróðbiorg**
- 00 **Robiewhat**, Mouswald DMF (v. *pveit*) (*Roberquhat* 1542 RMS, *Robiequhat* 1632 Reg. Dmf., *Robiewhat* 1737 CRD; PNB: 294).

B.68 OE Hūna

00 **Hownam ROX (v. dūn)** (*Hunum* 1165-92, 1185 Bann. Cl. 56, 1221 CM, *Hunedun(e)* 1165-74, 1185 Bann. Cl. 56, *Hunedoune* 1454 Bann. Cl. 56, *Hundum* 1174-99 Bann. Cl. 56, *Hwnum* 1174-99 Bann. Cl. 56, *Honum* 1237 Bann. Cl. 56, *Hownown* 1443 HMC (Rxb), *Hownum* 1454 HMC (Rxb), 1509-10 RMS, *Hounname* 1468 HMC (Rxb), *Hunnum* 1542 RMS; PNB: 132).

B.69 ON **Hundi** [Macdonald notes that 'the name occurs in Fife and East Lothian', but he does not give any forms of the Fife name, which is apparently attested from the sixteenth century, and he only gives the earliest form of the East Lothian name, *Hundeby* (c.1250 Bann. Cl. 82: PNWL: 42).]

00 **Humbie, Kirknewton MLO (v. bý)** (*Humby* 1546, 1607 RMS, *Humbie* 1614, 1654, 1662 RMS, 1627 Mait. Cl. 34; PNML: 219), **Humbie, Kirkliston WLO (v. bý)** (*Hundeby* 1290 [16th] RMS, 1290/1 Reg. Ho. Ch., *Hundby* 1481 RMS, *Ilundbye* 1502/3 SRS 67, *Ihumby* 1502/3 SRS 67 *et passim* to 1683 KS Kirk., *Humbie* 1534 SRS 67 *et passim* to 1697 HR; PNWL: 42).

B.70 OE Hwīta [Cf. SPN: 93.]

00 **Whittingehame ELO (v. -īnghām)** (*Whitingham* 1254, *Whitynham* 1336: SPN: 93).

B.71 OE Ill(a)

00 **Elisheugh**, surviving in Elisheugh Hill, Morebattle ROX (v. hōh) (*lleshow* la 13th c. Bann. Cl. 82, *Eleisheuch* 1569 RMS; PNB: 135).

B.72 ON **III-Leifr** [Apparently not attested elsewhere (PNWL: 42). Illieston WLO was apparently later owned by a family with the surname *Ellis*, which accounts for some of the later forms (PNWL: 42).]

00 **Illieston**, Kirkliston WLO (v. *tūn*) (*Ileuestune* c.1200 HMC, *Yliuistoun* 1255 HMC, *Illeston* 1255 HMC, *Illefston* 1335-6 CDS, *Ileystone* 1336-7 CDS, *Yleistoun* c.1388 HMC, *Elotston* 1421 HMC, *Elotstoun* 1430 RMS, *Elastoune* 1453 Ham. Inv., *Eliston* 1453 Ham. Inv. *et passim* to 1664 KS Kirk., *Eleistoun* 1539 SHS II. 4 *et passim* to 1681 Purv.; PNWL: 42).

B.73 ON **Ingjaldr** [Probably in the following; the land in question was apparently taken over by a family with the surname *Inglis*, which apparently influenced later forms of the place-name (PNWL: 215). Cf. Feilitzen: 297.]

00 **Ingliston**, later Rottenrow, Kirkliston MLO (v. *tūn*) (*Ingal(d)sto(u)n(e)* 1478 ADA, 1478, 1479 AC, *Inglisto(u)n(e)* 1484, 1495 AC, 1631, 1633 *et freq.* to 1690 RMS, 1635, 1640, 1683 Ret., 1659, 1676, 1677 *et passim* to 1697 KSR, 1689 SHS I. 16, 1694 KSR (Dal.), *Yngliston* 1686 KSR, *Inglesto(u)n(e)* 1662, 1663, 1664, 1665, 1666 RMS, 1664, 1665, 1669 KSR, 1706 SHS I. 16, *Inglisto(w)n* 1773 Arm., 1791 Sasines; PNML: 215).

