

THE PLACE NAMES OF THE COUNTY OF
WEST LOTHIAN.

being Thesis for the degree of Ph.D.

by

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1.
HISTORICAL ACCOUNT of the COUNTY of WEST

LOTHIAN, with a SUPPLEMENTARY ARTICLE on

the PICTS.

One of the first remarks made by the editors of the Report on West Lothian of the Royal Commission on the Ancient and Historical Monuments of Scotland (Introduction xvii) concerns the sparseness of pre-historic monuments in the Lothians. This fact may partly be due to the heavily wooded and marshy state of the land, which compelled settlers to live either on the seashore or in forest clearances; and it is possible on this hypothesis that more intensive cultivation of the country has swept away such prehistoric remains as existed; it is possible also that the small number of monuments is due to the correspondingly small number of the inhabitants.

Whatever is the reason - and both suggestions may be true in part - the scarcity of monuments is evident. There are a handful of flint implements, and a number of large constructions. There are three Cairns (Cairnpapple Hill, Earl Cairnie, and Laughing Hill) and one group of standing stones (Gala Braes, Bathgate)¹; an early Iron Age grave has been discovered at Blackness², and there are several fortified sites, at Craigie Hill, Peace Knowe, Bowden Hill, and Cockleroy; one crannog has been listed, at Lochcote, though it is probable that there was one also

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The group at Kipps is regarded as of doubtful authenticity.

2

Described in Proc. Soc. Ant. Scot. lix, (1924-25) p. 116.

at Linlithgow;³ and two rocks with cup-markings, at Craigie Hill and at Dalmeny, are cited in the Introduction⁴ (p. xxvi.)

For the Bronze Age there is even less material - an urn from Bathgate and a bronze patera from some unidentified spot in the county.⁵ Of uncertain age are the animal remains - mainly horns of red deer - found near Dundas Castle and in the parish of Uphall.⁶

Even with the Roman period the material evidence - with one exception - does not become impressive. There is good reason for there being - compared with England - few relics of the Romans; for whatever occupation of Scotland there was must have been in almost every district purely military, and, again with certain exceptions, of short duration. The figures speak for themselves.⁷ Agricola, in the course of

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A dug-out canoe in the Museum of the Society of Antiquaries, Edinburgh, was discovered when the foundations of the Sheriff Court House in Linlithgow were being made, about the beginning of the present century; the site of the town is pure sand; and the eastern end of the loch at present would form an admirable position for lake-dwellings, the land sloping very gently, so that one can wade for at least fifty yards into the water without wetting above the knee.

⁴ The cup-markings on the Refuge Stone in Torphichen Churchyard, though given in the Inventory, are not mentioned in the Introduction.

⁵ Described in Proc.Soc.Ant.Scot. xl (1905-6) 369- and Proc.Soc.Ant.Scot. xix, (1884-5) p. 45- respectively.

⁶ Proc.Soc.Ant.Scot. xv (1880-1) p. 37- .

⁷ I have based this section on the standard works - The Roman Occupation of Britain, by F. Haverfield and G. MacDonald (Oxford, 1924), Roman Britain, by R. G. Collingwood (Oxford, 1932), the prefatory matter to the Map of Roman Britain (Ordnance Survey, 1924), and and Agricola in Britain, by Sir George MacDonald, (London, 1932)

his northern drive, reached the isthmus of the Forth and Clyde in either 80 or 81 A.D. There he threw up a line of small forts. Three years afterwards was fought the battle of Mons Graupius - somewhere to the north of the isthmus - and in 84 or 85 Agricola was recalled to Rome.

What happened then we do not know. Presumably the Roman forces maintained a more or less precarious hold over the lowland parts of Scotland; but about 115 A.D. there was a successful rising of the natives in Scotland and the North of England, the Roman forces even at York were annihilated, and though the rising was crushed, it seems to have aroused enough interest or dismay in Rome to bring the Emperor Hadrian to Britain. Hadrian took the Roman frontier to at least the Tyne; Lollins Urbicus, the Governor under Antoninus Pius, again fortified the Forth and Clyde isthmus by building a wall from sea to sea. (c. 142 A.D.) Another rising, however, took place in the north about 155 A.D., and the Governor, Julius Verus, needed reinforcements from Germany, and (probably) a three years' campaign before Roman rule again stretched to Forth and Clyde.

With the coming of another generation of Britons, fresh trouble broke out (c. 180 - 184). Many forts were destroyed; both walls seem to have been captured and retaken; but the land to the north of

the Cheviots was irretrievably lost. Mommsen, it is true, believed that the Romans held land to the north of Hadrian's Wall into the third century; but all the evidence - that of coins, for instance, - is against it. Thus early the day of Roman annexation was over; the expedition of the Emperor Severus (208-211) into Scotland was simply a glorified raid or punitive expedition, and had little success. No attempt was made to effect a permanent conquest; and it is significant that the next fairly definite information from north of Hadrian's Wall is the accounts of the attacks (c. 350-60) of the Scots of North Ireland and the "Picts" of Scotland upon the Roman Province of Britain.

To return more particularly to West Lothian. Apart from a few coins, such as the hoard found during the 18th. century on the Burgh Muir, to the east of Linlithgow, and the gold coin of Vespasian mentioned by Sir Robert Sibbald and again by Gordon of Straloch as found at Carriden, and the so-called Eagle Rock near Dalmeny (which is not necessarily Roman) - apart from these we have simply the Wall, and relics relating to it. The most notable relic - perhaps the finest of its kind in Scotland - is the end-slab from Bridgeness, which records the work done by the Second Legion: on the strength of this slab Bridgeness is generally regarded as having been the

eastern end of the Wall, though Maitland (1757) on philological evidence, would have the Limes end near Kinneil, and Gordon, Horsley and Roy, the other 18th. century writers upon the Wall in Scotland, prolonged it to Carriden.¹

It is not my province here to discuss the Wall: I do not claim to be competent to do so, and as far as West Lothian is concerned, the eye of faith is almost invariably needed to trace it. To the south of Bo'ness it is partly represented by the modern Grahamsdyke Road.²

It is probable that a Roman road linked up the posts in the south and east of Scotland with the eastern end of the Wall. Most authorities consider that this road entered the county at the undoubted Roman station of Cramond, and then passed by way of Queensferry and Abercorn to Carriden.³ It is possible

¹ Skene (Celtic Scotland, I, 218-9) placed the eastern end at "the village of Walton, which is exactly three English miles from Abercorn". (He is examining the account of the wall by Bede, H.E. Bk i, c. xii). Walton, however, is not a village, but a farm; and Skene was misled by the first element Wal-, which has nothing to do with wall, but is really Well- (See Walton, Wallhouse, infra.)

² The ultimate authority on all matters connected with the Antonine Wall is Sir George MacDonald, whose The Roman Wall in Scotland (2nd. edition, Oxford, 1934), I have used for this section.

³ See Thos. Codrington, Roman Roads in Britain (3rd. edition, London, 1918), p. 173.

however, as is suggested in the Introduction to the Ancient Monuments Commission's Report (p. xxxv) that the road passed by way of Linlithgow; Roman pottery has been found near St. Michael's Church, Linlithgow, and it is quite likely that the promontory by the lake on which stand the Church and Palace formed the nucleus of a Roman station.

Tacitus, in describing the military operations of his father-in-law Agricola in North Britain, did not include - though he might easily have done so - a systematic account of the country and tribes. His aims were, after all, literary and polemical; and as a result we find in the Vita Agricolae only one tribal name - the Boresti - and the name Caledonii given to the confederacy of tribes which opposed the Romans. The Alexandrian Greek Claudius Ptolemy, in the first half of the second century, gives considerably more detail; for instance, from his information it seems probable that the Votadini or Otadini lived in the district called in early Welsh literature Guotodin, and extending at least over the three Lothians.

After Ptolemy's time, we find (among Classical Writers) comparatively little topographical information about the people of North Britain. In the epitome by Xiphilinus of ~~the~~ Dio Cassius' contemporary account of the doings of the Emperor Severus in

Scotland (208-211 A.D.), we learn that the two leading native tribes were then the Caledonii and the Maeatae. "The Maeatae dwell close by the wall that divides the island into two parts, the Caledonii beyond them". The wall meant is that of Hadrian, so that the Maeatae can reasonably be placed between the walls; but this conclusion might be refuted, for the language used is vague.

About 300 A.D. we have mentioned a new and powerful tribe, the Picts, divided, as we find about 364 A.D., into the Dicalydones and the Verturiones. The Caledonians had presumably lost their position of leadership, which had been taken by the Picts. At the same time we hear of the Scotti, who acted sometimes in conjunction with the Picts in attacking Roman Britain.¹ These Scots, who came from Ireland, founded in Scotland a Kingdom, the nucleus of which was the modern Argyllshire.

In the fourth century, then, we find the Roman province of Britain harrassed from the north by Picts and Scots, and from the south and east by Anglo-Saxon pirates.

The fall of Roman power in the beginning of the 5th. century² meant also the ultimate victory of the forces hostile to the Britons, and also the

¹ Discussed in the early chapters of The History of the Celtic Place-Names of Scotland (C.P.N.S.) by Professor W. J. Watson (Edinburgh and London, 1926).

²The best book on the late period of Roman Britain is archaeological - Archaeology in England and Wales, 1914-1931, by T.D. Kendrick and C.E.C. Hawkes (London 1932). The Last Age of Roman Britain by Edward Foord, (London, 1925) is too uncritical in its attitude to be really valuable.

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almost complete stoppage of written material about Britain. The Germanic invaders gradually took into their hands all the country except that in the west - Cornwall, Wales, and Cumbria. This latter kingdom certainly included the western part of Scotland between the Cheviots and the Clyde, with the possible exception of Galloway, and Strathclyde was known as a British or Welsh province.¹ On the other hand, Eastern Scotland between the Cheviots and the Forth became slowly but inevitably Anglian. What the boundaries were between the Anglian Kingdom of Lothian and the Welsh Kingdom of Strathclyde it is impossible to say with any definiteness: they must have varied considerably from generation to generation; and it seems very probable that West Lothian was a sort of 'debateable land', now Anglian, now Welsh, perhaps even Pictish or Scottish, as the fortunes of the Kingdoms waxed and waned. For instance, if we adopt, as several writers do, the theory that at least part of West Lothian was included in Manau of the Guotodin,² we can conclude with A.O. Anderson³

¹ One significant name is that of Sir William Wallace, (i.e. the Welshman) who came from Strathclyde.

² See on this point Dalmeny (*infra*). The name comes from Welsh additions to Nennius' Historia Brittonum; and Manau of the Guotodin or Votadini is generally agreed to have been a district about the head of the Firth of Forth (C.P.N.S. p. 55-6).

³ Early Sources of Scottish History, A.D. 500 - 1286, (Edinburgh 1922) Vol.I. p. 90 note.

that from c. 633 to 655 West Lothian belonged to Strathclyde, from 655 to 685 to Northumbria, and from 685 to 711 to Pictavia.

Information about West Lothian during the obscure period from the 5th to the 11th. century, is scanty, and falls into two categories - that derived from place-names and that from written sources. From the first source we may conjecture that the county felt the influence of Celtic Christianity, and that St. Servanus or Serf (5th. or 6th. century) and St. Machan (unknown date) - both presumed to be followers of St. Ninian - had religious foundations there.⁴ But it is not impossible (though improbable) that these

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See St. Serf's Law and Ecclesmachan (infra) Neither of these saints figures in the Roman Martyrology. St. Serf (July 1) traditional Apostle of the Orkney Isles, was the pupil of St. Palladius and the teacher of St. Kentigern or Mungo, the patron saint of Glasgow. St. Serf was the founder of Culross Abbey, which had land in the parish of Bo'ness, in West Lothian. Little is known about St. Machan (Sept. 28), though various miracles are placed to his credit in the Aberdeen Breviary: even his period is unknown. (See The Book of Saints, (London, 1921) under the headings Serf, Machan.)

There were also Chapels of St. Ninian at the West Port of Linlithgow and on the Castle Hill at Blackness; but no information is available about the date of their foundation.

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dedications were of later date. The literary evidence is of somewhat greater value. The Capitula to the De Excidio Britanniae, of Gildas (6th. century) contains what is certainly mentions of Carriden as

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I ought perhaps at this point to say something about King Arthur - a subject as full of pitfalls as that of the Picts. Experts have differed for a considerable period now about the part of the country to which Arthur belonged. Sir E. K. Chambers' Arthur of Britain (London, 1927) gave concisely and clearly all the evidence up to its date of publication, and declared for a Southern Arthur. So did Mr. W.G. Collingwood, in his article on Arthur's Battles in Antiquity. III. (1929) 292-8; but Mr. O.G.S. Crawford, in Arthur and his Battles, in Antiquity IX (1935), 277-291, inclines towards northern sites. Skene, in Celtic Scotland (vol. I. p.) had identified Mons Badonicus with Bowden Hill near Linlithgow, on which there is a British (?) camp; but Skene was doubtless misled by the comparatively slight similarity in the sounds of Badonis-Badonicus and Bowden. Fortunately, the writers of the articles I have mentioned seem to regard the Battle of Mons Badonicus as an addition to the original list, and as a fabulous addition; consequently, there is no need to insist that in my belief Bowden, and West Lothian, had no connection with Arthur, whoever he was.

as the eastern end of the northern Roman Wall¹ - a statement which is repeated, with slightly different wording, by Bede² and By Nennius³. Bede is responsible too for another and much more important piece of evidence, when he tells us of the effects of the Northumbrian defeat at Nechtan's Mere in 685; then, he says, Trumwine, who had been appointed Bishop of "the Pictish province which at that time was subject to the empire of the Angles" (ad provinciam Pictorum, quae tunc temporis Anglorum erat imperio subjecta.)⁴ "recessit cum suis, qui erant in monasterio Aebbercurnig, posito quidem in regione Anglorum, sed in vicinia freti quod Anglorum terras Pictorumque disterminat".⁵ Anderson, who places the appointment at 681 A.D., states that Trumwine was Bishop of the Pictish province of Manau;⁶ but the combination of statements

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Edn. by Royal Historical Society (London 1838) p. 6-7.

2

Historia Ecclesiastica. Lib. I. cap. xii.

3

Nenni Historia Britonum (London, Royal Historical Society, 1838) p. 19 note. Bede and, following him, Nennius take Kinneil (q.v., infra) to be the eastern end of the wall. It may be noted here that the Royal Historical Society's edition of the Historia (London 1841) Vol. I., has two erroneous notes on this passage (Edn. p. 29 notes 6 and 8) Abercorn is not on the river Carron, nor is Penneltun now called Kinell.

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Hist. Eccl. Lib. IV. c. xii.

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Hist. Eccl. Lib. IV. c. xxvi.

6

Scottish Annals from English Chroniclers. (London, 1908) p. 38 and note.

(c. xii and c. xxvi) is interesting - that the Firth of Forth (fretum) separates Pictavia from Anglian Lothian, and that Abercorn should be the religious centre of a Pictish province to the south of the Forth. The best way out of the difficulty is to assume that the Pictish province of c. xii was an outlying part of Pictavia, and probably mixed in population - no doubt mainly Picts, but with a strong admixture of Anglians and possibly Britons. In any case, Abercorn was not remote from Anglian country; indeed, it may have been simply on the verge of Pictish territory. Though Bede eulogises Trumwine as "reverendissimus",⁷ the latter seems to have lost no time in getting out of the danger zone; the days of cheerful martyrdom were over! At any rate, he retired to the safety of Whitby, where he ended his days.⁷ But, interestingly enough, Abercorn throughout the Middle Ages remained as an appanage of the abbey of Jedburgh, which in turn was a daughter house of Lindisfarne;⁸ thus the old Anglian connection remained, though later it was only a fossilised relic.

After Nechtan's Mere, said Bede, "the hope and valour of the Kingdom of the Angles began to

⁷ Hist. Eccl. Lib. IV. c. xxvi.

⁸ See A.O. Anderson, Scot. Ann., p. 60 n.

'ebb, recede and sink'.¹" The days of Northumbrian greatness were certainly over; but there is no doubt, from incidents mentioned by Bede and others, that the Anglians hung on grimly to Lothian, and endeavoured to turn the tide of Pictish victory.² Skene³ declared that the Picts of West Lothian and of Gallo-way remained subject to the Angles; there is little evidence of this. But in the year 710 or 711 there took place a battle between the Picts and Anglians, in which the latter gained so decisive a victory that Henry of Huntingdon regarded the Anglian leader, Bertfrid, as the avenger of Egfrid, who had been killed in 685. This battle, according to the Irish Chronicles, took place in the plain of Manau; according to the E version of the Chronicle, "þam ilcan geare fecht Beorhtfrid ealdorman wið Pyhtas betwix Hæfe ond Cære". Hæfe and Cære are regarded by Skene, Plummer and Anderson as being the rivers Avon,⁵ the western boundary of West Lothian, and Carron near

¹ Hist. Eccl. Lib. IV. c. xxvi.

² In 698 the Picts defeated the Anglian forces and slew their leader. See Anderson, Scot. Ann., 47 (quoting from Bede, Hist. Eccl., V. 24.)

³ Celt. Scot. I. 268, 271.

⁴ So also the D MS. Henry of Huntingdon has Heve et Cere.

⁵ Celt. Scot. I, 270; Two Saxon Chronicles Parallel, (Oxford 1899), II., 36; Scot. Ann., 50 & n.

Falkirk; and this would fit in well enough with the common identification of Manau: nevertheless this identification cannot be regarded as certain, since Hæfe or Heve is a unique form for the river-name Avon.⁶

Again darkness falls upon the county for two centuries, unless the battle in Calathros (736) mentioned by the Irish Annals of Ulster be identified, as it was by Skene on very doubtful evidence, with Carriber to the west of Linlithgow;⁷ then for 954-62 we find a note in the A version of the Chronicle of the Kings of Scotland to the effect that "Oppidum Eden" was evacuated, and abandoned to the Scots. This "Oppidum Eden" Anderson, by comparison with the Kair Eden of the Capitula in Gildas, identifies tentatively with Carriden, in the north of the

6 See E. Ekwall's English River-Names (Oxford, 1928), p. 20-23. A brief glance at the forms cited there will show that (1) in no other pre-Conquest example does initial h occur (2) no other form lacks the n - two suspicious omissions.

7 Discussed by Anderson, Early Sources, I, 233-4 and note.

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county of West Lothian; but there are a number of objections to this identification since Carriden is not situated (if the modern situation can be taken as a guide) in an easily defended position; no remains of fortifications exist in the immediate neighbourhood; and it seems strange that even at this time a fortress situated as Carriden would be, near Anglian territory, should be abandoned to the Scots. It is possible, of course, that the forces of the Scots had penetrated thus far east; but an examination of the sources of information will show that every other event connected with the Scots before the taking of this mysterious Oppidum Eden, and afterwards into the reign of Malcolm II. near the end of the 10th. century, took place to the north of the Forth. Indeed, it is clear from the various annals that the Scots were constantly engaged in warfare with the men of Moray - a feud that lasted into at least the reign of Malcolm Canmore in the 11th. century - so that there seems every reason to argue that "Oppidum Eden" was a considerable distance north of Lothian.² It is true that about 995-7

¹ Early Sources, I.p. 468-9 and note. This note is mainly composed of a series of disconnected facts, which have little bearing on the identification; indeed, some of them are not true - especially the statement that "Blackness had an important position at the end of the Roman Wall."

² Edinburgh, Mr. Anderson's second choice (commanding as it does the south-east plain of Scotland) would in reality be a much more useful capture than any site in West Lothian.

a battle took place somewhere near the River Almond (traditionally the spot is marked by the Cat Stane, in the parish of Kirkliston, but in Midlothian) between two rival claimants for the leadership of the Scots; but it is by no means impossible that Kenneth II, one of the claimants, had help from the Britons or Anglians, or even both.³ The historian Fordun made Kenneth dispose of two rivals; but it is perfectly plausible to suppose that only one rival existed and only one battle was necessary.

This period of "battles of kites and crows" has yielded but little information; indeed, I discover, on looking over the earlier papers of this work, that I have endeavoured to discredit almost all the hypothetical events awarded to West Lothian! It is enough, I think, to realise that from the 5th. century to the beginning of the 11th. the history of Britain north of the Cheviots is a struggle for supremacy among first of all four peoples, then, with the union of the Picts and Scots, of three; and that this struggle was at least for some time ended when in 1018 Malcolm II, King of Scots, inherited the Kingdom of Strathclyde and also defeated the English of Lothian in a decisive battle at Carham,

³ For a concise account, see Early Sources, I, p.518 and note.

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on the Tweed. It is probable (though one must remember that there is no direct evidence) that Malcolm, with possibly the aid of the forces of Strathclyde, had been slowly subduing Lothian, and that the subsequent cession of that province to him was little more than a formality.

The importance of this decisive battle of Carham has rightly been stressed by historians. It meant that the southern frontier of Malcolm's Kingdom would be the Tweed; and with the taking over of Strathclyde as far south as the Solway Firth (the British-Danish land to the south had been conquered by the English a generation before) the boundaries between the lands of Malcolm and Cnut became virtually the same as those at the present day between Scotland and England.

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Hume Brown's account of the events leading up to Carham, in his History of Scotland (Cambridge, 1909) Vol. I, p. 39-43, seems to me a masterpiece in the art of turning possibilities into actual events. For instance, the grant of Lothian to Kenneth II. in 966 (? 971-5) is credited only "to a somewhat doubtful authority": this is surely an understatement, since such gifts, with a return oath of fealty on the part of the Kings of Scotland, were commonplace of many of the English historians of the Middle Ages. An excessive number of such oaths were "discovered", for instance, in the reign of Edward I. Again, Kenneth's "line of forts at various fords of the river Forth" is Brown's interpretation of "Kenneth walled the banks of the fords of Forthin" (Early Sources, I., 512) - not necessarily the same! Further, the story of Fenvella given by Brown (p.42) may not be authentic: and Malcolm II's "usual invasion" of Lothian and defeat at Durham are due, presumably, to Simeon of Durham, who is the sole authority for this raid; to the uninitiated the passage in Simeon might seem an excellent way of praising a prominent Northumbrian family!

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The North had overcome the South in Scotland, as far as force of arms was concerned; but the South soon defeated the North, by peaceful methods, simply because of its geographical situation. The Capital of the Kingdom gradually moved further south; from Scone, the old centre of the Scots, to Dunfermline, which was favoured by Malcolm Canmore; thence it was an easy step to Edinburgh, which even Canmore used as a convenient centre. With the reign of Malcolm Canmore, too, began a steady infiltration into Scotland of English nobles - a large number of them from Northumbria - seeking refuge from the new rulers of England, the forces of William the Conqueror. It was but natural that Malcolm should favour these Northern English; he had spent his years of exile at the Court of Northumbria, whose earl, Siward, supported him in his successful attempt to win back Scotland. It is significant that when Northumbria was taken from Siward and given to Harold's brother Tostig, Malcolm invaded Northumbrian territory in support of Siward's son Waltheof: and after the Norman Conquest he constantly raided the North of England. Undoubtedly many Englishmen followed Malcolm to Scotland, were given land, and settled there: we have the instance of Helias, who seemed to have been a vassal of Gospatric, (the Northumbrian who became ruler of Lothian, and whose des-

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cendants were Earls of March), and who was given the lands of Dundas in West Lothian, which his descendants held for eight hundred years.¹

Among the refugees from England after the Conquest were Eadgar Aedeling and his sisters, one of whom, Princess Margaret, King Malcolm married in 1070. Under her influence Malcolm introduced so many innovations from England that - significantly - the North began to complain; but the changes went on, and doubtless the English members of the Court remained high in favour.

Two further items are noteworthy in this period. The first is that the Queen seems to have crossed the Forth so repeatedly from Edinburgh to Dunfermline that the place on the southern shore - which became known as Passagium Regine or Portus Regine - has retained her memory to the present day:

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The original grant of the lands of Dundas to Helias was unfortunately lost in London by a member of the family of Dundas only a few years ago: and all efforts to trace it have failed. It was, however, reproduced in Royal Letters and Papers of Dundas of Dundas, edited by the Rev. Walter Macleod (Edinburgh 1897). It was the earliest surviving lay charter granted in Scotland. About 1884 the estate of Dundas (excepting for a few acres on which a small Mansion house called Inchgarvie House, was afterwards built) was sold by the then Dundas of Dundas. Dundas Castle and estate are now owned by the family of Stewart Clark; Inchgarvie House is still owned by the 29th. Chief of the line, Mr. Adam Dundas of Dundas.

The peaceful penetration of Scotland by the Norman followers of David I, is reflected also in West Lothian, where we have the presence of such names as Philip d'Eu in the North West of the county; the family of Vipont (de Veteri Ponte) in the Barony of Carriden; Philip le Brun in Echlin; Freskin, the Fleming, in the Barony of Strathbrock (where he was followed by the family of Chene), and the family of De Bosco in the Barony of Ogleface. These families were succeeded in their turn by the representatives of such well known Scottish names as the Grahams, Hamiltons and Douglasses.

Following the feudal lords came the religious orders - the Knights Templars and the Knights of St. John had considerable estates in the county. The monasteries had their share of the lands, and the churches and the friars appeared by at least the end of the 13th century.¹

¹ Holyrood had the churches of Livingston, Kinneil, Carriden and Bathgate (which afterwards came into the possession of Newbattle); Jedburgh had Dalmeny; St. Andrews Priory had the church of Linlithgow; the church of Uphall was a Prebend of Kirkheugh, St. Andrews and the church of Abercorn belonged to Dunkeld. Many of the minor houses in Scotland, too, had lands in the county. For instance, the monks of Elcho had part of the lands of Binny. Part of the same lands belonged to the church of Soutra, while Lochhouse, Linlithgow was in the possession of the Order of the Star of Bethlehem until the suppression of that Order in the reign of James IV. There were Carmelite and Dominican Friaries in Linlithgow and a Carmelite house in Queensferry. The Carmelite Friary at Linlithgow is traditionally dated to about 1290, while the Queensferry house is presumed to date from c. 1330.

The history of the county now becomes practically synonymous with the histories of the towns of Linlithgow, Queensferry and, to a lesser extent, Bathgate. It is practically certain that a Royal Castle existed at Linlithgow in the beginning of the 12th century. This Castle, or a succeeding one, was strengthened by Edward I, and demolished by Bruce. It was, however, rebuilt and added to throughout the 15th and 16th centuries, when it became the favourite dwelling-place of the Stewart kings. During the 13th century, also, the Lordship of Linlithgow had become a recognised part of the dowry of the Scottish Queens. It served in this capacity to the wife of Eric, king of Norway, and her daughter, commonly known as the Maid of Norway, and it recurs as a dower-house up to the time of Mary of Lorraine.

Linlithgow, then, as a potential centre of Court life, became one of the leading towns in Scotland. The records show that the kings visited and enriched it, and all the nobles of any importance possessed houses in the town. It is significant that many fights for the chief power in Scotland took place in and around Linlithgow. There is the obvious instance of the conflict between the Livingstones and the Crichtons during the reign of James II. Both families had extensive estates in West Lothian and

and much of the fighting took place in the county. At a later period, also, when the Hamiltons became a power to be reckoned with, reprisals by the opposing party affected West Lothian considerably.¹ Queensferry, on the other hand, owed its initial importance purely to its geographical position at the nearest point to Fife. Consequently, though the kings and nobles of Scotland of necessity passed through Queensferry, it did not become a town of importance such as Linlithgow.

Bathgate achieved brief importance in the 14th century, as a centre of Stewart power, but its somewhat inaccessible position meant that it must remain obscure until the road system in Scotland was made considerably better.

¹ West Lothian was peculiarly a Hamilton county. The Ducal family first acquired the barony of Kinneil in 1323. Their friends and relatives of the same name followed in increasing numbers, till in the 16th century Hamiltons had the estates of Bathgate, East Binnie, Boghead, Carlowrie, Grange, Eccelsmachan, Kingscavil, Kinglass and the Peel of Livingston. In the following century even more estates followed, so that certainly the west and south of the county formed a solid union of Hamilton families.

Most of the other families in the county, too, were members of the same party. The Dundases, for instance, formed an alliance with the Hamiltons.

Scottish history, from the 12th to the 17th centuries, shows that West Lothian experienced two influences - the influence of the Royal power, which was natural in a county with a Royal residence, and the power of the Hamiltons. The only time at which differences might be expected was when these two influences conflicted. This may be seen in the period following the death of the Earl of Moray. In the 17th century the position had changed somewhat. The Royal power was probably the greatest force in the county, even though the king now stayed in England, for the tradition of loyalty remained and was noticeable most of all perhaps among the smaller barons. On the other hand, we have the growth of a new influence - that of the reformed church, and the history, in consequence, of West Lothian in the 17th century becomes a struggle between the power of the king and the great lords and the power of the church, with the lesser barons sometimes on one side, sometimes on the other. This struggle is illustrated first of all during the period of the Civil War in the 1640s and, later, during the religious troubles between 1670 and 1690. During the first period, we have a conflict between the church, backed by the lesser barons, and the king. The second is even more interesting, for in the north of the county we have obedience to the royal wishes in religious matters, while the southern

parishes, Torphichen, Bathgate, Uphall and Livingston, were as a whole for the Covenant and gave several martyrs to that cause.

The 17th century, with the Union of the Crowns and the removal of the Court to England, had marked also the passing of the importance of Linlithgow. The Palace ceased to be a royal dwelling-place and gradually fell into decay. The tendency was now to be for power in the county to pass into the hands of the south. The day of dependence upon agriculture was passing and it was not until the coming of the industrial revolution that the county was to become once more wealthy, with the development of its coal and shale fields.

1128. (about). Robert, Bishop of St. Andrews, grants the church of Livingston to Holyrood.
- 1140 (about). David I grants the Church of Linlithgow to St. Andrews.
- 1147-53. David I gives the lands of Kettleston to Cambuskenneth.
- 1148 (about). Robert, Bishop of St. Andrews, grants the church of Carriden to Holyrood.
- 1153-65. Malcolm IV grants the church of Bathgate with the Church Lands, to Holyrood.
- 1292, 1296. The chief land-owners and burgesses in West Lothian pay homage to Edward I.
1298. Edward I in the county, at Kirkliston and Torphichen, before the battle of Falkirk.
- 1300, 1301. Edward I at Linlithgow; has the Castle there repaired.
1315. Barony of Bathgate granted to Walter, Steward of Scotland, on his marriage with Princess Marjory, daughter of Robert the Bruce.
1348. Linlithgow and Lanark take the place of Berwick and Roxburgh, then in the hands of the English, in the Court of the Four Boroughs.
1388. First meeting of Parliament at Linlithgow.
1389. Linlithgow granted the port of Blackness by Royal Charter.
- 1411, 1424. Disastrous fires in Linlithgow. Part of the Church and the Town burned.
1449. The Lordship of Linlithgow part of the dowry of the Queen of James II.
- The Castles of Abercorn, Inveravon and Strathbrock burned in the Civil War.
1487. Battle between the forces of James III and his son near Blackness.

- 1512: 10th April. James V. born in Linlithgow Palace.
- 1526: September. Battle of Linlithgow Bridge; the Earl of Lennox killed in attempting to get the king out of the hands of the Douglas party.
1528. Patrick Hamilton, son of Hamilton of Kingscavil, burned for heresy at St. Andrews.
1534. Henry Forret, or Forrest, supposed native of Linlithgow, burned for heresy at St. Andrews.
- 1539/40. Sir David Lindsay's "Satire of the Three Estates" performed at Linlithgow.
1540. The Burgh of Linlithgow granted permission to elect a provost; the first provost, Henry Forrest.
- 1542: 7 or 8 December. Birth of Mary, Queen of Scots, in Linlithgow Palace.
- 1551-1561. Ninian Winzet, leader of the Counter Reformation Party in Scotland, schoolmaster in Linlithgow.
1559. Destruction by the Lords of the Congregation of the Friaries in Linlithgow.
- 1569-70: 23rd January. James Stewart, Earl of Moray, Regent of Scotland, assassinated in Linlithgow.
1570. Meeting of the Queen's Party at Linlithgow. English troops burn Kinneil House and the houses of other members of the Queen's Party in West Lothian.
1603. Abercorn becomes a Burgh of Barony.
1604. Livingston becomes a Burgh of Barony.
1606. Discovery of silver at Hilderston, Parish of Torphichen.
- Meeting of the General Assembly at Linlithgow: six ministers accused of Treason and confined in Blackness Castle: subsequently tried at Linlithgow and banished.
1616. Dalmeny becomes a Burgh of Barony.

1617. James VI visits Linlithgow.
1621. Kirkliston becomes a Burgh of Regality.
1646. The Scottish Parliament and the University of Edinburgh meet in the Church and Palace of Linlithgow in order to escape the plague then raging in Edinburgh.
- 1650/51. Cromwell, after the Battle of Dunbar, makes his headquarters at Linlithgow.
1653. Two opposing Presbyteries in the county.
1662. Burning of the Solemn League and Covenant at the Cross of Linlithgow.
1685. The Duke of York, afterwards James VII and II, entertained by the town of Linlithgow while acting as Commander of the Royal Forces in Scotland against the Covenanters.

The problem of the Picts seems insoluble. Who were they? What was their origin? Did they build the brochs? What was their language? All these questions have been asked since the Historical Essay of Father Innes in 1729, and are no nearer being answered with any certainty. Modern research seems mainly to favour the view that these people are first found, in North Britain, in the northern islands - Orkney and Shetland - and thence gradually worked their way south, till their main body extended from the Forth to Morayshire. But there is little tangible evidence, and little has been made of the so-called Pictish stones. Father Innes thought that the language of the Picts was Gaelic or some nearly allied dialect of Celtic, and this view was followed by E.W. Robertson and W.F. Skene; Chalmers, on the other hand, in his Caledonia, considered the Pictish language to be near Welsh; and this view seems to be that of Professor W.J. Watson. The third possibility, that Pictish is non-Celtic was put forward by Professor Rhys (who thought it pre-Celtic and therefore called it "Ivernian") but it has not found much favour. The linguistic evidence will be discussed elsewhere in this work (see

¹ C.P.N.S., and Ancient Emigrants, by A.W. Brøgger (Oxford, 1929).

² These views are summarised in by (Celtic Review, VII. (1911-12) p.

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but it has been pointed out, by Watson and by others, that the distinction between P and Q Celts is not so satisfactory as ^{it} formerly seemed, and is indeed fundamentally unsound before at least the 3rd. century B.C. The 'wave' theory of Celtic immigration into Britain is dangerous, especially if, as Ekwall maintains, there are no Goidelic elements in English place-names; and there seems to be no case for a clear-cut distinction between the languages of the western and the Belgic Celts. The latest attempt not at solving the problem of the Picts and their language, for this he takes as incapable of solution - but at putting the Pictish problem in its true perspective, has been made by Professor John Fraser of Oxford, in an article in Scottish Gaelic Studies (Vol.II. (1927-8) p. 172-201.) Professor Fraser points out that all we can say in answer to the question 'who are the Picts'? is that "they occupied certain parts of Scotland before the arrival of the Scots or Britons, and that there is no reason to suppose that they differed in any way from the pre-Celtic population of other parts of Britain or of

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C.P.N.S.

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e.g. by Iorwerth C. Peate, The Kelts in Britain, in Antiquity VI. (1932) p. 156-160.

Ireland." "The Picts", according to his view, "or the inhabitants of what was called Pictland, must at one time have spoken a non-Indogermanic language." Whether such a language was spoken in Pictland during the period for which we have written record is an entirely different question. It is probable that a non-Celtic and a Celtic language overlapped in Pictland: but in place-names, one of the main sources of evidence, we cannot tell how far pre-Celtic names have been altered to fit in with Celtic phonology; thus we cannot assume from the fact that the great majority of place-names in the Highlands are Goidelic, that a British language did not precede Gaelic there. To prove this it would be necessary to show (a) that the Gaelic names were not translations or adaptations of British ones, and (b) that there are no traces of non-Goidelic phonetic changes. The most favoured view is that the language of northern Pictland, from the 2nd. to the 6th. century A.D. was Goidelic rather than British. There appears to be no examples of decidedly British names: but we cannot tell how many may have disappeared.

After the 6th. century the situation becomes more complicated. Pictland has a British-speaking population to the south of it, and a Gaelic-speaking population to the west. Whatever the language of Pictland may have been at the beginning of this period,

certainly a few centuries later it was a Goidelic language introduced gradually from Ireland. But it is impossible to suppose the Picts did not adopt something from their southern neighbours.

GEOGRAPHICAL ACCOUNT of the COUNTY of
WEST LOTHIAN.

ACCOUNT OF THE COUNTY OF LINLITHGOW.

The divisions of Scotland which at present exist for most purposes are the county or shire and the parish. When the former came into existence - and the latter, too, for that matter - is a matter of dispute; but its origin was doubtless, as the name suggests, in the government of certain lands by a king's official or sheriff. That the sheriffdom of Linlithgow was not equivalent to the modern county of that name is easily seen by a slight study of the Register of the Great Seal, where, for instance, lands on the east side of the River Almond appear described as being in the sheriffdom of Linlithgow, though they are now in the county of Mid-Lothian; and during the 16th. century there existed likewise a sheriffdom of Bathgate, which was previously by annexation in the shire of Renfrew. The origin of the modern county boundaries to the east and the west may be in the repeated grants given to the town of Linlithgow of the customs in the area between the Rivers Avon and Almond; but in any case the two rivers formed excellent natural boundaries.

As I have pointed out in another part of this work, the alternative name West Lothian is by no means a new one, and appears already in the 17th.

century; but in all probability the name Linlithgowshire is the older.

The origin of the parish, presumably dating to the reign of David I., is to be sought in the growth of villages or even hamlets in the direct neighbourhood of some military or ecclesiastical foundation. Linlithgow and Bathgate are examples of the first phenomenon, Abercorn and Dalmeny of the second. The seeming exceptions of Bo'ness and Whitburn are not really so, since the former was at one time part of the old parish of Kinneil (second type) and the latter was in the parish of Livingston (first type). The only anomaly in the parish system in Linlithgowshire, whereby for two hundred and fifty years the parish of Dalmeny had a detached portion centred round the old chapel of Auldathie, was adjusted by a rearrangement of boundaries under the Local Government Act of 1889; Auldathie then became part of the parish of Kirkliston, and Dalmeny took over part of the former parish in exchange.

An irregular rhomboid in shape, Linlithgowshire stretches from north-east to south-west. Its boundaries are:- north, the Firth of Forth; east and south-east, the River Almond and its tributary the Breich Water, which divide it from Mid-Lothian; west, the River Avon and one of its tributaries, the

Drumtassie Burn, which divide it from Stirlingshire; south and south-west, the county is divided from Lanarkshire by several small burns or streams, and by an artificial line drawn through moorland. The area thus enclosed is roughly 120 square miles, with a coast-line of seventeen miles.

The slope of the county is also from north-east to south-west; and, since the general character of the surface is undulating, there is no extensive tract of level ground. Ridges are to be found on the edges even of the coastal plain which stretches from North Berwick to Stirling, and which formed a very important means of communication down to the time of the Jacobite Rebellions of the 18th. century. This is, of course, the route followed by the railways.

The other means of communication up to comparatively recent times was the more or less level country along the banks of the rivers; and as the first plain accounts for the importance during the Middle Ages of a town like Linlithgow, so the second type accounts for the growth of Bathgate, which also stands in a fairly commanding position on the route from the east to the west and south-west of Scotland.