B.74 ON **Ísleifr**

00 **Elliston**, St. Boswells ROX (v. *tūn*) (*Ylistoun* c.1220 Bann. Cl. 83, *Iliuestun* 1214-49 Bann. Cl. 56, *Ilefestone* 1315 RMS, *Ileffeston* 1329-71 Bann. Cl. 56, *Eleistoun* 1599 Bann. Cl. 83; PNB: 20).

B.75 **MSc. John**

- 00 **Johnstone**, Eskdalemuir DMF (v. tūn) (*Jonistune* [p] 1194-1214 HMC (Drml), *Jonestone* 1296 CDS; PNB: 35), **Johnstone RNF** (v. tūn) (*Jonestone* 1292, *Johnstoun* 1594; NTC: 115).
- B.76 **ON Jórek**
- 00 **Yorkston**, Temple MLO (v. tūn) (*York(i)stoun(e)* 1354 Reg. Ho. Ch., 1627 Mait. Cl. 34, 1634 RMS, *Yorkeston* 1374 Reg. Ho. Ch., *Yo(i)rstoun* 1584 RPC, 1627 Mait. Cl. 34, *Jorstoun* 1665 RMS, *Yorkston* 1773 Arm.; PNML: 297).
- B.77 **ON Ketill** [In later form as pre-lit. Sc. *Ketel*. Cf. Feilitzen: 304-5.]
- 00 **Kettleshiel**, Longformacus BWK (v. schele) (*Ketelschel* c. 1269 HMC (Home), *Ketilscheles* 1367-8 CDS, *Ketilschele* 1492 RMS; PNB: 180), **Kettlestoun**, Linlithgow WLO (v. tūn) (*Ketlistoun* 1147-53 ESC, *Ketilstoun* 1164 Gramp. Cl. 4 *et passim* to 1647 KS Linl., *Ketilstoune* 1195 Gramp. Cl. 4, *Ketilston* 1335-6 CDS *et passim* to 1567 SRS 52, *Katelistune* 1165-1214 Gramp. Cl. 4, *Cattilstoun* 1569/70 SRS 52, *Ketellestun* 1207 Gramp. Cl. 4, *Ketelistoune* 1248 Gramp. Cl. 4, *Ketilstoun* 1390 Gramp. Cl. 4 *et passim* to 1615 Prot. R. K., *Ketilstoune* 1604 Ham. Inv., *Kettlestoun* 1615 Ham. Inv. *et passim* to 1684 SHS I. 14, *Kettlestoune* 1672 SHS I. 16, *Kilstoun* 1627 RMS; PNWL: 59).
- B.78 **ON Kolbeinn** [Cf. Irish *Columbán* (PNML: 146, SPN: 149).]
- 00 **Colinton** (parish) MLO (v. tūn) (*Colbanestoun* 1319 RMS, *Colbanystone* 1406 RMS, *Colbantoun* 1479 ADA, *Colbyntone* 1506 RMS, *Colintoun* 1488 AC, 1518 *et passim* to 1548 RSS, 1518 *et passim* to 1647 RMS, 1540, 1541 Bann. Cl. 94, 1568 Bann. Cl. 109, 1568 SHS I.52, 1591 RPC, *Colintoune* 1690 RMS, *Colyntoun* 1438 ER, 1529 RMS, *Collintoun* 1528-9 RSS, 17th Cent., SHS I.16, *Colinstoun* 1531 RSS, *Colingtoun* 1557-85 Bann. Cl. 74, 1581 *et passim* to 1643 RMS, 1583, 1588, 1590-1 RPC, *Colingtoune* 1654, 1656 RMS, *Collingtoun*

1610, 1611, 1661 RMS, 1643 LC, 1604 Bann. Cl. 74, *Collingtoun* 1654 RMS, *Colenetoun* 1590 RPC, *Colintona* 17th Cent. SHS I.52; PNML: 146), **Cobbinshaw** MLO (v. *sceaga*) (*Colbinschaw* 1512 RMS, *Kobinshaw* 1654 Blaeu, *Cobinshaw* 1773 Arm; PNML: 301).

- B.79 ON **Kolbrandr**, OSwed. **Kolbrand** [Cf. *Kolbrandstorp*, the name of a village in Sweden, containing the Old Swedish personal name *Kolbrand* (SPN: 149).]
- 00 **Cockburnspath** BWK (v. *pæð*) (*Colbrandespade* c. 1130 ESC, 1391 RMS, *Colbrandespeth* 1335-6 CDS, *Colbrandspeth* [p] c. 1300 Cold. Corr., *Cowbrandispeth* 1443 HMC (Home), *Coburnspeth* c. 1485 Wallace, *Cokbrandispeth* 1529 RMS, *Cokburnispeth* 1564 LC; PNB: 154).
- B.80 OE **Leodgeard** [In later form as pre-lit. Sc. *Ledgard* < Old English (Anglian) *Leodgærd*; cf. Middle English *Ledgard* (PNB: 84).]
- 00 **Legerwood** BWK (v. *wudu*) (*Ledgardeswde* 1127 ESC, *Legardsuode* 1153-65 [16th] APS, *Liggardew(u)de* 1175-77 [c. 1500] Bann. Cl. 56, 1175-1214 Bann. Cl. 56, *Lichardeswode* 1296 CDS, *Lejartwod* c. 1300 Cold. Corr.; PNB: 84).
- B.81 OE **Lēofing** [In later form as pre-lit. Sc. *Leving*. Cf. Feilitzen: 312, NTC: 125.]
- 00 **Livingston** (parish) WLO (v. *tūn*) (*Villa Leuing* 1124-52 Bann. Cl. 70 *et passim* to 1171-7 SBR 7, *Uilla Leuingi* 1124-52 Bann. Cl. 70, *Villa Leuingi* 1130-59 ESC, *Leuiggestun* 1153-65 Bann. Cl. 70, *Levingstoun* 1214-16 Bann. Cl. 94 *et freq* to 1694 KS Tor., *Levyngstoun* 1281 ER *et passim* to 1592 Dund. B, *Levingstone* 1301/2 CDS *et passim* to 1684 KS Linl., *Levingston* 1302 CDS. *et passim* to 1688 KS Linl., *Levingstoune* 1406 Gramp. Cl. 4 *et passim* to 1641 KS Liv., *Livingstoun* 1331-53 Bann. Cl. 74 *et freq* to 1697 KS Kirk., *Livingston* 1569 Bann. Cl. 91 *et passim* to 1699 KS Bo., *Livingstone* 1630 Bann. Cl. 70 *et passim* to 1694 KS Car., *Livingstoune* 1631 RMS *et passim* to 1698 KS Liv.; PNWL: 75), **Long Livingston** WLO (v. *lang*) (PNWL: 76), **Livingston Mains**

WLO (v. demeyne) (PNWL: 76), Livingston Mill WLO (v. myln) (PNWL: 76), *Peel of Livingston* WLO (v. peel) (PNWL: 76), Livingston Town WLO (v. tūn) (*Levingstoumetoune* 1642 KS Liv., *Levingstoun Toun* 1649 KS Liv.; PNWL: 76).

B.82 OE Lēofwine

00 Lewenshope Burn, Yarrow SLK (v. hop) (*Lewinshoope B.* 1662-5 Blaeu; PNB: 226).

B.83 ON *Li(g)ulfr [Cf. Feilitzen: 319.]

00 Lyleston, Lauder BWK (v. tūn) (*Liolfstoun* c. 1222 Bann. Cl. 83, *Lyalstoun* c. 1230 Bann. Cl. 83, *Liolleston* 1296 Bann. Cl. 47; PNB: 29).

B.84 OE Lill

00 Lilliesleaf ROX (v. clif) (*Lyllesclefe*, *Lyllescleue* 1147-52 [c. 1320] Bann. Cl. 82, *Lilislive* c. 1150 ESC, *Lillesclive* 1150 Glas., 1159 [c. 1320] Bann. Cl. 82, 1165-88 Bann. Cl. 56, *Lilleschyfe* 1296 CDS, *Lyllyscloue* 1203 Bann. Cl. 83; PNB: 141).