A few figures will give an idea of the rise and fall of the land. At the mouth of the Avon

(Kinneil Carse) and elsewhere in the parish of Bo'ness and Carriden a considerable amount of land has been reclaimed from the sea; and Bo'ness and Queensferry, to name the most prominent towns, stand on flat spaces at the foot of a high bank. This bank, an embankment-like ridge, extends from Dalmeny to the River Avon, its most conspicuous points being Mons Hill, Dundas Hill, and Bonnytoun Hill or Glower-ower-em (559 ft. above sea level). Then comes a descent to what I have called for convenience the coastal plain, with Kirkliston, Winchburgh and Linlithgow commanding it. Again to the south and south-west the ground rises; from the flat land of Kirkliston and Broxburn, we come by way of the crag-and-tail Binny Craig (718 ft.) to the Bathgate Hills - Knock (1016 ft.), Cairnpapple (1000 ft.), Cockleroy (911 ft.) and Bowden Hill (749 ft.). Bathgate, which stands to the south of this range, stands some 500 feet above sea level, Whitburn, further south, at about 600 feet, and Longridge, still nearer the southern boundary, about 700.

South of the parallel ridges of coastal bank and the Bathgate Hills, the country is undulating and largely of a moorland type, most of which has been reclaimed. From the points of view of agriculture and scenery, the north of the county is much the richer; the south, somewhat barren and windswept, is

uninteresting; yet by reason of its mineral wealth is the most densely populated part, along with Bo'ness.

Apart from the rivers which have already been mentioned, there is no stream of any importance in the county; and Linlithgow Loch is the only lake of any size.

THE PARISHES.

ABERCORN. Largely agricultural. Contains the small villages of Society, Newton, Woodend and Philpstoun.

BATHGATE. Contains the towns of Bathgate and Arma-dale, and several mining villages or "rows". Largely industrial.

BO'NESS and CARRIDEN. Mainly industrial in the west of the parish, agricultural in the east. Contains the town of Bo'ness, with two mining villages, and the villages of Grangepans, Blackness and Muirhouses.

DALMENY. Largely agricultural. Contains the villages of Dalmeny and Craigie.

ECCLESMACHAN. Wholly agricultural. Contains the small village of Ecclesmachan.

KIRKLISTON. Largely agricultural. Contains the villages of Kirkliston and Winchburgh.

LINLITHGOW. Agriculture and industry. Contains the town of Linlithgow and the villages of Linlithgow Bridge and Kingscavil.

LIVINGSTON. Contains the villages of Livingston and Blackburn. Mixed.

SOUTH QUEENSFERRY. Consists entirely of the burgh of that name.

TORPHICHEN. Contains the villages of Torphichen and Blackridge. Mainly agricultural.

UPHALL. Contains the villages of Broxburn and Uphall. Mixed.

WHITBURN. Contains the villages of Whitburn, East Whitburn, Longridge, and the mining villages of Crofthead, Fauldhouse, and Greenburn. Largely industrial.

S O U R C E S .

- A. PRINTED SOURCES.
- B. TRANSCRIPTS, etc.
- C. MANUSCRIPTS.
- D. MAPS.

A. PRINTED SOURCES.

- I. GENERAL.
- II. WORKS RELATING TO PLACE-NAMES.
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NOTE: Each work used is given with its contraction following it. Club publications are given below the heading and contraction of their club, and are referred to by the number system adopted in the works of Terry and Matheson (see within).

I.Abbotsford Club, Publications of (Abb. Cl.)

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- 23. Extracta e variis cronicis Scocie.
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- 19A. Bannatyne Miscellany: Volume II.
20. Chronicon coenobii Sanctae Crucis Edinburgensis.
28. Memoirs of his own life and times. By Sir James Turner, 1632-1670.
31. The history of the house of Seytoun to the year 1559. With a continuation to 1687.
34. The diary of Mr James Melvill. 1556-1601.
- 39./

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74. Registrum de Dunfermelyn.
75. Registrum episcopatus Glasguensis: 2 vols.
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83. Liber S. Marie de Dryburgh.
85. Liber insule missarum.
86. Liber S. Thome de Aberbrothoc: 2 vols.
- 89./

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2. Catalogue of the Muniments of Lord Torphichen, in H.M. General Register House, Edinburgh. (Cat. Tor.). This catalogue was made by John Stuart, who wrote the account of Lord Torphichen's writs for the HISTORICAL MSS. COMMISSION REPORT.
3. Inventory of Hamilton Papers (Ham. Inv.) In H.M. General Register House, Edinburgh. Actually a series of inventories of parts of this great collection. The earlier bound inventories, done under the aegis of Sir William Fraser, but not actually by Fraser himself, are unreliable, and the spellings contained in them must be taken magno eum grano salis. The later inventories are trustworthy. Unfortunately, owing to the very large number of documents, and the incredibly confused state in which they are packed, it proved impossible to work through the collection itself. I have never yet succeeded in finding a document for which I was looking; a charter supposed to be in Box 50, for instance, is much more likely to be in any other box!
4. Calendar of Charters contained in H.M. General Register House, Edinburgh, 13 Vols., (1142-1591).

which are not in its keeping.

10. Calendar of the Burgh of Kilmarnock Boyd Papers, in H.M. General Register House, Edinburgh. (Boyd).
11. General Hutton's Collection, in the National Library of Scotland. (Hutt.). This is a large collection of transcripts of documents relating to almost every county in Scotland. The West Lothian material is in Volume VI; but it is not extensive.

C.

MANUSCRIPTS.

1. Dundas Collection, National Library of Scotland (Dund. A.). A collection of writs ranging from the 12th. century to the 19th, as also a considerable number of 17th. and 18th. century account-books, etc. Contains a great deal of information about Dundas estate and the district around Queensferry. Some thirty large trunks in all; the writs arranged by me for the first time. Contrary to what is said in THE SOURCES AND LITERATURE OF SCOTS LAW (Stair Society, 1936), a catalogue does exist, at least of part of the writs. They were catalogued some forty years ago by the Rev. Walter Macleod.

2. Dundas Collection, in possession of Mr. Adam D. Dundas of Dundas, Queensberry Lodge, Granton. (Dund. B.). The remains of the family collection, most of the material having been sold to the National Library of Scotland a dozen years ago. Consists of some hundred writs, dating from the 14th. century to the 18th, and almost a thousand miscellaneous papers, mainly receipts, letters, etc., of the 17th. century, and including a few royal letters.

3. Kirk Session Records (K. S.). For detailed description and account of whereabouts see Appendix.

4. Records of Meetings of Heritors (H.R.). See Appendix.

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5. LIBER CURIARUM REGALITATIS DE BORROWSTOUNNESS, in the Sheriff Clerk's Office, Linlithgow. (Reg. Bor.). Covers the period 1669 (2nd. April) to 1693 (17th. April), with gap between 2nd. June 1673 and 29th. October, 1680. Concerned entirely with lands with a radius of some three miles of Bo'ness. Not mentioned in the list of Regality Court Books in the Stair Society Bibliography above mentioned.
 6. REGISTER OF BANDES AND WITHER WRYTTES OF THE BURGH OF REGALLITY OF BORROWSTOUNES, LANDES AND BARONIES THERTO ANNEXIT. (Bonds Bor.). In Sheriff Clerk's Office, Linlithgow. In two sections:- 2 April 1669 to 28 May 1695, with gap between 1673 and 1692; and 20 October 1713 to 11 May 1725. Not of much value for place-names; the bonds etc., are mainly concerned with sums of money.
 7. Bangour and Dechmont Writs. In Council Chambers, Edinburgh. Of little use; all 18th. and 19th. centuries.
 8. Houston Writs and Papers (Hou.). In the possession of Messrs. Waddell, McIntosh and Peddie, W.S., Edinburgh, agents for Mr. J.W. Shairp of Houston. These writs are mainly 16th. and 17th. century.

- 9. Fordell Writs. (For.) At Fordell House, Inverkeithing, Fife. Merely half-a-dozen papers with mention of lands in West Lothian. Seen when searching for documents relating to Inchcolm (see my Chartulary of Inchcolm (Scottish History Society), to appear in 1937).
- 10. Inchcolm Writs. (Inch.). In the possession of the Earl of Moray, at Darnaway Hall, Morayshire. See above. A few references to West Lothian lands.
- 11. Linlithgow Charters. (Linl. Ch.). In Town Clerk's Office, Linlithgow. From 14th. to 17th. centuries.
- 12. Minutes of Town Council, Linlithgow, 1620-1640, 1659-1673 (Linl. T.C.). In Town Clerk's Office, Linlithgow. Not of great importance for place-names.
- 13. Charters of Stair A. Gillon. (Gill. Ch.). A small collection of writs dating from the 16th. century, and relating to the estate of Wallhouse, which was until some half a century ago owned by the family of Gillon. The writs deal then mainly with lands in the parish of Torphichen.
- 14. MINUTES OF THE EVIDENTS OF TEMPLELANDS, 1582-1584, 1583-1599, 1580-1610. (Temp.). In H.M.

General Register House, Edinburgh. Proceedings of the courts of the Lords Torphichen during these years. Of considerable value, since these records contain many charters of the Knights of St. John of Jerusalem, whose headquarters were at Torphichen, in West Lothian.

15. LINGUAE ANGLIAE LIBER IN QUO CONTINENTUR

DELIBERATIONES VENERANDAE LINGUAE ANGLIAE AB ANNO

1524 AD ANNUM 1559. (Eng. To.). This is MS. No. 955, Malta Public Library, and No. 2192 in the Inventory of Archives. It contains a record of the meetings of the English House of the Knights of St. John of Jerusalem at Malta between the years mentioned above, and has several references to the Scottish Preceptory. I have made use of the fine rotograph of the above manuscript in the library of the Order of the Hospital of St. John of Jerusalem in the British Realm, at St. John's Gate, Clerkenwell, London.

16. Kirkliston copy of the Solemn League and Covenant, with signatures. (S.L. Kirk.). In the Parish Church, Kirkliston; a photographic copy is in H.M. General Register House. Contains the signatures of the local landowners, as e.g. Dundas of Neulistoun. See attached article, in Appendix.

17. Miscellaneous documents in the Public Record Office, London. (P.R.O.). I based my researches on their List of Scottish Documents (1933). Almost all of these mentioned have been printed in the publications of Bain, Rymer, or Stevenson.

18. Records in the British Museum. (Br. Mus.)

Though I examined all the sources I thought likely ones, I have included my place-name forms under the contraction, as above; the individual items can easily be seen by reference to the date which accompanies them. In detail, I used the following manuscripts and writs:-

(a). Exchequer Accounts Scot., X Edward III.

(b). Add. MS. B.M. 24,277; dated c. 1631; a list of abbacies, etc. Also a list of lands, with their owners, dated c. 1670, and containing notes of earlier charters of the 17th. century. (c).

Cott. XVIII. 37. Early (12th. and 13th. centuries) charters relating to West Lothian (see also INDEX TO THE CHARTERS AND ROLLS IN THE DEPARTMENT OF

MANUSCRIPTS, ed. H.J. Ellis and F.B. Bickley, London 1900). (d). Add. MS. 33,531; contains a tax-roll of the county of West Lothian, dated 1591/2. Of considerable use. (e). Royal 18 B

vi. A collection of letters; but mostly already printed, in EPISTOLAE REGUM SCOTIAE. (f). Add. MS.

24,275. Contains a property roll for West Lothian, dated 1660. (g). Add. MS. 24,276.

A Register of Production of Charters of Kirklands in Scotland. Dated 1656; but contains a number of summaries of older charters.

19. Laing Charters, (L.C.). In Edinburgh University Library. A very fine miscellaneous collection bequeathed to the University by David Laing, bookseller and scholar. A printed catalogue exists, edited by the Rev. John Anderson (Edinburgh 19) ; but I have read all the charters in the collection relating to West Lothian.

20. RENTALE OMNIUM TERRARUM DECIMARUM REDDITUM TOTIUS DOMINIJ ET PRECEPTORII DE TORPHICHIN.
(Rent. Tor.). A complete rental of the possessions of the Knights of St. John of Jerusalem in Scotland. Written c. 1540. In the hands of Mr. J. L. Mounsey, W.S., Edinburgh.

21. Sheriff Court Books of Linlithgow. (Linl.Sh.C.)
In H.M. General Register House, Edinburgh.
These cover the period 15 -

22. Protocol Books of Andrew Ker. (Prot. A.K.).
In H.M. General Register House, Edinburgh. For over one hundred years members of this family acted as Town Clerks of Linlithgow. The protocol

books cover the years

23. "Bagimont's Roll", 1275. Photographs of a version of this roll from the Vatican Library, were kindly lent me by Dr. Annie I. Cameron, Historical Department, H.M. General Register House, Edinburgh. This version differs in a considerable degree from that printed by Theiner in VETERA MONUMENTA HIBERNORUM ET SCOTORUM.
24. Four charters bought by the Rev. W. Neil Sutherland, Minister of Dalmeny. (Suth. Ch.), and concerning the church of Dalmeny. These had at some period belonged to a collection of charters of Jedburgh Abbey (now lost).

D.

M A P S.

1. Selected from the fairly comprehensive list given in THE EARLY MAPS OF SCOTLAND (Royal Scottish Geographical Society, Edinburgh; 2nd. edition, 1936.)
2. ESTATE PLANS, etc., not contained in the above list.

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M A P S

1. Maps consulted in the rooms of the Royal Scottish Geographical Society, Synod Hall, Castle Terrace, Edinburgh, and listed in THE EARLY MAPS OF SCOTLAND (2nd. edition, Royal Scottish Geographical Society, November, 1936). Together with a short description of the evolution of Scottish maps, and a note on the value of estate plans.
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1. Ptolemy, Claudius. Insulae Albion et Hibernia.
Found frequently in medieval atlases, such as that of Blaeu. Formed the basis of map-making in the Middle Ages; it is dated to c. 150 A.D. (Copy given appended to thesis).
2. Paris, Matthew. Map of Britain. Dated 1250. Given in appendix to thesis. Also FOUR MAPS OF GREAT BRITAIN designed by Matthew Paris about A.D. 1250. Reproduced from three Manuscripts in the British Museum and one at Corpus Christi College, Cambridge. (British Museum, 1928).
3. Harding, John. Chronicle, containing Map of Scotland. Dated 1460. Pictorial.
4. (Lily, George?) Britanniae Insula. 1546. Gives the earliest fair outline of Scotland; source unknown.
5. Mercator, Gerard. Angliae Scotiae & Hiberniae Descriptio. 1564. I have used a copy of Mercator's Scotia Regnum, dated 1595, which seems to be a corrected version of the 1564 map. A copy of the former is given appended to this thesis.
6. Anonymous. Scotia. c. 1568. Believed to be the first map of Scotland issued alone. Seems to have been issued in Italy, but no information available from Italian Libraries. A copy of the

- map by Sebastian Ré, 1558. Given in Appendix.
7. Ortelius, Abraham. Scotiae Tabula. From Ortelius' Theatrum Orbis Terrarum. Dated 1573. The first edition of Ortelius' Atlas, in 1570, did not have a separate map of Scotland, only Great Britain, but the outline is the same. It is worked up from Mercator's map of 1564. A copy is appended to this thesis.
 8. Leslie, Bishop John. Scotiae Regni.....Descriptio. 1578. Accompanies the French issue of Bishop Leslie's book De Origine, Moribus, et Rebus Scotorum. The map, though dated 1578, is thought to belong to the year 1586. A copy is appended to this thesis.
 9. Nicolay, Nicolas de (sometime called Nicolas d'Arfeville). Vraye et Exacte Description Hydrographique des Costes Maritimes d'Escosse etc. 1583. A copy is appended to this thesis.
 10. Camden, W. Scotia Regnum. 1607. From Camden's Britannia.
 11. Speed, John. The Kingdome of Scotland, 1610. From Speed's Theatre of Empire.
 12. Blaeu, W. and J. Scotia Regnum. 1654. In Blaeu's Atlas. A copy is appended to this thesis.

13. De Wit, F. Scotia Regnum. 1675. The Blaeu-Gordon outline, filled in with far greater detail of names; probably the most complete map of Scotland yet issued.
14. Sanson, le Sr. L'Escosse deçà le Tay, etc. the original is dated 1665; I have used the edition of 1740.
15. Moll, Hermann. The North Part of Britain called Scotland. 1714.
16. Senex, John. A New Map of Scotland. 1721.
17. Moll, Hermann. Scotland divided into its Shires. 1725. Largely based on Blaeu's Atlas, of which it is really a portable edition. I have used the reprint by R.S. Shearer and Sons, Stirling, 1896.
18. Elphinstone, John. A New and Correct Mercator Map of North Britain. 1745.

In addition to the above maps, I have made use of the following district maps:-

19. Pont, T. Lothian and Linlithgow. 1654. In Blaeu's Atlas.
20. Elphinstone, John. Map of the Lothians. 1744.

21. Roy, General William. Manuscript Maps of various parts of Scotland. Dated c. 1750. Through the kindness of Mr. O.G.S. Crawford, Archaeology Officer, Ordnance Survey, Southampton, I have been able to use photostatic copies of the maps of West Lothian; the originals are in the British Museum.
22. Armstrong, Capt. A. and M. Map of the Three Lothians. Dated 1773.
23. Forrest, W. Linlithgow. 1818.

Also pertaining to the county is a plan of the town of Linlithgow, dated 1820, by John Wood. A copy will be found in my Linlithgow in Pictures (London, 1932).

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The Ptolemaic map of Britain, though not in the strict sense based upon geographical information, was the model for most of the maps of the Middle Ages. With the obvious exceptions of the pictorial maps of Matthew Paris and Harding, one cannot hope to find much, if any, reliable material in copies of copies of Ptolemy; and not until the 16th. century, with the rise of the Dutch school of map-makers, was real independence made possible. Mercator, Ortelius, the Blaeus, all played their part in this second period, and their work may in its turn be said to have lasted into the 18th. century. As far as Scotland is concerned, it is too frequently forgotten that the maps of the Blaeus could not have been made without the preliminary work first of Timothy Pont, at the beginning of the 17th. century, and of Robert Gordon of Straloch, who was able to interpret the rough and cryptic scrawls left by Pont, and pass them on to the Blaeus for engraving. No work on place-names in Scotland can afford to leave out the maps of Blaeu's Atlas.

For a hundred years after, Blaeu's successors added but little to the map of Scotland; a few names were added in blank spaces; the old names were revised to fit in with current ideas of spelling; that was all. Mell's work, though interesting, is far from revolutionary; and I have included it simply because it bridges the gap between Blaeu and

the military map-makers of the second half of the 18th. century.

The Jacobite Rebellions and the road-making of General Wade caused the Government to spend a good deal of time and trouble in obtaining effective maps of Scotland, and particularly of those parts which bitter experience proved to be difficult of access, yet of considerable strategic importance - obviously the key points in the Highlands. In the Lowlands maps existed, though by no means correctly drawn or on any useful large scale; one glance at Elphinstone's map of 1744 affords ample evidence of that. But the Lowlands might have had to wait for good maps, had it not been for the enthusiasm of the soldiers who had been doing pioneering work in mapping the Highlands. General Roy's writings, one must admit, are "dated"; in his maps he is difficult to follow both because of the often minute writing and the disturbing fact that his compass-points are those of the magnetic compass; yet his maps give many names which have since disappeared, and many which were not given on earlier maps of small scale and vague outline.

A new ideal of accuracy thus set, map-makers of the second half of the 18th. century seem to have spared no pains. The folding map appeared, such as that of the Armstrongs, and the map-book, such as that by Taylor and Skinner (1776). In short, the

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better roads and the increasing urge to travel affected in an unprecedented degree the number and the accuracy of maps. In many ways there is as great a gulf between the maps of Elphinstone and of Forrest as between those of Ptolemy and Mercator.

It may be thought that I have given too many and too late maps as evidence for place-names; but I have worked carefully over maps belonging to all three periods in Scottish map-making before the activities of the Ordnance Survey (whose work I have also used very fully) and I do not see that I can omit any of them. County maps continue to be more completely supplied with names; and while I might have supplied no evidence from maps dating to a later period than 1700, I should have been quite wrong in stopping there. The maps of the Armstrongs and of Forrest supply names which appear in writs well within my prescribed period, but were not previously given - and could not have been given, because of the limited space - on small scale maps. Roy's maps I have been glad to use, because he always endeavoured to write down each name in a form approximating to the local pronunciation.

The estate plans which I have used, and which are listed in the following section, have proved most valuable to me, though I have used them only for place- and field-names. Many small crofts which

figure on these plans have now entirely disappeared from even the tenacious local memory, or at best remain in the names of fields; all of these figure in my list of names; but the value of the plans does not stop there, for they are valuable evidence for a small part of Scotland at a period when the method of land-cultivation was rapidly changing, when "run-rig" land was becoming a large field owned or tenanted by one man, and when lairds were clothing their bare wind-swept acres with plantations.

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2. ESTATE PLANS, etc., not contained in the
EARLY MAPS OF SCOTLAND, (Royal Scottish
Geographical Society, Edinburgh; 2nd. edition,
1936.)
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I. Hopetoun Estate Plans. In the care of Mr. John Ferguson, Estate Manager, Hopetoun.

1. A Plan the Lands (sic) of Philpstoun belonging to the Rt. Honble. the Earl of Hopetoun, anno 1756; surveyed by John Leslie. With later remarks and re-survey by the same in 1762..... It seems evident that the survey was partly for the purpose of enclosure; also three farms, now non-existent, are included in the lands of Philpstoun - Shillinghill, Highbraes and Backalaw. Field- and other place-names taken from this map are indicated in the Ordnance Survey maps accompanying this thesis by (1756) after the name.
2. Watterstoun, Threemiletoun, Gateside and Wrea, by James Jameson, 1754. Drawn for the erection of new farms out of the old "rùn-rig" land with common. Proportion somewhat vague.
3. Pardovan, by James Jameson, 1754. Supplements 2; and the same remarks apply to this map.
4. Sketch of the Runrigg Land at Pardovan betwixt the Earl of Hopetoun and Chas. Hamilton Esq., of Riccarton, from Udny's Plan, 12th. March, 1771. Scale of map somewhat doubtful.
5. Map of the farms of Westeraig, Scotston Hill, and Hawthornsyke, giving the boundaries, which

have been roughly indicated in the accompanying O. S. Maps. Undated; but undoubtedly 18th. century.

- 6. Map supplementing 5; covers country to east of above. Meadhope (now Midhope) is given in detail, with its "Pear Orchard, Terras, Cherry Garden, and West Orchard". Special directions are given as to planting of trees, thus showing a further stage in the development of the process of enclosing the land; for instance, Westlaw and Bank (see O.S. maps) are now planted. Undated; but undoubtedly 18th. century.
- 7. Map of Hopetoun House and the parks surrounding it; Balkitty and Millhill, now one field, are then separate; planting has evidently begun. Undated; presumably late 18th. century.
- 8. Plan of a Part of the Parks of Hopetoun House with Part of Duddingstoun's Lands of Banks-Barns, Crawstane, and Newtoun; by James Jameson, 1746. A map of what are now the immediate policies, mostly now included in the larger Deer Park.
- 9. Plan of a Part of the Parks of Hopetoun House and Muir of Abercorn, with the Lands of Law, Lawgreen, Greenrigg and others belonging to Duddingstoun and Philpstoun; by James Jameson, 1746. This map is a continuation of 8, to the

west. The small farms mentioned remain now only in the names of fields.

10. Ecclesmachan, by James Jameson, 1754. Contains a few farm names; mainly illustrates the change over from run-rig to the large field system.

11. Winchburgh and Niddry, by James Jameson, 1754. A continuation of 10, to the east.

12. Plan of the Estate of Midhope, etc. Surveyed by James Jameson, 1752.

II. Polkemmet Estate Plans. In the care of Mr. James Aitken, Halfway House, Whitburn, factor to Polkemmet Estate (Sir Adrian Baillie, Bart.)

1. Policy and Home Farm, Couch and Dyke Farms; by T. Carfrae, Edinburgh, 1846.

2. Shothhead, Whitburn, Blaeberryhill, Bellstone, Foulshiels and East Whitburn Farms; by T. Carfrae, Edinburgh, 1846.

3. Roughsyke, Brow, Greenrigg, Rumbling-Syke, Dumback-Mill, Wester Cult, Mid Cult, Cult Bent, Easter Cult, Burnwynd, Rigghouse, Burnside, Burnhouse, Heads Farms and Moor; by T. Carfrae, Edinburgh, 1846.

These maps are useful, since they contain every field-name on the farms mentioned; some

of the latter have quite disappeared as separate entities.

4. Cowhill, Murraysgate, Gateside, Whitburn Mill, Whitburn Acres, Whitburn Parks, East Burnhouse and Dykehead; by T. Carfrae, Edinburgh, 1846.
5. Plan of Part of Estate of Polkemmet belonging to Sir William Baillie, Bart., 1851.

These two plans cover more or less the same ground, the second being on a smaller scale, and extending in the direction of Armadale - i.e. into the parish of Bathgate. They fill in the space between Nos. 2 and 3.

- III. Houston Estate Plan. In the hands of Messrs. Waddell, McIntosh and Peddie, W.S., 21 Melville Street, Edinburgh, agents for Mr. J.W. Shairp of Houston, Uphall.

A Plan of the Lands of Houstoun belonging to Thomas Shairp, Esquire, shire of Linlithgow - Surveyed and planed (sic) by Charles Ross, 1759. Covers an area considerably greater than the modern estate; has been drawn up immediately after enclosing was begun.

- IV. Dundas Estate Plan. In the possession of Mr. Adam D. Dundas of Dundas, Queensberry Lodge, Granton. There is actually a small portfolio containing eight plans of the various farms on the Dundas

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estate; but only one of these contains field-
names. It is

Plan of the Farm of Almondhill, by T. Carfrae,
Edinburgh, 1847.

All of the maps are mid 19th. century - 1847-53.

V. Blackfaulds Farm Plan. Dated 1849. In the
possession of the owner, Mr. Andrew Mungall, farmer.
A complete list of the field-names on this small
farm.

VI. Plans in possession of Mr. N.S. Main, Town Clerk
of Linlithgow.

1. Plan of Woodcockdale. "Note. The original
"Survey and Plan made in 1822 by Wm. Forrest".
This plan is of particular interest, since at
the present day no field-names are known on the
estate.
2. Lithographed Sketch reduced from Plan of the
Estate of Belsyde belonging to Ilay Ferrier Esq.,
1844.

VII. Plan in possession of the Merchant Company, Edin-
burgh.

Plan of the Estate of Balbardie in the County of
Linlithgow, the Property of Alexr. Marjoribanks
Esquire. 1824.

This estate includes the land on which the town

of Bathgate is built; many of the field-names therefore appertain to land now occupied by houses; and in several cases the fields have changed their names in greater or less degree.

VIII. In possession of Mr. W. M. Scott, Architect, Linlithgow.

Plan of the Roads in Dispute in the Process depending before the Justices of the Peace of the County of Linlithgow, Sir William Hamilton against Mr. James Andrew. (Dated July 1781 and signed Jos. Udny.) I was fortunate enough to discover the memorial for the defendant in this case. The plaintiff alleged that there had existed from time immemorial a public road round the north side of Linlithgow Loch - a fact denied by the defendant, whose lands reached to the said loch. A fair number of fields and farms in the neighbourhood are mentioned in the memorial; and an interesting light is thrown upon the state of the linen manufacture in the district in the middle of the 18th. century.

OTHER ABBREVIATIONS.

Names of counties. Here I have used the abbreviations of the English Place-Name Society.

Contractions. As in the EPNS volumes, such contractions as OE (Old English), OFr (Old French), mod. (modern), a. (ante), c. (circa), v. (vide).

EVIDENCE OF DIALECT IN THE PLACE-NAMES.

In the early forms of the place-names in the county are to be found the usual characteristics of Middle Scots, which are detailed in the Introduction to Gregory Smith's Specimens of Middle Scots. The only points which call for any comment are:-

1. The present participle of the verb ends in -and.
2. A long vowel is frequently signified by i or y being placed after it.
3. OE ā is represented by a fronted sound, spelled generally ai.
4. OE wielle, welle is represented by wae-.

PHONETIC SYMBOLS USED IN TRANSCRIPTION OF
PRONUNCIATIONS OF PLACE-NAMES.

p	<u>pay</u>	ʃ	<u>shone</u>	t	<u>church</u>	ei	<u>flay</u>
b	<u>bay</u>	ʒ	<u>azure</u>	d	<u>judge</u>	ɛ	Fr. <u>jamais</u> .
t	<u>tea</u>	θ	<u>thin</u>	a:	<u>father</u>	ɛ:	<u>there</u>
d	<u>day</u>	ð	<u>then</u>	au	<u>cow</u>	i	<u>pit</u>
k	<u>key</u>	j	<u>you</u>	a	Ger. <u>mann</u>	i:	<u>feel</u>
g	<u>go</u>	χ	<u>loch</u>	ai	<u>fly</u>	ou	<u>low</u>
ʌ	<u>when</u>	h	<u>his</u>			u	<u>good</u>
w	<u>win</u>	m	<u>man</u>	ɔ	<u>pot</u>	u:	<u>rule</u>
f	<u>foe</u>	n	<u>no</u>	ɔ:	<u>saw</u>	ʌ	<u>much</u>
v	<u>vote</u>	ɪ	<u>sing</u>	oi	<u>oil</u>	ɔ	<u>ever</u>
s	<u>say</u>	r	<u>run</u>	e	<u>red</u>	ɔ:	<u>bird</u>
z	<u>zone</u>	l	<u>land</u>				

Note: I have not included the æ symbol because it is not native to Scots and is seldom, if ever, found in the County of West Lothian. The a sound is used instead.

RIVER-NAMES.

ALMOND, RIVER. Boundary, for greater part of its length, between the counties of West Lothian and Midlothian.

AUMOND: 1420, SHS III, 23.

AUMONDE: 1420, CPR Let.

AWMOND: 1556, RMS.

ALMOND: 1593 on, RMS; 1593, Linl. Ch.; 1698, HR.

ALMOUND: 1593 on, RMS.

AMOND: 1633, RMS.

AMONT: 1642, RMS.

ALMONT: 1643 on, RMS.

AMONT WATER: 1668, SHS I, 36.

Nicolay, AMUND; Pont, Moll, AMOND; Armstrong, ALMOND; Forrest, AMMOND. Cf. CPNS, 430.

"A stream"; from Celtic form ambis, probably a strengthened form of Celt. (O.Ir.) ab, a river. Ambona, from ambis would in modern Celtic be Aman, which is the source of Almond.

AVON, RIVER. Boundary between West Lothian and Stirlingshire.

AVIN: 1128-53, Lawrie; c. 1286, Bann. Cl. 70; 1418, Exch. Ro.

AVYN: 1315, Reg. Ho. Ch.; 1368, Bann. Cl. 70; 1369, RMS; 1370, Exch. Ro.

AVYNE: 1391, RMS.

AWYNE: 1391, RMS.

ALVYN: Dav. II, 1450, RMS.

AVANE: 1517/8, ADC; 1539/40, RMS; 1570, Bann. Cl. 43.

AVEN: 1560, SRS 57; 1593, RMS; 1593, Linl. Ch.; 1616,
Dund. B.

AVEIN: 1633, Linl. Ch.

EVEN: 1633, RMS; 1633, Linl. Ch.

Nicolay, Speed, AVIN; Adair, Moll. Forrest, AVON.

"Water"; from Gael. abhainn.

The above are the only streams of any size in the county; the smaller streams which follow are mainly of recent naming, and may be divided into classes.-

1. Named after a large house or farm by which they pass: 2. Named from the nature of the soil they flow through: 3. Named from the speed, etc., of their movement: 4. From any other characteristics.

1. BARBAUHLAW BURN, Parish of Bathgate.

BINNY BURN, forming the boundary between the parishes of Ecclesmachan and Uphall.

BREICH WATER: boundary between the parishes of Whitburn and West Calder.

BREICH WATER: 1694 on, K.S.Liv.

See Breich, parish of Whitburn.

BICKERTON BURN, in parish of Whitburn.

BOGHEAD BURN, parish of Bathgate.

BROX BURN, parish of Uphall.

LIE BROKSBURNE: 1649, RMS.

See Broxburn, Strathbrock, parish of Uphall.

COLIN BURN, parish of Bathgate.

COUSTON WATER, parish of Bathgate.

QUHOUSTOUN WATTIR: 1556, L.C.

See Couston.

CULTRIG BURN, parish of Whitburn.

DOLPHINGTON BURN, parish of Dalmeny.

DRUMTASSIE BURN, parish of Torphichen.

ECCLESMACHAN BURN, parish of Ecclesmachan.

FOLLY BURN, parish of Livingston.

HOW BURN, parish of Whitburn.

LINN MILL BURN, parish of Abercorn.

LOGIE WATER, parish of Torphichen.

WATER OF LUGEY, 1578, Dund. B.

See LOGIEBRAE.

MAINS BURN, parish of Linlithgow

MIDHOPE BURN, parish of Abercorn.

NIDDRY BURN, parish of Kirkliston.

PARDOVAN BURN, parish of Linlithgow.

PRESTON BURN, parish of Linlithgow.

RICCARTON BURN, parish of Linlithgow

RYAL BURN, parish of Uphall.

2. BLACK MOSS BURN, parish of Bathgate.

BOG BURN, parish of Bathgate.

3. CRINKLE BURN, parish of Bathgate: see under
field-names.

LINKLIN BURN, parish of Dalmeny.

MAD BURN, parish of Torphichen.

4. BANK BURN, parish of Uphall.

BEUGH [b^χ] BURN, parish of Uphall.

Probably Gael. buidhe, yellow.

BELL'S BURN, to E. of town of Linlithgow.

BELLIS BURN: 1542, RMS.

BELLISBURN: 1560/1, SRS 57.

(LIE) BELLIS(-)BURNE: 1586, RMS; 1614 on, Prot.
R.K.

BELLS BURNE: 1670, Reg. Bor.

Probably associated with some man called Bell.

BLACK BURN, parish of Abercorn.

CAULD BURN, parish of Linlithgow.

CAW BURN, parish of Uphall.

Ca', Caw, the motion of waves driven by the
wind.

COCKLE BURN, parish of Dalmeny.

Presumably because cockle shells on the bottom.

Why?

DEAN BURN, parish of Livingston.

OE denu, a valley.

DRUMBOWIE BURN, parish of Torphichen (not now known).

DRUMBOWIE BURNE: 1667, Dund. B.

GIL BURN, parish of Bo'ness and Carriden.

ON gil, a ravine.

GUY'S BURN, parish of Bathgate.

HAUGH BURN, parish of Linlithgow.

OE healh.

LATCH BURN, parish of Whitburn.

Latch, a mire, swamp.

LIGGAT SYKE, parish of Uphall.

a Lich-gate

For Lich-gate = way to the churchyard? v. sic.

LOCHSHOT BURN, parish of Livingston.

LOACHSCHOT BURNE: 1649, K.S.Liv.

See Lochs**h**ot, parish of Livingston.

MAILING BURN, KETTLESTOUN, parish of Linlithgow.

MALING BURN: 1551 on, SRS 57.

Not known; from Mailin(g), a farm, a holding.

MILL BURN, ECHLINE (not now known).

MYLBURN: 1459, Dund. A.

MYLBURNE: 1564 on, SRS 52.

NELL BURN, parish of Livingston,

WHITE BURN, parish of Whitburn.

INTRODUCTION.

The place-names of the county of West Lothian are of more than usual interest, because they form such a seemingly incongruous mingling of Goidelic and Brythonic names, English and Scandinavian, with occasional hybrids. Yet a detailed examination of any of them has not led me to a satisfactory explanation of any of the great problems of the early history of Scotland; the question of "Pictish", for instance, as I have hinted elsewhere, is not likely to be decided from the evidence of West Lothian place-names.

I do not propose to go into much detail here; I would refer the reader to the statistics which I have provided, which, I think, will tell their story at a glance. But I may be permitted briefly to summarise my conclusions here.

1. The earliest names are undoubtedly British in origin, on the whole; but those found before 1200 also include English and Gaelic forms.

2. No element is confined to one particular part of the county; the Gaelic element is somewhat stronger in the south and south-west, but is not confined entirely to that area. English names of the earliest period, on the other hand, are found in the east of the county only.

3. It looks as though Welsh was the language of the earliest names, and Gaelic was superimposed upon it. It is ^{not} unlikely, however, that Welsh influenced this county from Strathclyde, so that no conclusion as regards the "Pictish" need be drawn from this fact. The English element is obviously from Lothian and the south-east, the Gaelic may be from either the west or the east, or both.

4. From the forms of the name Kinneil, it looks as though Gaelic superseded Welsh in that part of the county in the 9th century, or somewhat later.

5. The early English names contain the names of colonists.

6. The succeeding centuries show the rapid growth of English influence on the place-names. While the names of the large estates are largely Celtic, the smaller farms have English names.

As far as the evidence goes, this extensive increase in the number of farms took place a century earlier in the north of the county than in the south.

8. The undoubtedly small Norse element cannot be altogether accounted for by assuming borrowing. Presumably the Norse penetration, such as it was, came from the east coast.

NAME OF PARISH	GOIDELIC						BRYTHONIC	ENGLISH						SCANDINAVIAN	UNSOLVED	MOD.	TOTAL
	BEF. 1200	1200-1300	1300-1400	1400-1500	1500-1600	1600-1700		BEF. 1200	1200-1300	1300-1400	1400-1500	1500-1600	1600-1700				
Abercorn		2	1				1 (<u>a</u> 1200)		1	5	8	15	29	-	-	16	78
Bathgate			7		1	1	1 (<u>a</u> 1200)		1		5	9	12	-	2	68	107
Bo'ness and Carriden	1	2		1		2		2	1	3	7	29	37	3	4	28	120
Dalmeny	3	1	1	1		2	Welsh-Gael. 1 (XIV)				8	26	24		1	11	79
Ecclesmachan	1	2			1	2				2	2	13	4		2	17	46
Kirkliston		1					1 (XIV) 1 (Welsh-Gael. hybrid, XIII)	3		1	2	14	14	1 (XIII)	2	25	65
Linlithgow			4		1		5 (XI, XII, XII, XIII, XIV)	1	3	11	15	66	20	1 (XII)	3	35	165
Livingston	1		1		1	1		1		2		5	13		3	13	41
South Queensferry								1					2		-	-	3
Torphichen	1		2	2	2	6	1			1	4	38	18		3	38	116
Uphall		1				1				1	3	7	17		-	24	54
Whitburn			1	1	2				1		3	3	25	2 (late)	4	71	113
	7	9	17	5	8	15	11	8	7	26	57	225	215	7	24	346	987

In conclusion, the county was a cockpit, exposed to the linguistic attacks of Welsh, Gaels, and English. Open on three sides, it received Welsh names from the south (and west?), Gaelic names from the west and north, and English names from the east. That the Celtic influence should continue in the south-west is not surprising, since to the west was Gaelic-speaking country; but the figures show that the English influence was overwhelming.

PLACE-NAMES OF THE PARISH OF ABERCORN.

(Map IV)

/

ABERCORN.

Parish, hamlet, castle (site), church (on supposed site of monastery).

ABERCURNIG, quod nunc vocatur ABERCORN (Gild. Capit.).

In Latin versions of Bede - AEBBERCURNIG (Moore MS.,

8th cent.); AEBORCURNIT, altered to AUBERCURNIC

(Namur MS., 8th cent.); AEBERCURNIG (Namur MS);

AEBERCURNEI (first hand of B MS., 8th cent.); AEBER-

CURNIG (second hand of B MS); EBBERCURNIG (Harl. 4978,

10th cent.).

In OE Bede - AEBBERCURNI (Tanner MS 10, Bodleian, end

of 10th cent.); AEBBERCURNIG (Corpus Christi Cambridge

MS, end of 10th cent., and Cambridge University Library

MS., undated); EBBERCURNIG (Corpus Christi Cambridge

MS, c. 1066).

EBERCURNI (Henry of Huntingdon).