B.85 OE *Lissa [App. a hypocoristic form of Old English *Lēofsige*; cf. Ekwall's discussion of the Sussex name Liston (DEPN: 300). Perhaps in the following, though supporting evidence for the personal name is lacking, and an alternative derivation, from a Celtic element *lis-*, found for example in Welsh *llys*, 'court, palace, hall' and Gaelic *lios*, 'garden, enclosure' (cf. Lismore ARG) has been suggested for the first element (PNWL: 39-40). Harris takes up the Celtic suggestion, arguing that the first element of Liston WLO represents 'British' (i.e. Cumbric) *liss* 'house or court of a chieftain', apparently used in Cornwall to denote 'ancient ruins of unknown origin' (PNE: 325).]

00 **Liston**, Kirkliston WLO (v. *tūn*) (*Listona* 1163-78 Bann. Cl. 69, *Listun* 1165-78 *et passim* Bann. Cl. 69, 1236 Bann. Cl. 56, *Liston* 1203-33 Mait. Cl. 28 *et passim* to 1662 RMS, *Listone* 1218 Thei., 1296 CDS, 1372/3 RMS, *Listoun* 1409 ER *et passim* 1634 BM, *Lyston* 1235 SHS I. 42 *et passim* to 1431 Misc. Ed., *Lystoun* 1290/1 Reg. Ho.Ch. *et freq* to 1447 Dund. A, *Lystone* 1296 CDS, *Lystoune* 1377/8 Bann. Cl. 94, *Lystone Templ* 1298 Stev., *Templiston* 1311-2 CDS; PNWL: 39, also *Listo(u)n(e)* 1257, 1319 Bann. Cl. 70, 1471 ADA, 1484 AC, 1503 Treas. Acc., 1579, 1582 RPC, *Lyston(a)* 1320, 1352 Bann. Cl. 89; PNML: 213), **Kirkliston** WLO (v. *cirice, tūn*) (PNWL: 39), *Mains of Kirkliston*, Kirkliston WLO (v. *cirice, demeyne, tūn*) (PNWL: 39), *Kirkliston Mill*, Kirkliston WLO (v. *cirice, myln, tūn*) (PNWL: 39), **Newliston**, Kirkliston WLO (v. *nīwe, tūn*) (PNWL: 40), *Over Newliston*, Kirkliston WLO (v. *ufer(r)a, nīwe, tūn*) (PNWL: 40).

B.86 **ODan *Lum**

00 **Lumsdaine**, Coldingham BWK (v. *denu*) (*Lum(m)esden(e)* 1095-1100 ESC, 1126 ESC, 1208-10 BF, 1235 Cold. Corr., c. 1300 Cold. Corr.; PNB: 103).

B.87 ***Mērsa** [Shortened < Old English (Anglian) *Mērsige*; cf. Old English *Mārsige* (PNB: 9). Nicolaisen derives the first element of the name from either of the Old English names **Mērsa* or *Mērsige* (SPN: 95; cf. SPN: 33).]

00 **Mersington**, Eccles BWK (v. *-ingtūn*) (*Mersington* 1291 Bann. Cl. 47, c. 1390 LC, *Mersinton* c. 1300 Cold. Corr., *Mersyngtone* 1336-7 CDS, *Mersintun* 14th c. Bann. Cl. 69; PNB: 8).

B.88 **ON Músi** [Following Smith's interpretation of Muscoates YON, Williamson notes that this name may represent a medieval **Mūse-falde*, from late Old

English *Mūsa-fālod*. Following Ekwall's interpretation of the north Yorkshire name, however, Mouswald DMF could mean 'mouse-infested fold' (PNB: 183).]

00 **Mouswald DMF** (v. **fal(o)d**) (*Musefaud* 1215-45 CDS, *Musefald* c. 1218 HMC (Drml), *Mosefald* 1304 HMC (Drml), *Musfald* 1317 RMS, *Mousfald* 1446-7 HMC (Rxb); PNB: 183).

B.89 **ON Mylsan** [Perhaps short for the Old Irish name *Maelsuithan*, and possibly introduced to Britain by Norwegian settlers in Ireland (PNB: 24).]

00 **Milsington, Roberton ROX** (*Milsinton* 1662-5 Blaeu; PNB: 24).

B.90 **OE Oda** [Perhaps in the following name (NTC: 185).]

00 **Uddingston LAN** (v. **tūn**) (*Odistoun* 1296, *Odingstoune* 1475, *Uddistoune* 1492; NTC: 185).

B.91 **ON Qnundr**

00 **Annandale DMF** (v. **dalr**) (*Anandredalle* c. 1360 Mait. Cl. 40, *Anandyrdale* [p] c. 1375 [c. 1490] Brus, *Annandredale* 1381 JG, *Anandirdale* 1414 Cold. Corr., 1493 HMC (Drml), *Ananderdale* 1501 RSS, 1504 RSS, 1572-3 HMC (Drml), *Annandirdale* 1508-9 HMC (Drml), *Annanderdale* 1510 RMS; PNB: 297).

B.92 **ON Ormr** [In later form as pre-lit. Sc. *Orm*; cf. Middle English *Orm*.]

00 **Ormiston, Cavers ROX & Ormiston Eckford ROX** (*Hormiston* [p] 1214-49 Bann. Cl. 56, *Ormistoun* 1452 RMS, *Ormeistoun* 1567-8 RMS, *Ormrstoun* (Cavers) 1662-5 Blaeu, *Ormistoun* (Crailing) 1662-5 Blaeu; PNB: 25),
Ormiston, Kirknewton MLO (v. **tūn**) (*Ormyst(o)un* 1211-26, 1238-70, 1238-1300, 1300-1331, 1399-1400, 1512 Bann. Cl. 109, 1481, 1482 ADA, undated

Bann. Cl. 74, *Orm(i)(e)sto(u)n(e)* 1454 Reg. Ho. Ch., 1462, 1506-7, 1509 Bann. Cl. 109, 1474 Bann. Cl. 94, 1483 et passim to 1495 AC, 1488, 1489, 1491 ADA, 1773 Arm., *Orm(i)(e)stona* 1476 ADA; PNML: 220), *Ormstonhill*, Kirknewton MLO (v. *hyll, tūn*) (*Ornestoun(e)hill* 1546, 1607, 1614, 1654, 1662 RMS, 1627 Mait. Cl. 34, *Ormisto(u)nhill* 1663 RMS, 1773 Arm.; PNML: 220).

B.93 OE *Pæc(c) [The following name may show a strong variant of Old English *Pac(c)a* (PNB: 31; cf. SPN: 47).]

00 **Paxton**, Hutton BWK (v. *tūn*) (*Paxtun* 1095-1100 ESC, 1100 ESC, *Paxtona* 1235 Cold. Corr, *Paxiston* 1296 CDS; PNB: 31).

B.94 MSc. Paul

00 **Polwarth** BWK (v. *worð*) (*Paulewrhe* [p] 1182-1214 Bann. Cl. 56, c. 1230 Bann. Cl. 56, *Paulewurth* [p] 13th Bann. Cl. 56, *Pollevrch* [p] c. 1200 [1434] Gramp. Cl. 18, *Powwurd* [p] c. 1230 Gramp. Cl. 18, *Powlew* [p] c. 1230 Bann. Cl. 56, *Polwort* [p] c. 1250 [1434] Gramp. Cl. 18, *Poulesworth* [p] 1296 RS, *Paulswyrth* [p] 13th Reg. Dmf., *Poylleworth* [p] 1329 Bann. Cl. 56, *Poulwrd* 14th Bann. Cl. 69; PNB: 41).

B.95 OE *Pyttel [Cf. Searle: 391.]

00 **Pittlesheugh**, Eccles BWK (v. *hōh*) (*Pettillishugh* 1248 Bann. Cl. 56, *Pithlishouh* 1263 Bann. Cl. 56, *Pittilsewcht* 1585 HMC (Var. Coll. v.), *Pittilseuch* 1590 HMC (Wed), *Pittlsheuch* 1666 LC; PNB: 139).

B.96 OE Regenwald [Cf. SPN: 47.]

00 **Rennieston**, Oxnam ROX (v. *tūn*) (*Rainaldeston* 1296 Bann. Cl. 47, *Raynaldistoune* 1390-1 RMS, *Ranaldston* 1468 HMC (Home); PNB: 25).

B.97 OE **Regna** [Short for Old English *Regenwald* (see §B.60 above).]