ABERCORN: 1275, Thei.; 1311-12 on, Bain; c. 1320 on, HMC; 1383, Bann. Cl. 94; 1414 on, Exch. Ro.; 1417 on, L.C.; 1540 on, SRS 52; 1562/3 on, SRS 57; 1569, For.; 1569, Temp.; 1589/90, SRS 1; 1593, Ham. Inv.; 1610, Bann. Cl. 81; 1645 on, K.S.Linl.; 1646, S.H.S. I, 11; 1650, K.S.Q.; 1323-27, 1653 on, RMS; 1664 on, K.S.Kirk.; 1684 on, K.S. Car.; 1687 on, RMS; 1687, K.S.Tor; 1687, SRS 40; 1688 on, S.H.S. I, 15; 1691 on, K.S.Ab.; 1694, K.S.Bo.; 1694 K.S.Up.

ABIRCORN: 13th cent., Roy. Ed.; 1363 on, RMS; 1381/2 on, Bann. Cl. 94; 1382 on, HMC; 1388, Misc. Ed.; 1463 on, Dund. A; 1494, Dund. B.; 1493, ADA; 1529, RSS; 1694 on, K.S.Up.

ABERKORN/

ABERKORN: 1298, Bain.

ABERCORNE: 1311-12 on, Bain; 1340 on, Bann. Cl. 94; 1456, Exch. Ro.; 1497 on, HMC; 1537 on, SRS 52; 1559, S.H.S. II, 10; 1580 on, SRS 1; 1581 on, Bann. Cl. 81; 1584/5 on, Dund. A; c. 1590 on, Br. Mus.; 1591, Hou.; 1597/8, Ham. Inv.; 1598 on, Ret.; 1606 on, Bann. Cl. 42; 1323-27, 1611 on, RMS; 1616 on, Boyd; 1618, Bann. Cl. 19; 1631 on, Dund. B; 1644 on, K.S.Q.; 1646 on, S.H.S. I, 11; 1652, K.S.Linl.; 1664, K.S.Kirk.; 1669, Reg. Bor.; 1670 on, K.S.Ecc.; 1673 on, K.S.Dal.; 1681, Purv.; 1696, L.C.; 1697, K.S.Liv.; also in Bann. Cl. 31, Mait. Cl. 8, and Wod. 12.

ABRECORD: 1315, Bann. Cl. 94.

ABIRCORNE: c. 1320, HMC; 1340 on, Bann. Cl. 94; 1363, Gramp. Cl. 4; 1367 on, ADA; 1371-6 on, Reg. Ho. Ch.; 1423, Bain; 1425/6 on to 1632, RMS; 1455, Exch. Ro.; 1471/2 on, Dund. A; 1496 on, ADC; 1531 on, SRS 52; 1537 on, RSS; 1541, Linl. Sh. C.; 1558/9 on, SRS 57; 1561, S.H.S. II, 10; c. 1570, Mait. Cl. 2; 1572 on, Dund. B; 1573 on, Ret.; 1576 on, RPS; 1584/5, L.C.; c. 1590, Br. Mus.; 1593, Linl. Ch.; 1611, Boyd; 1615, Prot. R.K.; 1642, K.S.Q.; 1648, K.S. Liv.; also STS 42.

ABYRCORNE: 1357, Bain; 1357, Laing S.; 1362 on, Bann. Cl. 105; 1370-6, Inch.; 1376 on, Misc. Ed.; 1472/3, SRS 55; 1475, Dund. A.

ABYRCORN: 1370-6, Inch.

ABRECORNE: 1376 on, RMS.

ABBERCORN: 1432, L.C.; 1513, S.H.S. II, 10.

ALBIRCORN: 1481, Dund. A.

ABBIRCORN: 1496 on, Dund. A; 1515, S.H.S. II, 10.

ABIRKORNE: 1600, HMC.

Evidence of maps, etc. Pont, ABERCORNE; Blaeu, Morden, ABIRCORN; Sanson, ABENCORN; Moll, ABENCORNE.

I am unable to add anything to the solution put forward by Professor W. J. Watson (CPNS, p.461) that this name means "horned confluence" - a solution supported by the Rev. J. B. Johnston in the third edition of his Place-Names of Scotland. The first element, aber-, is presumably the same as the Mod. Gael. word obair, or, as MacLennan spells it, obar, W. aber, O. Gael. (Book of Deer) abbor. The efforts of Mr F. C. Diack (Scot. Gael. Studies, I, 83-98) to prove that this word is really Gael. abar, obar, ubar, a marsh (Cf. Carriber) are hardly conclusive. In the case of Abercorn, certainly, a "marsh" interpretation would not fit into the geographical situation as well as that involving the meeting of two waters. Though the land between the two streams might originally have been marshy, the site of Abercorn is too high, and has always been so, as far as the evidence of history and archaeology go. All of the settlements at Abercorn seem to have been upon the plateau to the south of the meeting of the Midhope and Cornie Burns. The second element is no doubt the same as the W. corniog, horned; cf. Lat. cornu. It will be noted that the name seems to be British in origin.

This is the only instance in Scotland of a name with -corn; but Aber- names are quite common; cf. Aberardour/

Aberardour (Crathie) (W. Abd., 1), Aberdour, Abernethy
(Lidd., 1).

KIRKHOUSES.

KIRKHOUSES OF ABIRCORNE: 1569 on, SRS 52.

KIRKHOUSS: 1690, Ret.

KIRKHOUSES: 1695, K.S.Ab.

KIRKLAND.

KYRKLAND: 1539 on, S.H.S. II, 4.

KIRKLAND OF ABERCORNE: 1578, SRS 1.

LIE KIRKLAND: 1625, RMS.

^XKIRKTOUN: the name given in 18th century estate
plans to the hamlet round the church of Abercorn.

^XKIRK BANK: the name given in 18th century estate
plans to the land to the immediate south of Aber-
corn Church. Cf. J. M. Mackinlay, The Pre-Refor-
mation Church and Scottish Place-Names, 122:-

"A group of houses close to the site of a church
is often known as Kirkton - i.e. kirk town....

A division of land pertaining to a church was
naturally called the kirkland or the kirklands."

It is not possible to tell whether kirk is OE
cyrice or ON kirkja; v. cyrice, tūn, banke.

ABERCORN MILL (lost): ABIRCORNE MYLN: 1569, SRS
52. v. myln.

ABERCORN MOOR (lost).

LIE/

LIE MURE DE ABIRCORNE: 1599 on, RMS.

MOORE OF ABERCORNE: 1662, RMS.

v. mōr.

ADDISTON (lost). Given as in the parish of Abercorn, 1691.

ADISTOUN: 1691, K.S.Ab.

ADINGSTOUN: 1691, K.S.Ab.

May be a form of HADDISTON (q.v.): or may be simply Adie's tūn or farm, i.e. Adie, a form of the name Adam. But evidence too scanty to pronounce definitely. v. tūn.

BALKITTY. Probably once a small farm. Now the name is represented in the east part of the field called MILL-HILL AND BALKITTY (see field-names, Abercorn).

BALKITTIE: 1620, RMS; 1690, Ret.

In the 18th century estate plans the field is called BALGITTY, BALGITY.

A difficult word, because of the scarcity of early, indeed, any, forms. The first element presents no difficulty, being simply Gael. baile, a homestead, a farm; the second part is obscure, however. I was inclined to consider it as belonging to the class of -keith words (cf. Bathgate) using the Celtic element cēto- which is still found in W. coed, a wood (CPNS, 381) and my theory seemed to be supported by the fact that/

the district round Abercorn Church is quite heavily wooded, and may well have always been so. But this would have involved a hybrid - always a dangerous tool. A parallel may be found in the names Kittybrewster (Aberdeenshire) and Kittyshalloch (Minigaff), which are given by J. B. Johnston (PNS, 230) as having for a first element a Gaelic word céide, a green hillock. Unfortunately this word does not appear in any of my Gaelic dictionaries, and Professor W. J. Watson, to whom I appealed for information about the word, did not know it. If this word does exist, then BALKITTY should mean "the house or farm on the green or hillock", an interpretation which suits well enough, the present field being a green meadow, which rises fairly quickly to the south. Otherwise the word used may be a descendant of O.Ir. cete, which meant (1) a market or fair; (2) a hill, smooth and plain at the top; (3) a way or path. In that case the second meaning is most likely. v. baile.

BANK, NORTH (lost?): Given as in the barony of Abercorn, 1540.

NORTH BANK: 1540 on, RMS; 1601 on, Ret.

NORTH BANKS: 1540, SRS 52.

See BANKS, post.

BANK, SOUTH (lost?): Given as in the barony of Abercorn/

Abercorn, 1540.

SOUTH BANK: 1540 on, RMS; 1601 on, Ret.

SOUTH BANKS: 1540, SRS 52.

See BANKS, post.

BANKS. Fm. to N. of Duddingston. (Given by Roy and Armstrong. Forrest has BANK.)

May be the result of the joining of North and South Banks, mentioned above. The farm stands on a raised plateau similar to that on which Abercorn Church is found. The meaning of bank is therefore that given by the OED, of "a raised shelf, or ridge of land".
v. banke.

BANKSBARNS (lost): In parish of Abercorn, 1691.

I have no information about this place, whether it was a farm or cottar houses.

BANKSBARNS: 1691 on, K.S.Ab.

Self-explanatory; the barns belonging to the farm of Banks, or the barns on the banks. v. banke, berern.

BINNS. Country house, in W. of the parish.

BYNNES: 1335-6 on, Bain; 1642 on, Ret.

BYNNIS: 1440, HMC; 1494/5 on, Dund. A; 1536 on, SRS 52; 1540/1 on, RMS; 1541, Linl. Sh. C.; 1542, RSS; 1546 on, SRS 57; 1580/1, Reg. Ho. Ch.; 1590, RPC; 1594, Bann. Cl. 42; 1602 on, Ret.; 1604, Br. Mus.

BINNYS/

- BINNYS: 1498/9, ADC.
- BYNIS: 1528, SRS 52; 1604, Br. Mus.
- BINNIS: 1632, RMS; 1692, K.S.Linl.
- BINIS: 1632, RMS.
- BEINES: 1639, Linl. T.C.
- BINNES: 1640, Dund. B; 1687, K.S.Car.
- BENNES: 1642, Ret.
- BYNNS: 1662, RMS.
- BINNS: 1667, Dund. B; 1686 on, K.S.Car.; 1690, Ret.;
1693 on, K.S.Ab.; 1694, K.S.Linl.
- BINS: 1676, Ret.
- BEANNES: Mait. Cl. 12.

One form is wrongly spelled, though the context makes it clear that Binns is meant.

BIRNS: 1573, RPC.

Given by Pont, Adair, Roy, Armstrong and Forrest. From Gael. Beinn, a mountain, hill, pinnacle, plus Eng. plural ending -s. There are actually two ridges, and on the southern slope of the south ridge stands the house of Binns. v. beinn.

BINNS, WEST (lost): In barony of Abercorn, 1363.

WESTBINS: 1363, RMS.

See BINNS, above.

^xBLACK STONE: ? To N.W. of Abercorn Church.

BLACKSTONE/

BLACKSTONE: 1694, K.S.Ab.

May be simply literal, a "black stone", or possibly for "Black's tun or farm". Information too scanty to give a definite solution.

BROADMEADOW (lost): Part of lands of Duddingston, barony of Abercorn, 1587.

BRAIDMEDOW: 1587 on, RMS; 1618, Ret.

BROADMEADOW(S): 1663, RMS.

BREADMEADOW: 1683, Ret.

Literal: the first and the third spellings are renderings of the fronted sound resulting in Scots from OE ā. v. brād, maed.

^xBROWNLAW(S) or ^xBROOMLAWS: Generally used as an "alias" of CRAIGTON (q.v.); but in the Torphichen Rental there is an entry "The Brownelaw and Cragton". The explanation seems a fairly simple one; to the east of the present Craigton House is Craigton Hill, and to the SSW of the latter an unnamed ridge. Presumably both hills together were known as Craigton (Hills), but occasionally one of them was distinguished from the other by being called Brownlaw.

BROWNLAW: 1477/8 on, Dund. A; 1583, Temp.

THE BROUNELAW: 1500, ADC.

THE/

THE BROWNELAW: Rent. Tor.

BROVNLAWIS: 1541, Linl. Sh. C.

BROWNELAWIS: 1565 on, SRS 52.

BROUNLAW: 1569, Temp.; 1637, Ret.

BRONELAW: 1572, SRS 52.

BROUNLAWIS: 1583, Temp.; 1584/5, L.C.

BROINELAWIS: 1604, Br. Mus.

BROMELAWIS: 1569, Temp.

BROOMELAWIS: 1604, Br. Mus.

BROIMLAW: 1649, RMS.

BROOMLAWES: 1662, RMS.

There is an obvious alternation between two forms of this name, between Brownlaw(s) and Broomlaw(s). The meanings of these names are obvious - "brown hill(s)" and "broom hill (s)" respectively. No doubt the colour of the broom prompted the first name.

Cf. Brownhead (Kemnay), Brownhill (Glass, Huntly) (W. Abd., 77); Brownridge, Brownside (Maw., 32); also Broomfold, Broom Inch (W. Abd., 77), Broomhaugh, Broomhope (Maw., 32).

v. brūn, brōm, hlāw.

BUTLAW. Fm.

BUTLAW: 1695. K.S.Ab.

Roy, Armstrong, BUTTLAW.

Cf. EDD But(t), sb.³ 1. Ground appropriated for practising/

practising archery; earthen mounds used for archery practice (Fr. butte).

5. A small piece of ground disjoined in any way from adjacent land; a small enclosure of land.

The second of these explanations is the more likely one; the farm lies between the lands of Hope-toun and Dundas; though it is in the east of the parish of Abercorn, it seems to have belonged to the estate of Dundas, which is otherwise situated in the parish of Dalmeny. So "disjoined ground on a hill".
v. hlāw.

BYRES, WEST (lost): In the barony of Abercorn, reign of David II.

"West cow-sheds or byres": v. byre.

CAMPHILL: Fm., to SW of Phlpstoun.

CAMPHILL: 1640, Ret. Also given by Forrest.

But from the solitary spelling from the Retours, I should have suspected this to be a modern name, particularly as it does not occur on any of the older maps. Presumably it is literal, but I have no evidence of any camp on this site.

COCKBURN/

COCKBURN (Lost): Part of the moor of Abercorn, 1699.

COCKBURNE: 1699, Ret.

Presumably this name refers to a stream frequented by wild cocks; but the evidence is very scanty.

v. cocc, burna.

COCKMUIR: Fm. Given by Forrest only of earlier maps. Probably simply "moor frequented by wild cocks or woodcocks", but little evidence. A modern name.

Cf. Cockmuir (Rayne) (W. Abd., 113), Cockfield, Cocklaw (Maw., 49).

v. cocc, mōr.

COOKSFAULD (lost): Part of the lands of Smiddyhill, barony of Abercorn, 1622.

LIE CUKISFALD: 1622, RMS.

LIE CUKISFAULD: 1625, RMS.

CUIKSFALD: 1625, Br. Mus.

I take it that this name is literal - either "the cook's fold" or possibly "Cook's fold".

v. fal(o)d.

CRAIGTON. Fm., House, hill. See BROWNLAW(S).

(THE) CRAGTOUN: 1417 on, L.C.: 1493 on, Dund.A;
1518/9, HMC; Rent. Tor.; 1543, RMS;
1577, SRS 52.

CRAGTON/

Cragton: 1417, L.C.

Craigton: 1522 on, Dund. A; 1538 on, L.C.; 1569 on, Temp.; 1591/2, RPC; 1604 on, Br. Mus.; 1622 on, Dund. B; 1637, Ret.; 1649, RMS.

Cragtoun: 1536, L.C.

Cragtoun: 1572, SRS 52.

Craigton: 1622, L.C.

Craigtoun: 1628 on, Dund. B; 1681, Purv.

Craigtone: 1667, Dund. B.

Adair, Armstrong, CRAIGTOUN; Roy, CRAIGTOWN; Forrest, CRAIGTON.

Occasionally called Temple Craigton, the lands at one time belonging to the Knights of St. John; the lands of that Order were known as "Temple lands", through a confusion with the property of the Knights Templars, to whose lands the Hospitallers succeeded. The old name of "Temple lands" remained attached to lands which for centuries had belonged to the Hospitallers.

"Hill farm"; v. creag, tūn.

XCRAWFORDS CROSS. Originally a farm, to W. of Midhope. Now represented only in field-names. Given in plan of 1752; Adair, CRAFORDCORSE.

Evidence for this name is scanty; but it looks as if it might originally have been "Craw-ford", i.e. ford frequented by crows, and has been corrupted into the surname Crawford. If this is the case, presumably the/

the reference is to a passage over a small unnamed stream to the west of the site of the farm; cross would then mean "crossing". Ekwall (DEPN, 123, 127) gives several parallel forms - Crawcrook (Du), Crawley (Bk), Crowell (O), and Crowhurst (Sr.). It might also be "crooked ford crossing" or "ford on the bend"; cf. Crowfield (Sf) (DEPN, 127), OE crōh, corner, while the possibility of the OE name Crawe must not be lost sight of. If, however, the origin lies in the surname Crawford, we are faced with the task of interpreting the word "cross". Only the interpretation "crossing" will serve, the situation making meanings like "market-cross", "wayside cross", and heap of stones" unlikely or untenable. Any attempt at solution must remain very tentative, however.

^xCRAWSTANE. ? To S. of Society. In plan of 1746, and given by Forrest. Survives in field-names.

I have practically no information about this name, so that it is hardly possible to venture upon a solution with any certainty of being correct. It is not possible to say whether the name means simply "a stone frequented by crows" or whether it is "crows' tūn" or Crawe's tūn". Confusion between the elements -tūn & stān after a name in the genitive case is not uncommon, as for/

for instance in the name LIVINGSTON (q.v.), where several early spellings show that the last part of the word was believed to be stan. Indeed, the name was until recently spelled with a final -e. For parallel forms, see CRAWFORDS CROSS.

CRICHTON'S MEADOW (lost). Part of the church lands of Abercorn, 1642.

CRICHTOUNES-MEDOW: 1642, RMS.

Literal: "Crichton's meadow or grass-land".

v. māēd.

CRUD(D)ERLAND(S) (lost). Part of the lands of Philp-stoun, barony of Abercorn, 1656.

CROUDARLAND: 1431, HMC.

CROUDIRLAND: 1477/8, HMC.

CRUDERLAND: 1478, HMC; 1494/5, Dund. A.

CROWDARLAND: 1564, SRS 57.

LIE CROUDERLAN: 1570, For.

CRUDERLANDIS: 1604, Br. Mus.

CRUDDERLANDS: 1656, Ret.

CRUDERLANDS: 1686, Ret.

This may be the same word as is found in the modern Crownerlands (locally pronounced [krúnrlans]), near Manuel, Stirlingshire; at least, that is the suggestion/

suggestion of J. B. Johnston, in The Place Names of Stirlingshire. Cf. Sir Philip Sidney, A Defence of Poesie:- "...and yet it is sung but by some blind crowder..." W. crwth, violin, fiddle. Therefore "fiddler's land(s)". Cf. FIDDLERS CROFT, Linlithgow.

DEAN (lost?). Originally in the barony of Abercorn, but in 1610 in the sheriffdom of Edinburgh.

(LE) DENE: 1381/2 on, RMS; 1383, Bann. Cl. 94.

DEENE: 1381/2, RMS.

DEAN: 1406-24, RMS.

Cf. DEANS, Bathgate, for parallel forms.

"The valley"; v. denu.

DOWBANK (lost). In the barony of Abercorn, 1640.

DOWBANK: 1640, Ret.

Probably the first element is Gael. dubh, black, dark. Cf. Du, Doo or Dove Craig, the name of a rocky islet in the Firth of Forth; in this latter instance confusion has arisen with doo, the dialect pronunciation of dove.

"Black bank or ridge"; v. dubh.

DUDDINGSTON: Fm., to W. of Lawflat. Pronounced

[dʌdistn].

DODYNGSTONE/

- DODYNGSTONE: a. 1218 on, Inch.; 1336-37, Bain.
- DODINGSTOUN: 1370-76, Inch.
- DODYNGSTOUN: c. 1390, Bann. Cl. 94.
- DUDINGSTON: 1432, L.C.
- DUDINGSTOUN: 1479 on, RMS; 1497, HMC; 1508/9 on, L.C.; 1522 on, Dund.A; 1553 on, Dund.B; 1594, Bann. Cl. 42; 1602 on, Ret.; 1604 on, Br. Mus.; 1646 on, S.H.S. I, 11; 1651, S.H.S. I, 58; 1652, K.S.Q.; 1671 on, K.S.Dal.; 1691, K.S.Ab.; also Rent. Tor.
- DUDINSTOUN: 1527, L.C.; 1543/4 on, RMS.
- DUDDINGSTOUN: 1583, Temp.; 1584/5, Dund. B; 1625, RMS; 1642, Ret.; 1643 on, Dund. A; 1647, S.H.S. I, 11; 1652, S.H.S. I, 58.
- DUDDINGSTON OF ABERCORN: 1587, SRS 1.
- DUDINGSTOUN OF ABERCORN: 1591, SRS 1.
- DUDDINGSTOUNE: 1598, Temp.; 1628 on, Dund. B; 1651, S.H.S. I, 58; 1668, Ret.
- DUDINGSTOUNE: 1604 on, Dund.B; 1632, Dund. A; 1668 on, Ret.; 1694, S.H.S. I, 16.
- DUDEINSTOUN: 1618, Ret.
- DUDINGSTONE: 1647, S.H.S. I, 11; 1673, K.S.Dal.; 1673, S.H.S. I, 36.
- DUDDINGSTONE: 1652, S.H.S. I, 40; 1667, Dund. B.
- DIDDINGSTON: 1684, S.H.S. I, 4.
- DIDDISTOUNE: 1565, SRS 5.
- DIDISTOUN: 1575/6, SRS 52; 1646, S.H.S. I, 11.
- DUDISTON: 1593, Dund. B; 1646, S.H.S. I, 11; 1651, S.H.S. I, 58; 1651 on, S.H.S. II, 18; 1654, S.H.S. I, 31; 1673, S.H.S. I, 36.
- DUDESTOUNE/

- DUDDESTOUNE: 1641, K.S.Q.
 - DUDISTONE: 1646, S.H.S. I, 11.
 - DUDISTOUN: 1646, S.H.S. I, 11; 1648 on, S.H.S. I, 25.
 - DUDDISTOUN: 1649, S.H.S. I, 25; 1653, Ret.; 1683, Dund. B.
 - DUDISTOUNE: 1649, K.S.Q.; 1681, S.H.S. I, 16.
 - DUDIESTOUNE: 1652, RMS.
 - DUDDISTON: 1652, S.H.S. I, 40.
- Pont, DUDDISTOUN; Adair, DUDESTON; Roy, Armstrong, and Forrest have the modern spelling.

The early 13th century form makes it fairly likely that this is an original name, and not borrowed from the Mid-Lothian example. One interesting point is the number of forms from the late 16th and the 17th centuries which preserve as nearly as possible the dialect pronunciation which is found at the present day. These forms being comparatively late, however, may not be a correct representation of the original form of the name. It would seem, then, that we have to chose between the modern local pronunciation, usually a safe guide, coupled with late Medieval spellings, and the early forms. But are these incompatible? Must we have either a personal name or a patronymic?

In Sigurd Karlström's dissertation on Old English Compound Place-Names in -Ing, 34, 158, he gives an instance/

instance of a place-name which interchanges a genitival form with a patronymic. His instance is to the point - Doddinghyrnan and Duddes hyrnan; from it, it seems probable that DUDDINGSTON means not "the tūn or farm of Dudd(a)'s people", but simply "Dudd(a)'s or Doda's tūn". v. tūn. For parallel forms, see DEPN, 145-7. It seems to me that the Mid-Lothian DUDDINGSTON may be explained in this way also, and not as a patronymic, as J. B. Johnston takes it (PNS, 161).

DUDDINGSTON, EASTER (lost).

ESTIR DUDINGSTOUN: 1539/40, RMS.

See DUDDINGSTON, above.

DUDDINGSTON, WESTER (lost).

WESTER DODYNSTOUN: 1412, Reg. Ho. Ch.

WESTER (WESTIR) (-) DUDINGSTOUN: 1522, L.C.; 1523 on, Dund. A; 1539/40, RMS; 1584, RPC; 1585 on, SRS 1; 1627, Ret.

WESTERDUDINGSTOUN: 1522 on, Dund. A; 1642, Ret.

I
WESTIR DUDINGSTOUNE: 1522, L.C.

WESTER, WASTER DUDDINGSTOUN: 1570 on, Temp.; 1636, Ret.

WESTER DUNDINGSTOUN: 1609, Br. Mus.

The last form is clearly an error. See Duddingston, above.

DUNTARVIE/

- DUNTARVIE. Fm., also DUNTARVIE CASTLE (in ruins),
 OLD DUNTARVIE (Fm.). In S.E. of the parish. Local
 pronunciation [dʌntérvɪ].
- DUNTARVYNE: c. 1320, HMC.
- DONTARVY: 1431, HMC.
- DUNTARVY: 1457, HMC; 1463 on, Dund. A: 1546, RMS;
 1584/5, Dund. B; 1635, Ham. Inv.;
 1668, S.H.S. I, 36.
- DUNTERVY: 1463/4 on, Dund. A; 1540/1 on, RMS; 1565
 on, SRS 52; 1694 on, K.S.Ab.
- DUNTERVIE: 1513 on, Dund. A; 1584/5 on, Dund. B;
 1589, Reg. Ho. Ch.; 1589/90, SRS 1;
 1613, Bann. Cl. 42; 1627, Ham. Inv.;
 1658 on, Ret.; 1676, Cat. Tor.; 1683,
 S.H.S. I, 14; 1691 on, K.S.Ab.
- DUNTARVYE: 1516 on, Dund. A; c. 1590, RPC.
- DUNTARVIE: 1584 on, SRS 1; 1587/8 on, RMS; 1590,
 RPC; 1590, HMC; 1591 on, Ham. Inv.;
 1592, Reg. Ho. Ch.; 1600 on, Ret.; 1604,
 Br. Mus.; 1604 on, Dund. B; 1613, Bann.
 Cl. 42; 1613 on Dund. A; 1615, Prot.
 R.K.; 1660, K.S.Kirk.
- DUNTERVE: 1604, Br. Mus.
- DUNTARVE: 1604, Br. Mus.
- DUNTARUIN, DUNCARUIN, DRUMLERUYN: all 1323-27, RMS.
- Pont, DUNTARUY; Roy, DUNTARVEM; Armstrong, Forrest,
 modern spelling.

I am unable to add anything to the interpretation
 given by Professor Watson (CPNS, 147), where he derives
 DUNTARVIE from Gael. dun tarbhaidh, "bull fort", the
 second element being based on Gael. tarbh, a bull.

Cf./

Cf. Auchintarph (Rayne) (W. Abd., 29).

DUNTARVIE CRAIG. ?

DUNTERVY CRAG(E): 1494/5, Dund. A; 1572, SRS, 52.

DUNTERVYCRAG: 1498/9, ADC; 1542, RMS.

DUNTERVEYCRAIG: 1528, SRS 52.

DUNTARVY-CRAG: 1540/1, RMS.

DUNTARVYCRAG: 1546, RMS.

DUNTARVIECRAIG: 1580/1, Reg. Ho. Ch.

DUNTARVIE(-)CRAIG(E): 1587/8, RMS; 1602 on, Ret.;
1604 on, Br. Mus.

DUNTARVE CRAIG: 1604, Br. Mus.

Obviously, by the time that the lands of DUNTARVIE CRAIG formed a part of the barony of Abercorn, that is, by the end of the 15th century, the original meaning of DUN- had been forgotten. It seems to me possible that DUNTARVIE CRAIG was on the site of the present farm of Duntarvie, which stands on a fairly high ridge. Though the ruins of Duntarvie Castle date only from the late 16th century, it is probable that it was not the first fortified structure on that site. Then either the slightly higher ridge to the north of Duntarvie Castle, or a site near that of the present farm of Duntarvie, might well be called Duntarvie Craig or Hill. v. creag.

DUNTARVIE/

DUNTARVIE MYRE. Part of the common moor of the barony of Abercorn.

(LIE) DUNTARVIE(-)MYRE: 1587 on, RMS; 1602 on, Ret.;
1656, Br. Mus.; 1696, S.H.S. I, 16.

LIE MYRE DE DUNTARVIE: 1595 on, RMS.

DUNTARVY-MYRE: 1599, RMS.

DUNTERVIE-MYIR: 1642, Ret.

DUNTERVIE MYRE: 1656, Br. Mus.

DUNTARVIE MUIR: 1662, RMS.

DUNTARVIEMYRE: 1683, Ret.

To the south of Duntarvie Castle the land slopes down considerably to the railway; there is still a tendency for the fields on either side of the railway to become flooded during wet periods. Slightly to the north of the railway is the small farm of Myre, which almost certainly represents the old Myre of Duntarvie. It is interesting to note that in the forms of this name Myre, "boggy moorland", has the alternative form Muir - i.e. "moorland". v. *mýrr*, *mōr*.

EASTER PANNIE (lost). In parish of Abercorn, 1642.

EISTER PANNIE: 1642, Ret.

I have been unable to obtain much information about this word Pannie, which occurs more than once in recorded names in this parish. I have found "Hugh's Pannie"/

Pannie" drawn on one estate plan, dated 1746; there it was indicated with a rough oval. The word looks as though it were a diminutive of Pan; but none of the recognised meanings of Pan seem to fit here. For instance, the distance of Hugh's Pannie from the sea makes it unlikely that a salt-pan is meant. The meaning "hollow or depression in the ground" may be nearer the mark. I suspect that "quarry" may be the meaning (there actually is an old quarry on or about the site of Hugh's Pannie) but there is really no evidence.

FAWNSPARK. Fm., to S. of Philpstoun Muir.

The name occurs also in ^XFawns Muir, to N.W. of Philpstoun, in a plan of 1756. The earliest map evidence is that of Forrest, who has FANSPARK.

Cf. EDD Fawn, sb. (quoting from Jamieson). A white spot on morrish and mossy ground. Also EDD Suppl. "rough, wet places on the hills". Cf. also Fawn, a young fallow deer.

Either meaning would fit in well enough; and there is not sufficient evidence to discard one entirely.

^XFLASK. ?Fm. Now survives in field-names, Easter and Wester Flask, to N. of Mannerston.

This is a fairly common name in the county, examples/

examples occurring in the parishes of Linlithgow and Dalmeny (or Queensferry) also. It occurs in several forms, which must surely be related; cf. EDD Flash, sb.¹ 1. A pool, shallow sheet of water; a swamp, marshy pond. OFr. flache. Also EDD Flush, sb.² 10. A piece of moist ground; a morass; a reclaimed bog. Warrack has the forms Flosh, Flush. From the other field-names in the vicinity, marshy ground would be eminently suitable. The word is found in Scots as early as Gawain Douglas. Ekwall gives ME flasse, flask, pool, as the origin, which is more likely than Wright's derivation. Cf. Dan. flask(e). Parallel forms occur in Flass Hall, Du. (DEPN, 173), Water Flash, NRYo. (EPNS, 95), and also Flosh, Floses, Cumb. (Sedgfield, 50).

^xFLUDDERS. Old farm name now surviving only in the field-name FLUDDERS DUBS, a field to the W. of Binns.
 FLODERIS: 1540/1 on, RMS.
 FLODDERIS: 1541, Linl. Sh. C.; 1587/8, RMS.
 FLUDDERIS: 1558/9, SRS 57; 1573/4, SRS 52; 1602, Ret.
 FLUDERIS: 1603, RMS; 1618, Ret.
 FLUTHERS: 1604, Br. Mus.
 FLUDERES: 1642, RMS.
 FLUDERS: 1662, RMS; 1683, Ret.
 FLEUDERS/

FLEUDERS: 1662, RMS.

Cf. EDD Flother, sb.² (given for Nhb, Cumb.). 1. A boggy place, swamp.

Presumably the word is related to OE flōd.

Parallel forms:- Flooders (Cairnie) (W. Abd., 189);
? Fluthers (Lidd, 27). In the modern field-name, Dub is simply the Northern name for a puddle or pool of water. See EDD Dub, sb.¹

FRIARLAND(S) (lost). In barony of Abercorn, 1622.

FRIERLAND: 1601 on, Br. Mus.

LIE FREIRLAND: 1622, RMS.

LIE FREIRLANDIS: 1625, RMS.

FRIERLANDS: 1625, Br. Mus.

Self-explanatory; "friars' land(s)". I do not know, however, what friars these were, unless it were the Carmelite friars from Queensferry; and I have no information about the latter having lands outside the parish of Dalmeny.

GALLOWSCROOK. Fm. and field to N.E. of Philpstoun Muir. Pronounced locally [gáɫaskruk].

GALLOUSCRUKE: 1540/1, RMS.

GALLOISCRUYK: 1541, Linl. Sh. C.

GALLUSCRUKE/

GALLUSCRUKE: 1546, RMS.

GALLOWISCRUIK: 1565, SRS 52.

GALLOUSCRUIK: 1587/8 on, RMS; 1602 on, Ret.; 1604, Br. Mus.

GALLOWSCRUIK: 1604, Br. Mus.; 1662, RMS.

GALLOSCROOKE: 1667, Dund. B.

Roy, Forrest GALLOWS CROOK (Fm.).

The second element of this name is undoubtedly an instance of ON krókr, meaning "nook, corner".

There is no trace of any gallows here now.

"Gallows nook": v. krókr. See HARELAWHILL.

GALLOWSLAND (lost). In barony of Abercorn, 1662.

GALOWSLAND: 1604, Br. Mus.

GALOUSLAND: 1604, Br. Mus.

GALLOWSLAND: 1662, RMS.

Self-explanatory; "gallows land". I cannot say, however, why it should be called thus - whether because of its shape like a gallows, or because of its proximity to the latter.

GREENRIG. ? In barony of Abercorn, 1662.

GREENRIG: 1662, RMS; 1693 on, K.S.Ab.

GREEN-RIG: 1694, K.S.Ab.

Literal; "green or grassy ridge". v. grēne, hrycg.
Possibly/

Possibly the same as

^xGREENRIGG. Farm, given in plan of 1746, which now is represented only by field-names. The farm stood in the field known as North Greenrigg (see field-names). It is not possible definitely to identify these two names, however; "green, grassy ridges" must have been common enough.

^xHADDISTON, HADDIS WA'S. A former farm name, now found only in the field-name Haddiston or Haddis Field, to N.E. of Binns.

In view of the absence of older forms, it is not possible to pronounce definitely on this name. In its present form, it looks as though we had in the first element Haddis- a Scots form of the name Haddow. So "Haddow's tūn, house, field". v. tūn.

HALBARNIS (lost). Part of the demesne lands of Abercorn, 1587.

HALLBARNIS OF ABERCORNE: 1565, SRS 52.

HALBARNIS OF ABIRCORNE: 1568 on, SRS 52.
IN

LIE HALBARNIS: 1587, RMS.

Presumably literal; "hall, manor-house barns".
Possibly/

Possibly in the neighbourhood of Midhope.

v. heall, berern.

HALLBARNES MOOR (lost). Part of the common moor of the barony of Abercorn, 1587.

LIE HALBARNIS-MURE: 1587, RMS.

From HALLBARNES, above. v. m̄or.

HALLGREEN (lost). In parish of Abercorn, 1694.

HALLGREEN: 1694, KS.Ab.

Presumably literal; "the green of the hall or manor". "Green" may simply be viridarium, a drying-green; or it may mean "grass land", as in earlier English.

^xHAPENHILL. Field? To N.E. of Philpstoun. Given in a plan of 1756; now part of Patey's Nook (q.v., in field-names). Cf. EDD Happen, sb.² (quoting from Jamieson) The path trodden by cattle, esp. on high grounds. So probably "cattle-path hill".

^xHARELAWHILL. Field? To N.E. of Philpstoun Muir. On plan of 1754; now wooded. An "alias" of GALLOWSCROOK, q.v. Absence of any real evidence makes it very difficult to pronounce definitely in favour of any one possible meaning of HARELAW (-hill is tautologous).

The/

The first element is discussed by Ekwall (DEPN, 207-8). and from this it seems clear that there are four possible meanings to be assigned to HARELAW.-

1. Literal; "hare hill"; OE hara+hlāw.
2. "Grey hill"; OE hār+hlāw.
3. "Boundary hill"; OE hār+hlāw.
4. "Stoney hill"; OE hear + hlāw.

More than these possibilities can hardly be said; only it is possible that, taking into consideration the alternative name GALLOWSCROOK, the third interpretation is the correct one, since the lord's gallows would most probably be erected at the boundary of his estate. Such seems to have been the case, at least, with the burgh of Linlithgow; but one must not regard this as in any way conclusive.

HAWTHORNSYKE. Fm., to S. of Midhope.

HAWTHORNESYK: 1340 on, Bann. Cl. 94; 1496, ADC.

HAWTHORNSYK: 1381/2, Bann. Cl. 94; 1565, SRS 52.

HAWTHORNSYKE: 1386 on, Bann. Cl. 94; 1393, RMS.

HAUTHORNSIKE: 1393, Bann. Cl. 94; 1393 RMS.

HAUTHORNSEK: 1456, Bann. Cl. 94.

HAUTHORNESYKE: 1496, ADC; 1564, RMS; 1661, Ret.

HAWTHORNESYKE: 1496, ADC; 1581, RMS.

HALTHORNSIKE: 1540, RMS; 1564, Bann. Cl. 94.

HALTHORNESYKE/

HALTHORNESYKE: 1540 on, Bann. Cl. 94; 1604, Br. Mus.
 HALTHORNESIKE: 1543, RMS.
 HAWTHORNESEK: 1553, SRS 57.
 HATHORNESYIK: 1562/3, SRS 57.
 HATHORNSYKE: 1573, RPC; 1628, Ret.
 HAWTHORNESIK: 1583, RPC.
 HATHORNESYKE: 1586, SRS 1.
 HATTHORNSYK: 1604, Br. Mus.
 HALTHORNSYKE: 1606, Ret.; 1667, Dund. B.
 HATHONSYK: 1653, Ret.
 HATHORNSDYKE: 1664, RMS.
 HATHORNSDYCK: 1690, Ret.
 HALLTHORNSYKE: 1695, K.S.Ab.
 Adair, HATHOMSACK; Roy, HATHORNSYK; Forrest, HAWTHORN
 SYKE.

There is little dubiety about the meaning of these early forms; the only departures from normal are the spellings -al- for -aw-, which is quite normal in Middle Scots, and which survives in such Scottish place-names as Falkirk, and the occasional erroneous spelling Hawthornsydyke for Hawthornsyke. "Hawthorn-tree- surrounded stream"; OE hagaþorn+sīc. A small stream runs through a hollow a little to the west of the modern farm-house of Hawthornsyke. v. sic.

Parallel form - Hawthorn, Du. (DEPN, 217).

HECKBECKHILL/

HECKBECKHILL (lost). In barony of Abercorn, 1540.

EKBEHILL: 1540, RMS.

HEKBECKISHILL: 1601, RMS.

HECKBECKISHILL: 1618, Ret.; 1642, RMS.

HECKBECKHILL: 1662, RMS.

HEPPECKHILL: 1683, Ret.

It is probable that the first element in this name is ME hekk, OE haecc, hec, a gate, sluice, grating. The second element is presumably ON bekkr, a stream, while the last is OE hyll. A rendering like "the hill with a stream flowing nearby, with a heck or grating across the latter". v. haecc, bekk, hyll.

An alternative name is found -

(H)ECKOCK(S)HILL. ?

EKKEKHILL: 1540, SRS 52.

ECHOKISHILL: 1601 on, RMS.

ECKOKHILL: 1601, Ret.

ECHOCKISHILL: 1618, Ret.

ETHOCKHILL: 1662, RMS; 1683, Ret.

Cf. with these forms HECK DALE(NRYo,89), which has an early form Ekkedale (1335). It is possible that the West Lothian example is simply Heck Hill; otherwise, the second element is obscure to me. See above for heck.

HILSTOUNSIDE./

^xHILSTOUNSIDE. Field? To S.W. of Midhope; marked on 18th century plan. Now part of Hawthornsyke.

Lacking early forms, I am unable to tell whether this is simply "(at) the side of the farm or tūn owned by Hill", or whether we have here an example of an older name Hild. It is possible, also, that Hilstoun- is a mistake for Hiltoun (OE hyll tūn, hill farm), which would fit the geographical situation well enough. v. hyll, tūn.

HOPETOUN (HOUSE). The residence of the second Marquess of Linlithgow, whose elder son is called the Earl of Hopetoun. The house was begun at the end of the 17th century, and completed at the end of the 18th.

HOPTON: 1652 on, S.H.S. II, 18; 1659, S.H.S. I, 31; 1662, RMS; 1677 on, K.S.Kirk.; 1695, HR.

HOPTOUN: 1654, S.H.S. II, 18; 1659, S.H.S. III, 11; 1659, S.H.S. I, 31; 1663, RMS; 1683, Ret.; 1692, K.S.Kirk.; 1699, S.H.S. I, 11.

HOPETOUNE: 1683, Ret.

HOPTOUNE: 1683, Ret.

HOPETON: 1697, HR.

HOPETONE: 1697-8, HR.

HOPTONE: Bann. Cl. 31.

Adair, HOPTON H.; Roy, HOPETOUN HOUSE; Armstrong, HOPETON HOUSE; Forrest as now.

Strictly/

Strictly speaking, the entries previous to about 1678 do not relate to the Hopetoun in West Lothian, but to its predecessor in Lanarkshire. I have included them because the persons spoken of as "of Hopetoun" were of the same family, and also because of the continuity of the name. The West Lothian name, as will be gathered, has been adopted from the previous family seat in Lanarkshire; both are probably based upon the family name of Hope- "Hope's tūn". v. tūn.

^xINCHGOLLETS. Farm, now survives in the name of two fields, to S. of Craighton.

Armstrong, INCHGALLA, to S. of Priestinch.

The first element, Inch- (Gael. innis) most probably has its secondary meaning of "haugh, meadow land beside a stream". For the second, cf. EDD Gullet, sb. 2. A long, narrow piece of land. (OFr. goulet, the gullet, the throat). "Long narrow haugh land" fits the geographical situation very well.
v. innis.

KEIRHILL (lost).

KIERHILL: 1694, K.S.Ab.

There is little or no evidence about this name; it seems possible that the first element is the surname/

name Keir, so "Keir's hill"; but this suggestion is a very tentative one. It may be only a coincidence that one of the ministers of the next parish to the west - Carriden - during the 17th century was Andrew Keir.

LANGCRAIGRIG (lost). Stated to be beside Duntarvie Craig.

LANGCRAGERIGE: 1572, SRS 52.

Literal; "long hill ridge or furrow"; v. creag, hrycg.

^xLAW. Fm., to S. of Abercorn Church.

LI, LE LAW: 1463/4 on, Dund. A.

LAWES: 1662, RMS.

Also figures on a plan of 1746.

"Hill"; v. hlāw.

LAWFLAT. Fm., to W. of Echline.

LAWFLOTT: 1652, S.H.S. I, 40.

LAPHLET: 1695, K.S.Ab.

Roy, LAWFLITT; Armstrong, LAWFLAT; Forrest, LAW FLAT.

This place-name seems at first sight to be a contradiction, if one assumes the usual meanings of law, a hill, and flat, a smooth, level place, etc.

In/

In any case, Lawflat is not on a hilly site. Flat must therefore be taken in the sense of "One of the divisions of a common field" (EDD Flat, sb. 6, where the word is given for Yorkshire and further south). So we have the interpretation "Part of common field belonging to the farm of Law". v. hlāw, flat.

^xLAWGREEN, LAW GREEN PARK. Fm. and field, to S. of Abercorn Church. Lawgreen is called viridarium (i.e. "green") in a charter of 1591.

LIE LAWGRENE: 1591 on, RMS; 1602, Ret.

LAWGREINE: 1618, Ret.

LIE LAW-GREIN: 1642, RMS.

(THE) LAWGREIN: 1662, RMS; 1683, Ret.

LAWGREEN: 1694, K.S.Ab.

The farm is called Green Law in a plan of 1746, but this is obviously an error.

From the early mentions of the name, when we find employed variations of the formula "viridarium (green) commonly called Lie Lawgreen", it looks to me as if the original meaning may have been "the green belonging to the farm of Law". It may, however, simply have meant "green on the hill"; v. hlāw. "Green" may have been used to mean either "a common, waste land", or "grass land". Cf. EDD Green, sb. 10, 11. v. grēne.

LECKERSTON/

LECKERSTON (lost).

LECKERSTOUN: 1691, K.S.Ab.

I do not know what this name can mean, unless it be a form connected with Leck, v. and sb. (EDD), in which case it may mean "Brewers' tūn or place". But evidence is lacking. Cf. SOCIETY.

THE LOANINGS (lost). Part of the moor of Abercorn.

LIE LONYNGIS: 1599, RMS.

Cf. EDD Loaning, sb. 3. An open uncultivated piece of ground near a farm-house or village in which the cows are milked; a field, paddock. It is hardly possible to decide whether this word is a derivative of OE lane, lanu, a lane, or of Gael. lōn, a meadow, though the latter looks the nearer in meaning.

MAINS, ABERCORN (lost).

MANIS OF ABIRCORNE: 1574, Ret.

LIE MAYNIS DE ABIRCORNE: 1603, RMS; 1613, Dund. B.
MAYNES

The word "Mains" is used here in its usual Scots sense of "demesne lands", terra dominicalis.

MANNERSTON. Fm. to N.W. of Binns. Local pronunciation [mēnrstn].

MANERISTOUN/

- MANERISTOUN: c. 1320 on, HMC; 1395, Ham. Inv.;
1488/9 on, ADC; 1494, ADA; 1501, Dund.
A.
- MANERISTOWN: 1395, Ham. Inv.
- MANERSTOUN: 1406, Gramp. Cl. 4; 1426 on, RMS; 1427,
Reg. Ho. Ch.; 1440 on, HMC; 1480 on,
Dund. A; 1484 on, ADC; 1511, For.;
1523/4 on, Ham. Inv.; 1528 on SRS 52;
1535 on, SRS 36; 1538 on, RSS; 1555,
SRS 42; 1556/7, Stair 2; 1562 on, SRS
51; 1573 on, Ret.; 1573, RPC; 1604,
Br. Mus.
- MANERSTON: 1422, Reg. Ho. Ch.; 1431, HMC; 1432, L.C.;
1466, Bann. Cl. 94; 1478 on, ADC; 1604,
Br. Mus.
- MANDIRSTOUN: 1424/5 (?), RMS.
- MANNERSTOUN: 1425/6 SRS 36; 1537 on, SRS 52.
- MANERSTONE: 1458 on, HMC; 1498, ADC; 1534, SRS 52.
- MANERSTOUNE: 1476, ADA; 1479 on, ADC; 1494/5, Dund. A;
1506, HMC; 1683, Ret.
- MANARSTOUNE: 1477/8, HMC.
- MANERISTON: 1478 on, ADA; 1490 on, ADC.
- MANERISTOUNE: 1489/90, ADC.
- MANNERSTOWN: 1540, SRS 36.
- MANDERSTOUN: 1618, Ret.; 1622, RMS.
- Pont, MANNERSTOU; Adair, MANERSTON; Roy, MANNERSTOWN;
Armstrong and Forrest, MANNERSTON.

This is a difficult name. It can hardly mean
"manor farm", tempting though the solution may be.
J. B. Johnston, probably rightly assuming that the
first part of the word is a personal name, suggests, or
seems/

seems to suggest (Stir., 17: SPN, 246, under Maddiston) that this first element is the name Manners, Mander, Manders, or Maunder," a personal name still not known among us". While this may be so, I must state that I have not encountered it in West Lothian, either in Medieval or in modern times. I suggest tentatively, in view of the modern pronunciation and also of the early nature of the name, that the first element is the OE personal name Mægenhere (see Searle, Onomasticon, 345). "Mægenhere's tūn" could become Mannerston, possibly influenced to a certain extent by the word "manor" in its later stages of development. Spellings with d occur so seldom that they are clearly erroneous.

MERRYLEES: Originally a farm name; now represented by the name of two fields and a group of cottages to S.W. of Binns.

MURELEIS: 1540/1, RMS; 1573/4, SRS 52.

MVRELEISS: 1541, Linl. Sh. C.

MURLEYIS: 1546, RMS.

MERRILEIS: 1558/9, SRS 57.

MURELEYIS: 1587/8 on, RMS; 1602, Ret.

MIRRELEYIS: 1603, RMS.

MIRRIELIES: 1604, Br. Mus.; 1662, RMS.

MURRYLEYIS/

MURRYLEYIS: 1618, Ret.

MIRRIELEYES: 1642, RMS; 1683, Ret.

Armstrong, MYREY LEES; Forest, modern spelling.

The last part of this name is the simpler to deal with; it is a plural from OE *lēah*, "glade, clearing, meadow", probably with the last meaning.

The first part is capable of four interpretations:-

1. OE plural form *myrge*, "merry", presumably in the sense of "pleasant" (DEPN, 319): "Pleasant meadows".

2. OE (ge)*mæ*re, "boundary": (DEPN, 296) "Boundary meadows". The fields are actually one of the boundaries of the estate of Binns.

3. An adjective from ON *myrr*, ME *mire*, "wet, swampy ground, a boggy place". "Wet, boggy meadows". The fields are inclined to form small lochs in damp weather.

4. The northern form of OE *mōr*, "moor", or an adjective from it. "Moor meadows". The land to the west of Merrylees cottages is still moorland.

A study of the older forms shows that the three oldest spellings support a form of *mōr*, in its northern fronted form. It must not be forgotten, however, that confusion between "moor" and "mire" is frequent; and three of the forms support "mire". The issue lies between the third and fourth meanings, with/

with the greater possibility that the fourth is correct.

MERRILEES MOOR (lost?): An "alias" of SCOTSTOUN MOOR, q.v.

MURELEYIS-MURE: 1591, RMS; 1602, Ret.

MYRRELEYIS-MURE: 1603, RMS.

MURRIELEYISMURE: 1618, Ret.

MIRRIELEYES-MURE: 1642, RMS.

MIRELIES MUIR: 1662, RMS.

MIRRIELEYES(-)MUIR: 1662, RMS; 1683, Ret.

"The moor of Merrylees" (q.v.). From the evidence of its alternative name, this may be the stretch of land between Merrylees Cottages and the site of Scots-toun. v. m̄r.

MIDHOPE. Country house, old castle, now houses estate workers. Local pronunciation [mídop, mídʌp, médop, médʌp].

(THE) MEDOPE: 1438, HMC; 1480, ADC; 1540/1 on, RMS; 1554/5 on, Dund. A; 1565 on, Bann. Cl. 42; 1565 on, SRS 52; 1576, SRS 1; 1579, Abb. Cl. 22; 1583, Temp.; c. 1590, RPC; 1592, Reg. Ho. Ch.

MEDHOPE: 1459 on, HMC; 1538/9, Ham. Inv.; 1571, Bann. Cl. 58; 1642, Ret.

MEDOP: 1466, Bann. Cl. 94; 1478, ADA; 1492, ADC; 1494/5, Dund. A; 1523/4 on, Ham. Inv.; c. 1528 on, SRS 52; 1537 on, Reg. Ho. Ch. 1537/

1537 on, Linl. Ch.; 1541, RSS; 1548 on, RMS; 1562 on, SRS 57; 1571, Bann. Cl. 43; 1573, HMC; 1574 on, RPC; 1579, Abb. Cl. 22; 1580, Bann. Cl. 42; 1593, Temp.

MEDHOP: 1478, HMC; 1482/3 on, RMS; 1492 on, ADC; 1537 on, Ham. Inv.; 1550 on, SRS 57; 1580, Temp.

MEIDHOP: 1478, HMC; 1493, ADA; 1538/9 on, Ham. Inv. 1561 on, SRS 57; 1602 on, Ret.; 1662, RMS.

MEYDHOP: 1485, HMC.

MEDEHOP: 1485, ADC.

MEDOPHOP: 1493, ADA.

MEDOPE: 1498, ADC.

MEDOIP: 1498, ADC.

MEIDOP: 1525/9, RSS; 1562/3, SRS 57; 1604, Br. Mus.; 1612, RMS.

(THE) MEIDHOPE: 1538, RSS; 1546/7, Hou.; 1548 on, RMS; 1562 on, SRS 57; 1566 on, SRS 52; 1576, RPC; 1615 on, Bann. Cl. 42; 1632, Dund. A; 1649, Ham. Inv.; 1681, Purv.; 1683, Ret.; 1693 on, K.S.Ab.

MEIDHOIP: 1538/9 on, RMS; 1611, Boyd; 1615, Prot. R.K.; 1616, Bann. Cl. 42.

MEDEHOIP: 1553, Ham. Inv.; 1600, Temp.

MYDHOIP: 1583, Temp.

MIDHOIP: 1597/8 on, Temp.

MEIDHOPE: 1609 on, RMS.

MEEDHOPE: 1613, S.H.S. 1, 18.

MIDHOPE: 1618, Ret.; 1660, Br. Mus.; 1667, Dund. B.

MEEDOP: 1654, S.H.S. I, 31.

MEADHOPE: 1695, S.H.S. I, 16.

MEEDHOP/

MEEDHOP: 1696, L.C.

MIDOP: Mait. Cl. 8.

Also one erroneous spelling.-

WEIDHOP: 1662, RMS.

Pont. Moll, MEEDOP; Adair, NEEHOP; Roy, Armstrong, Forest, the modern spelling.

In all probability simply "middle valley". Doubtless the second element has been strengthened in the spelling -hope by the presence of the family of that name at Hopetoun. Otherwise it is likely that the name would by now have been spelled Middop, or some such form. For parallel forms see Ekwall (DEPN, 310) and Goodall (SWYo, 213). On the second element, see EPNS I, ii, 38. v. mid, hop.

^xMORTON. Originally a farm. The name now is found as for part of a field, MORTON and BERRYHILL, to S.W. of Abercorn Church.

MURTOUN: 1523, Ham. Inv.

(THE) MORTOUN: 1540 on, RMS; 1540 on, SRS 52, 1604, Br. Mus.; 1613, Dund. B; 1618 on, Ret.; 1696, L.C.

MORTOUNE: 1601 on, Ret.

(THE) MORTON: 1604, Br. Mus.; 1662, RMS; 1681, Purv.; 1690, Ret.

MORETOUN: 1667, Dund. B.

Adair/

Adair, MORTOUN; Forrest, MORTON. In both cases a farm is meant.

Parallel forms are numerous; a list is given by Ekwall (DEPN, 316).

"Moor farm"; v. mōr, tūn.

MYRE. Fm., to S. of Duntarvie Castle.

Forrest, MYRES.

Probably a shortened form of DUNTARVIE MYRE.

"A boggy place; wet, swampy ground". v. myrr.

NETHERMILL and N. BRIDGE. To N. and N.W. of Abercorn Church.

NETHERMYLN OF ABIRCORNE: 1564/5 on, SRS 52.

NETHERMILN: 1691 on, K.S.Ab.

Forrest, NETHER MILL.

"Lower mill"; v. myln, neoperra.

^xNETTLE HILL: Farm? To S. of Midhope, and in E. of Hawthornsyke Park. In plan of 1752.

Presumably literal; "hill covered by nettles" (OE netele).

Parallel forms:- Nettlecombe, Do., Nettleton, Li. (DEPN, 322-3).

NEWHOUSES/

NEWHOUSES (lost).

NEWHOUSES: 1691 on, K.S.Ab.

NEW-HOUSES: 1694, K.S.Ab.

Literal; "new houses"; v. nīwe, hūs.

NEWTON. Farm and village in E. of the parish. Local pronunciation [nītn].

? NEUTON: 1335-36, Bain.

? NEUTONE: 1336-37, Bain.

NEWTON: c. 1390, Bann. Cl. 94; 1662, RMS; 1676, K.S. Dal.

NEWTOUNE: 1497, RMS; 1683, Ret.

(THE) NEWTOUN: 1497, HMC; 1540/1 on, RMS; 1546/7 on, Hou.; 1565 on, SRS 52; 1590, RPC; 1602 on, Ret.; 1604, Br. Mus.; 1691 on, K.S.Ab.

NEWTOUN OF ABIRCORNE: 1568, SRS 52; 1603, RMS; 1618, Ret.

NEWTOUN(E) OF ABERCORNE: 1581/2, SRS 1; 1642 on, RMS; 1683, Ret.

Pont, NEWTOUN; Roy, NEWTOWN; Adair, Armstrong, Forrest, modern spelling.

"New farm"; the modern village of Newton is a contracted form for Newton of Abercorn. v. nīwe, tūn. For parallel forms, which are very numerous, see Ekwall (DEPN, 325-6).

^xPADDOCK HALL. Fm. to S.W. of Priestinch and N.E. of Auldcaithie/

Auldcathie. Given by Forrest.

It is quite impossible, in view of the entire absence of evidence about this name, to say whether the first word is Paddock, a field, or Paddock, a frog or toad. Likewise it cannot be decided whether Hall is a true Hall, i.e. house, or whether it is a disguised form of Haugh, as is the case with Foxhall, parish of Kirkliston. It is better, therefore, to leave the whole question of the meaning of this name open. In any case, it is probably fairly modern, since only the latest of the maps mark it.

PARKHEAD: Fm., to S. of Hopetoun House. Given by Forrest. Probably fairly modern.

Literal; "top of the field"; v. parke, hēafod.

^xPARTON CRAIG: ? To N.E. of Binns. Given in 18th century plans.

Cf. EDD Partan, sb. The common crab. Ir. partán, portán, a crab; Gael. partan.

"Crab hill"; presumably, "hill at the foot of which crabs are caught". v. creag. No doubt both words had been naturalised in Scots before appearing in this name.

PHILPSTOUN/

157.

PHILPSTOUN. Village, farm, moor, in W. of parish.

Pronounced [fílps̄tn], [fʌlpstn].

PHILPSTON: 1417, L.C.; 1598, Ret.; 1692, K.S.Ab.

PHILIPSTOUN: 1431, HMC; 1528 on, SRS 52; 1538/9, Ham. Inv.; 1562 on SRS 57; 1569, Temp.; 1579, RPC; 1604, Br. Mus.; 1632, Dund. A; 1662 on, RMS.

PHILIPSTON: 1431, HMC.

PHILPSTOUNE: 1494/5, Dund. A; 1655, RMS.

FILPSTOUNE: 1494/5, Dund. A.

PHILPSTOUN: 1497 on, RMS; 1497 on, HMC; c. 1530, L.C.; Rent. Tor.; 1541, Linl. Ch. C.; 1548 on, SRS 57; 1570, For.; c. 1570, Ban. Cl. 94; 1573 on, RPC; 1580/1, Reg. Ho. Ch.; 1597/8, Temp.; 1602 on, Ret.; 1604, Br. Mus.; 1615, Prot. R.K.; 1632, Dund. A; 1691 on, K.S.Ab.

PHILIPSTOUN: 1513/4, HMC; 1619, RMS.

PHILIPSTONE: 1533 on, SRS 52.

PHILIPSTOUNE: 1536, SRS 52; 1570, Bann. Cl. 42; 1667, Dund. A; 1671 on, Ret.

PHILLIPSTOUN: 1630, RMS.

PHILPENSTOUN: 1637, Ret.

PHILPHOUSTOUN: 1667, Ret.

PHILLPSTOUN: 1673, Bonds Bor.

PHILPSTOWNE: 1673, Bonds Bor.

PHILPSTOWN: 1673, Bonds Bor.

Also an erroneous spelling.-

PHIPSTOUNE: 1676, Ret.

Adair/

Adair, Armstrong, PHILPSTON; Roy, PHILPSTOWN;
Forrest, PHILIPSTON.

This name can be interpreted in only one way:-
by taking the first part as the Christian name, Philip.
"Philip's farm"; v. tūn.

Also BOG, PHILPSTOUN (lost).

LIE BOIG, 1599, RMS.

Literal; v. bog.

EASTER WALLFLAT, PHILPSTOUN (lost).

EISTER WALFLATT: 1599, RMS.

Evidence lacking: possibly Wal- is
the modern well (Cf. WALTON, WALLHOUSE).
Flat, a level piece of ground. v. wielle,
flat.

FIELD LAND, PHILPSTOUN (lost).

LIE FEILDLAND: 1599, RMS.

"Unenclosed or cleared land"; see note on
feld, EPNS I, ii, 26. v. feld.

HILAW (?), PHILPSTOUN (lost).

LIE HILAW: 1599, RMS.

Evidence scanty; but may be simply
"high law or hill"; v. hlāw.

KIRKLAND, PHILPSTOUN (lost).

KIRKLAND: 1599, RMS.

See/

See note on Kirkland, Abercorn.

v. cyrice, land.

NETHER CHASTRIG or GASRIG, PHILPSTOUN (lost).

LE NEDDIR CHASTRIG: 1599, RMS.

LE NEDDIR GASRIG: 1599, RMS.

I can make very little of these forms, and can only suggest very tentatively that the first form, Chast-, is related to EDD Chess, sb.⁴ One tier or layer above another; a row side by side; while the second, Gas-, may be the same as EDD Gaw, sb.¹ 1. A channel or small trench made for drawing off water. (Cf. GAUZE, parish of Bo'ness).

PHILPSTOUN MILL.

MILNE OF PHILPSTOUN: 1594, Bann. Cl. 42.

Literal; v. myln.

RIDLINGSYKE, PHILPSTOUN (lost).

RIDLINGSYK: 1599, RMS.

Evidence scanty; but may be Riddlingsyke, i.e. "ditch in which the refuse was put". Cf. EDD Riddle, sb.¹ and v.¹ From OE hrīddel. v. sīc.

WALLFLAT; PHILPSTOUN (lost).

LIE/

LIE WALFLAT: 1599, RMS.

See EASTER WALLFLAT, ante.

WITHERED KNOWE, PHILPSTOUN (lost).

LIE WIDDERITKNOW: 1599, RMS.

"Dried up knoll or rounded hill"; from

OE weder, wed(e)rian. v. cnoll.

POULTERER'S LANDS (?) (lost). "In and about the town of Dean," 1512. In 1610 stated to have been "of old within the sheriffdom of Linlithgow, now in the sheriffdom of Edinburgh."

PULTERLANDIS: 1512, 1610, RMS.

Cf. OED Poulter. 1. = Poulterer. 2. An officer in a great household, who attended to the purchase of poultry, etc. From OFr. pouletier, fr. poulet+ier.

Presumably these lands went with the office of King's Poultry-keeper. Dunbar's Kynd Kittok, it will be remembered, became "our leddeis henwyfe", so that the position cannot have been regarded as entirely unimportant!

PRIESTINCH. Fm. to S. of Duntarvie. In the maps of Armstrong and Forrest the farm is marked to the N.W. of the present site, in the modern field of Priest Inch.

PREISTINCHE/

PREISTINCHE: 1574/5, RMS; 1580/1, Ham. Inv.; 1584, Roy. Dund.; 1587, Reg. Ho. Ch.; 1590, RPC; 1594, Dund. A; 1594 on, Bann. Cl. 42.

PREISTISINCHE: 1577 on, RMS; 1579 on, RPC; 1583 on, Dund. A; 1589 on, Bann. Cl. 81; 1596/7, Dund. B.

PREISTIS-INCHE: 1578, RMS.

PREISTINCH: 1581/2 on, Bann. Cl. 42.

PREISTIS INCHE: 1582, RPC.

PREIST INCHE: 1584, Dund. B.

PREISTISINSCHE: 1584, RPC.

PREISTISINCH: 1591, Hou.

PREIST-INCH: 1611, Ham. Inv.

PRESTINCHE: 1642, Ret.

PRESTINSHE: 1642, Ret.

Pont, Armstrong, PRIESTINCH; Roy, Forrest, PRIEST INCH.

"Priest's or priests' haugh land" (probably sing.).

Most of the parallel forms are in Pres-; the commonest of all is Preston (DEPN, 356). Cf. Preston (parish of Linlithgow).

v. innis.

PRIEST'S PANNIE, WESTER. Part of the church lands of Abercorn, 1642.

WESTER PRIESTIS-PANNIE: 1642, Ret.

See/

See EASTER PANNIE, above.

ST. SERF'S LAW(S) (lost).

SANCT(-)SERFFIS(-)LAW: 1494 on, Dund. A; 1533, RMS;
1604, Dund. B; 1625, Ret.

SANCT SERFIS LAW: 1494, Dund. B; 1513, Dund. A.

SANCTSERFIS LAW: 1496, Dund. A.

SANT SARFFIS LAW: 1513, Dund. A.

SANCTSERUIS LAW: 1584, Dund. B.

SANCT SERVIS LAW: 1584/5 on, Dund. A.

(LIE) SANCTSERFISLAW: 1604 on, Dund. B.

SANCTSERFFIS LAW: 1604, Dund. B.

SANCTSERFFISLAW: 1604, Dund. B.

SANCT SERVEIS LAW: 1613, Dund. A.

SANCT SERFFISLAW: 1643, Dund. A.

ST. SERVESLAW: 1643, Dund. B.

SAINTSERFISLAW: 1643, Dund. B.

SANCT(-)SERFIS(-)LAWIS: 1540/1 on, RMS; 1618, Ret.

SANCT-SERF-LAWIS: 1546, RMS.

SANCT-SERVIANIS-LAWIS: 1546, RMS.

SANCT-SARFIS-LAWIS: 1587/8, RMS.

SANCT-SERFFIS-LAWIS: 1591, RMS.

SANCT SERFFISLAWIS: 1602, Ret.

SANCT-SERFFES-LAWES: 1642, RMS.

SYDSERFFLAWES/

SYDSERFFLAWES: 1662, RMS.

ST. SERFFESLAWES: 1662, RMS.

ST. SYRFFLAWIS: 1662, Br. Mus.

ST. SERFESLAWES: 1683, Ret.

"The law(s) or hill(s) of St. Serf or Servan".
See my Historical Account (p. 10 and note). The first word is simply the Latin sanctus taken over directly into Scots, and not through French, as is the case with the English word saint.

^XSCOTSTOUN. Fm., to S.E. of Binns, in S.E. of West Craigs Park.

SCOTSTOWN: 1375, RMC.

SCOTTISTOUNE: 1498, RPC; 1600, Bann. Cl. 74.

SCOTTISTOUN: 1563, SRS 57; 1573 on, RPC.

SCOTSTOUN: 1564, SRS 57.

Adair, SCOTSTOUN; Roy, SCOTSTOWN; Armstrong, Forrest, SCOTSTON.

"Farm of the Scot(s) or of Scott." Cf. Scotby, Cu, Scotforth, La., Scothern, Li. (DEPN, 389).

SCOTSTOUN, EASTER (lost).

ESTYRSKOTSTOUNE: 1494/5, Dund. A.

ESTIR, EISTER, EASTER SCOTTISTOUN: 1498, ADC; 1540/1 on, RMS; 1558/9, SRS 57; 1565 on, SRS 52; 1602 on, Ret.; 1615, Prot. R.K.

ESTIR/

ESTIR SCOTTISTOUNE: 1498, ADC.

EASTER SCOTTOUN: 1536, SRS 52.

EISTER SCOTISTOUN: 1541, Linl. Sh. C.; 1603, RMS.

ESTIR SCOTTISTON: 1541, Linl. Sh. C.

EASTER SCOTSTOUN: 1596, Gill. Ch.; 1662, RMS;
1683, Ret.; 1696, K.S.Ab.

EASTERSCOTISTOUN: 1662, RMS.

See SCOTSTOUN, ante.

^xSCOTSTOUN HILL. Farm and field to E. of Binns, and in E. of West Craig Park. The farm remained into the 18th century, being marked on a plan of 1752; it has now disappeared.

SCOTTISTOUNHILL: 1568 on, RMS; 1571 on, RPC; 1578, Reg. Ho. Ch.

SCOTSTONHILL: 1568, SRS 52.

SCOTISTONHILL: 1568/9, RPC.

SCOTSTOUN HILL: 1569, Hou.

SCOTSTOUNHILL: 1604, Br. Mus.; 1690, Ret.

Roy, Scotstonhill.

Literal; see SCOTSTOUN, ante. v. hyll.

SCOTSTOUN, WESTER (lost).

WESTER SCOTTOUN: 1535/6 on, SRS 52.

WESTER, WESTIR SCOTTISTOUN: 1540/1 on, RMS; 1552/3 on, SRS 52; 1573, RPC; 1602 on, Ret.; 1604, Br. Mus.

WESTER/

WESTER SCOTISTOUN: 1603, RMS; 1604, Br. Mus.

LIE WASTER SCOTTISTOUN: 1615, Prot. R.K.

WESTER SCOTSTOUN: 1662, RMS; 1683, Ret.

WESTERSCOTISTOUN: 1662, RMS.

SCOTSTOUNE-WESTER: 1690, Ret.

See SCOTSTOUN, ante.

SCOTSTOUN MOOR (lost). "Alias" of MERRYLEES MOOR, q.v.

(LIE) SCOTTISTOUN-MURE: 1591 on, RMS; 1618, Ret.

SCOTTISTOUNMURE: 1602, Ret.

SCOTISTOUN-MWRE: 1603, RMS.

SCOTSTOUN MUIRE: 1662, RMS.

SCOTSTOUNMUIR: 1683, Ret.

"The moor of SCOTSTOUN", q.v.

v. mōr.

SHAW'S WALLS (lost). Part of the lands of Smiddyhill,
barony of Abercorn, 1622.

SCHAWISWALLIS: 1622 on, RMS; 1625, Br. Mus.

"Wall" is probably used here in the sense of "enclosure",
as frequently elsewhere in the county. Shaw presumably
was the name of the tenant. v. weall.

SHORELANDHEAD (lost).

SHORELANDHEAD: 1691, K.S.Ab.

Literal/

Literal; "shore land head or top"; i.e. the site thus described was probably on the level above the small stretch of workable land along the shore. v. hēafod.

^xSMIDDYHILL. Part of MORTON, 1690; a farm to the S. of Abercorn Church; found on a plan of 1746, but now gone.

SMIDDIEHILL: 1601 on, Br. Mus.; 1622 on, Ret.; 1696, L.C.

SMIDIEHILL: 1604, Br. Mus.; 1690, Ret.

SMYDDIEHILL: 1622 on, Ret.

SMIDDIHILL: 1625, Ret.; 1628, Dund. B; 1694, K.S.Ab.

SMIDDIE HILLS: 1662, Ret.

The first part of the name is a dialect form of Smithy; cg. EDD Smiddy, sb.

"Hill near or at the smithy." From OE smiþian, to forge. For parallel forms see Ekwall, DEPN, 407. v. hyll.

SOCIETY. Hamlet in E. of the parish.

(THE) SOCIETY: 1693 on, K.S.Ab.

Adair, SOCIETY; Roy, Armstrong, Forrest, SOCIETY.

The explanation of this name is simple, and rather interesting. Sir Robert Sibbald, in his History/

History of Linlithgowshire (1710), ch. vi, speaks of "the Society, so named ~~from~~ ^{of Brewers} a Brewerie there some time". The Society was the only company in Scotland which bore this title. The ruins of the brewery may still be seen.

STANEFALDHILL (lost). Part of the demesne lands of Abercorn, 1622.

(LIE) STANEFALDHILL: 1601, Br. Mus.; 1622, RMS.

STAINFALDHILL: 1601, Br. Mus.

STAINFAULDHILL: 1604, Br. Mus.

STAINFAULDHILL: 1604, Br. Mus.

STANEFALDHILL: 1625, RMS, Br. Mus.

Literal; "hill on which stood a stone sheep- or cattle-fold". v. stān, fal(o)d, hyll.

STANEYHILL TOWER (Remains of). To S. of Hopetoun House.

STONEHILL: 1694, K.S.Ab.

Adair, STONYHILL; Forrest, STANEYHILL (in ruins).

This is a 17th century laird's house, once the 'capital messuage' of a small estate.

Self-explanatory; "stoney hill" - a faithful description.

v. stān, hyll.

STEELSLANDS/

STEELSLANDS (lost).

STEILLESLANDES: 1644, Br. Mus.

See STEELSLANDHEAD, post.

STEELSLANDHEAD, CRAIGTON.

STEILISLANDHEID: 1565, SRS 52; 1637, Ret.; 1649, RMS.

STEILLANDHEID: 1573, RPC.

STEILESLANDHEID: 1604, Br. Mus.

STEILLISLANDHEID: 1604, Br. Mus.

It is quite possible that in these two names we have simply the surname "Steel", that they mean just "Steel's land" and "the top of Steel's land" respectively. But there is another possibility; the EDD gives as a Scots word a form Steel, meaning "a ridge; a point or tongue of land; a precipice; a rock". Thus we should have the interpretations "ridge land" and "the top of the ridge land" respectively. Cf. Steel Bank, Steel Green, Cu. (Sedgefield, 108).

TOTLEYWELLS. Fm. to W. of Dundas.

Forrest, TOTTLING WELL.

Cf. EDD Tottle, v. 4. To purl, as a stream. 5. To make a noise in boiling; to boil, simmer. 7. The bubbling noise made by boiling liquids.

The O.S. map marks at this farm a well, so that the word "well" may be used in its modern meaning, instead/

instead of as equivalent to "spring", though the latter is very common indeed in Scotland. So probably "bubbling well or spring". v. wielle.

VICAR'S ACRE (lost).

VICCAIRS AIKER: 1642, Ret.

Literal; v. aecer.

VICAR'S PANNIE (lost).

VICCAIRS PANNIE: 1642, Ret.

See EASTER PANNIE.

WEST CRAIG. ?Fm. In E. of West Craig Park; given in plans of 1752 and 1754. Part of HAWTHORNSYKE, 1690.

WESTCRAIG: 1690, Ret.

Roy, WEST CRAIG.

"West hill"; v. creag.

WESTFIELD. Fm. to W. of Philpstoun House. Represented in plan of 1756 by a field; now partly wooded.

Forrest, WESTFIELD (Fm).

Literal; "the west field or open arable land".

v. feld.

WESTMUIR/

XWESTMUIR. Fm. to S. of Duddingston.

WESTMOORE: 1649, Dund. A.

WEST MURE: 1662, RMS.

Adair, WESTMOOR; Roy, WESTMUIR; Armstrong, W. MUIR.

Literal; "the west moor". v. m̄or.

XWHITELAW HOUSE(S). To E. of Society; now unnamed.

In plan of 1746, WHITLAW HOUSES; Forrest, WHITELAW HOUSE.

Literal; "white law or hill"; v. hw̄it, hl̄aw.

WHITESPOTS (lost).

WHITESPOTS: 1691, K.S.Ab.

I presume, for lack of evidence to the contrary, that this is literal. v. hw̄it.

WOODEND. Hamlet, to S. of Hopetoun House.

Literal; "at the end of the wood". A modern name. v. w̄od, ende.

PLACE-NAMES OF THE PARISH OF BATHGATE.

(Maps VI SE, VII, X NE, XI.)

1/2.
ARMADALE. Modern industrial town; the name is given
(XI) only by Forrest, of all the map-makers.

In The Arms of the Baronial and Police Burghs of Scotland (ed. Stevenson and Lonsdale), a full explanation of this name appears. I give a summary of this account:-

Patrick Honeyman married in 1755 Margaret, daughter of John Mackay of Strathsay, Sutherland, and by her had a son, William. William, an eminent lawyer, received a baronetcy, and then ^{became} a Lord of Session, under the title of Lord Armadale. He purchased property in the parish of Bathgate, and there founded the present burgh under the name of Armadale, derived from his maternal inheritance, from which he had also taken his title. The place, therefore, owes both its name and its existence to him, and to him in his capacity as heir to his mother.

The name, which dates thus from the beginning of the 19th century, is a good instance of a transferred name, deriving from Armadale, in Sutherlandshire. The latter is from ON armr + dalr - "dale, valley, of the arm or spur of land". It does not fit particularly well the situation of the West Lothian name, though it fits admirably its Sutherland predecessor.

BALBARDIE./

173.
BALBARDIE. Mains, House. Mains (Fm) to N. of town
(VII)

Bathgate, House to S.W. of Balbardie Mains.

Local pronunciation [ba(1)be'irdi].

BALBARDI: 1335-36 on, Bain.

BAWBORDIE: 1566, SRS 52.

BALBARDIE: 1572 on, RMS.

BALBAIRDIES: 1581, RMS.

BAWAIRDIE: 1583, RPC.

BALBARDEIS: 1603, RMS.

BALBAIRDIE: 1649, Dund. B.

BAUBARDIE: 1667, Dund. B.

Pont, Adair, BALBAIRDY; Roy, BALBARDY; Armstrong,
Forrest, BALBARDIE. Forrest has Balbardie = present
Balbardie Mains.

Watson (CPNS, 145) suggests two possible meanings
for this place-name:-

1. Baile a' bhàird or Baile nam bàrd, farm of the
bards.
2. Baile bàrda, farm of the guard, watch, garrison.

Watson, however, gives in his book on the place-
names of Ross and Cromarty (pp. 9,10) another word
Bard, a meadow on the edge of a stream which, it seems
to me, may contain the meaning of the name. "The farm
of the meadow(s) by the stream", fits the situation of
Balbardie exactly.

BALBARDIE, /

BALBARDIE, LOWER (lost).

NETHIR BAWBARDE: 1538, RMS.

NETHIR BOWBAIRDE: 1593, RMS.

See BALBARDIE, ante.

BALBARDIE, UPPER (?lost). "Alias" of Castlehill, 1576.

OVIR BAWBARDE: 1538, RMS.

OVRTOWNE OF BAWBARDE: 1576, SRS 52.

OVER BOWBAIRDE: 1593, RMS.

See BALBARDIE, ante.

BALGORNIE. Fm. to N.E. of Polkemmet.
(XI)

This name does not seem to appear in any of the records prior to 1700; among the map-makers it occurs only in the maps of Armstrong, BALGORNIE, and Forrest, BALGORNIE.

I cannot but endorse the solution given by Professor Watson (CPNS, 379) that the explanation of this name is Gael. Baile gronnaigh, "farm in the mire or bog". The country around is still moorland. v. baile, gronn.

BALLENCRIEFF. House (in ruins), Mill, MAINS (fm.);
(VII)
to N. of Bathgate.

BALNECREF: 1335-36, Bain.

BALNECREFE: 1336-37, Bain.

BALLINCREFE/

BALLINCREFE: 1480, L.C.

BALLINCREIF: 1502/3 on, Dund. A; 1572 on, RMS;
1583, RPC; 1647 on, Ret.; 1649, Dund. B.

BALLENCREIFF: 1508/9, RSS; 1538, RMS.

BANCREIF: 1579, RPC; 1613, Dund. B.

BALLINCREIFF: 1581 on, RMS; 1645, Ret.; 1662, Br.
Mus.

BANCREIFF: c. 1590, Br. Mus.

BALLANCRIEFE: 1667, Dund. B.

BONCREIFF: c. 1670, Br. Mus.

BANCREIFE: 1681, Purv.

BALLENCRIEF: 1689, K.S.Tor.