00 **Renton**, Coldingham BWK (v. -ingtūn) (*Regninton* 1095 [15th] ESC, c. 1100 ESC, *Reinintun* 1095-1100 [15th] ESC, *Rayntonam* 1095 [15th] ESC, *Reningtona* 1235 Cold., *Reningtone* [p] 1297 Stev., *Reynton* 1253 CDS, *Rennyngton* 1296 CDS; PNB: 9).

B.98 OE **Ricel** [Perhaps alternatively Old English *Ricola* (PNB: 132).]

00 **Riccaltoun**, Oxnam ROX (v. dūn) (*Rykelden* 1296 CDS, *Rykeldoun(e)* 1296 Bann. Cl. 47, 1336-7 CDS, *Rukelton* 1296 CDS, *Rekildoun* [p] 1318 [16th] Bann. Cl. 83, *Rikelton* 1335-6 CDS; PNB: 132), **Richeldoun**, near Lilliesleaf ROX (v. dūn) (*Richeldoun* c. 1150 [15th] ESC; PNB: 132).

B.99 OE **Richard**

00 **Riccarton**, Currie MLO (v. tūn) (*Ricardestone* 1296 Ragman Roll, *Ricardistone* 1391-2 RMS, *Ricardiston* 1494 RSS, *Ricardistoun* 1536 RMS, 1536, 1546 RSS, *Ricardtone* 1389-90 RMS, *Richardtoun(e)* 1306-29, 1533 RMS, 1508 RSS, 1530 Bann. Cl. 109, *Richartoun* 1306-29, 1610 RMS, 1491 ADA, 1542, 1546-7, 1547-8 RSS, 1579 Bann. Cl. 109, 1577 LC, 1590 RPC, *Richertoun* 1491 ADA, *Ric(c)arto(u)n(e)* 1476 ADA, 1498 *et freq.* to 1545-6 RSS, 1528, 1616 RMS, 1574 *et freq.* to 1590 RPC, 1637 SHS II.18, 1662-5 Blaeu, 1668 SHS I.36, *Rickartoun(e)* 1604, 1690 RMS, 1627 Mait. Cl. 34, *Rickartona* 17th Cent. SHS I.52, *Recar(d)toun* 1524, 1530 Bann. Cl. 109, 1550 RMS, *Rechertoun* 1306-29 RMS; PNML: 178), **Riccarton Mains**, Currie MLO (v. demeyne, tūn) (*Manys of Richardtoun* 1508 RSS; PNML: 178), **Riccarton**, Linlithgow WLO (v. tūn) (*Ricardistun* 1282 Bann. Cl. 69, *Ricardton* 1315 Reg. Ho. Ch., *Ricardston* 1335-6 CDS, *Ricardestone* 1336-7 CDS, *Ricardtoun* 1511 RSS *et passim* to 1626 Ret., *Riccardton* 1517 Reg. Ho. Ch., *Riccardo(u)ne* 1549 Reg. Ho. Ch., *Richartstoun*

1570 Bann. Cl. 43, *Richardstoun* 1615 RMS, *Ricartoun* 1511 RMS *et passim* to c. 1670 BM, *Riccartoun* 1545 Ret. *et passim* to 1681 Purv., *Ricartounie* 1556 Bann. Cl. 42 *et passim* to 1680 SHS I. 16, *Riccartone* 1639 Linl. T. C. *et passim* to 1668 KS Linl., *Riccarton* 1306-29 (17th) RMS *et passim* to 1694 Ham. Inv.; PNWL: 64), *Riccarton* AYR (no early spellings; PNWL: 64).

B.100 OE Rimhild

00 **Rumbleton**, Gordon BWK (v. *dūn*) (*Rynmyldoun* 1441 [16th] APS, *Remyltoun* 1469 RMS, *Remilton* 1471 HMC (Home), *Ramilton* 1481 HMC (Home), *Rymmiltoun* 1506 RSS, *Rummiltoun* Pont; PNB: 134).

B.101 MSc. Robert [Cf. Middle English *Robert*.]

00 **Roberton** (parish) ROX (v. *tūn*) (*Robertstun* [p] 1228 [c. 1320] Bann. Cl. Bann. Cl. 82, *Roberdeston* [p] 1279 [c. 1320] Bann. Cl. 82, *Roberstoun* 1662-5 Blaeu; PNB: 26).