Pont, BANCREEF; Adair, BLANKRIEF; Roy, BALLAN CRIEFF;

Armstrong, BALNCRIEF, E. MAINS, N. MAINS, W. MAINS;

Forrest, BALLENCRIEFF, E. MAINS (= modern MAINS), W.

MAINS (to E. of modern MAINS).

I endorse Watson's explanation (CPNS, 145) of the name as Baile na craoibhe, "farm of the tree".

Cf. Ballencrieff, East Lothian; also Drumakrie (W. Abd., 167), Duncrievie (Lidd., 24), Pittencrieff (Lidd., 48), Crayinch (Stir., 36), and Duchray (Stir., 39).

The shortened pronunciation with Ban- does not seem to be used now - at least I could not find any trace of it. This is a perfectly normal contraction of Ballan-, found usurping the place of the long form in West Lothian in BANGOUR and BONHARD (q.v.).

v. baile.

^xBALLENCREIFF, WEST MAINS OF: For the site see above.

WESTER MAINES OF BALLINCREIFF: 1662, RMS.

Mains = Home Farm; a common name in Scotland and the North of England; demesne land, terra dominicalis; the land farmed by the lord himself.

BALMUIR: Fm., to N. of ARMADALE.
(VII)

Does not appear in the early records; but is in some of the maps: Roy, BAYMUIR; Armstrong, BYMUIR; Forrest, BALMUIR.

Probably Baile mór, "big farm", not because it is itself of large proportions, but because of the nearness of Bridgecastle. Cf. Balmuir (Auchterless, Skene) (W.Abd., 45). v. baile.

BARBAUHLAW. Fm. to W. of ARMADALE. Also Mill
(VII)

(disused) to N.W. of BARBAUHLAW; and u/

BARBAUHLAW MAINS (VI SE). Local pronunciation

[barb'ɔ:χli].

BALBAGHLAGH: 1335-36, Bain.

BALBAGHELATHE: 1336-37, Bain.

BALBACHLO: 1506, HMC.

BARBACHLACH: 1558 on, L.C.; 1614, RMS.

BARBAYCHLAYCH: 1558, Reg. Ho. Ch.

BARBACHLAYTH: 1558, Reg. Ho. Ch.

BAIRBACHLACH: 1559, L.C.

BARBAUHLAW/

BARBAUHLAW: 1562, SRS 57; 1599 on, L.C.; 1616, RMS.

BARBAUHLLECHT: 1562, SRS 57.

BARBACHULA: 1564, SRS 57.

BAWBAITHLO: 1565, SRS 52.

BARBACKLA^T: 1565, L.C.

BAWBACHLAW: 1567, SRS 1.

BARBACHLAY: 1577/8 on, SRS 1; 1584, Roy. Dund.;
1614 on, RMS; 1696, K.S.Linl.

BARBAUHLAICH: 1578, Ret.

BARBAUHLACH: 1578, Ret.

BARBACHLAW: 1579 on, L.C.; 1590/1, Gill. Ch.; 1597/8,
SRS 1; 1601 on RMS; 1614 on, Prot. R. K.;
1676 on, Ret.; 1681, S.H.S. I, 16; 1683
on, K.S.Tor.; 1697 on, SRS 40.

BARBACHLA: 1586, Bann. Cl. 42.

BABACHLA: 1592, RPC; 1615, Dund. A; 1616 on, Dund. B.

BORBACHLAW: 1599, L.C.; 1640, Dund. B.

BORBACHLEY: 1599, L.C.

BARBAUHLAY: 1643 on, RMS.

BARBACHLE: 1643, Br. Mus.

BARBACHLACHE: 1647, Ret.

BABACHLAW: 1662, Ret.

BABAWCHLAW: 1667, Dund. B.

BABACHLEE: 1681, K.S.Linl.

BABACHLY: 1684, S.H.S. I, 14.

BARBACLLAY: 1686, SRS 40.

BARBACKLEY: 1688, SRS 40.

Pont, E. BALBACHLA, W. BALBACHLA; Roy, BARBACHLY, L^R.

BARBACHLY;/

BARBACHLY; Armstrong, Forrest, modern spelling.

Forrest gives BARBAUHLAW PLACE = modern MAINS.

The modern local pronunciation, with the accent on the second syllable, is undoubtedly correct, as is shown by the earliest forms. It is possible that the ending was influenced by the word Law, a hill. Watson's interpretation (CPNS, 266) of the word as Barr bachla(e), "hill of the crozier" seems to me to be fully justified. "Crozier land", according to Watson, means land belonging to a monastery or other religious establishment; and I have no doubt that here we have a relic of the possession first by Holyrood and then by Newbattle of the church and church lands of Bathgate - lands which must have been fairly extensive, since in 1583 they were assessed as £21 lands. Watson does not seem to have noticed, however, that the earliest spellings of the name have not Bar-, but Bal-; this latter spelling suggests that the first element may have been baile, and the meaning "farm of the crozier".

Owing to the extreme badness of most books on Scottish place-names, I have not been able to find any forms which I might confidently assert to parallel to this one, apart from the instances found in Watson.

v. baile, barr.

BARBAUHLAW, EASTER/

BARBAUHLAW, EASTER (lost).

EASTER BARBACHLAW: 1614, L.C.

LIE EISTER BARBACHLACH: 1614, RMS.

See BARBAUHLAW, ante.

^xBARGABER. Fm. to E. of Torbanehall.

Not found in early records; given by Forrest.

Source unknown; but probably from Gael. barr, a hill, plus Gael. gabhar, a goat. Thus "goats' hill". Cf. Glengaber, Selkirk and Dumfries. v. barr, gabhar.

BARNS. Fm. to N. of town of Bathgate.

The name is found only in Forrest's map.

Literal; from OE bere-ern (q.v.).

^xBARNTOUN. Fm. between Barbauchlaw and Whitockbrae.

Given by Adair; has since disappeared.

"Barn farm"; v. bere-ern, tūn.

BATHGATE. Also B. BOG, to S.W. of the town, B. CASTLE (site of), to S. of the town, B. MUIR to W. of Bathgate, B. HILLS to N.E. of the town. Pronounced [báθgeit, báθgit].

BATKET: 1153-65 on, Bann. Cl. 89; 1339, Bain

BATCHET: 1163-78 on, Bann. Cl. 70; 1171-7, SBR 7.

BATHCAT/

- BATHCAT: 1164, Bann. Cl. 40; 1419, S.H.S. III, 23;
1421, S.H.S. I, 44; 1434, Exch. Ro.;
1453, Bann. Cl. 105; 1465 on, CPR Let.;
1473 on, HMC; Rob. I, Dav. II, 1473 on
to 1614, RMS; 1491, Roy. Dund.; 1494 on,
Dund. A; 1494, Dund. B; 1494 on, ADC;
1499 on, RSS; 1503, SRS 64; 1510/11,
Bann. Cl. 42; 1538 on, L.C.; 1552 on,
SRS 57; 1567, Reg. Ho. Ch.; 1567 on, SRS
52; 1570, Mait. Cl. 5; c. 1570, Bann. Cl.
94; 1573 on, RPC; 1576, Mait. Cl. 5;
1581 on, Bann. Cl. 81; 1601, Temp.; 1616,
Ret.; 1668, S.H.S. I, 36.
- BATHKAT: 1165-78, Bann. Cl. 89; 1421, S.H.S. III, 23;
1489 on, RMS.
- BATHKETH: 1243 on, Bann. Cl. 40; 1253/4 on, Reg. Ho.
Ch.
- BATKEHT: 1251, Bann. Cl. 70.
- BATHKIT: Boy. Roll; 1275, Thei.
- BACKET: Boy. Roll.
- BADKED: 1292, Stev.
- BATHKET: 1308-36, Bain; 1315 on, Reg. Ho. Ch.; 1317,
Bann. Cl. 70; c. 1340, Bann. Cl. 94;
1361, CPR Pet.; 1362 on, Exch. Ro.; 1378,
Ham. Inv.; ~~1378, Ham. Inv.~~; 1405 on,
HMC; Rob. I, 1407/8 on, RMS; 1479, ADA;
1506, Gramp. Cl. 8; 1559, L.C.; 1637,
S.H.S. I, 61; 1654, S.H.S. II, 18; 1666,
Bann. Cl. 28; also - 13th cent., Bann.
Cl. 86.
- BAKET: 1335-36, Bain.
- BATHKETHE: 1336-37, Bain.
- BATKETHE: 1336-37, Bain.
- BATHKETE: 1361, CPR Pet.; 1407/8, RMS; 1465/6, CPR
Let.; 1505, HMC.
- BATHGAT: 1369/70, Bann. Cl. 94; 1564 on, L.C.; 1566,
RPC; 1615 on, RMS; 1644 on, K.S.Liv.;
1681 on, K.S.Tor.; 1683, K.S.Ecc.; 1684,
K.S.Kirk.
- BATHGATE/

- BATHGATE: 1377, 1611 on, RMS; 1566, Bann. Cl. 81;
1577/8 on, SRS 1; 1601 on, Temp.; 1613,
Dund. B; 1630 on, Ret.; 1636, Gill. Ch.;
1641 on, K.S.Liv.; 1657, S.H.S. III, 16.
1659, S.H.S. I, 39; 1659, Cat. Tor.;
1663, Br. Mus.; 1663, K.S.Ecc.; 1666 on,
K.S.Linl.; 1676 on, K.S.Tor.; 1679, SRS
40; 1693 on, K.S.Up.; 1697, K.S.Q.;
1699, K.S.Bo.
- BATHKATE: 1378, Bann. Cl. 94; 1388, APS; 1478, SRS 55.
- BATHCATH: 1419, S.H.S. III, 23.
- BATHCATE: 1429 on, RMS; 1480, L.C.; 1625, Ret.
- BAYTHCAT: 1491, Treas. Acc.; 1532 on, SRS 52.
- BATHCATTIS: 1538, RMS; 1541, RSS; 1541, Linl. Sh. C.
- BATHCATT: 1540/1, S.H.S. II, 4; 1587/8 on, RPC; c.
1590, Br. Mus.; 1603 on, RMS; 1610,
Dund. A; 1616, Ret.
- BA^TKAT: 1541, Linl. Sh. C.
- BAW^TKAT: 1541, Linl. Sh. C.
- BATHGAIT: 1544/5, Bann. Cl. 43; 1558, Reg. Ho. Ch.;
1564, SRS 57; 1572 on, RMS; 1578 on,
Ret.; 1601, L.C.; 1604, Temp.; 1611,
Ham. Inv.; 1615, Br. Mus.; 1640 on, Dund.
B; 1642 on, K.S.Liv.
- BAITHCAT: Rob. I, RMS; 1551 on, SRS 54; 1575, SRS 52.
- BAYTHCHAT: 1566, SRS 52.
- BAY^TCAT: 1567/8, Reg. Ho. Ch.
- BATHGAITT: 1598/9 on, RMS; 1647 on, Ret.
- BAITHGAIT: 1607 on, RMS; 1650, Dund. A.
- BATHGAITE: 1643 on, K.S.Liv.; 1654, S.H.S. II, 18.
- BATHGATT: 1646 on, K.S.Liv.; 1647, K.S.Linl.; 1655,
RMS.
- BATGAIT: 1660, K.S.Liv.
- BATHGHAT/

BATHGHAT: 1670 on, K.S.Ecc.

BATHGHATT: 1675 on, K.S.Ecc.

BATHGHATE: 1674 on, K.S.Ecc.

BATHKETT: 1692, S.H.S. I, 15.

Also the following erroneous spellings:-

BACKER: 1275, Thei.

BATHET: 1419 on, S.H.S. III, 23.

BATRAT: 1469, CPR Let.

BATHAT: 1565, RMS.

BACHAT: 1570, Bann. Cl. 43.

All the maps give the modern spelling.

N.B. I am rather suspicious of the correctness of the first spellings of BATHCAT and BATHGATE, because of the long time that seems to have elapsed between the first and the second occurrences of the spellings.

This is one of a very interesting group of place-names containing the element -keth or -keith. The ultimate source is an Old Celtic word c̄eto-n, which is represented in Modern Welsh coed, a wood. In Gaelic phonetics it should become ciath, genitive céith, just as lētos, grey, becomes liath, genitive léith. The word, however, does not survive in modern Gaelic.

Professor Watson, in an article contributed to The Celtic Review (Topographical Varia, III, in Vol. VI, 1909-1910) and in a discussion in his Celtic Place-Names of Scotland (CPNS, 381-2), gives a number of instances/

instances of the occurrence of this word. The meaning of the first element is in some dispute; Watson makes it the Welsh baedd, a boar, and the compound accordingly to mean "boar-wood". (It may be noted in passing that baeth coed also means in Early Welsh "wild boar", presumably through the transitional meaning of "boar of the wood" (see Strachan, 248); but it is hardly likely that this secondary meaning would be the one used for a place-name.) Johnston (PNS, 103) thinks that the first part of the name is British bath, or both, and the whole meaning "house in the wood". The second form of Johnston's postulated British word occurs, but can hardly fit in here; I am somewhat doubtful of the existence of the bath form, which certainly does not occur in Early Welsh, nor, as far as I am aware, in Cornish. It is most probable, then, that Watson's solution is the correct one, and that we have in it evidence of yet another Welsh place-name in West Lothian.

Cf. Chetwode, Datchet, Bucks. (EPNS II, 62, 234-5.)

BATHGATE BOG.

BAYTHCATBOG: 1488, Treas. Acc.

"The bor or mire of Bathgate"; see Bathgate, ante. v. bog.

BATHGATE, INCH. See INCH.

BATHGATE/

BATHGATE, MICKLE INCH. See INCH, MICKLE.

BATHGATE, MAINS (lost).

LIE MAYNIS OF BATHGAIT: 1599/1600, RMS.

LIE MAYNES DE BATHGAIT: 1608, RMS.

I have discussed this common word in relation to the place-names of the county elsewhere; "the Home Farm of B."

BATHVILLE. Village to S.W. of the town of Bathgate. A modern name for a modern village; it is obviously based upon the name Bathgate, taking the common first syllable and adding to it the French word ville.

BOG DYKE, BATHGATE MOOR (lost).

THE BOGDYKE: 1549/50, RMS.

Literal; "the bog dyke or ditch" - I am not able to say which of the meanings of OE dīc is present here. v. bog, dīc.

KIRKLAND (lost). Given in Moll's map, but somewhat vaguely indicated, so that one can only place it as roughly to the S. of the town of Bathgate. "Church land"; see my remarks on similar names in the parish of Abercorn. v. cyrice.

KIRKROADS. Hamlet to S.E. of the town of Bathgate.

KIRKROADS: 1673, Ret.

Forrest, KIRK ROADS.

Obviously/

Obviously the hamlet has grown round the old church of Bathgate, at the cross-roads leading to it. v. cyrice.

XKIRKTON. The name given to the houses clustered round the church of Bathgate. Not now used as the name of these houses (cf. KIRKROADS, ante); but survives in the farm name of KIRKTON MAINS and in KIRKTON HOUSE.

KYRKETONA: 1327, Bann. Cl. 89.

KIRKTOUN OF (DE) BAYTHCAT, BATHCATT.

BATHGAIT, BATHGATE: 1572, SRS 52; 1610, RMS; 1628 on, Ret.

KIRKTOUNE OF BAYTHCAT: 1576, SRS 52.

KIRKTOUN: 1649, Dund. B.

KIRKTOUNE: 1681, Ret.

Adair, Armstrong, KIRKTOUN; Forrest, KIRKTON.

"Church town"; cf. my remarks on similar names in the parish of Abercorn; v. cyrice, tūn.

PEATHILL KNOWE, BATHGATE MOOR (lost).

PEITHILL KNOLL: 1549/50, RMS.

Literal; "peat hill knoll or hillock"; v. cnoll.

PEATHILL SYKE, BATHGATE MOOR (lost).

PEITHILL SYIK: 1549/50, RMS.

"Peat hill, ditch or burn"; v. sīc.

RISELAW BOG, BATHGATE MOOR (lost).

RYISLAW-BOG/

RYISLAW-BOG: 1549/50, RMS.

Probably "brushwood hill bog"; v. hr̄is, hl̄aw, bog.

^xBELLAMOUNT. Fm., now called KNOCK (q.v.). The name Bellamount is now obsolescent.

The form is probably a compound of baile and monadh, that is, "house, farm on the hill" or "hill-house". On the second element, see CPNS, 398. Cf. Bellamore (W. Abd., 53). Cf. also MONTEERIE.

^xTHE BENTS. Fm. to E. of Druncrosshall. Given by Roy. Has now disappeared.

Probably "hillocks covered with bent"; though the other meanings found in Scots, of "the open field" and "the slope or hollow of a hill, a hill-side" (EDD) are also possible. v. b̄onet.

^xBIRKENHEAD. Fm., on site of present BOGHEAD HOUSE. Given by Forrest; has now disappeared.

BIRKENHEAD: 1665, RMS.

BIRKINHEAD: 1672, Ret.

"Birch-covered hill"; v. biercen, h̄eafod.

THE BIRKS. Fm. to W. of Balmuir.
(VII)

No/

No early records; a modern name.

"The birch-wood"; v. bierce.

BIRNIEHILL. Fm., to S.E. of Whiteside.
(XI)

Roy, BIRNEYHILL; Armstrong, Forrest, BIRNYHILL.

Cf. EDD Birny, adj. Covered with the stems of burnt heather.

"Hill on which the heather has been burned";
v. hyll.

BISSETLEES (lost). Part of Ballencrieff.

BISSETLIES: 1661, RMS.

The evidence for this name is scanty; but I conjecture that it means simply "Bisset's meadows".
v. leah.

^xBLACKDUB. Fm. to S.W. of Stonerig. Roy, BLACKDUBE;
Armstrong, Forrest, BLACKDUB. Forrest places this farm on the site of the modern NETHERHOUSES (q.v.).

The second element is the Northern word dub, a pool, a puddle, mud. So "black pool" or "black mud". The intention is evidently to point to swampy land.

BOAR STONE. To N.E. of Cowdenhead.
(X NE)

= Bore Stone - a stone with a hole bored in it?

BOGHALL/

BOGHALL. Fm., to E. of Inch.
(XI)

(LE) BOGHALL: 1492/3 on, RMS; 1539, SRS 52; 1542,
RSS; 1629 on, Ret.; 1667, Dund. B.

BOIGHALL: 1610 on, RMS; 1620, Edb. 2; 1649, Dund. A;
1659 on, Ret.

BOOGHALL: 1696, Ret.

Pont, BOIGHALL; Adair, BOGGHALL; Roy, Armstrong,
Forrest, BOGHALL.

"Farmhouse in the marsh or bog"; v. bog, heall.

^xBOGHALL. Fm., to N.E. of Whitockbrae, S.S.E. of
Woodbank.

Given by Roy; otherwise called MUIRHALL (q.v.).

The meaning is the same as the example above.

BOGHALL, MAINS (lost).

LIE MAYNES DE BOIGHALL: 1610 on, RMS.

LIE MAYNIS DE BOIGHALL: 1663, Ret.

"The Home Farm of the estate of B."

BOGHEAD HOUSE, to E. of Woodlands. LITTLE BOGHEAD,
(XI)

Fm., to E.N.E. of Boghead House.

BOGHEID: 1552 on, SRS 57; 1587/8 on, RPC; 1596 on,
RMS.

BOGHEID OF BAYTHCAT: 1567, SRS 52.

BOIGHEAD: 1649, Dund. B.

BOGHEAD: 1667, Dund. B.

BOIGHEDE/

BOIGHEDE: 1673, Ret.

Erroneous - BOGREIDS: 1665, RMS.

Roy, Armstrong, Forrest, BOGHEAD; Forrest places it on the site of the present LITTLE BOGHEAD.

"Upper (or possibly northern) end of the bog."

v. bog, hēafod.

BOGHEAD FORD, BATHGATE MOOR (lost).

LIE BOGHEIDFURDE: 1549/50, RMS.

BOGHEIDFURD: 1549/50, RMS.

Literal; presumably the ford was near the farm of Boghead. v. ford.

^xBOGSIDE. Fm. to W. of Inchcross. Given by Roy; has now disappeared.

Self-explanatory; "by the side of the bog".

v. bog. sīde.

BOWGAWIR-BOG, BATHGATE MOOR (lost).

BOWGAWIR-BOG: 1549/50, RMS.

It is almost impossible to make anything of this; but I conjecture, very tentatively, that the first word is BARGABER (q.v., ante).

^xBRAEHEAD. Fm., given by Roy and by Armstrong, and placed by them roughly on the site of THE BIRKS (q.v.).

Cf./

Cf. EDD compound Brae-head, the summit of a hill.
v. brá, heafod.

BRIDGE-END. Hamlet, a Western suburb of Bathgate.
(VII)

Given by Roy (BRIDGEND), where evidently a farm is meant.

Self-explanatory; v. brycg, ende.

BROADSHAW (lost). Presumed, from various scraps of evidence, to be in the parish of Bathgate; but not certain.

BRAIDSCHAW: 1562 on, SRS 52; 1584, Cat. Tor.; 1584, Temp.; 1586/7, Reg. Ho. Ch.; 1587, RMS; 1587/8 on, RPC.

"Broad, extensive wood, copse"; Cf. Bradshaw, Db. (DEPN, 55). v. brād, sceaga.

BUGHTKNOWES. Fm. to N.E. of the town of Bathgate.
(VII)

Roy, BOUGHTKNOWS; Armstrong, BUGHTLAWS; Forrest, BUGHT KNOWS.

"Hillocks (hills, Armstrong) with sheep-folds on them". v. bucht, cnoll, hlāw.

^xBUSHY LAW.
(VII)

Fm. given by Forrest; now found as the name of a hill to E.S.E. of Ballencrieff

Mains.

Self/

Self-explanatory; "hill covered by bushes".

v. hlāw.

BYRES. Farm, to N.E. of Drumcross. Originally part
(VII)
of the latter.

BYRES: 1659 on, Cat. Tor.; 1667, Dund. B.

BYARES: 1681, K.S.Tor.

BYIRE: 1688, Ret.

BYRS: 1698, Ret.

Roy, BYERS; Adair, BURES; Armstrong, Forrest, BYRES.

"Cow-sheds", presumably of Drumcross; v. byre.

Cf. Byers Green, etc. (Maw., 36).

XCAPPERS. Farm to N. of Tippethill and S.E. of Spring-
field. Given by Forrest, but has since disappeared.
Remains in CAPPERS PLANTATION and CAPPERS PARKS (Spring-
field).

Probably from Capper, a maker of caps or wooden
dishes. Cf. Capperneuk (W. Abd., 92).

CAPUTHALL. Fm. to S.E. of Drumcross.
(VII)

Roy, CAPITHAW; Armstrong, CAPITHALL; Forrest,

CAPUTHALL.

The local pronunciation of this name is prac-
tically that given by Roy. It is probably a deriva-
tive of OE copp, summit, and heall, a farm-house; so
"farm-house/

"farm-house on the crest of a hill" - the exact situation of the farm. v. copp, heall.

^xCASTLEHILL. Fm. ? Given by Roy as between the town of Bathgate and Drumcross. Has now disappeared.

CASTELLHILL: 1576, SRS 52.

CASTLEHILL: 1649, Dund. B.

Literal; "castle hill"; though it is not absolutely clear whether the castle was that of Bathgate or one at Drumcross. It was probably the former, however.

See Balbardie, Upper.

CLINKINGSTANE. Cottages to N.E. of Limefield.

(VII)

This is marked by Roy with an oval, which probably signifies a stone or rock. Roy, CLINKING STONE; Forrest, CLINKING STANE.

This may be the same as "knocking stone", i.e. a hollow stone used for grinding corn. The place would be named from the presence of one of these stones.

v. stān.

^xCOCKSMUIR. Fm. to S.W. of Snab and S. of Barbauchlaw.

Marked by Roy, Armstrong and Forrest; but has now disappeared.

Literal/

Literal; "wild cocks' moor". v. cocc, m̄or.

COLINSHIEL. Fm. to N.E. of Armadale.
(VII)

Roy, Armstrong, COLLINSHIELD; Forrest, COLINSHIELD.

Evidence is lacking. but possibly "Colin's
cottage". v. schele.

^xCOMPTON. Fm. to E. of Hardhill.

Given by Roy; has now disappeared.

Probably a transferred name; "farm in the valley";
a very common name; for parallels see Ekwall (DEPN,
114).

COUSTON. This name is at the present day represented
by the farms of NORTH and SOUTH COUSTON, COUSTON MAINS
and the ruins of COUSTON CASTLE (all in Map VII).

Local pronunciations [káuſtn, kúſtn].

COUSTOUN: 1477 on, RMS; 1560 on, Temp.; 1562, SRS
57; 1572 on, Gill. Ch.; 1590. Reg. Ho. Ch.;
c. 1590, RPC; 1601, L.C.; 1649, Dund. B;
1663, Ret.

COSTOUN: 1539/40 on, L.C.; 1556 on, SRS 52; 1686,
Cat. Tor.

COSTONE: 1540, L.C.

QUOWSTOUN: Rent. Tor.

QUHOUSTOUN: 1556, L.C.

COWISTOUN: 1561, SRS 57.

COUISTOUN: 1562 on, SRS 57.

KOWSTOUN: 1563, SRS 57.

QUHOISTOUN: 1564 on, SRS 52.

COISTOUN: 1568 on, SRS 52; 1564, SRS 57.

COWSTOUN: 1572, L.C.; 1584, Roy. Dund.; 1608 on,
RMS.

QUOISTOUN: 1575, SRS 52.

COUSTONE: 1596, RMS; 1667, Dund. B; 1699, K.S.Tor.

COUSTOUNE: 1683, Ret.; 1697, K.S.Tor.

Roy, COUSTOWN; Pont, COUSTOUN; Adair, COWSTOUN;

Armstrong, COUSTON; so also Forrest.

"Cows' farm". For parallel forms, see DEPN,
120-121. v. cū, tūn.

COWDENHEAD. Fm. to N.E. of Standhill.
(X NE)

COLDOUNHEIDIS: 1614, L.C.

Armstrong, ~~COWDEN~~HEAD; Roy, Forrest, COWDENHEAD.

Professor Watson would make names with Cowden-
into hybrids, if one accepts his statement (CPNS, 139)
that Cowden- usually stands for Gael. colltuinn,
calltuinn, hazel, in Scots. I am loth to believe this;
the ol spelling for the ow, ou diphthong in Middle
Scots is well established (Cf. Dunbar's spelling pulder
in The Golden Targe); so that the one early spelling
for Cowden- here had undoubtedly an ou sound. I make
the word mean "hill(s) for cow pasture"; cf. parallel
forms given by Ekwall (DEPN, 121). v. cū, denn, heāfod.

CRAIGS/

CRAIGS. Fm. to E. of Bathgate Hills. Given by
(VII)
Armstrong and Forrest, Armstrong giving the sing.

A common type of name; simply "hills, rocks".

Probably the same as DRUMCROSS CRAIGS (q.v.). v. creag.

CRAIGSHINNIE (lost). Part of the lands of Boghall.

CRAIGSCHYNNIE: 1610 on, RMS.

CRAIGSCHYNNIE: 1629, Ret.

CRAIGSINNAY: 1644, RMS.

CRAIGSCHINNIE: 1649, RMS; 1663, Ret.

CRAIGSMAY: 1663, RMS.

CRAIGSHUNNY: 1690, Ret.

CRAIGSLUNNERY: 1696, Ret.

"Rock of the fox or foxes"; cf. Craigshannoch,
Drumsinnie (W. Abd., 138, 173); Knockinshannoch
(Stir., 50). v. creag.

CROSTON (lost). Equivalent of Drumcross?

CROSTONE: 1296, Bain.

CROSTON: 1296, Bann. Cl. 47.

? CRESTONE: 1296, Bain.

? CRINESTONE: 1336-37, Bain.

CORSTAN: 1696, K.S.Up.

Probably "farm with a cross beside or near it".
v. cros, tun.

DAMHEAD/

^xDAMHEAD. Fm. to S.E. of Whitelaw and N.N.W. of Loch-
tyloch. Marked by Forrest; has now disappeared.

"The top of the dam"; v. hēafod.

DEANS. Fm. to E. of Lochtyloch.

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(LE) DENYS: 1468 on, RMS; 1542, RSS.

DENNIS: 1494, ADC.

DENIS: 1539 on, SRS 52; 1586, Bann. Cl. 42; 1649, RMS.

DENES: 1581, L.C.

DEANEIS: 1618, RMS.

DEANIS: 1629, Ret.

DEANES: 1631 on, RMS.

DEINS: 1659, Ret.

DEANS: 1663, RMS; 1694, K.S.Liv.; 1696, Ret.

Pont, DENS; Armstrong, DEAN; Roy, Forrest, DEANS.

"Valleys"; cf. Allerdean, Aydon (Maw., 4, 9);

Denham, Bucks., Basilden, Yattenden, Berks. v. denu.

DRUM. Fm. to E. of Torbanehill House. Given only

(XI)

by Forrest.

"A ridge". v. druim.

DRUMCROSS. Fm. to S.E. of Craigs. Also WESTER

(VII)

DRUMCROSS, fm. to W. of DRUMCROSS.

DRUMCROS: c. 1335, Bann. Cl. 94.

DROMCROS: 1335-36, Bain.

DRUNCROSSE/

DRUNCROSSE: 1336-37, Bain.

DRUMCORS: 1377 on, RMS; 1378, Ham. Inv.; 1378 on, Bann. Cl. 94; 1453 on, Exch. Ro.; 1501/2 on, RSS; 1696, Ret.

DROMCORS: 1378 on, Bann. Cl. 94; 1388, APS.

DRUNCORSE: 1378, Ham. Inv.

DRUMCORSE: 1451 on, Exch. Ro.; 1488 on, RMS; 1526, Hou.; 1542, Bann. Cl. 42; 1543 on, Bann. Cl. 94; 1578, SRS 1; 1604 on, Ham. Inv.; 1606 on, Ret.; 1623 on, Cat. Tor.; 1681, Purv.

DRUMCORSSE: 1454 on, Exch. Ro.

DRUMCROSE: 1457, Exch. Ro.; 1647 on, Ret.; 1667, Dund. B.

DRUNCORS: 1501/2, Treas. Acc.

DRUMCROCE: 1532, SRS 52; 1542 on, RMS; 1613 on, Dund. B; 1640 on, Ret.; 1645 on, Cat. Tor.

DRUMCROSS: 1542/3, SRS 57; 1560 on, SRS 52; c. 1590, Br. Mus.

DRUMCORCE: 1604, Br. Mus.; 1635 on, Ret.; 1642 on, RMS.

DRMCORSE: c. 1630, Br. Mus.

DRUMCROSSE: 1643, K.S.Liv.; 1663, PMS; 1670, K.S.Ecc.

DRUMCROICE: 1672, Ret.

DUNCROSS: 1688, Ret.

DRUMCROSS: 1688 on, Ret.; 1688, SRS 40; 1696, L.C.

Pont, DRUVMCROCE; Adair, DRUMCORS; Roy, Armstrong,

Forrest, DRUMCROSS.

From Gael. druim plus crois, "ridge of the cross".

I favour this rendering rather than Watson's alternative one "ridge of the crossing" (CPNS, 146), because of my identification/

identification of Drumcross with Crosston. The road which runs past Drumcross was without doubt the way taken by the monks of Holyrood and later of Newbattle on their way to their estates in the parish of Torphichen. Possibly they set up a cross by the roadside here.

v. druim.

DRUMCROSS CRAIGS (lost).

CRAIGS OF DRUMCROSSE: 1667, Dund. B.

"Hills, rocks, of Drumcross". Probably the same as CRAIGS (q.v.). v. creag.

DRUMCROSSHALL. Fm. to E.N.E. of DRUMCROSS.

DRUMCROCEHALL: 1649, Dund. B.

Roy, THE HAW; Adair, DRUMCORSHALL; Armstrong, HALL; Forrest, HALL OF DRUMCROSS.

Simply "farm-house of Drumcross"; v. heall.

KNOCK OF DRUMCROSS. See KNOCK.

LOAN, DRUMCROSS (lost). To N. of Drumcross.

LIE LONG: 1595, RMS.

LIE LONE: 1631, RMS.

Probably simply the dialect form of OE lane, lanu, "lane". v. lane.

DRUMCROSS MAINS (lost).

DRUMCORS-MANIS: 1595, RMS.

DRUMCROCE/

DRUMCROCE-MANIS: 1595, RMS.

DRUMCORS-MAYNIS; 1613, RMS.

DRUMCROCE-MAYNIS: 1614, RMS.

DRUMCROCE(-)MAYNES: 1615, Prot. R.K.; 1631 on,
RMS.

DRUMCORSE MAYNES: 1634, Ret.

DRUMCORSE-MAYNES: 1635, Ret.

"Home Farm of Drumcross"; see parish of
Abercorn for remarks on Mains.

MAINS QUARTER, DRUMCROSS (lost).

LIE MANISQUARTER: 1595, RMS.

(LIE) MAYNES-QUARTER: 1631 on, RMS; 1647, Ret.

LIE MAYNIS-QUARTER: 1643, RMS.

MAINSQUARTER: 1697, Ret.

"The quarter or fourth part of the lands of
Drumcross belonging to the Home Farm". See
QUARTER.

MIDDLE QUARTER, DRUMCROSS (lost?)

Part of NORTHFIELD OF DRUMCROSS (q.v.).

MIDDIL-QUARTER: 1607 on, RMS; 1640, Ret.

MIDLEQUARTER: 1645, Ret.

MIDLE(-)QUARTER: 1646, RMS; 1670 on, Ret.

Literal; the same as the modern QUARTER?

NORTH FIELD, DRUMCROSS (lost).

(LIE)/

(LIE) NORTHFIELD: 1595 on, RMS.

(LIE) NORTHFEILD DE DRUMCROCE, DRUMCORCE: 1607
on, RMS; 1635 on, Ret.

NORTHFIELD OF DRUMCORSE: 1623, Cat. Tor.

NORTHFIELD: 1645, Ret.

Literal; "north open land of Drumcross".
v. feld.

DRUMCROSS RIGS (lost).

DRUMCROSSRIGGS: 1686, K.S.Tor.

"Drumcross riggs, furrows". v. hrycg.

^xDUBS. Fm., to E. of Wester Inch. Given by Forrest,
but has now disappeared. Northern dialect word dub,
a pool, a puddle, mud. Cf. BLACKDUBS.

DURHAMTOUN. Modern industrial village, a continuation
to the S.W. of Bathgate.

From Durham of Boghead, who built it.

DYKEHEAD (lost). Part of BARBAUHLAW.

DYKHED: 1614, L.C.

DYKEHEID: 1614, RMS.

I am unable to tell which of the two meanings of
OE dīc occurs here - "dike" or "ditch". The meaning
is straightforward - "the top end of the dike or ditch".
v. dīc, hēafod.

DYKESIDE/

DYKESIDE. Fm. to N. of town of Bathgate.
(VII)

Roy, Forrest, DYKESIDE.

See my remarks on the previous name. "By the side of the dike or ditch." v. $\bar{d}\bar{i}c$, $\bar{s}\bar{i}d\bar{e}$.

EASTERTOWN. Hamlet, an extension to the N.E. of
(VII)

ARMADALE.

Probably literal; "easter town", though the situation is hardly suitable. v. $\bar{e}ast$, $\bar{t}\bar{u}n$.

EASTON. Fm. to N.W. of town of Bathgate.
(VII)

EISTOUN: 1583, RPC.

Moll, Pont, Adair, Armstrong, EASTOUN; Forrest, EASTON.

"Easter farm"; from the position possibly the easter farm of Barbauchlaw. But see the following entry. v. $\bar{e}ast$, $\bar{t}\bar{u}n$.

EASTON, INCH (lost?)

INCHE DE EISTOUN: 1572, RMS.

INSULA, DE EISTOUN DE TORBANE: 1578, RMS.

INSULA DE EISTOUN ET TURBANE: 1579/80, RMS.

INSULA DE EISTOUN ET TORBANE: 1581 on, RMS.

As Professor Watson pointed out (Celtic Review, III, (1906-7), Innis in Place Names) the Latin word insula is found frequently in Medieval charters to translate the Gaelic word Innis; and the Latin word was used for/

for Innis when the latter word took on the meaning of "river-meadow, haugh". Which of the meanings is intended here is rather difficult to decide. The land round Bathgate, particularly to the south, was certainly largely bog, so that the settlements on the higher slopes might well be regarded as "islands". It will be observed (see under INCH) that several of these names remain, and I doubt very much if any of them could be interpreted as "haughs", so that the word "island", though seemingly misleading, would nevertheless be the most accurate representation of the geographical significance of these sites. In the case of this particular "Inch", the chief difficulty is that of identification. Are we to take EASTON as the modern farm of that name? In that case, the joining of that place-name with TORBANE is misleading, the two being at incongruous points of the compass. We may, again, assume that the "Inch" was that of EASTER TORBANE, which must therefore be some distance from the other Torbanes. If we leave the problem unsolved, as is possibly the safe method to adopt, we are faced with an interpretation like this:- "Island or haugh of the easter farm of Torbane; or ... of the easter farm and Torbane". See TORBANE, post. v. innis.

EASTRIG (lost).

EISTRIG: 1630, Ret.

"East/

"East ridge or furrow"; v. east, hrycg.

ETHISTOUN (lost).

ETHISTOUN: 1538 on, RMS.

I can make nothing of this name; and I have no information at all about it. It may be EASTON; but I do not know.

FALSIDE. Fm. to E. of Hardhill.

(VII)

Does not appear in the older records; but is given by Armstrong, FALSIDE; and Forrest, FALLSIDE.

The first element of this word is a little difficult. It might be either OE fealh, fealg, "ploughed land", or OE fealo, "pale yellow or red-coloured". The second element is OE sīde, "a slope", so that we have two possible interpretations - "ploughed up slope" and "red or brown coloured slope". The first meaning is the more likely. Cf. FAULDHOUSE. v. fealh, fealo, sīde.

GALABRAES. Fm. to N.E. of town of Bathgate.

(VII)

Not found in the older records; but given by Forrest, GALLA BRAES. The farm in all probability took its name from the hill behind, which bears the same name.

Probably "gallow hills or slopes"; OE gealga.

v./

v. gealga, bra.

GATESHIELS. Small croft to S. of Ballencrieff Mains.
(VII)

Seems to be a modern name; probably "huts by the
wayside"; v. gata, shcele.

GATESIDE (lost). Part of the lands of Drumcross.

"Way side"; v. gata, s̄ide.

^xGOGSTANES. ? Between Trees and Torbanehill.

Given only by Roy; has now disappeared.

There are only two forms which bear any resemblance
to the first element in this word - the corruption of
the word God, and the dialect (not Scots) word gog,
"bog". But it is not possible to come to any con-
clusion.

^xGOWKSTONE. ? To S.W. of Hardhill and N. of Tarrareoch.

Given only by Armstrong; has now disappeared.

"Cuckoo stone"? Evidence inadequate.

^xGUTTERSLAPP. Fm. to N. of Hardhill. Given by Roy;

does not now exist.

Cf. EDD Gutter, sb. 1. A drain, trench; a channel
or narrow water course, small stream of water.

9. Mud, mire. Also EDD Slap, sb.⁴ 1. A narrow pass between two hills.

"Trench or channel in the hollow".

HARDHILL. Fm. to E. of Armadale.
(VII).

THE HARDHILL: 1583/4, SRS 1.

Roy, Adair, Armstrong, Forrest, HARDHILL.

Literal; "hard hill", presumably because the land is difficult to plough. v. heard, hyll.

HARDHILL, WESTER. Fm. to N. of Tarrareoch.
(XI)

Does not appear in older records; first given by Forrest, as LITTLE HARDHILL.

See HARDHILL, ante.

^xHARESTANES. ?Fm. to S.W. of Hardhill, and S. of Whitockbrae.

HARESTANES: 1665, RMS.

HAIRSTAINES: 1673, Ret.

Adair, HAIRSTONS; Roy, HARESTONES; Armstrong, HARTSTONES.

See my discussion of the first element under Harelawhill, parish of Abercorn. It looks as if we had here an instance of "grey stones". v. hār, stān.

HEATHERFIELD. Fm. to E. of Armadale.
(VII)

Not found before Forrest, HEATHER FIELD.

Literal/

Literal; and probably "field" has the modern meaning.

^xHILLHOUSE OF BALLENCRIEFF. Originally a farm, to N. (VII) of Ballencrieff Mill; Armstrong had on his map HILHOUSE HILL; Forrest, HILL HOUSEHILL. The name survives at the present day in the field-name HILLHOUSE HILL PARK. The farm was evidently in this field.

HILLIS DE BALLINCREIF(F): 1538 on, RMS.

Literal; "hill house of B." v. hyll, hūs.

See the various Hillhouses in the parishes of Torphichen and Linlithgow.

^xHOTTERBANE. The form given by Armstrong to the modern TORBANEHALL (q.v.). The first element is evidently an attempt at representing Hall (Ha').

INCH. Fm. to E. of town of Bathgate.
(XI)

Seems to be a contraction of INCH OF BATHGATE.

(LE) INCHE: 1335-36 on, Bain.

INSULA DE BATHGATE, BATHKAT(E): 1410/11, Dund. A;
1429 on, RMS.

(LE, THE) INCHE DE BATHCAT: 1481, HMC; 1517, RMS;
1579, RPC.

(LE) BATHKAT, BATHCAT INCHE: 1489, RMS; 1562, SRS 57.

INSCHE OF BAYTHCAT: 1566/7, SRS 52.

INCH/

INCH DE BATHGAIIT: 1647, Ret.

See my remarks on Inch, under EASTON INCH.

"Island, haugh of Bathgate". v. innis.

INCH, EASTER. Fm. to S.S.W. of INCH.
(XI)

ESTER, EISTER, EASTER INCHE: 1538, RMS; 1647,
Ret.; 1649, Dund. B.

EISTER, EASTER INCH: 1593, RMS; 1667, Dund. B.

"Easter farm of Inch" (q.v.).

INCH, SOUTH. Fm. to S. of EASTER INCH.
(XI).

Does not appear in the older records.

Modern, or fairly so.

INCH, WESTER. Fm to W. of EASTER INCH.
(XI)

WESTER INCHE: 1538, RMS; 1649, Dund. B.

WESTER INCH: 1593, RMS; 1667, Dund. B.

"Wester farm of INCH" (q.v.).

^xINCH, MICKLE. Forrest marks this approximately
on the site of INCHVIEW.

MEKILL, MEIKLE INCHE: 1557, RMS; 1673, Ret.

MEIKLE INCH: 1665, RMS.

"Great farm of Inch" or large Inch". v. micel.

Map spellings:- Pont, E. INCH; Adair, W. INCH,

E. INCH; Roy, E.^R INCH, W.^R INCH; Armstrong, E.

INCH, S. INCH, MUCKLE INCH, W. INCH; Forrest,

SOUTH INCH, WESTER INCH, MUCKLE INCH, INCH (to E.

of modern E. INCH).

INCHRIG/

INCHRIG (lost). Given by Roy, to S.S.E. of WESTER INCH. Has now disappeared.

Probably "Ridge or rig of Inch". v. hrycg.

INHCROSS. Fm. to S.S.E. of Birniehill.

INCHECROCE: 1649, Dund. B.

INCH CROSSE: 1667, Dund. B.

Roy, INHCROSS; Armstrong, INHCORSE; Forrest, INCH-CROSS.

Probably here "haugh of the cross or crossing". It is not possible to tell which of these two meanings is the correct one. v. innis.

INCHVIEW. House to S.W. of INCH.
(XI)

Probably literal, and modern; "house with a view of Inch".

KNOCK, THE. Hill (1000 ft.) to N.E. of town of Bathgate.
(VII)

KNOCKHILL: 1541, Linl. Sh. C.

Also KNOCK. Fm. to N.E. of THE KNOCK. A contraction of KNOCK OF DRUMCROSS.

LIE KNOCK DE DRUMCROCE: 1607, RMS.

(LIE, THE) KNOCK: 1607 on, RMS; 1623 on, Cat. Tor.; 1640 on, Ret.

KNOCK DE DRUMCORCE: 1645, Ret.

KNOCK/

KNOCK: 1659, Cat. Tor.; 1672 on, Ret.; 1681, Purv.;
1688, SRS 40.

KNOCK OF DRUMCROSSE, DRUMCROCE: 1663, RMS; 1683, Ret.

KENOCK: 1670, Ret.

Knock of Drumcross was one quarter of Northfield
of Drumcross (q.v.).

The name is found in the maps of Adair, Roy,
Armstrong, and Forrest. It should be noted that the
present site of the farm of Knock was formerly called
BELLAMOUNT (q.v.), and that the old farm-house was
slightly to the south of the present one. A few
stones - all that remain of the farm buildings - may
still be seen.

Knockhill is tautologous, Knock itself being suf-
ficient to explain the site. "Hill of Drumcross", or
simply "Hill". v. cnoc.

XKNOWS. Fm. to N.W. of Springfield. Given by Arm-
strong and Forrest; has now gone. "Hillocks" or
"knolls". v. cnoll.

XLANG RIG. Fm. to W. of Quarter and E. of Knock.
Given by Roy only; has now gone. "Long ridge".
v. hrycg.

LIMEFIELD. Fm. to S. of Bathgate Hills. First
appears/

appears with Forrest, LIME FIELD.

Literal; there was at one time a good deal of attention paid to the working of limestone round about the farm, and the marks of workings and the ruins of kilns may still be seen all around.

^xLISHSIDE. Fm. given by Adair, seemingly on the site of

^xBOGSIDE. Has now disappeared. Probably the first element of the word is a form of EDD Lash, sb.¹ 1. A heavy fall of rain; adj. Lashy, wet. The word is therefore more or less equivalent to Bogside. "The side of wet ground".

LÓCHTYLÓCH. Fm. to S.W. of Caputhall.
(VII)

Pronounced locally [l'χtil'ɔχ].

LOGHTILLOK: 1335-36, Bain.

LOGHTILLOC: 1336-37, Bain.

LOCHTILLOTIS: c. 1340, Bann. Cl. 94.

LOCHTILLOKE: Dav. II, RMS.

LOCHULLIKE: Dav. II, RMS.

LOCHTILLOW: 1453, Bann. Cl. 105.

LOCHTILLOU: 1453, Bann. Cl. 105.

LOCHTILLO: 1455, Exch. Ro.; 1465 on, RMS; 1492/3 on, ADC.

LOCHTILLOU: 1468, RMS.

LOUCHTILLO/

LOUCHTILLO: 1506/7, Treas. Acc.

LOCHTULLO: 1539, SRS 52; c. 1590, RPC; c. 1590 on,
Br. Mus.; 1629, Ret.; 1681, Purv.

LOWCHTWLLOK: 1541, Linl. Sh. C.

LOCHTULLOCHT: 1542, RSS.

LOCHTULLOCH: 1587/8 on, RPC; 1618 on, RMS; 1696, Ret.

LOCHTILLO^T: 1613, Dund. B.

LOCHTULLOCHE: 1631, RMS.

LOCHTILLOCHE: 1649, Dund. B.

LOCHTILLOCH: 1663, RMS.

LOCHTWILL: 1681, Purv.

Pont, LOCHTOLLO; Adair, LOCHTILLO; Roy, LOCHTULLOCH;
Armstrong, LOCHTOLOCH; Forrest, LOCHTILLOCH.

In the very large majority of cases it is an excellent rule for a worker in place-names to follow wherever possible the local pronunciation, as a truer guide to the meaning than, say, the spelling in the O.S. maps. This case, however, I believe to be an exception. The local pronunciation is obviously based upon the fact that to the south, between the farms of Lochtyloch and Starlaw, is a considerable expanse of marsh, which, when I saw it even in the middle of summer, might with good reason be called a loch. But the Medieval spellings do not agree with the present pronunciation with accents on the first and third syllables; indeed, several of them imply stress on the first/

first and second syllables. In short, we have a conflict between the old spellings and the modern pronunciation, and I prefer the evidence of the former. I believe, then, that the word is a compound of the Gaelic adjective loch, black, dark (= dubh), which is described in one of ^{Watson's} ~~his~~ invaluable articles on Topographical Varia in The Celtic Review (Vol. V (1908-9)), and the Gaelic noun tulach, a knoll or hill. Thus the compound means "dark or black hill" - an interpretation which certainly fits very well with the nature of the soil and the covering of the ground. The colouring of the ground round about was, in summer, dark brown.

Cf. Lochletter, Inverness-shire; Glen and River Lochay, Perthshire; also Arntilly, Mortlach (W. Abd., 25, 260) and many more instances from Aberdeenshire.

LOCHTYLOCH MILL (lost).

LOCHTULLOCHE-MYLNE: 1644, RMS.

LOCHTILLOCHMYLNE: 1663, Ret.

"The mill of Lochtyloch"; v. myln.

SPEIR'S MAILING (lost) Part of L.

SPEIRISMAILING: 1618, RMS.

Cf. EDD Mailin(g), sb. A farm, holding. Probably the first part is simply the name of the tenant. So "Speir's or Speirs' farm or holding".

LONDON Fm. to E. of Springfield and N.W. of Torbanehill. Given only by Armstrong; has now disappeared.

This is one of a number of transferred names which made their appearance in West Lothian seemingly during the 18th century. They had no relation to the surrounding country-side, seem to have been chosen simply at the caprice of their owners, and disappeared without ever making much impression on the tenacious mind of the countryman. For instance, no one knew anything about either LONDON or WESTMINSTER, another example in the parish of Bathgate, though I discovered the sites of several little farms simply by asking questions of the country people. In these latter instances, the names were local, not imposed from, presumably, a higher stratum of society.

MAINS, WEST: Fm. to N.E. of Torbanehill. Given
(XI)
only by Forrest, so probably modern.

Probably "the west mains or home farm of Torbane".

MEYLEA. House, to N.N.E. of Wester Inch.
(XI)
Modern; probably "hawthorn-tree meadow".
v. lēah.

MIDDLERIG. Fm. to N.E. of Heatherfield.
(VII)

MIDDLERIG: 1649, Dund. B.

MIDDLERIGGE/

MIDDLERIGGE: 1667, Dund. B.

Adair, MIDLERIG; Roy, MIDRIGG; Armstrong, MIDLERIG;
Forrest, MIDDLE RIG.

Literal; "the middle ridge" between Bathgate and
Armadale. v. middel, hrycg.

^xMILLBANKS. Fm. to E. of Easton. Given only by
Forrest, who also notes a Mill to the E. of this site,
probably on the burn on which Ballencrieff Mill stands.
"Slope or ridge on which a mill stands". v. myln,
banke.

^xMOUNTEERY. Small farm to S.W. of Knock Farm. Given
only by Forrest, and does not occur in early records.
The name is still remembered, and a few stones still
remain of the old farm-house.

Probably a compound of Gael. monadh, a hill
(Cf. BELLAMOUNT) and Gael. airidh, airigh, a sheiling.
So "hill farm".

MOSSIDE FARM. To S.E. of Standhill Farm.
(XI)

MOSSYD: 1649, Dund. B.

MOSSYDE: 1665, RMS.

MOSS SYDE: 1667, Dund. B.

Adair, MESSIDE; Roy, MOSSIDE; Forrest, MOSS-SIDE.

Literal/

Literal; "by the side of the moss or bog".
Cf. Bogside. v. mos, s̄ide.

^XMUIRHALL. An alternative name for ^XBOGHALL (q.v.).
Given by Armstrong and Forrest.

"Farm-house on the moor"; v. m̄or, heall.

NETHERHOUSES. Fm. to W.N.W. of Springfield.

A modern name; the site was formerly called
BLACKDUB (q.v.).

NETHERMUIR. Fm. to N.W. of town of Bathgate.
(VII)

Does not appear in the older records, but
is given by Roy, Armstrong, and Forrest.

"Lower Moor"; v. m̄or. Presumably the "upper
moor" is that to the south of Couston.

NORTH BANK. Fm. to N.E. of the town of Bathgate.

Modern; obviously so called from its position on the
north side of the hill on which Bathgate is built.

v. banke.

OAK BANK. Wood, to W. of town of Bathgate.

Early modern period; given by Armstrong and
Forrest.

Literal; "bank, slope, on which oaks grow";
v. āc, banke.

OLD HALL KNOWE. Hill, to S. of town of Bathgate.
(XI)

On this slope there was evidently the Hall of Bathgate, which is marked on the maps of Adair, Armstrong, and Forrest. It was presumably the centre of the barony of Bathgate after the Castle, a little to the east, was disused; it is, of course, just possible that the Castle became known by the name of Hall; but this would be a distinctly unusual procedure in Scotland. "Hall" here has the sense of "mansion-house".
v. heall.

PAULVILLE. Modern industrial village, forming suburb
(VII)
of Bathgate to S. and S.W.

Named after the local firm of Messrs Paul and Co., who built the village.

^XPETERS HILL. Fm. to W. of Limefield; Given by Forrest. The farm has now disappeared, though the name survives in field-names - Under, Mid and Upper Petershill.

Evidence is lacking, but probably from the name Peter(s). v. hyll.

QUARTER. Fm. to E. of Knock Fm.
(VII)

Found in the maps of Adair, Roy, Armstrong and Forrest. Probably means that this farm consisted of one-fourth of the lands of Drumcross, though which of/

of the quarters it is impossible to say. See under Drumcross.

SALSIDE (lost).

SALSYDE: 1665, RMS.

Probably "slope over-grown with willows". Cf. Salisbury Crags, Edinburgh, from earlier Salsbrae. v. sealh, sīde.

XSIDE-HEADS. Fm. to S.E. of Westminster and E. of Balgornie. Given by Armstrong; has now disappeared. Probably "wide, broad slopes"; v. sīd, hēafod.

SNAB. Fm. to N.E. of Springfield.
(XI)

Not found in older records; Roy has NOSE; Forrest, SNAB.

Cf. EDD Snab, sb. The projecting part of a hill or rock; a rough point; a steep place; the brow of a steep ascent. Obviously, from the alternative name given by Roy, the first meaning is a good one.

XSNIPEDUB. Fm. to S.W. of KNOWS and N.N.W. of Balgornie. Given only by Armstrong; roughly on site of Cockmuir (q.v.).

Probably literal; "pool where snipe come".

SPRINGFIELD/

SPRINGFIELD. Fm. to N.N.E. of Balgornie.

(XI)

Not found in older records; but marked by Armstrong, SPRINGFIELD; and Forrest, SPRING FIELD.

Probably literal; "field or open country in which a spring rises". v. feld.

STANDHILL. Fm. to N.E. of Westrigg.

(X NE)

Also

STANDHILL FARM, to E.S.E. of Birniehill, and EASTER

(XI)

STANDHILL, to E. of STANDHILL FARM.

LIE STANDHILL: 1549/50; RMS.

STANDHILL: 1649 on, Dund. B.

The first of the older entries refers to a Standhill on the Moor of Bathgate, so is probably Standhill Farm. The second, however, might refer to either. Roy and Forrest have STANDHILL for both, Armstrong has STONEHILLS for STANDHILL FARM.

Probably "stone hill" or "stoney hill"; locally the d is not pronounced. v. stān, hyll.

STARLAW. Fm. to E. of Easter Inch.

(XI)

(LE) STARLAW: 1468 on, RMS; 1539 on, SRS 52; 1542, RSS; 1629 on, Ret.

STERLAW: 1618, RMS.

Probably the first element is ON stōrr, bent grass; the second is OE hlāw, a hill. "Hill with bent grass/

grass on it". The maps give the following forms:-

Pont, SARLAW; Adair, SARLO; Roy, STAIRLAW; Armstrong and Forrest, STARELAW; so from the map forms we might interpret the first element as either the dialectal Stare, a starling, or Stair, in the sense of a hill with a regular ascent as if artificial. But from the manuscript material the first suggestion is the most likely.

v. hl̄aw. Cf. Star, Markinch, Fifeshire.

STEPENDS. Small fm. to S. of Drum.

Armstrong, STIPENDS; Forrest as above.

This farm slopes down to the River Almond; and I have been informed locally that there used to be, opposite the farm, stepping-stones across the stream. The farm therefore was "Step-ends", or at the end of the stepping-stones. This, though a popular derivation, may well be the right one. At any rate I hesitate to think of any other, in view of the inadequate documentary evidence.

STONEHILL. The name given by Armstrong to WHITEHILL (q.v.).

STONERIG/

STONERIG. Fm. to N.E. of Westfield.

(XI)

Not found in older records; Roy, STONERIDGE; Armstrong, STONERIG; Forrest, STONE RIGG.

Literal; "stone or stoney ridge". v. stān, hrycg.

^xSUNNYSIDE. Old farm name, now surviving in a field

(VII)

of the same name, and in SUNNYSIDE STRIPS, a wood to N.E. of Balbardie Mains.

This term means a farm with a southern exposure, and thus lying on the sunny side of a slope.

^xSWINDINEM. Fm. to N.N.W. of Balgornie, and S.W. of

Cocksmuir.

Given by Armstrong; has now disappeared.

I do not know what this name means.

TAILEND. Fm. to E.N.E. of Starlaw.

(XI)

Not found in older records, but given by Roy, Armstrong and Forrest.

Presumably because it is at the "tail-end" of a ridge.

TARRAREÓCH. Fm. to N. of Snab. Pronounced locally

(XI)

[tararéi]. This may be the same as.-

TORREOCH: 1500, HMC.

Adair/

Adair, TERRYRYOH; Roy, TARIRIOCH; Armstrong, TERRYOCH;
Forrest, TARYREOCH.

Probably Gael. torr riabhach, drab, grey or
brindled hill. v. torr. The change of tor to tar
is not uncommon in the county; cf. Tar Hill, Eccles-
machan; cf. also Culreoch, Dalriach (W. Abd., 148, 156).

TIPPETHILL. Fm. to E. of Balgornie.
(XI)
Not found in early records; given only
by Forrest. "Crested or tipped hill"; v. hyll.

TORBANE. Fm. to N.E. of Springfield.
(XI)

TORBANE: 1335-36, Bain; 1511, RSS; 1572 on, RMS;
1575, SRS 52; 1577/8 on, SRS 1; 1583,
RPC.

TORBAN: 1336-37, Bain; 1667, Dund. B.

TORBANIS: 1538, RMS; 1558, Reg. Ho. Ch.

TORBAYNE: 1560, SRS 43.

TORBANEIS: 1593, RMS.

TORBANES: 1611 on, RMS; 1649, Ret.

TORBAIN: 1629, RMS.

TORBEANE: 1649, Dund. B.

TORBEAN: 1676, Ret.

Also EASTER TORBANE.

ESTER, EISTER TORBANE: 1538 on, RMS; 1569, SRS 52.

EISTER TORBANIS: 1608, RMS.

Also/

Also MIDDLE TORBANE.

MIDDIL TORBAIN: 1616, Ret.

MIDLE EASTER SEAT DE TORBAIN: 1683, Ret.

Also WESTER TORBANE.

VESTER TORBANE: 1450, RMS.

WESTIRTORBANE: 1485/6, RMS.

WESTIR TORBANE: 1569, SRS 52.

WESTER TORBAIN: 1616 on, Ret.

WESTER TORBEAN: 1676, Ret.

Also TORBANEHALL.

TORBANEHALL: 1649, Dund. B.

TORBARNHALL: 1667, Dund. B.

Also TORBANEHILL.

TORBANEHILL: 1485/6 on, RMS; 1527, RSS.

TORBANE HILL: 1538, RMS.

TORBANHILL: 1538, RMS.

TORBAYNEHILL: 1560, SRS 43.

TORBAINHILL: 1616, Ret.

TARBENHILL: 1694, K.S.Liv.

TARBANEHILL: 1694 on, K.S.Liv.

TARBONHILL: 1694, K.S.Liv.

TARBONEHILL: 1694 on, K.S.Liv.

TABANHILL: 1695, K.S.Liv.

Also TORBANE TREES.

TREYIS: 1558, Reg. Ho. Ch.

TREIS/

TREIS: 1611 on, RMS.

TRIES: 1649, Ret.

TORBEANETRIES: 1649, Dund. B.

TORBANTREES: 1667, Dund. B.

Evidence of the early maps:-

Moll, E. TORBAIN; Pont, WEST TORBAIN, MIDDLE TORBAINS,
E. TORBAIN; Adair, TARBANE, TARBANHILL, TARBANHALL,
TARBANTREE; Roy, TORBANEHILL, TORBANETREES; Armstrong,
TORBANE HALL, TORBANEHALL, TORBANE TREES; Forrest,
TORBANE, TORBANEHILL, TORBANEHALL, MAINS (= TORBANEHALL
MAINS), TREES.

On the modern map there are marked, besides
TORBANE, TORBANEHALL, Fm. to E.S.E. of TORBANEHILL,
TORBANEHILL HOUSE, to E. of TORBANEHILL, TORBANEHILL
MAINS, Fm. to W.S.W. of TORBANEHILL and TREES HOUSE,
to N.E. of SPRINGFIELD.

It is practically impossible to work out the
relationship of all these forms and their sites; but
this much is clear: there was initially one site,
called Torbane, Gael. tòrr bàn, "white hill". Eventual-
ly this form ceased to be regarded as a foreigner, and
there were added to it terminations as -hill and -hall,
which made the new forms hybrids, and in the first case
made a tautologous form. Hall was presumably fused
in the sense of "farm-house", though possibly "mansion-
house"/

house" also was intended. Torbane Trees is no doubt literal; it is well known that the Scottish landscape was, into the eighteenth century, well-nigh treeless.

XWANTON WA'S. Fm. to S. of Ballencrieff Mains, now
(VII) surviving only in a field-name.

Does not appear in early records; given by Armstrong and Forrest; nothing left now.

Possibly "wanting walls", referring to the ruined condition of the building? Otherwise, I am unable to furnish any solution. This, however, seems to have been a common name; there was a small farm of this name, for instance, in the Pentlands near Swanston.

XWEST BANK. Fm. to E. of Bathgate. Given by Roy; has now disappeared. Cf. North Bank. Presumable "on the west slope of the hill". v. banke.

WESTFIELD. Fm. to N. of Netherhouses. Not found in
(XI) older records; but given by Armstrong and Forrest.

Literal; "west field or open country". v. feld.

XWESTMINSTER. Fm. to S. of Tippethill. Given by Armstrong and Forrest; stated to be a ruin in 1852.

Another/

Another instance of a transferred name; there is no "west church" to which this site can refer. Cf. LONDON.

WHITEHILL. Fm. to S.E. of Mosside Farm.
(XI)

Does not appear in older records; given in present form by Roy and Forrest; Armstrong calls it STONEHILL. "White hill"; v. hwīt, hyll.

WHITELAW. Fm. to S.E. of Bathgate Hills. To N. and
(VII)

W. rises WHITE LAW (800 ft.).

QUHITLAW: 1477 on, RMS; 1564 on, SRS 52.

QUHITLAWIS: 1542, RSS.

QUHITELAW: 1557 on, RMS.

(THE) QUHYTLAW: 1595 on, RMS.

QUHYTELAW: 1608, RMS.

WHITLAW: 1667, Dund. B.

QTLAW: 1675, K.S.Ecc.

WHYTLAW: 1677 on, K.S.Ecc.

Pont, WHYTLA; also given by Roy, Armstrong and Forrest, with modern spelling.

"White hill"; the second form is in the plural (see following entry). v. hwīt, hlāw.

WHITELAW, EASTER (lost).

ESTIR QUHITLAW: 1565/6, SRS 52.

Literal.

WHITESIDE/

WHITESIDE. Fm. to N. of West Mains.
(XI).

QUHITESYDE: 1564/5, SRS 52; 1573/4, RMS.

QUHYTSYDE: 1569 on, SRS 52.

WHYTSYD: 1673, Ret.

Armstrong, WHITESIDE; Forrest. WHITE SIDE.

"White slope" - the farm is certainly on the side
of Reyssie Law. v. hwīt, sīde.

^xWHITE STANE SYKE. Fm.(?) between Inchcross and
Mossie Farm. Given by Armstrong and Forrest; has
now disappeared.

Possibly this means a ditch lined with limestone;
v. stān, sīc.

WHITOCKBRAE. Fm. to N. of Armadale.
(VII)

QUHYTHOKBRAY: 1614, L.C.

QUHITOKBRAY: 1614, RMS; 1615, Prot. R.K.

Adair, WHITEBREA; Roy, WHITOCKBRAE; Forrest, WHEATOCK
BRAE.

This is difficult, but possibly Whitock- is a
diminutive of white; thus, "little white slope or hill";
v. hwīt, brā.

WOODHEAD. Fm. to N.E. of Cowdenhead.
(X NE)

Does/

Does not appear in older records; given only by Forrest (WOOD HEAD).

"The top or upper end of the wood"; v. wudu, hēafod.

WOODLANDS. House to E. of Wester Hardhill.
(XI)

Modern; literal; the house stands in a belt of trees.

PLACE-NAMES OF THE

PARISH OF BO'NESS AND CARRIDEN.

(Maps I SE, III NE, III NW, IV)

BALDERSTON: Fm. to S of Castleloan. [baldvrstn].
(III NE)

BAUDERSTONE: 1296, Bain.

BAUDRESTONE: 1296, Bann. Cl. 47.

BALDERSTON: 1395 on, Ham. Inv.; 1670 on, Reg. Bor.

BAWDRISTON: 1395, Ham. Inv.; 1395, HMC.

BAWDRISTOWN: 1395, HMC.

BALDERSTOUN: 1504 on, RMS; 1560 on, SRS 52; 1562 on, SRS 57; 1582 on, Ham. Inv.; 1589 on, Ret.; 1624, Bann. Cl. 42; 1669 on, Reg. Bor.; 1669 on, Bonds Bor.

BALDIRSTOUN: 1559/60, SRS 57; 1565 on, SRS 52; 1593/4, RMS.

BALDERSTONE: 1582 on, Ham. Inv.; 1669 on, Reg. Bor.; 1675 on, KS Linl.; 1693, KS Car.

BAUDERSTOUNE: 1649, Ham. Inv.

BALDERSTOUNE: 1665, RMS; 1667, Dund. B; 1669 on, Reg. Bor.; 1669 on, Bonds Bor.

BATHERSTONE: 1691 on, KS Car.

BATHERSTOUN: 1693, KS Car.

BADERSTOUN: 1695, KS Ab.

Pont, BADERSTOUN; Adair, BALDERSTON; Roy, Badderstones; Armstrong, BALDERSTON; Forrest, BALDERESTON.

This name is compounded of the OE personal name Baldhere and OE tūn. "Baldhere's farm". v. tun.

BALDERSTONHALL (lost).

BALDERSTOUNHALL: 1670, Reg. Bor.

v. heall.

BALDERSTON HILLS (lost).

BALDERSTOUN HILLS: 1671, Reg. Bor.

v. hyll.

BAMYOUNE (lost)

BAMYOUNE: 1655, RMS.

I am unable to give any suggestion as to the meaning of this name.

BERREISLAND (lost).

BERREISLAND: 1593/4, RMS.

BIRDSHILL (lost):

BIRDSHILL: 1600 on, Ham. Inv.

BURDISHILLIS: 1605, Ham. Inv.

BURDISHILL: 1609, Ham. Inv.

BIRDSHILL: 1613, Ham. Inv.

Probably the surname Bird; "Bird's Hill". v. hyll.

BIRCH-HILL: Fm. to SW of Kinneil House.
(III NW.)

Does not occur in the older records; but given by Roy, BIRKHILL; and by Forrest, BIRCH HILL. "Hill with birches on it". v. bierce, hyll.

BLACKNESS: Village in East of parish, also Blackness
(IV.)
Castle.

BLACKENIS: 1165-1214, Bann. Cl. 70.

BLAKENES: 1301 on, Bain; 1501, RSS; 1581, RMS.

BLACKENES: 1301, Bain.

(LA) BLAKENESSE: 1303 on, Bain.

LA BLACKENASSE: 1303/4, Bain.

BLAKENYS: 1323-27, RMS.

(THE) BLAKNES: 1330 on, Exch. Ro.; 1337 on, Br. Mus.;
 1388 on, RMS; 1390 on, Bann. Cl. 79;
 1450/1, SRS 55; 1478 on, ADC; 1488 on,
 Bann. Cl. 42; 1488 on, Reg. Ho. Ch.;
 1489 on, Treas. Acc.; 1501/2 on, RSS;
 1543 on, SHS II, 4; 1543/4 on, SHS III, 10;
 1545, Dund. B; 1549 on, LC; 1547/8 on,
 Hou.; 1560 on, Bann. Cl. 43; 1561 on,
 SRS 57; 1564, SRS 52; 1565 on, RPC;
 1593 on, Linl. Ch.; 1596 Edb. I; 1598 on,
 Ret.; 1622, Linl. T.C.; also in Rent. Tor.,
 Bann. Cl. 34, Bann. Cl. 51, SRS 42 and
 Mait. Cl. 8.

BLAKNIS: 1330, Exch. Ro.; c. 1590, Br. Mus.; Mait.
 Cl. 9.

BLACNESS: 1343, Exch. Ro.

(THE) BLACKNES: 1372 on, Exch. Ro.; 1550, RPC; also
 Bann. Cl. 51 and STS 42.

(THE) BLAKNESS: 1373, Bann. Cl. 79; 1378 on, Exch.
 Ro.; 1466 on, ADA; 1488, SBR 25; 1490,
 Treas. Acc.; 1528/9, RSS; 1536 on, SRS
 52; 1545, Dund. B; 1547 SHS III, 10;
 1548, HMC; 1551/2 on, SRS 57; 1564 on,
 SRS 52; 1567/8 on, RPC; 1620, Linl. T.C.;
 also Wod. 12.

BLAKYNES: 1391 on, Exch. Ro.; 1402, Bann. Cl. 79.

BLAKINNES: 1394, Exch. Ro.

BLAKINES: 1396, Bann. Cl. 79

BLAKYNNYS: 1400, Exch. Ro.

BLAKYNNES: 1401 on, Exch. Ro.; 1403, Bann. Cl. 79.

BLACNESSE: 1428, Exch. Ro.

(THE) BLAKNESSE: 1440/1 RMS; 1597 on, Temp.; 1686, HMC.

(THE) BLACKNESS: 1323-27, 1452, RMS; 1531 on, SRS 52; 1550 on, SRS 57; 1571/2 on, Temp.; 1573 RPC; 1573, SHS III, 18; 1573 on, RET; 1584, Bann. Cl. 7; 1662, Linl. Ch.; 1667, Dund. B; 1668, KS, Linl.; 1685 on, KS Car.; 1695 on, SHS I, 15; 1696 L.C.; 1696 Ks Up.

BLACENES: 1456, Exch. Rolls.

BLACNES: 1464/5, RMS; 1479 on, ADC.

BLACKNES: 1471 on, ADA; 1503, Treas. Acc.; 1543, SHS II, 4; 1563, SRS 57; 1571/2, Bann. Cl. 87; 1582 on, Bann. Cl. 39; 1592, EDb. I; 1593, Linl. Ch.; 1613, Dund. B; 1632 on, RMS; 1690, Ret.; 1690, KS. Car.

THE BLACK NESE: 1512, Treas. Acc.

THE BLACKNESE: 1512, Treas. Acc.

BLACQUENAY: Mait. Cl. 2.

BLAIKNES: 1565/6, Bann. Cl. 43.

BLACKNESSE: 1570 SRS 43; 1605, HMC; 1660, Br. Mus.; 1691 on, KS Car.; also Bann. Cl. 7.

BLACKNIS: Mait. Cl. 8.

BLAIKNESS: 1681, Purv.

THE BLACK NESSE: Wod. 12.

Ortelius, Speed, Blaeu, Morden BLAKNES; Elphinstone, BLACKNES; Sanson, Pont, Moll, Adair, Roy, Armstrong and Forrest, BLACKNESS.

Literal; from the "Black ness or headland" to the west of which the village lies. The rocks at this headland are igneous and black. v. blaec, naess.

*BLATHEWAS: Fm. to SE of Drum, given by Roy.

Armstrong, CLAW THE WALLS.

This presumably is a jocular name applied to a poor farm, which was so poor that the slightest breath might blow down the walls of the farm-house.

BLAWLOAN: Fm. to SW of Blackness: does not appear
(IV) in older records or in any of the maps.

Probably a compound of Gaelic baile and lon, i. e.
"meadow-farm". v. baile, lon.

BOG ACRE (lost):

BOGACRE: 1611, Ham. Inv.

BOGAIKER: 1613, Ham. Inv.

Literal; "Bog acre or land". v. bog, ae cer.

*BOGAGICH: Fm. to SE of Inveravon and N of Tod's
Mill: given by Roy; Armstrong has BOGG; has now
disappeared. Probably "Bog of the marsh".
v. gàoth, bog.

BONHARD : Fm. to SE of Northbank, also cottages,
(III NE)
mill, House (16th Century) : Easter

Bonhard and East Bonhard Cottages.

BALNEHARD: 1296, Bain; 1296, Bann. Cl. 47; 1449-1549,
RMS.

BALNHARD: 1549, Reg. Ho. Ch.

BARNEHARD: 1449-1549 RMS.

BALLINHARD: 1477 on, Temp.; 1494, ADC; 1536/7 on, Reg. Ho. Ch.; 1538 on, SRS 52; 1547/8, Hou.; 1553 on, RMS; 1554/5 on, Dund. A; 1562 on, SRS 57; 1648 SHS I, 25.

BALNARDE: 1480 ADC.

BALLINHERD: 1481, Reg. Ho. Ch.; 1509, Dund. A.

BANHARD: 1538 on, SRS 52; 1554, Reg. Ho. Ch.; 1562 on, SRS 57.

BALNEHERD: 1549, Reg. Ho. Ch.

BALLYNHARD: 1554, Reg. Ho. Ch.

BONHARD: 1565 on, SRS 52; 1578/9 on, RMS; 1584 on, Temp.; 1617 on, Ret.; 1611 on, Ham. Inv.; 1615 on, Dund. B; 1618, HMC; 1626 on, Linl. Ch.; 1668 on, KS Linl.; 1669 on, Reg. Bor.; 1672 on, Bonds Bor.; 1684 on, KS Car.; 1692 on, KS Ab.

BALLANHARD: 1565, Ham. Inv.

BALLINHORD: 1577, Bann. Cl. 109.

BALLINHARDE: 1580/1 RMS; 1598, Linl. Ch.

BALINHARD: 1615, Ret.

BALLENHARD: 1643, RMS.

BONHARDE: 1686, KS Car.

Pont, Ban Ard; Adair, Roy, Armstrong, Forrest, modern spelling.

"Farm, house on the hill"; Gael. baile na h-Airde.

BONHARD MAINS (lost).

LIE MAINS DE BALLINHARD, 1563/4, RMS.

"Mains", in its usual meaning of "home farm".

XBONHARD PANS.

BANHARD PANIS: 1620, Ham. Inv.

BONHARD PANNES: 1668, Ham. Inv.; 1669 on, Reg. Bor.

BONHARD PANES: 1670, Reg. Bor.; 1686, KS Car.

BONHARDPANNES: 1673, Reg. Bor.; 1685, KS Car.

BONHARD PANNS: 1680, Reg. Bor.; 1691, KS Car.

BONHARDPANES: 1685, KS Car.

Evidently the houses of the workers on the salt pans to the north of Bonhard.

BORROWSTOUN: Hamlet, also Borrowstoun Farm to E. of
(III NE)
Borrowstoun.

BERWARDESTON: 1335-36, Bain.

BERWARDESTONE: 1336-37, Bain.

BEREWARDESTONE: 1336-37, Bain.

BARWARDSTOUNE: 1473, RMS.

BERWARTSTOUN: 1505/6, Temp.

BURUSTOUN: 1532, RMS.

BURROSTOUN: Rent. Tor.

BARRESTOUN: 1541 on, SRS 52; 1560, Stair 2; 1581, Ret.

BORROWSTOUN: 1549/50, SRS 57; 1582, Ret.; 1607, Temp.; 1660, Ham. Inv.; 1669, Reg. Bor.; 1669, Bonds Bor.

BORRESTOUN: 1565 on, SRS 52.

BARWARTISTOUN: 1581, Ret.

BORWARTSTOUNE: 1582, Ret.

BORWARTSTOUN: 1582, Ret.

BORROUSTOUNE: 1582, Ham. Inv.; 1669 on, Reg. Bor.

BORVARTSTOUN: 1586, RMS.

BORROUSTOUN: 1591, RPC.; 1593/4, RMS; 1668, Ham.
Inv.; 1670 on, Reg. Bor.

BURROWSTOUN: 1613, Ham. Inv.

BORROWSTOUNE: 1655, RMS; 1672, Reg. Bor.

BORROWSTONE: 1667, Dund. B.

BORROSTOUN: 1672, Reg. Bor.

BORROWSTOWNE: 1672, Reg. Bor.

Pont, BORROUSTOUN; Adair, BORRISTOUN; Roy, BURROWSTON;
Armstrong, BORROWSTOUN; Forrest, BORROWSTOWN.

The first element of this place-name is undoubtedly an OE personal name, like Beornweard, so that the meaning is "Beornweard's farm". Eventually, however, it became corrupted until it was assimilated to the form of the Middle Scots noun, Borrowistoun, a borough, which occurs, for instance, in the poems of Henryson. It is to this corrupted form that the modern town of Borrowstounness, or Bo'ness owes its form.

BORROWSTOUN MAINS: Fm. to W of Borrowstoun,
(III NE)
pronounced locally [bórostn],
[boumeínz].

Forrest, MAINS.

"Mains in its usual meaning of "home farm".

BORROWSTOUNNESS or BO'NESS. Town and seaport in
(I SE) West of the parish.

BURUSTOUNNES: 1532, RMS.

BORROWSTOUNNESS: 1555, Ham. Inv.; 1562/3 on, Linl.
Ch.; 1646 on, Ret.; 1682, K.S.Kirk.;
1694 on, K.S.Bo.; 1696, K.S.Ab.

BARRESTOUNES: 1660/1, Stair 2; 1574/5 on, RPC.

BORROWSTOUNES: 1562/3 on, SRS 57; 1600 on, Ham. Inv.;
1614, Prot. R.K.; 1615, RMS; 1622, Linl.
Ch.; 1623, L.C.; 1630 on, Ret.; 1669
on, Reg. Bor.; 1669 on, Bonds Bor.;
1684, K.S.Tor.; 1697, K.S.Liv.

BORROWSTOUNNES: 1562/3, SRS 57; 1605 on, Ret.; 1615,
Prot. R.K.; 1655, RMS; 1669 on, Reg.
Bor.

BORROWSTOUNNESS: 1553/4, SRS 57; 1603 on, Ret.;
1669. Ham. Inv.; 1684 on, S.H.S. I, 14.

BURROUSTOUNNESS: 1565, RPC.

BURROWISTOUNNES: 1555, RPC.

BARRESTOUNNESS: 1574, SRS 52.

BARROWSTOWNNES: 1574, RPC.

BARRESTOWNNES: 1574/5, RPC.

BARRESTOUNNES: 1574/5, RPC.

BURROSTOWNES: 1577, RMS.

BORROUSTOUNNES: 1579, RMS; 1685 on, K.S.Linl.

BURROSTOUNES: 1582, RMS.

BORROWSTOUNIS: 1590, Bann. Cl. 42.

BURROUSTONNES: 1590, RPC; 1654, Ret.