B.102 OE Scīra [Perhaps in the following, although the lateness of the forms obscures the age of the name; perh. not a genuine Old English *-ingtūn* name (PNB: 9).]

00 **Shearington**, Caerlaverock DMF (v. *-ingtūn*) (*Sherington* 1570 CSP, *Shirringtoun* 1662-5 Blaeu, *Schyrington* 1662-5 Blaeu, *Shireingtoun* 1716 CRD; PNB: 9).

B.103 OE *Sela [Perhaps in the following, although Old English *sele* 'hall, dwelling' is also possible (PNB: 54). Cf. NTC: 169.]

00 **Selkirk** SLK (v. *cirice*) (*Selechirche* c. 1120 [c. 1320] Bann. Cl. 82, 13th c. CM, *Selechyrca* c. 1120 Bann. Cl. 82, *Seleschirche* c. 1136 Bann. Cl. 56, c. 1160-70

BM, *Selekirke* 1165-1214 BM, *Selekirche* 1165-1214 BM, *Selekrik* 1265 ER, *Sellekirke* 1263 CM, *Selkirke* 1296 Stev.; PNB: 54).

B.104 MSc. **Sibbald** [< Old English *Sigebald* (PNB: 285).]

00 **Sibbaldbieside**, Applegarth DMF (v. bý) (*Sibbilbesyd* 1648 Reg. Dmf., *Sibelbesyd* 1648 Reg. Dmf.; PNB: 285).

B.105 ON **Skati** [Perhaps in the following, though the first element may alternatively be Old Norse *skata* 'skáté' (PNB: 287).]

00 **Schatteby**, nr. Coldingham Priory BWK (*Schatteby* c. 1300 Cold. Corr., *Ska(i)tbieburn* 1578, 1604 LC, *Sketbieburne* 1638; PNB: 287).

B.106 ON **Snæbjorn** [Cf. Feilitzen: 368.]

00 **Snaberlee**, Castleton ROX (v. lēah) (*Snebirly* 1662-5 Blaeu; PNB: 74).

B.107 OE ***Spott** [Perhaps in the following names, but see discussion in §2.27.]

00 **Spottiswood**, Westruther BWK (v. wudu) (*Spotteswode* 1296 CDS, *Spottswood* 1380 HMC (Var. Coll.-v.); PNB: 85), **Spotsmains**, Smallholm ROX (no early spellings; PNB: 85), **Spots Law**, Eskdalemuir DMF (no early spellings; PNB: 85).

B.108 OE **Sprow**

00 **Sprouston** (parish) ROX (v. tūn) (*Sprostona* c.1120 Bann. Cl. 82, *Sprostune* [p] c. 1160 ESC, *Sproustona* 1175-1214 [c. 1320] Bann. Cl. 82, *Sproueston* c. 1279 Bann. Cl. 56, *Sprowiston* 1279 Bann. Cl. 56; PNB: 26), **Sproulsdene**, Bowden ROX (*Sprouisdene* 1204 Bann. Cl. 56; PNB: 26).