BURROWSTOUNNES: 1593/4, RMS; 1645, SBR C; 1672,
K.S.Ab.

BURROWSTOUNNESS: 1597, Ham. Inv.
 BORROWSTOUN-NESE: 1598/9, Bann. Cl. 42.
 BORRESTOUNES: 1602, Bann. Cl. 42; 1647, K.S.Linl.
 BORROSTOUNES: 1607, RMS.
 BURROWSTOUNESS: 1613 on, Ham. Inv.; 1668, Ret.
 BORROUSTOUNES: 1614 on, Ham. Inv.; 1617 on, L.C.;
 1669 on, Reg. Bor.; 1669, Bonds Bor.;
 1690 on, Ret.; 1692, K.S.Car.
 BURROWSTOUNES: 1615, RMS; 1645, SBR C; 1672, K.S.Ab.
 BORROWISTOUNNES: 1615, Prot. R.K.
 BORRASTOUNES: 1644, Ham. Inv.
 BARROWSTOUNES: 1645, S.H.S. II, 17; 1655 on, Ret.;
 1699, HMC.
 BOROWSTOUNES: 1647, K.S.Linl.
 BORROWSTOUNNESSE: 1648, K.S.Linl.
 BORROUSTOUNNES: 1650, K.S.Liv.
 BORROWSTONNES: 1654, Ret.; 1694, K.S.Liv.; 1698,
 K.S.Car.
 BURROUSTONES: 1654, Ret.
 BURROSTONESS: Bann. Cl. 7
 BURROSTONES: Bann. Cl. 7.
 BURROSTONESSSE: Bann. Cl. 7.
 BORROWSTOWNES: 1663, SBR C; 1672 on, Bonds Bor.;
 1673, Reg. Bor.
 BORROSTOUNNES: 1666, K.S.Kirk.
 BORROWSTONNESS: 1667, Dund. B; 1688 on, K.S.Car.
 BORROUSTOUNNESS: 1668, Ham. Inv.; 1691 on, K.S.Linl.;
 1692 on, Bonds Bor.; 1694 on, K.S.Bo.

BARROUSTOUNES: 1668, K.S.Kirk; 1698, HMC.
 BORROUGHSTOUNES: 1669, Reg. Bor.
 BORROWSTONES: 1670, Bonds Bor.; 1677, Bann. Cl. 28.
 BARROUSTOUNNESS: 1670, K.S.Ecc.
 BURROWSTONNES: 1671, K.S.Dal.
 BOROWSTONNESS: 1671, K.S.Dal.
 BORROSTOWNNESS: 1674, S.H.S. I, 49.
 BORROSTOUNNESS: 1674, S.H.S. I, 49.
 BORRISTOUNESS: 1680, Reg. Bor.
 BORROUSTOUNESS: 1680 on, Reg. Bor.; 1696, Ret.
 BORROUSTOUNNESS: 1683, Ham. Inv.
 BOROSTOUNNES: 1683 on, S.H.S. I, 15; 1687, Ret.
 BORROWSTOWNNESS: 1683 on, K.S.Car.; 1695 on, K.S.Bo.
 BORROUSTONES: 1684, K.S.Ecc.
 BORROWSTOWNNESS: 1685 on, K.S.Car.
 BARROWSTONES: 1685, K.S.Tor.
 BARROUSTONNESS: 1685, K.S.Tor.; 1693, K.S.Up.
 BARROWSTOUNNESSE: 1686, K.S.Ecc.
 BURROSTOUNNESS: 1687, K.S.Q.
 BOROWSTOUNNES: 1687, Ret.
 BAROSTOUNNESS: 1688, S.H.S. I, 15.
 BORROUSTOWNES: 1690, K.S.Car.
 BARRASTOUNNESS: 1691, K.S. Dal.
 BARROWSTONNESS: 1691 on, K.S.Up.
 BORROWSTOUN NES: 1692 on, Reg. Bor.
 BORESTENESS: 1692, K.S.Car.

BAROSTOUNNESS: 1692, S.H.S. I, 15.

BORROUSTOUN NESS: 1693 on, Bonds Bor.

BORROWSTONESS: 1694 on, K.S.Car.; 1698, K.S.Tor.

BORROUST-NESS: 1695, K.S.Bo.

BORROSTONESS: 1695, K.S.Car.

BORROUSTONNESS: 1694, K.S.Liv.

Pont, BARROUSTOUNNESS; De Wit, BAROUSTOUN; Moll,
BARRONSTOUN NESS; Senex, BORROUSTOUNNESS; Adair,
BARROWSTOUNNESS; Elphinstone, BONESS; Roy, BORROW-
STONESS; Armstrong, BORROWSTOUNNESS; Fones, BORROW-
STOWNNESS.

"The point of Borrowstoun"(q.v.). Formerly
called Ness (q.v.). v. nee s.

BOWERSHILL (lost).

BOWARISHILL: 1562, SRS 57; 1603, Ham. Inv.; 1615,
Prot. R.K.

BOWRESHILL: 1609, Ham. Inv.

BOWRISHILL: 1615, Ham. Inv.

BOURSHILL: 1669, Ham. Inv.

Probably simply "Bower's Hill"; it is unlikely
that we have here OE Būr, a house.

BREWLAND, BLACKNESS (lost).

(LE) BREWLAND: 1501/2 on, RSS.

BREWLANDS, KINNEIL (lost).

BREULANDS: 1561, Ham. Inv.

BREWLANDIS: 1562/3, SRS 57; 1593/4, RMS.

BREWLANDS: 1609, Ham. Inv.

Since brewing was carried on in most estates in Scotland, of any size, it is probable that these were simply fields attached to the brewery of the estate.

^xBRAEHEAD. Old farm name, now surviving in the name of a field to W. of Burnshot. The farm is given by Armstrong.

"Top of the hill". v. bra, heafod.

^xBRAG FORNENT IT. Fm. ? To E. of Northbank and S. of Muirhouses; given only by Forrest.

A jocular name given presumably to a house or farm accounted of some worth, so that one might "brag about it".

BRIDGENESS. Village in W. of parish, to E. of Bo'ness.
(I SE) Pronounced locally [brigni:z].

(LIE) BRIGNEIS: 1643, RMS; 1643 on, Ret.; 1644, Ham. Inv.

BRIGNEISE: 1643, Linl. Ch.

BRIDGNEIS: 1656, Ret.

BRIDGNES: 1656, Ret.; 1690 on, K.S.Car.

BRIGHOIS OF GRANGE: 1660, Ham. Inv.

BRIDGENEISE: 1668, Ham. Inv.; 1695 on, K.S.Car.

BRIDGENEASE: 1670, Reg. Bor.

BRIDGNESE: 1685 on, K.S.Car.

BRIDGENESE: 1685, K.S.Car.

BRIDGENESS: 1691, K.S.Car.

BRIDGENES: 1692, K.S.Car.

BRIDGENEESE: 1694, K.S.Car.

BRIDGENOSE: 1694, K.S.Car.

BRIDGNEISE: 1696, K.S.Car.

Adair, BRIGNESE; Roy, Armstrong, Forrest, BRIDGENESS.

"Landing-place point". v. bryggja, næ s.

BROWN'S WOOD, KINNEIL (lost). An 'alias' of Vicar's Wood (q.v.).

BROWNISWOD: 1562, SRS 57; 1614/5, Prot. R. K.

BROUNSWOOD: 1603, Ham. Inb.

BROUNISWODE: 1604, Ret.

BROWNISWODE: 1606 on, RMS; 1614, Ret.; 1614, Ham. Inv.

BROUNES WOOD: 1609, Ham. Inv.

BROWNISWOOD: 1615, Ham. Inv.

BROWNIS WODE: 1615, Prot. R.K.

BROWNSWOD: c. 1630, Br. Mus.

BROOMES WOOD: 1670, Reg. Bor.

These were formerly church lands, possessed by the Vicar of Kinneil, and lying to the S. of Kinneil. They then passed into the possession of one Richard Brown, whose name we undoubtedly have here.

BURNFOOT. Fm. to S.E. of Carriden church.
(I SE)

BURNEFOOT: 1687, K.S.Car.

(THE) BURNFOOT: 1692 on, K.S.Car.

Given also by Forrest.

Literal; "at the foot or lower part of the burn".
v. burna, fōt.

BURNHEAD (lost).

BWRNEHEID: 1670, Bonds Bor.

"At the head or upper part of the burn".
v. burna, hēafod.

BURNSHOT. Fm. to S.W. of Blackness; also BURNSHOT,
(IV) OLD, Fm. to S.W. of BURNSHOT.

Not given in older records; Roy, BURNSHOTT; Forrest,
has BURNSHOT on site of OLD BURNSHOT, and calls the
modern Burnshot, FLASK (q.v.).

"In a nook or corner of the burn". v. burna,
scēat.

CARRIDEN. Village, House, Church, Glen and Burn in
(III NE) east of parish. [Káridn]

KAIR EDEN: (Gild. Capit.)

KARREDEN: c. 1148, Lawrie; 1124-52, Bann. Cl. 70

CARREDYN: 1164, Bann. Cl. 70; 1455 on, Exch. Re.;
1481, Reg. Ho. Ch.

- KAREDYN: 1165-; 233, Bann. Cl. 109; 1275, Thei; Boy. Roll; XIII, Bann. Cl. 86.
- CAREDEN: c. 1165, Misc. Ed.; 1165-1214, Bann. Cl. 70.
- KERREDEN: 1165-1214; Bann. Cl. 70.
- KAREDDIN: 1165-1214, Bann. Cl. 70.
- KERREDUN: 1171-7, SBR 7.
- KAREDENE: c. 1240, Misc. Ed.; 1319 on, Bain.
- KAREDEN: 1243 on, Bann. Cl. 70; 1253/4 on, Reg. Ho.Ch.
- KAREDIN: 1251, Bann. Cl. 70; XIII, Bann. Cl. 69.
- CARDEN: 1335-36, Bain.
- CAREDYN: 1358 on, RMS; 1382, Reg. Ho. Ch.
- CARREDYNE: 1393, APS; 1449, Reg. Ho. Ch.
- CAREDYNE: 1394, HMC.
- CARREDIN: 1449-1549, RMS.
- CAREDIN: 1463, Linl. Ch.; 1480, ADC.
- CARIEDYN: 1463, Linl. Ch.
- CARREDDYN: 1473/4, RMS.
- CARRIDDIN: 1492/3 on, ADC; 1509 on, Reg. Ho. Ch.; Day. II, 1510 on, RMS; 1537 on, SRS 52; 1548/9 on, SRS 57; 1549, L.C.; 1556 on, Ham. Inv.; 1565, RPC; 1568 on, SRS 52; 1570, Mait. Cl. 5; 1574, Bann. Cl. 94; 1576, Mait. Cl. 5; 1613 on, Dund. B; 1620 on, Linl. T.C.; 1625 on, Ret.; 1648 on, K.S.Linl.; 1662, Br. Mus.; 1669 on, Reg. Bor.; 1669 on, Bonds Bor.; 1690 on, K.S.Car.; 1693 on, K.S.Ab.; 1694, K.S.Up.
- CARRYDDIN: 1494, ADC; 1554, Reg. Ho. Ch.; 1624, RMS.
- CARIDDIN: 1509 on, Reg. Ho. Ch.; 1509/10, RMS; 1535, RSS; c. 1630, Br. Mus.; 1684, K.S.Kirk.
- CARRYDDYN: 1536/7, Reg. Ho. Ch.; 1541, Linl. Sh. C.

- CARRIDDEN: 1538, SRS 52; 1551/2 on, RMS; 1581, Bann. Cl. 81; 1667, Dund. B; 1647 on, K.S.Linl.; 1670 on, K.S.Up.; 1671 on, K.S.Ecc.; 1671 on, Reg. Bor.; 1680 on, K.S.Tor.; 1682, SRS 40; 1689 on, K.S.Car.; 1697, K.S.Ab.
- CARIDDAN: 1540, RMS.
- CARYDDYN: 1540, S.H.S. II, 4.
- KARRIDDEN: 1546, Bann. Cl. 70.
- CARRYDIN: 1551 on, Ham. Inv.; 1554, Reg. Ho. Ch.
- CARRIDIN: 1551 on, Ham. Inv.; 1554 on, Reg. Ho. Ch.; 1562/3, SRS 52; 1598 on, Ret.; 1614 on, RMS; 1673 on, K.S.Linl.; 1680, K.S.Kirk.; 1692, Car.; 1695, K.S.Up.
- CARIDDEN: 1551/2, RMS; 1651, SHS I, 18; 1667, K.S. Ecc.; 1671, Reg. Bor.; 1689 on, K.S. Car.; 1697, SRS 40; 1698, K.S.Tor.
- CAREDDIN: 1551/2, Ham. Inv.
- CARIBDIN: 1554, Reg. Ho. Ch.; 1592, Bann. Cl. 42; 1629, RMS; c. 1630, Br. Mus.
- CARREDDIN: 1554, Reg. Ho. Ch.; 1560, SRS 57; 1562/3, SRS 52.
- CARRIDEN: 1561, SRS 57; 1586, Bann. Cl. 81; 1609 on, Ret.; 1630, Bann. Cl. 70; 1646, K.S. Linl.; 1653 on, RMS; 1672, Reg. Bor.; 1672 on, K.S.Ecc.; 1684 on, K.S. Car.; 1685, K.S.Tor.; 1694, K.S. Up.; 1697, L.C.; 1697, SHS I, 16.
- CAIRIDDIN: 1562, SRS 57.
- CARRIDDYN: 1562, Reg. Ho. Ch.
- CARRIBDYN: 1563/4, RMS.
- CARRIBDEN: 1582 on, RMS; 1598, SRS 1.
- CARRIDEIN: 1589, RMS.
- CARIBDEIN: c. 1590, Br. Mus.

CARRIBDIN: 1591/2, RPC; 1592, Bann. Cl. 42; 1593/4,
RMS; 1593/4 on, Ham. Inv.; 1616,
Dund. B.

CARRYDEN: 1602 on, Ham. Inv.

CARYDDIN: 1622, RMS.

CARIBDEN: 1629 , Ham. Inv.

CARRIDINE: 1633, Linl. Ch.; 1649, Ham. Inv.; 1650,
K.S.Liv; 1676, K.S.Tor.; 1677, K.S.
Linl.

CARIDIN: 1640, Dund. B; 1669, K.S.Liv.; 1686, HMC.

CARRIDDINE: 1649, Ham. Inv.; 1669, K.S.Linl.; 1669,
Bonds. Bor.; 1669 on, Reg. Bor.

CARIDDINE: 1650, Dund. B.

CARRIDNE: 1651, SHS I, 58; 1693, K.S.Car.

CARRDEN: 1653, RMS.

CARDEIN: 1661, RMS.

CARRINE: 1671, K.S. Dal.

CARRIN: 1672, K.S.Dal.; 1684, K.S.Kirk.

CARDIN: 1672 on, K.S.Dal.

CARIN: 1672, K.S.Dal.

CARREDEN: 1697 on, K.S.Bo.

CAREDDEN: 1698, K.S.Bo.

Pont, KARIDDIN; Adair, CARRIDDIN; Roy, COREDDIN;
Armstrong, Forrest, modern spelling.

On an alms-dish in the manse, Carriden, is
written "Parish of CARRIN, 1693".

Professor Watson (CPNS, 369-370) gives as a
derivation of this name, "Fort of Eidyn" but points

out that this derivation hardly fits in with the pronunciation of the word, with stress on the first syllable. Nor does the solution given by J. B. Johnston (PNS, 127) of "Fort on the slope or hillside" fit in with the pronunciation, though it does fit or might fit, the geographical situation. The trend of the forms in the early records seems to point to a pronunciation like Carden, that is, the word has been at least assimilated to the form of Welsh cardden, a thicket, brake. It is possible, therefore, that in the medieval spellings we have on the one hand the scribe keeping to a traditional spelling, and on the other attempting to reproduce the local pronunciation. It is obvious that we have here a British place-name, but the exact solution must still remain in doubt.

v. caer.

^xCARRIDEN, LITTLE: Marked by Forrest to S.W. of Carriden House and to E. of the road.

LITLE, LITILL, LYITTILL CARRIDDIN. 1562/3, SRS
57; 1673, Reg. Bor.; 1691, K.S.Car.

LITLE, LITILL CARRIDIN: 1577, Reg. Ho. Ch.;
1643, RMS;

LIE LYTILL CARRIBDIN: 1593/4, RMS.

LITLE CARRIDDENE: 1650, Ret.

LITILL CARRIDEIN: 1655, RMS.

LITLE, LYITTILL CARIDDIN: 1669 on, Reg. Bor.

LITTLE CARRIDDINE: 1669, Reg. Bor.

LITTLE, LITELL CARRIDDEN: 1671 on, Reg. Bor.;
1691, K.S.Car.

CARRIDEN, MICKLE (lost).

MEIKILL CARRIDEIN: 1655, RMS.

CARRIDEN, NETHER (lost).

NETHER, NEITHER CARRIDDENE: 1653, RMS.

CARRIDEN, UPPER (lost).

OVER CARRIDDENE: 1653, RMS.

CARRIDEN, WESTER (lost).

WESTIR CARRIDDIN: 1563, SRS 57.

CASTLELOAN. Village to N.E. of Kinneil House: not
(III NE)
given in early records or maps. The
name seems to mean "the loan or road to the castle",
either Castle Lyon or Kinneil House being meant.
v. lane.

CASTLE LYON, (supposed site of)
(I SE)

Craglyoune: 1473 on, RMS.

Craig-Lion: 1474, Ham. Inv.

Craglyon: 1474, Ham. Inv.

CRAGLYOWN: 1474, Ham. Inv.

CRAGLIOUN: 1490, RMS.

CRAIGLYONE: 1671, Reg. Bor.

Pont, RUINES OF CAST. KARIG LION; Moll, RUINES OF
CAST. KARIG LION; Roy, CASTLE LYON.

Castle Lyon was the Dower House of Lady Margaret Lyon, daughter of John, seventh Lord Glamis, and widow of John, first Marquis of Hamilton. Watson (CPNS 383-4), following the evidence of the maps (see above), connects up this castle with the Roman Wall. This conclusion, however, is quite unwarranted.

v. creag.

CAULDCOATS. Fm. to north of Paddockhall.
(IV)

CALDCOTTIS: 1541, Linl. Sh C.; 1561 on, SRS 57; 1562,
Reg. Ho. Ch.; 1573, SRS 52; 1589, RMS.

CALDCOTIS: 1541, Linl. Sh. C.

(THE) CAULDCOTTIS: 1550 on, SRS 57; 1563, RMS; 1574
on, SRS 52.

CAULDCOITTIS: 1553/4 on, RMS; 1573 SRS 52.

CAULDCOTTS: 1564, SRS 57.

CALCOTTIS: 1573, SRS 52.

CAULDCOITT: 1606, Ret.

COULDCOITT: 1606, Ret.

CAULDCOATS: 1662, RMS.

GOLD COOTS: 1667, Dund. B.

CALDERCOATS: 1668, Ham. Inv.

CALD COTTS: 1670, Reg. Bor.

CALDCOTTS: 1670 on, Reg. Bor.

CALD COATTS: 1673, Reg. Bor.

Pont, COLDCOTTS; Adair, COLDCOTS; Roy, CALDCOTTS;
Armstrong, CALDCOATS; Forrest, CAULD COTS.

Compare Caldecote, Caldecotte (Bucks. 21), etc.

"Cold Cottages," i.e. cottages in an exposed
situation.

v. cald, cot.

CHAMPANY. Fm. to N.E. of Grougfoot. Local pronuncia-
(III NE, IV) tion [tʃampni].

This name does not appear in the older records and
is given only by Armstrong. It is generally believed
that it came as a result of French influence. This,
however, is not the case. It is most probable that
it comes from a surname. Two people called Champnay
appear in the 16th century protocol books of Dominus
Thomas Johnsoun (SRS 52).

^xCHAPELTON. Fm. to N.W. of Birch-hill.

CHAPELTOUN: 1516, RMS.

Given only by Forrest. Cf. J. M. Mackinlay, The
Pre-Reformation Church and Scottish Place-names, 157,
where instances are given of this name, indicating a

house or cluster of buildings in the vicinity of a chapel. In this case, the church of Kinneil. Cf. also Chapelton (W. Abd. 101).

CHERRY YARD, BO'NESS (lost).

LIE CHYRRY-YAIRD: 1593/4, RMS.

Presumably literal. v. geard.

CHYMMYS-LAND, BLACKNESS.

LE CHYMMYS-LAND: 1506/7 on, RMS.

LIE CHYMMEISLAND: 1608, RMS.

CHYMMAYIS: 1632, RMS.

This is simply OFr. chef mes; later Chymois, Chemois - Lat. caput mansio, capital messuage or chief dwelling on an estate. In this case the Chymmys-land seems to have been on the Castle Hill at Blackness.

CLAYHOLES (lost).

CLAYHOLLES: 1672. Reg. bor.; 1688, Ham. Inv.

Literal.

COALHILL (lost).

(THE) COALHILL: 1692 on, K. Scar.

Coal has been worked in the parish since the 12th century. This name must refer to the miners' houses above the coal-pits.

CORBIEHALL. Village to W. of Bo'ness. Pronounced
(I SE) locally [Korbih³].

CORBIESHALL: 1628, Ham. Inv.

CORBIEHALL: 1634, Ham. Inv.; 1669, Reg. Bor.; 1671,
Bonds Bor.

CORBISHALL: 1642, Ham. Inv.

CORBIESHILL: 1644, Ham. Inv.

The first element seems simply to be the Scots word Corbie, a raven, a crow; thus "the crow's (or crows') house". This may possibly mean that a rookery was near the village; or it might suggest a ruined house, a house abandoned to the birds. It is unlikely that ha' = haugh is meant here. Meaning still dubious.

Cf. Corbies' Hill (W. Abd. 123). v. heall.

COTLANDS (lost). In barony of Carriden, 1653.

COTLANDIS: 1535, RSS.

COATLANDIS: 1653, RMS.

COALLAND: 1653, RMS.

COATLANS (OF DYLANDS): 1663, RMS.

"Cottage lands", i.e. lands attached to the cottar houses on the estate. v. cot.

COWDENHILL. Formerly a village between Grangepans and
(I SE) Bridgeness. Now survives only in the name of a road. Given by Armstrong as a village.

COLDONHILL/

COLDONHILL: 1685 on, K.S.Car.

COUDINHILL: 1691, K.S.Car.

COLDOWNHILL: 1693, K.S.Linl.

COWDOWNHILL: 1694, K.S.Car.

COUDONHILL: 1694, K.S.Car.

Probably "pasture hill", though Watson would make it "hazel hill", and Johnston, from Gael., caol dùn, narrow hill. But see my remarks on COWDENHEAD, parish of Bathgate. v. cū, denn, hyll.

CRAIG MORE (lost).

CRAIGMOIR: 1629 on, Ham. Inv.

"Big rock": v. creag, mór.

CROFTANGRIE (lost).

CROFTANGRIE: 1669, Reg. Bor.

"The King's field"; Gael. croft an righ. v. croft.

CROOKED WELL (lost).

CRUIKITWEILL: 1593/4, RMS.

CRUICKED WEILL: 1669 on, Reg. Bor.

CRUICKED WEELL: 1671 on, Reg. Bor.

CRWIKEDWEILL: 1673, Reg. Bor.

"Crooked or twisted spring" - presumably a stream with many windings. v. wielle.

CROSS/

CROSS HILL (lost).

CORSEHILL: 1669 on, Reg. Bor.

CROCEHILL: 1672, Reg. Bor.

CROSSHILL: 1673, Reg. Bor.

"Cross hill"; presumably there was a cross on the top, possibly as a landmark. v. cros, hyll.

CUFFABOUTS. Former village on the shore to N.W. of Carriden. Local pronunciation [k'afabutz].
(I SE)

CUFFE-ABOWT: Bann. Cl. 7.

CUFFABOUTS: 1669 on, Reg. Bor.; 1691 on, K.S.Car.

CUFFABOUTTS: 1670, Reg. Bor.

Adair, GIOFFABOUT; Roy, CUFFABOUT; Armstrong, CUFF ABOUT; Forrest, CUFF ABOUT.

Cf. EDD Cuff, v. To winnow corn, barley, etc., for the first time. Probably a mill stood on the shore at that spot.

CUNNINGRY (lost). In parish of Carriden, 1685.

CUNNIGRIE: 1685, K.S.Car.

"Rabbit-warren". Cf. Kinningars Park.

DEAN. House to E. of Kinneil House.
(III NE)

DENE OF KYNNELE: 1536, SRS 52.

DENE: 1593/4 on, RMS.

DEANE/

DEANE: 1596, RMS; 1606, Ret.; 1669 on, Reg. Bor.

DEAN: 1660, Ham. Inv.; 1661, Ret.; 1673, Reg. Bor.

DEINE OF KINNEILL: 1672, Reg. Bor.

DEAN OF KINNEILL: 1673, Reg. Bor.

The house is marked by Forrest.

"The valley or glen (of Kinneil)"; from the ravine down which runs the Gil Burn. Parallel forms are numerous; cf. Deans, Bathgate. v. denu.

DEANFIELD (lost).

DEANE FEILD: 1669, Reg. Bor.

DEINFELD: 1670 on, Reg. Bor.

DEAN FEILD: 1671, Reg. Bor.

DEANEFELD: 1671, Reg. Bor.

DEANFEILD: 1673, Reg. Bor.

DEANFIELD: 1693, Bonds. Bor.

"Field or open country attached to Dean" (q.v.).

v. feld.

DEANLANDS (lost). Part of the church lands of Kinneil.

DEANLANDS: 1552, Ham. Inv.

THE DENE LANDS: 1552/3, Ham. Inv.

Either "lands in a dene or valley", or "lands near or belonging to Dean".

DOGHILLOCK/

DOGHILLOCK (lost). In parish of Carriden, 1698.

DOGHILLOCK: 1698, K.S.Car.

I do not know what this name can mean, unless Dog is used in the sense of "very poor", as in English dialects (Cf. dog-tired). Thus we should have "a hillock of very poor land". Cf. Dogland, parish of Linlithgow.

DRUM. Farm near Muirhouses; [drum].
(III NE)

Does not appear in the early records; but given by Roy, Armstrong and Forrest.

"A ridge"; Gael. druim; the farm buildings stand on the top of a ridge, and the ground slopes rapidly down to the north. v. druim.

DRYFIELD (lost).

DRYFIELD: 1614, Ham. Inv.

Probably simply "drying green"; v. feld.

DYKEHEAD (lost).

(THE) DYKEHEID: 1614, Ham. Inv.; 1615, Prot. R.K.

"At the upper end of the dyke or ditch"; v. dīc, hēafod.

^xDYKENEUK. Fm. to W.N.W. of Kinneil House and NE of Kinneil/

Kinneil Mains: given by Forrest.

"In the nook or corner of the dyke"; v. dīc, noke.

DYLAND. Small fm. to NE of Champany; [d'ailan].

DAILAND: 1510, RMS: 1535, RSS.

DIALAND: 1560, SRS 57.

DYALAND: 1593/4, RMS; 1643, Ret.

DYLAND: 1614, Prot. R.K.; 1662, Ret.; 1699, K.S.Car.

DAYLANDIS: 1653, RMS.

DAYLAND: 1653, RMS.

DYLANDS: 1663, RMS.

DYELANDS: 1668, Ham. Inv.

Roy, DRYLAND; Armstrong, DYLAND; Forrest, DEYLAND.

Cf. Chaucer, Nonne Preestes Tale, 26: "For she was as it were a maner deye". So "dairy lands", i.e. lands attached to the dairy of the estate of Carriden.

^xFALCONHOUSE. Fm. to S. of Upper Kinneil and N.N.W. of Kinneil Mills.

FALCOUN-HOUSE: 1516, RMS.

FALCOWNHOUS: 1593/4, RMS.

FALCOUNHOUSS: 1605, Ham. Inv.

FALCONHOUS: 1605, Ham. Inv.; 1656, Ret.; 1672, Reg. Bor.

FALKONEHOUSE: 1669, Reg. Bor.

FALKONHOWSS: 1670, Bonds Bor.; 1673, Reg. Bor.

FALKONHOUSE: 1670 on, Reg. Bor.

FALCONHOWS/

FALCONHOWS: 1670, Bonds Bor.

FALCONHOWSE: 1671 on, Reg. Bor.

FALCONHOUSE: 1694, Bonds Bor.; 1695, K.S.Bo.

Roy, FAKINGHOUSE; Adair, FALCON HOUSE; Armstrong, Forrest, FALCONHOUSE.

I presume that this is literal; "house where the falcons for hunting were kept"; presumably also one must understand that certain lands were attached to the house and to the post of falconer.

XFLASK. Old farm name, applied by Forrest to the modern farm of Burnshot; now survives in the field-names Flask Braes and East Flask Braes.

(IV)
"A pool, a marshy place"; Cf. Flask, parishes of Abercorn and Linlithgow; v. flasse.

FORESTER'S LAND(S) (lost).

FOSTERLAND(S): 1582, Ham. Inv.; 1593/4, RMS.

FORRESTERLAND: 1586, RMS.

"Land(s) belonging to the forester" on Kinneil estate; the first form shows an interesting if usual shortening of the word.

FORESTER'S STEAD (lost).

FORESTARIS-STEDE: 1516, RMS.

"The forester's dwelling-place"; OE Stede.

GAUZE/

GAUZE. Fm. to E. of Newtown.
(III NE)

GALLIS: 1631, Ham. Inv.

GAVIS: 1667, Dund. B.

GAWS: 1669, Ham. Inv.

(THE) GAWES: 1669 on, Reg. Bor.

Armstrong, GAUZE; Forrest, GAAS.

Cf. EDD Gaw, Sb.¹ 1. A channel or small trench made for drawing off water.

Cf. also EDD Gall, sb.¹ 6. A barren or unfertile spot in a field, through which springs of water constantly ooze up; wet, spongy land. Gen. in pl.

The second is the more likely; / ^{but} the land belonging to this farm lies mainly in a hollow, through which runs a small stream. The first interpretation, therefore, cannot be ruled out. From OE gealla?

GIBB'S BANK (lost).

GIBBIS BANK: 1593/4, RMS.

Probably "Gibb's slope"; v. banke.

^x GLEED or GLADE HILL. Former farm name; now survives
(IV) in a field to N. of Blawloan.

Roy, GLED; Forrest, GLADE HILL (fm.).

Probably "kite hill", from Sc. gled, a kite, OE glida. A less likely solution is Glade, a clearing in a wood.

^xGLEN MOUNT. Fm.(?) to E.N.E. of Inveravon and S.E. of North Hainnings. Given by Forrest; has now disappeared.

"Hill in the valley", or "side of the valley"; a modern name.

^xGLOWEROWEREM. Fm. to S.S.W. of BORROWSTOUN and N.E. of Parkhead.

Roy, GLOUROERHIM: Forrest, GLOWR O'ER E'M.

A jocular name given to the Bonnytoun Hills, or, at least, thus marked on the O.S.map; for, though I lived for twenty years opposite these hills, which were only two or three miles off, I have never heard the name Glowerowerem applied to them, nor is it known to the older people of Linlithgow. "Look (literally, 'stare') over them" - given to a spot from which a fine view may be obtained.

GRAHAM'S DYKE. Old farm name; now survives in the
(III NE)
(I SE) name of a field to W. of Drum, and in a road in Bo'ness.

Armstrong, GRAHAMSDIKE (Fm.); Forrest, GRAHAMS DYKE (Fm. to S. of Grange House).

This name was no doubt given to the farm because of its proximity to the Roman Wall, which has been called Graham's or Grime's Dyke (i.e. "the Devil's Dyke/

Dyke or Wall") since the time of Wyntoun. The parallel cases in England are discussed by Ekwall (DEPN, 196) under the heading Grim's Ditch. A belief similar to this, that only the Devil could possibly construct such a massive piece of work, is responsible for innumerable Devil's Bridges, not only in Britain, but on the Continent of Europe.

GRANGE. A small barony between Kinneil and Carriden,
(I SE)
which remains in Grange House (built 1564)
and in the site to the E. of an older Grange House.

(THE) GRANGE: 1488/9 on, ADA; 1540/1, SRS 52; 1541,
Linl. Sh. C.; 1554, Reg. Ho. Ch.; 1636,
Boyd; 1694, K.S.Car.

(LIE,THE) GRANGE: 1488/9, ADC; 1524/5 on, RMS; 1533
on, SRS 52; 1541, Linl. Sh. C.; 1549 on,
SRS 57; 1552 on, Ham. Inv.; 1554 on, Reg.
Ho. Ch.; 1556 on, Bann. Cl. 109; 1562,
Bann. Cl. 42; 1566 on, RPC; 1568, Bann.
Cl. 43; 1568 on, Hou.; 1570, Bann. Cl. 94;
1586 on, Linl. Ch.; c. 1590, Br. Mus.;
1597/8, Temp.; 1610 on, Dund. A; 1614/5, on,
Prot. R.K.; 1620 on, Linl. T.C. 1640 on,
Dund. B; 1643 on, Ret.; 1664, K.S.Ecc.;
1676, Cat. Tor.; 1679 on, Boyd; 1680,
Reg. Bor.; 1681, Purv.; 1685 on, K.S.Car.;
1697, SHS I, 15; also Rent. Tor., Bann.
Cl. 7.

GRAINGE: 1542, Reg. Ho. Ch.; 1614 on, Prot. R.K.;
1615 on, Ham. Inv.; 1650, Ret.; 1669 on,
Reg. Bor.; 1677 on, Boyd; 1694, Bonds Bor.

GRAYNGE: 1554 on, Dund. A.

GRAING: 1568, Bann. Cl. 43; 1636, Boyd; 1643, RMS;
1654 on, Ret.; 1669 on, Reg. Bor.; 1669,
Bonds Bor.; 1689 on, K.S.Car.

LIE COLROS-GRANG: 1577, Bann. Cl. 109.

CULROSS/

CULROSS GRANGE: 1597/8, Temp.

PHILPINSTOUN GRANGE: 1597/8, Temp.

GRANGE PHILPENSTOUN: 1597/8, Temp.

CULROS-GRANGE: 1643, Ret.

GRANGE-PHILPINSTOUN: 1643, Ret.

Pont, Adair, Roy, Armstrong and Forrest all mark the site GRAINGE.

Some time during the 12th century, Philip d'Eu, a landowner in this parish, granted some of his lands to the monks of Culross, directly opposite on the north side of the Forth. These lands, which seem to have been termed 'the Grange' or granary (Afr. graunge) were therefore termed Culross Grange, Philpingston Grange, or simply Grange, according as emphasis was laid upon the recipients of the benefaction, the donor, or the status which the gift acquired. The name of Grange remained attached to the lands long after they became a secular barony and passed into the possession of a branch of the House of Hamilton. See also Philpingstone.

GRANGEPANS. Village to E. of Bo'ness.
(I SE)

GRANGE-PANNES: 1638, Linl. T.C.; 1658, Ret.

GRANGE PANNIS: 1641, Ham. Inv.

GRAINGPANNIS: 1658, Ret.

GRAING-PANNIS/

GRAING-PANNIS: 1658, Ret.
 GRANGE-PANNS: 1658, Ret.
 GRAINGPANNES: 1668, Ham. Inv.
 GRAING PANNES: 1669 on, Reg. Bor.; 1669, Bonds Bor.
 GRAINGEPANNES: 1670, Bonds Bor.
 GRANGEPANS: 1681, Reg. Bor.; 1694, K.S.Car.
 GRANGE PANNS: 1684, SHS I, 15.
 GRANGEPANNES: 1684 on, K.S.Car.
 GRANGEPANES: 1685 on, K.S.Car.
 GRAINGE PANNS: 1687, Dund. B.
 GRAINGE PANNES: 1687, Dund. B.
 GRAING PANS: 1687, Dund. B.
 GRAINGPANS: 1690 on, K.S.Car.
 GRANGPANNS: 1690, Ret.
 GRANGEPANNS: 1691, K.S.Car.
 GRAINGE PANS: 1693, Bonds Bor.
 GRAINGEPANNS: 1693, Reg. Bor.
 GRANGPANS: 1694 on, K.S.Car.
 GRANGE PANS: 1699, K.S.Car.

Given by Adair, Roy and Forrest.

"The salt-pans of Grange", and, subsequently, the houses belonging to the workers there. Forrest actually marks the salt pans; and these salt-pans were used within the last century, if not within living memory.

Cf. Prestonpans.

THE GREEN, BLACKNESS (lost).

LIE (THE) GREIN: 1608 on, RMS.

This land is called "viridarium" in 1608. It may have been "grass land", or simply a drying green. v. grēne.

GRUGFOOT. Fm. to S.E. of Easter Bonhard.
(III NE)

Pronounced locally [grúgfit].

GRUGFOT: 1335-36, Bain.

GRUGFOTE: 1336-37, Bain.

GRUGFUTE: 1455, Exch. Ro.; 1468 on, RMS; 1501 on, RSS; 1533 on, Ret.; 1560 on, SRS 57; 1565 on, SRS 52; c. 1590 on, Br. Mus.; 1598, SRS 1; 1615, Prot. R.K.

GRUGFUT: 1473/4, Treas. Acc.; 1541, Linl. Sh. C.; 1542 on, RMS; 1550 on, SRS 57; 1613, Dund. A; c. 1630, Br. Mus.; 1681, Purv.

GRUGEFUTE: 1510, RSS; 1622 on, RMS.

GRUYKFUT: 1541, Linl. Sh. C.

GRWGFUT: 1541, Linl. Sh. C.

CRUKISFUTE: 1546, RMS.

GRUGFUTT: 1563 on, SRS 52; 1614, Prot. R.K.

GRUGFIT: 1564, SRS 57.

GRUGFOOT: 1573, SRS 52; 1654 on, RMS.

GREUKFUTE: 1573, RPC.

GRUIGFUTE: 1614, Prot. R.K.

GRUIKFUTE: 1615, RMS.

GRUGFUTT: 1637, Linl. T.C.

GRUGFOOT/

CRUGFOOT: 1662, RMS.

GRUIGFOOT: 1662, Br. Mus.

GRUGFOAT: 1666, Ret.

GROOGFITT: 1667, Dund. B.

GRUITFOOT: 1685 on, KS. Car.

GROUKFIT: 1689, K.S.Car.

GREUKFUT: 1691, K.S.Car.

GREUKFIT: 1692, K.S.Car.

GROUKFOOT: 1694, K.S.Car.

GRUIKFOOT: 1696 on, KS. Car.

Pont, CRUICKFOOT; Adair, GROUGFATT; Roy, CROOKFOOT;
Armstrong, GROUGFOOT; Forrest, GROOGFOOT.

This is a difficult word; and I am by no means certain of its meaning. I hazard, however, that the first element is ON grugg, mud, dregs, occasionally confused, as may be seen from some of the older spellings, with ON Krókr, a crook, a bend. The second element, presumably ON fótr must be taken in its derived meaning of "the lower part of something". So "muddy bottom" or "muddy lower part of a valley". Cf. H.

Marwick: The Orkney Norn, 62, under Gruggsy.

HAINNINGS, NORTH. Fm. to N.E. of Inveravon.
(III NW)

Does not appear in the older records.

Senex has HANIN; Sanson, HANING; Forrest, HAINING.

"North enclosed field or farm"; v. haining.

^xHAMILTON FARM. To S. of BORROWSTOUN and N.E. of
MUIRHOUSE. Given by Forrest; has now disappeared.

Obviously from the family of Hamilton, owners of
Kinneil Estate.

HAUGHSTONE (lost).

HAUGHESTANE: 1614, Ham. Inv.

HAUCHSTANE OF KINNEILL: 1615, Prot. R.K.

HAUCHSTAIN: 1615, RMS; 1669, Reg. Bor.