- B.109 ON **Sveinn** [Cf. Middle English *Swan*, *Swann*; also *Swein*, *Swain*. A pre-lit. Sc. reflex of Old English *swān* 'herdsman', used as a personal name, may be the first element of Swansfield BWK (PNB: 81).]
- 00 **Swansfield**, Coldingham BWK (v. **feld**) (*Swanisfield* 1546 HMC (Var. Coll. v.), *Swannisfeild* 1580 RMS, *Swansfeld* 1595-6 HMC (Wed); PNB: 81), **Swanston**, Colinton MLO (v. **tūn**) (*Swaynystoun* 1214-40, 1221-24, 1224, 1399-1400 Bann. Cl. 109, 1438 ER, *Sweynystoun* 1221-38 Bann. Cl. 109, *Swaynestone* 1336-7 CDS, *Suanston* 1462 LC, *Suanstoun* 1483 LC, 1619 RMS, *Swanstown* 1462 LC, *Swanstona* 1491 ADA, *Swanstoun* 1512 *et passim* to 1656 RMS, 1588 RPC, *Swanstone* 1654 RMS, *Suainstoun* 1614 RMS, *Cygnea domus vulgo Swanston* 17th Cent. SHS I.52; PNML: 149), **Swinton** BWK (v. **tūn**) (*Suinstun* 1095-1100 ESC, *Swintun(a)* c. 1100 ESC, 1107-24 NMS, *Suinton* 1165 [1434] Gramp. Cl. 18; PNB: 32).
- B.110 OE **Tocca**, in pre-lit. Sc. form **Tocke**; cf. ON **Tóki** (PNML: 297).
- 00 **Toxside**, Temple MLO (v. **hēafod**) (*Thocchesheved* 1142 Lawrie, 1140-53 Bann. Cl. 89, *Tockesheved* 1184 Bann. Cl. 89, *Tockeshewyd* early 13th cent. Bann. Cl. 89, *Tokside nether* 1563 Bann. Cl. 89, *Toksyde-Nethir* 1587 RMS, *Nether Toksyde* 1609 RMS, *Nathertocksyd* 1627 Mait. Cl. 34, *Toksyde* 1620 RMS, Ret., *Tockseat* 1654 Blaeu, *Wester Toxide* 1800 Sasines; PNML: 297), **Toxsidehill**, Temple MLO (v. **hyll**) (*Tokysidhill* 1563 Bann. Cl. 89, *Todsydehill* 1563 Bann. Cl. 89, *To(c)ksyd(e)hill* 1587, 1591, 1609, 1620, 1621 RMS, 1627 Mait. Cl. 34, *To(c)ksidehill* 1800 Sasines, *Toxide Hill* 1800 Sasines; PNML: 297), **Toxsidehole**, Temple MLO (v. **hol(h)**) (*Toksyd(e)ho(i)ll(e)* 1563 Bann. Cl. 89, 1587, 1609, 1620 RMS, 1627 Mait. Cl. 34, *Tocksydhoill* 1627 Mait. Cl. 34, *Toxidehole* 1800 Sasines; PNML: 297), **Shielstockbraes**, Morebattle ROX (*Tockesheles* 1165-1214, 1189-99 Bann. Cl. 56, *Scheilstokbrayis* 1570, 1588 RMS; PNB: 179).

- B.111 ON Þoráldr [Considering the lateness of the forms, the following may show a Middle Scots form **Thorli*. Cf. Old Danish *Þórald* (PNB: 222).]
- 00 **Thorlieshope Tower**, Castleton ROX (v. *hop*) (*Thorlishoip* 1569 RPC, *Thirlishoip* 1569 RPC, *Thornesope* 1583 CBP; PNB: 222).
- B.112 ODan Ulfkell
- 00 **Oxton**, Channelkirk BWK (*Ulfkeliston* 1206 [c. 1320] Bann. Cl. 82, *Hulfkeliston* 1206 [c. 1320] Bann. Cl. 82, *Ulkilstoun* c. 1220 [16th] Bann. Cl. 83, *Ulkestoun* 1273 c. 1220 [16th] Bann. Cl. 83, *Ugistoun* 1463-4 RMS, *Uxtoun* 1662-5 Blaeu; PNB: 31).
- B.113 ON Uifr [The following name perhaps shows a pre-lit. Sc. reflex of the Old Norse name; cf. Middle English *Ulf*.]
- 00 **Ulston**, Jedburgh ROX (v. *tūn*) (*Ulvestoun* 1147-52 ESC, *Uluestona* 1165-1214 NMS; PNB: 26).
- B.114 ON Vermundr
- 00 **Warmanbie**, Annan DMF (v. *bý*) (*Weremundebi* 1194-1214 CDS, *Wormonby* 1541 HMC (Drml), *Wormanbie* 1659 CRD; PNB: 286).
- B.115 OE Wicga [Perhaps in the following, though a derivation from Old English *wīc-tūn* 'dwelling-place, homestead, manor' is also possible (NTC: 193).]
- 00 **Wigtown** WIG (v. *tūn*) (*Wigetun* 1266, *Wygton* 1328; NTC: 193).

B.116 OE Wurm [Perhaps influenced by Old Norse *Ormr* (PNB: 141).]

00 Wyrmsclif, nr. Wormerlaw, Eccles BWK (v. *clif*) (*Wyrmsclif* 1367-8 CDS, *Wormecleif* 1451-2 RMS; PNB: 141).