HAUGHSTAIN: 1669, Reg. Bor.

HAUCH STAIN: 1670 on, Reg. Bor.

HAUGHE STAIN: 1672, Reg. Bor.

HAUGH STAIN: 1673, Reg. Bor.

Presumably "stone in the haugh or river-meadows
of Kinneil". v. healh, stān.

^xHILLS. Fm. to W. of Bonsyde and E. of Muirhouse.
Given by Forrest; on site of present Airngarth
Cottages.

Literal; on Bonnytoun Hills.

INVERAVON. Fm., house, tower, cottages, near remains
(III NW)
of Roman wall.

INNERAWYN: 1455, Exch. Ro.

INVERAVANE: 1532, RMS.

INVERAVEN: 1593/4, RMS.

INNERAVON/

INNERAVON: 1593/4, Ham. Inv.

INNERRAVINE: 1669 on, Reg. Bor.

INERAVINE: 1669, Reg. Bor.

INNERAVIN: 1670 on, Reg. Bor.

INERAVEN: 1670, Reg. Bor.

INNERAVEN: 1670 on, Reg. Bor.

INNERAVEIN: 1670, Reg. Bor.

INNER AVEN: 1671, Reg. Bor.

Pont, INNER AVON; Adair, Armstrong, INVERAVON; Roy, INNERAVON; Forrest, INVER AVON.

Gael. inbhir plus Avon; "at the mouth of the Avon" (q.v. under River Names). For parallel forms, see Beveridge - The 'Abers' and 'Invers' of Scotland.

INVERAVON, MAINS OF: (lost).

LE MANIS DE INVERAVIN: 1516, RMS.

"Home Farm of Inveravon".

JINKABOUT MILL. To W. of Inveravon.
(III NW)

Does not appear in the older records; Adair, GINKAMOUT M.; Roy, GINKABOUT MILL; Armstrong, MILL; Forrest, JINK ABOUT MILL.

Cf. EDD Jink, v.¹ 2. To move quickly; to make a sudden turn.

Certainly a good way of describing the motion of the sails of a mill.

KILLSLED/

KILLSLED (lost). Described as near Kinneil Church.

KILLSLEDD: 1669, Reg. Bor.

The only suggestion I can make as to the meaning of this name unfortunately involves a hybrid - Gael. cill plus OE slæd - "church valley"; it does, however, fit the position.

KINGLASS. Fm. to E. of Borrowstoun.
(III NE)

Also NORTH KINGLASS, small fm. to N. of

KINGLASS.

KINGLAS: c. 1240, Misc. Ed.; 1296, Bann. Cl. 47; 1571, SRS 52; 1604 on, Ham. Inv.; 1610 on, RMS; 1610 on, Dund. A; 1614 on, Prot. R.K.; 1616, Dund. B; 1637, Linl. T.C.; 1656 on, Ret.; 1670 on, Reg. Bor.; 1690, K.S.Car.

KYNGLAS: 1296, Bain; 1296, Stev.; 1306 on, Bann. Cl. 109; 1379, Bann. Cl. 94.

KINGLASSE: Rent. Tor.

KINGLASS: 1551/2 on, SRS 57; 1562, SRS 52; c. 1590, Br. Mus.; 1636, Ham. Inv.; 1667, Dund. B; 1669, Reg. Bor.; 1669, K.S.Linl.; 1681, Purv.; 1685 on, K.S.Car.; 1694, Bonds. Bor.

KINGLASE: 1645, SHS II, 17; 1692, K.S.Car.

KINGGLAS: 1690, K.S.Car.

Roy, Armstrong, KINGLASS; Forrest, N. KING GLASS,
SOUTH KING GLASS.

"Green head"; Gael. ceann glas. Cf. Watson, CPNS, 147. Watson gives several Kin- forms.

KINNEIL. Old parish, superseded in the late 17th century by the parish of Bo'ness, the church of Kinneil proving to be too difficult of access; a new church at Bo'ness was accordingly built, and a new parish formed. Also Kinneil House (16th cent.), named from the village of Kinneil to the N.E., Kinneil Church (in ruins), Kinneil Wood, Kinneil Kerse (Fm.), East Kerse Mains (Fm.), Kinneil Mills, Nether Kinneil (Fm.), Upper Kinneil (Fm.), and The Mains (Fm.)
Nennius, MS K (Corpus Christi College, Cambridge, 13th cent.):-

PENGUAUL: quae villa Scottice CENAIL, Anglice vero PENELTUN dicitur. MS L (University Library, Cambridge, end of 12th cent. or beginning of 13th cent.) has PENGAAUL; a marginal note in K has PENLTUN.

Latin Bede: Moore MS (8th cent.) PEANFAHEL; second hand of B.MS. (8th cent.) PEANFAELD: C.MS. (8th cent.) PEANUAHEL; Namur MS. first hand (8th cent.) PECIMFAHEL.

Moore MS. PENNELTON; C MS. PENNELTUUN; Namur MS. PEGNELTUUN; Royal MS. (11th cent.) PEANWEL.

KINEL: 1160-3 on, Bann. Cl. 70; 1171-7, SBR 7; XIII, Bann. Cl. 69.

KYNAL: 1163-78, Bann. Cl. 70; c. 1300, Reg. Ho. Ch.

KYNNELE: 1164, Bann. Cl. 70; 1165 on, Bann. Cl. 109; 1361 on, Bann. Cl. 75; 1465, Exch. Ro.; 1473 on, RMS; 1496/7, SRS 55; 1502 on, Ham. Inv.; 1511, Gramp. Cl. 8; 1514, ADC; 1523, Bann. Cl. 42; 1536 on, SRS 52; 1540 on, SHS II, 14; 1542, RSS; 1562, SRS 57.

- KYNEL: 1243 on, Bann. Cl. 70; 1253/4 on, Reg. Ho. Ch.;
XIII, Bann. Cl. 86; 1303-4, Bain; 1419
on, SHS III, 23.
- KENEL: 1323 on, Ham. Inv.; 1323, RMS; 1323 on, HMC;
1327, Reg. Ho. Ch.; 1327, Bann. Cl. 70.
- KENNELL: 1323-27, RMS.
- KENELL: 1323-27, RMS.
- KINNEILL: 1324 on Ham. Inv.; 1397, 1532 on, RMS;
1559/60, SRS 57; 1585, RPC; 1613 on,
Dund. B; 1614/5 on, Prot. R.K.; 1617
on, Ret.; 1622, Bann. Cl. 19A; 1638
on, HMC; 1649 on, K.S.Linl.; 1651,
S.H.S. I, 58; 1654, K.S.Q.; 1656, Br.
Mus.; 1664 on, L.C.; 1665, K.S.Liv.;
1668, K.S. Kirk.; 1669 on, Reg. Bor.;
also Mait. Cl. 8.
- KYNELE: 1327, Reg. Ho. Ch.; 1327, Bann. Cl. 70;
1388, Bann. Cl. 94.
- KYNNEL: 1335-36 on, Bain; 1337, Br. Mus.; 1419,
S.H.S. III, 23; 1473, RMS.
- KYNIEL: 1335-36, Bain.
- KYNNLEVEL: 1336-37, Bain.
- KINELE: 1388, Bann. Cl. 94.
- KENEILL: 1323-27, RMS; , 1395 on, Ham. Inv.
- KENNEL: 1419, S.H.S. III, 23.
- KYNELL: 1419, S.H.S. III, 23.
- KYNNEIL: 1445, HMC; 1455, Exch. Ro.; 1474 on, RMS;
1474, Ham. Inv.; 1503, Treas. Acc.;
1505/6, Temp.; 1525/6, ADC; 1550, SRS 57;
1581 on, Ret.
- KYNNEILE: 1455, RMS; 1490/1, Treas. Acc.; 1561, Ham.
Inv.; 1571 on, SRS 52.
- KINEIL: 1470, CPR Pet.; 1625 on, Ham. Inv.
- KENEIL: 1474 on, Ham. Inv.
- KYNNEILL: 1397, 1474 on, RMS; 1508, Treas. Acc.; 1529,
HMC; 1540, SRS 52; 1540 on RSS; 1540,
Linl. Ch.; 1541, Linl. Sh. C.; 1544/5 on,

Reg. Ho. Ch.; 1545, SHS III, 10;
 1549/50 on, SRS 57; 1560, Stair 2;
 1562, SRS 43; 1568 on, Bann. Cl. 43;
 1570, Bann. Cl. 94; c. 1570, Mait. Cl.
 5; 1571 on, RPC; 1581, Bann. Cl. 81;
 1581 on, Bann. Cl. 39; 1584, Bann. Cl.
 19; 1598, SRS 1; 1602, Edb. 1; 1609
 on, Ret.; 1613 on, Prot. R.K.; 1620,
 Ham. Inv.; 1623 on, L.C.; 1668, SRS
 67; also Wod. 12.

KINNELE: 1474, RMS; 1565, SRS 52.

KINEILL: 1502 on, Ham. Inv.; 1630, Bann. Cl. 70;
 1661, RMS; 1680, Reg. Bor.

KYNNEYLL: 1504, RMS.

KINNIEL: 1505/6, Temp.; 1696 on, K.S.Bo.

KINNEILE: 1584, Bann. Cl. 19.

KENNEIL: 1585, Bann. Cl. 19.

KENNEILL: 1586, RMS; 1640 on, Dund. B; 1656, Br. Mus.

KINNELL: 1586, Bann. Cl. 81; 1633, RMS.

KYNNELL: c. 1590, Br. Mus.

KINNEIL: 1615, Prot. R.K.; 1639, Ret.; 1646, K.S.
 Linl.; 1661, RMS; 1676, K.S.Dal.;
 1686, K.S.Car.

KYNEILL: 1615, Dund. B.

KYNNIL: 1616, Ham. Inv.

KYNNYLL: c. 1630, Br. Mus.

KINNYLL: c. 1630, Br. Mus.

KENNEILL: 1650, Dund. B.

KINNEILLE: 1656, Br. Mus.

KINNEELL: 1667, K.S.Linl.

KINNEEL: 1684, SHS I, 14.

Mercator, Camden, Sanson, Moll, Armstrong, Forrest, KINNEIL; Speed, KYNEILL; Blaeu, Morden, KINNIEL; Senex, KINNEEL; Adair, KINEIL, Roy KENEEL; Armstrong, KENNEIL.

It is hardly possible for me to add anything to the account of the fortunes of this name given by Watson (CPNS 346-348), which I believe to be absolutely correct. There occur four forms:-

1. PENGUAUL, which is early Welsh.
2. PEANFAHEL, which is a Brythonic-Goidelic hybrid, and which Watson terms "Pictish".
3. PENNELTUN, which is a rendering of one or other of the previous forms (probably the second), with the English suffix -tun added.
4. CENAIL, which is Gaelic, and directly equivalent to the first and second forms.

This last spelling is the ancestor of the modern KINNEIL, and undoubtedly means "Head of the Wall" - the Roman Wall being meant. Sir George MacDonald points out, too, that the fact that Carriden is generally regarded as having been the eastern end of the Roman Wall does not mean that Bede made a mistake in thus naming Kinneil, since in point of fact the old parish of Kinneil ended on the east very near where the end of the Wall seems to have been.

KINNEIL KERSE: Fm.nr. mouth of the Avon.
(III NW)

KYNNELE - KERSE: 1516, RMS.

KENNEL - KERS: 1569/70, Reg. Ho. Ch.

KYNNEILL - KERS: 1593/4, RMS.

CARSE OF KYNNEILL: 1610, Bann. C. 42.

KINNEILL CARSS: 1669 on, Reg. Bor.; 1673, Bonds
Bor.

KENNEL KERSE; 1669, Reg. Bor.

KINNEILL KERSE: 1669 on, Reg. Bor.; 1670, Bonds
Bor.

KINNEILL KERS: 1670 on, Reg. Bor.

KINNEILL KERSS: 1694, Bonds Bor.

Sanson, CARS; Adair, KINNEILCARS; Roy, KINEEL-
CARSE; Armstrong, KENNEIL CARSE; Forrest,
KINNIEL CARSE.

Cf. EDD Carse, sb. Low, fertile land, gen.
adjacent to a river. The word is of obscure
origin.

EAST KERSE MAINS. Fm. to W. of Kinneil House.
(III NW)

Called E. MAINS by Armstrong.

"Mains" in usual sense of "Home Farm". "East
Carse Home Farm". Cf. Kinneil Kerse, ante.

This may be the same as

KINNEIL KERSE, EASTFIELD OF (lost).

EST-FEILD OF KINNEILL KERS: 1532, RMS.

EISTER KERS DE KYNNEILL: 1593/4, RMS.

"Easter open country of the Carse of
Kinneil". See previous entries.

THE MAINS. Fm. to W. of Kinneil House.
(III NW)

Forrest, KINNEIL MAINS.

See previous entries.

KINNEIL MILLS. To S. of Kinneil House.
(III NW)

KENNEL (-) MILNE: 1569/70, Reg. Ho. Ch.; 1669
Y
on, Reg. Bor.

LIE KYNNEILL-MYLNE: 1593/4, RMS.

KINNELMILNE: 1653, RMS.

KINNEILL MYLNE: 1669, Bonds Bor.; 1671 on, Reg. Bor.

KINNEILLMYLNE: 1693, K.S.Linl.

Adair, KINNEIL M.; Roy, KINNEELMILL; Armstrong,
MILLS, Forrest, KINNEIL MILL.

Literal: v. myln.

KINNEIL MOOR (lost?) Church lands of the vicar-
age of KINNEIL; in 1655 said to be the same as
Muirhouse (q.v.).

KYNNEILL-MURE: 1586 on, RMS.

KINNEILMWRE: 1617, Ret.

KYNNEILL MUIRE: 1647, RMS.

KINNEILL MUIR: 1655, RMS.

"Moor of Kinneil"; v. m̄or.

MOOR PARK, KINNEIL (lost).

LIE MURE-PARK DE KYNNEILL: 1586, RMS.

MURE-PARK: 1593/4, RMS.

MUIRPARK: 1669, Ham. Inv.

"Moor park or paddock"; v. m̄or, pearroc.

KINNEIL, NETHER. Fm. to S.W. of Kinneil House.
(III NW)

KYNNELE NETHIR: 1516, RMS.

NETHIRTOUN, NETHERTOUN OF

KINNEILL, KYNNEILL: 1532 on, RMS; 1593/4, Ham. Inv.

NETHIR KYNNELE: 1572/3, SRS 52.

NETHERKINNEILL: 1672, Bonds Bor.; 1673, Reg. Bor.

NETHER KINNEILL: 1669 on, Reg. Bor.; 1669, Bonds Bor.

Forrest, UNDER KINNEIL.

"Lower farm of Kinneil"; this farm is in the coastal valley, and is contrasted with Upper Kinneil, which stands on a ridge to the south. v. neo^δera.

NETHER PARK, KINNEIL (lost).

~~LIE~~NETHIR, NETHER PARK: 1593/4, RMS.

"Lower park or enclosure"; v. neo^δera, pearroc.

NETHER WOOD, KINNEIL (lost).

NETHERWOOD OF KINNEILL: 1670, Reg. Bor.

KINNEIL, UPPER. Fm. to S.W. of Kinneil House.

OVER(-)KYNNELE: 1516, RMS; 1572/3 on, SRS 52.
I

OVRTOUN OF KINNEILL: 1532, RMS.

WVER KINNEILL: 1541/2, Ham. Inv.

OVIR KYNNEILE: 1569, SRS 52.

OWERKINNEILL: 1583, Ham. Inv.

OVER(-)KYNNEILL: 1586 on, RMS; 1590/1, SRS 1; 1617 on, L.C.

OVER KINNEILL: 1654 on, RMS; 1669 on, Reg. Bor.

OVERKINNEILL: 1670 on, Reg. Bor.; 1694, Bonds
Bor.

Adair, OVER KINEIL; Roy, EVER KENEEL; Armstrong,
U. KINNEIL; Forrest, UP^R KINNEIL.

"Upper farm of Kinneil"; see Lower Kinneil,
ante. v. ofer.

UPPER PARK, KINNEIL (lost).

LIE OVER PARK: 1593/4, RMS.

Literal; v. ofer, pearroc.

WEST WOOD, KINNEIL (lost).

WEST-WOD: 1593/4, RMS.

WESTER KERSE, KINNEIL (lost).

WESTIR-KERSE: 1532, RMS.

"Wester Carse land of Kinneil"; see Kinneil
Kerse, ante.

^x
LANGLANDS. Fm. to S.E. of Inveravon and N. of Birch-
Hill, not found in older records; given by Roy and
Armstrong; has now disappeared.

"Long strips"; v. lang, land.

LANGHAUGH (lost).

THE LANGHAUGH: 1562 SRS 57.

LANGHAUGH: 1613 on, Ham. Inv.

"Long river-meadow"; v. lang, healh.

LAW (lost). In barony of Carriden.

(LE) LAWE: 1335-36 on, Bain.

(THE) LAW: 1510 on, RMS; 1535, RSS; 1541, Linl. Sh. C.
1560, SRS 57; 1662, Ret.; 1668 on, Ham.
Inv.; 1694 on, K.S.Ab.

LOW: 1551/2, SRS 57.

"Hill"; v. hlāw.

LAW STOCKS (lost). In barony of Carriden.

LAWSTOKIS: 1653, RMS.

LAW STOCKIS: 1653, RMS.

"Building at LAW, built of logs"; for parallel forms, see Ekwall (DPNS 422-423). v. hlāw, stocc.

LOANING, BLACKNESS (lost).

LE LOLING: 1506/7 RMS.

LE LONYNG: 1523 RMS.

LIE LONING: 1608, RMS.

Cf. EDD Loaning, sb. 1. A lane, by-road: 3. An open, uncultivated piece of ground near a farmhouse or village in which the cows are milked; a field, paddock.

I have not enough information to state which of these two meanings is the correct one here.

MAINS, CARRIDEN (lost).

THE MANYNS OF CARRIDIN: 1494, ADC.

MAINS OF CARRIDDENIS: 1653, RMS.

"Home Farm of Carriden".

MEGGISTRE (lost). In barony of Kinneil.

MEGIS TRE: Rent. Tor.

MEGISTRY: 1541, Ham. Inv.

MEGISTRE: 1541/2, Ham. Inv.

MAIGSTRE: 1558, Ham. Inv.

MEGGISTRE: 1593/4, RMS.

This name is obscure to me; it may be composed of the Welsh root mig-, meaning a bog or quagmire, and Welsh tref, (Cf. Ochiltree), a dwelling. Thus "house in the bog". (CPNS, 374-6, for parallels.) Or, since it is a late name, it may simply be a personal name plus OE treo(w), a tree. "Meg's tree".

MILL ACRE (lost). In barony of Kinneil.

MYLNE ACRE: 1632, L.C.

"Cultivated land or acre belonging to the mill".

v. myln, æcer.

MINEHEAD (lost).

MINEHEAD: 1668, Ham. Inv.

Literal; "at the head of or above the mine".

v. hēafod.

MOORSIDE (lost).

MOORSYD: 1672, Reg. Bor.

MOORSYDE: 1681, Reg. Bor.

Literal; "at the side of the moor". v. m̄or,
s̄ide.

MUIREDGE. House to N. of Muirhouses. Modern; but
(III NE)
possibly on an old site, and the same as

MUIREDGE.

MUIRADGE: 1669 on, Reg. Bor.

MUIREADGE: 1669, Reg. Bor.

MURADGE: 1670 on, Reg. Bor.

MWRADGE: 1670, Reg. Bor.

MWRE EDGE: 1673, Reg. Bor.

MWIREEDGE: 1673, Reg. Bor.

MUREEDGE: 1680, Reg. Bor.

MURE EDGE: 1681, Reg. Bor.

(THE) MUREEDGE: 1685 on, K.S.Car.

MUIREDGE: 1691, K.S.Car.; 1694, Bonds Bor.

"At the edge of the moor"; v. m̄or, ecg.

MUIRHOUSE. Fm. near Borrowstoun Mains.
(III NE)

"Alias" of Kinneil Moor (q.v.).

MWRHOUS: 1611, Ham. Inv.

MUIRHOUSE: 1621, Ham. Inv.

MWIRHOUS: 1629, Ham. Inv.

MUIRHOUS: 1655, EMS.

MUIREHOUSE: 1669, Reg. Bor.
 MOOREHOUSE: 1669 on, Reg. Bor.
 MOORHOUSE: 1671, Reg. Bor.
 MOOREHOWSE: 1672, Reg. Bor.
 MWIREHOWS: 1672, Bonds Bor.
 MWIREHOWSS: 1672, Bonds Bor.
 MWIRHOWSS: 1672, Bonds Bor.
 MWIRHOWS: 1672, Bonds Bor.
 MWREHOWSS: 1673, Reg. Bor.
 MUIRHOUS: 1681, Reg. Bor.
 Pont, MOOREHOUSE: Armstrong, MUIRHOUSE: Forrest,
 MUIR HOUSE.

Literal; "Moor house or dwelling"; v. m̄or, h̄us.
 A common type of place-name.

MUIRHOUSES. Small hamlet in E. of parish, near
 (III NE)
 Carriden Church. Local pronunciation
 [m̄ariz].

MUREHOUS: 1492/3 on, ADC; 1509, Reg. Ho. Ch.; 1540
 on, RMS; 1613, Dund. B; 1614, Temp.;
 1643, Ret.

MURHOUS: 1509 on, Reg. Ho. Ch.; 1540/1, SRS 52.

MWIRHOUS: 1567 on, Reg. Ho. Ch.

MOURHOUS: 1570, SRS 52.

MURHOUSS: 1571, SRS 52; 1615, Prot. R. K.

MUREHOUSS: c. 1590, Br. Mus.

MWRHOUS: 1614, Prot. R.K.

MURRAYIS: 1626, Ret.

MUIRHOUS: 1643, RMS.

MURE HOUSES: 1663 on, Bonds Bor.

(THE) MURRAYES: 1666 on, Ret.; 1668, Ham. Inv.; 1669 on, Reg. Bor.; 1692 on, K.S.Car.; 1694, Bonds Bor.

MWRRAYES: 1669 on, Reg. Bor.

(THE) MUREHOUSE: 1685 on, K.S.Car.

(THE) MUIRHOUSE: 1691 on, K.S.Car.; 1693, K.S.Ab.

Moll, MOORE H.; Roy, MUIRHOUSE; Armstrong, MUIRHOUSES; Forrest, MUIR HOUSE.

It is particularly interesting to notice the way in which several of the 17th century spellings approximate to the present local pronunciation. Cf. Murraysgate, parish of Whitburn.

"Moor house(s)"; v. m̄or, h̄us.

MULTURES CROFT, KINNEIL (lost).

LIE MULTURIS-CROFT: 1593/4 RMS.

Cf. EDD. multure, sb. 1. The toll of meal taken by the miller as payment for grinding the corn. Presumably in this case a croft, or enclosed field, took the place of the usual percentage of meal.

MURRAYSLANDS (lost). In barony of Grange.

MURRAYSLANDS: 1656, RET.

May be for "Murray's lands" or "Muirhouse lands".

^x
MUTTONHOLE. Fm. to S.E. of Borrowstoun and WNW of Bonhard; not found in earlier records but given by Roy and Forrest.

This is a common but somewhat obscure place-name. J.B. Johnston (PNS 260) suggests that the first part of the word is from OE gemyðan, meeting-place, junction. This may well be the case, and it is likely that the last part of the word is a corruption of OE hyll. Thus we get the solution "meeting-place on a hill", and certainly the West Lothian Muttonhole stood on the slope of a hill.

NESS: The old name for the site which afterwards became Bo'ness (q.v.).

(THE) NES: 1494, ADC; 1591, RPC; 1596, RMS; 1607 on, Ham. Inv.

(THE) NESS: 1552, SRS 57; 1565/6 on, SRS 52; 1570, Bann. Cl. 94; 1609, Ham. Inv.; 1629, Ret.; 1666 on, K.S.Linl.; 1668, K.S. Ecc.; 1693, K.S.Car.

NESS OF KYNNELE: 1567/8, SRS 52.

THE NESSE: 1645 on, K.S.Liv.

"(The) Point, headland"; v. nxs.

NETHER MILL, CARRIDEN (lost).

NETHIRMYLNE: 1562, Reg. Ho. Ch.; 1562 on, SRS 57.

NETHIRMYLN: 1562, SRS 57.

NEYTHIRMYLNE: 1562/3, SRS 57.

NETHIR-MYLNE: 1563/4 on, RMS.

NETHERMYLN: 1564/5, SRS 52.

NETHER MILNE: 1669 Reg. Bor.

"Lower mill"; v. neodera, myln.

NEWTOUN; Village to S. of Bo'ness, pronounced locally
(III NE) [nít'n].

A modern name and self-explanatory. At the beginning of the 19th century Kinneil Coal Company built new colliers' rows on this site.

NORTHBANK. Fm. to ESE of Borrowstoun.
(III NE)

NORTHBANCKE: 1667, Dund. B.

NORTH BANK: 1669, Reg. Bor.

NORTHBANK: 1669 on, Reg. Bor.; 1680 on, Dund. B.;
1685 on, K.S.Car.; 1695, Bonds Bor.

NORTHBANKS: 1691, K.S.Car.

Adair, Forrest, NORTH BANK: Roy, NORTH HILL; Armstrong,
NORTHBANK.

Literal; "on the northern slope" of the Bonnytoun
Hills. v. banke.

PADDOCK HALL. Fm. to W. of Binns.
(IV)

Not found in early records; given by Roy, PUDDOCKS-
HALL; and Forrest, PADDOCK HALL.

See my remarks on PADDOCK HALL, parish of Abercorn.
It is probable that in this case the first part of the
name is Paddock, a frog or toad, particularly in view
of Roy's spelling.

"Toad Hall" or "Haugh".

PARKHEAD (lost).

THE PARKHEAD: 1699, K.S.Bo.

"The top of the field"; v. pearroc, hēafod.

PHILPINGSTONE. Part of Grange Estate; the name sur-
(I SE) vives in the modern Philpingstone road.

PHILPDAWYSTOUN EU: 1165 on, Bann. Cl. 109.

PHILPISTOUN EW: 1306, Bann. Cl. 101.

PHILLIPSTON DE EU: 1326/7 RMS; 1327 PSAS LX.

PHILLIPSTOUN DE EUR: Rob.I, RMS.

PHILPSTOUN: Rob. I, RMS.

PHILPEWISTON: 1577, Bann. Cl. 109.

PHILPENSTOUN: 1643, RMS; 1643, Ret.

We have here an interesting survival of the name of an early land-owner. The word means "the farm or land of Philip d'Eu". Eu is a small town on the borders of Normandy and Picardy and slightly to the west of north of Paris. v. *Van*.

PHILPINGSTONE, OVER (lost).

OVER PHILPEWISTOUN: 1577, Bann. Cl. 109.

See previous entry. v. ofer.

THE RIGG, BLACKNESS (lost).

LE RIG: 1496, RMS.

"Ridge or furrow"; v. hrycg.

ROCHENESS. An "alias" of Blackness (q.v.).

ROCHENES: 1452, RMS.

The first element is probably the adjective roché, rocky, from O.Fr. roche, a rock. Roché had already appeared in Middle English; cf. Sir Gawain and the Green Knight (ed. Tolkien and Gordon) l. 2294:-

~~Þ~~at rabeled is in roché grounde with rote³
a hundreth.

"Rocky headland"; v. nās.

^xROTTENRAW. Fm. to S.E. of North Kinglass and N.N.E. of Kinglass. Given only by Forrest; has now disappeared.

Mawer, in his book on the place-names of Northumberland and Durham, gives various instances of the occurrence of this name, and suggests as a derivation ME ratoun, a rat, and OE rāw, a row of houses. Thus, "rat row", a term of contempt for houses so poor that only rats would inhabit them. Johnston, on the other hand (PNS, 287) suggests that the first element is the dialect word ratten, in the sense "extremely soft, friable of soil", thus making Rotten raw the exact opposite of Hardgate. Goodall (SWYo, 237-8) gives a slightly/

slightly different interpretation of ratten, as meaning "damp, boggy, saturated with rain"; and this is the explanation I favour. One can imagine the interpretation "rat row" fitting a street in a town, but it is a different matter when one has to consider a farm, especially a farm such as Rottenrow in the parish of Kirkliston, which belonged to the Hospitallers, a wealthy and enterprising Order. One can scarcely imagine that they would leave their farm in such a condition as to merit the title of "rat row".

ROUSLAND. Fm. to S. of Kinneil House.
(III NE)

Local pronunciation [rúslan].

RUSLAND: 1540/1, SRS 52; 1562, SRS 57; 1586, RMS;
1667, Dund. B.

ROUSLAND: 1582 on, Ham. Inv.; 1607 on, RMS; 1669 on,
Reg. Bor.; 1694, Bonds Bor.

ROSLAND: 1586/7, Reg. Ho. Ch.

ROISLAND: 1590, Hou.

ROWSTLAND: 1593/4, RMS.

RONSLAND: 1655, RMS.

ROWSLAND: 1669, Reg. Bor.; 1673, Bonds Bor.

ROWSSLAND: 1670, Bonds. Bor.; 1673, Reg. Bor.

Pont, WESTER RUSLANDT, E. RUSLAND; Roy; RUTHLAND;

Forrest, ROUSLAND.

Probably "Hrōlf's land"; cf. Rusland, Lancs.

RYEHILL/

RYEHILL (lost). In the parish of Carriden.

RYEHILL: 1672 on, Reg. Bor.

RYHILL: 1694, K.S.Car.

A slope which was considered particularly well suited to the growing of rye. Cf. EDD Rye, 56.

SMIDDY HAUGH (lost).

SMIDDIE HAUCHE: 1605, Ham. Inv.

"River-meadow attached to the smithy"; v. healh.

SMIDDY HEUGH (lost).

SMIDDIEHEUGH: 1600, Ham. Inv.

? The same as the previous entry.

"Steep piece of land belonging to the smithy";
v. hōh.

SMITHFIELD (lost)

SMYTHFEILD: 1541/2, Ham. Inv.

"Unenclosed land belonging to the smith"; v. feld.

SNAB. (Lost, except for a pit thus called, near Kinneil).

(THE) SNAB: 1669 on, Reg. Bor.; 1699, K.S.Bo.

SNABB: 1669 on, Reg. Bor.; 1694, Ham. Inv.

Cf. EDD Snab, sb. The projecting part of a hill or rock; a rough point; a steep place; the brow of a steep ascent.

Probably/

Probably here the meaning is that of "a projecting point, a promontory"; the ground is not high, however.

STACKS. Fm. to W. of Blackness.
(IV)

STAKKYS: 1335-36, Bain; 1337, Br. Mus.

STACKES: 1336-37, Bain; 1669 on, Reg. Bor.

STACKYS: 1382, Reg. Ho. Ch.

STAKKIS: 1510, RMS; 1529/30, SRS 52; 1535, RSS.

STAKIS: 1593/4, RMS.

STAKES: 1643, RMS; 1669, K.S.Linl.

(THE) STACKS: 1667, Dund. B; 1668, Ham. Inv.; 1671 on, Reg. Bor.; 1697, K.S.Car.

STAKS: 1670, Reg. Bor.; 1689, K.S.Car.; 1691, Ham. Inv.

Given by Roy, Armstrong, and Forrest.

Presumably from ON stakkr, used here in the sense of "a hill". The farm stands on a decided hill.

STANEHILL. Given as an "alias" of Kinneil.

STANEHILL: 1562, SRS 43.

"Stoney hill"; v. stān, hyll.

^xSTEWARTHALL. Fm. given by Armstrong: now survives
(III NE)
in the field-name STEWART'S HAUGH, to S. of DRUM.

Presumably from the name of the owner. v. healh.

STOTTFAULDS/

STOTFAULDS. Field to N.W. of Burnshot.
(IV)

SCOTFAULD: 1472, RMS.

SCOTTISFALDIS: 1501/2, RSS.

SCOTFALDIS: 1600, Ret.

LIE STOTFALDIS: 1608, RMS.

SCOTTISFAULD: 1632 on, RMS; 1642, Ret.

The letters c and t are notoriously difficult to separate in Medieval charters; we can thus account for the sc-spellings. There are two possible sources:-

1. OE Stōdfald, "stud-enclosure": 2. OE stott, "horse, bullock"; and here the second seems more likely. For parallel forms, see EPNS I, ii, 57, and DPN, 427.

"Bullock-enclosure"; v. stott, fal(o)d.

SWORDIE MAINS. Fm. to W. of Grange.
(III NE)

A modern name.

See under field-names of this parish.

THIRLSTANE. Originally a hamlet to W. of Grangepans;
(I SE)
survives only in the name of Thirlstane Road.

(THE) THIRLSTANE: 1620 on, Ham. Inv.

THIRLESTAIN: 1669 on, Reg. Bor.

THIRLSTONE: 1685 on, K.S.Car.

THIRELSTON: 1690, K.S.Car.

(THE)/

(THE) THIRLLSTONE: 1693, K.S.Car.

THIRLESTONE: 1693 on, K.S.Car.

Probably named after the Lord Thirlestone who, in the 16th century, had a liferent of the barony of Carriden.

TOD'S MILL. On E. bank of River Avon.
(III NW)

TODSMYLNE: 1681 on, Reg. Bor.

Roy, TODSMILL: Forrest, TOD'S MILL.

Probably named after the owner or tenant; v. myln.

TURNIEHILL (lost). In parish of Carriden.

TORNIHILL: 1685, K.S.Car.

TURNIEHILL: 1696, K.S.Car.

I have little information about this name, and can only suggest that it is connected with EDD Turr,

sb.¹ 1. A turf, sod, peat.

"Peat-hill".

VAULT GIRNELL, Bo'ness (lost).

LIE VOLTGIRNELL: 1593/4, RMS.

Cf. T. J. Salmon, Borrowstounness and District, 161:-

"The salt was stored in large cellars or "girnels" barred by strong doors, sealed by a Custom-house officer."

VICAR'S/

VICAR'S CROFT, KINNEIL (lost).

CROFTA VICARIA: 1582, RMS.

VICARSCROFT: 1669, Ham. Inv.

Cf. J. M. Mackinlay, The Pre-Reformation Church and Scottish Place-Names, 275:- "In various parishes we find a piece of ground called Vicar's Croft or Vicar's Acre".

"Enclosed field belonging to the vicar"; v. croft.

VICAR'S WOOD (lost). "Alias" BROWN'S WOOD (q.v.)

VICARSWOD: 1562, SRS 57.

VICARIS WOOD: 1614/5, Prot. R.K.

VICARIS WODE: 1615, Prot. R.K.

Literal; v. wudu.

WÁLTON. Fm. to N. of Grougfoot.
(III NE)

Local pronunciation [wóltn].

WILTON: 1335-36, Bain.

(LE)WELTONE: 1336-37, Bain; 1463, Linl. Ch.

(THE) WALTOUN: 1421 on, Exch. Ro.; 1563, RMS; 1568, SRS 52; 1670, Reg. Bor.; 1687 on, K.S.Car.

WALTON: 1432/3 on, Linl. Ch.; 1569, SRS 52; 1668, Ham. Inv.; 1670 on, Reg. Bor.

WELTOUNE: 1473, ADA; 1502/3, Dund. A; 1506, HMC.

WELTOUN: 1480 on, ADC; 1524/5 on, RMS; 1537 on, SRS 52; 1548/9 on, SRS 57.

WILTOUN: 1492/3, ADC.

WOLTOUN: 1566, SRS 52; 1593/4, RMS.

WELLTOUN/

WELLTOUN: 1571, SRS 52.

VALTOUNE: 1598, Ret.

WALLTOUNE: 1667, Dund. B.

WALLTOUN: 1669 on, Reg. Bor.

(THE) WALTOUNE: 1669 on, Reg. Bor.; 1697, K.S.Car.

WALTONE: 1669, K.S.Linl.; 1672, Reg. Bor.

WALTOWNE: 1672, Reg. Bor.

WALTOWN: 1689, K.S.Car.

Pont, WOLTOUN; Adair, WALTOUN; Roy, WALTOWN;

Armstrong, WALLTOWN; Forrest, WALTON.

This name has frequently been associated with the Roman Wall, but wrongly, since the first element is well - "well farm" is the correct interpretation. The O.S. map marks a well beside the farm.

Cf. Wallhouse, parish of Torphichen; v. wielle, tūn.

WARDS (lost).

WAIRDES: 1669, Reg. Bor.

THE WARDES: 1670, Reg. Bor.

(THE) WAIRDS: 1670 on, Reg. Bor.

Cf. EDD Ward, sb.¹ 5. A piece of pasture-land enclosed on all sides; gen. used for young animals; a common.

WELLHILL/

WELLHILL (lost).

WALLHILL: 1611 on, Ham. Inv.

WELLHILL: 1613, Ham. Inv.

"Well hill"; cf. Walton, ante; v. wielle, hyll.

WERLAND (lost). Stated to be in Borrowstoun, 1335-36.

WERLAND: 1335-36, Bain.

WERLANDE: 1336-37, Bain.

Possibly the first element is OE wer, "weir, dam";
but I am by no means certain of this.

WOOD DYKE (lost)

WODDYK: 1593/4, RMS.

Probably literal; "dyke, wall in the wood";
v. wudu, dīc.

WOODHEAD. Fm. to S. of Kinneil House.
(III NE)

WODEHEID: 1634, RMS.

(THE) WOODHEAD: 1669 on, Reg. Bor.; 1699, K.S.Bo.

WOODHEAD: 1670, Reg. Bor.

WOODHEID: 1670 on, Reg. Bor.; 1672, Bonds Bor.

WOODHEID: 1673, Reg. Bor.

Given by Pont, Armstrong and Forrest.

"At the upper end of the wood" of Kinneil; v.
wudu, hēafod.

WOODSIDE/

WOODSIDE (lost). In parish of Carriden, 1685.

WOODSYDE: 1685, K.S.Car.

WOODSIDE: 1686 on, K.S.Car.

"At the side of the wood"; v. wudu, sīde.

WOOLSTON. Small fm. to N. of Champany.
(III NE)

If we take into account the numerous Woolstons given by Ekwall (DEPN, 508), the first element of this name ought to be an OE personal name beginning with Wulf-, such as Wulfsidge and Wulfweard; the second element is, of course, OE tūn, 'farm'. But no early forms of any kind exist for the West Lothian Woolston, which, if we are to accept one of the interpretations given by Ekwall, must therefore be a transferred name.

ZAIR (lost). In barony of Carriden, 1663.

ZAIR: 1663, RMS.

Cf. EDD Yair, sb. Obs., where a yair or yare means an enclosure built on the shore for the purpose of catching salmon. I presume that the Register of the Great Seal spelling with z really implies the semi-vowel y. Cf. the names Menzies, Mackenzie.

PLACE-NAMES OF THE PARISH

OF

D A L M E N Y.

(MAPS IV and V)

BANKHEAD. Fm. to E. of Queensferry.
(V)

(THE) BANKHEID: 1565 on, SRS 52.

BANKEHEADE: 1692, K.S.Dal.

BANKE HEAD: 1695, K.S.Dal.

Armstrong, Forrest, BANKHEAD.

"At the top of the slope"; v. banke, heafod.

BARNBOUGLE. Barony, which now survives in the name
(V)
BARNBOUGLE CASTLE, to N. of Dalmeny
House.

BARNEBUGALE: 1361/2, Roy. Ed.

PARNBOGALL: 1364, SHS I, 42.

PARNBOGALLE: 1365, RMS.

BARNEBUGALL: 1372, Reg. Ho. Ch.; 1637, Ret.

BARNEBUGALE: 1416 on, HMS.

BERINBUGALE: 1451, RMS; 1478, Bann. Cl. 105.

BERNEBUGALE: 1452, Dund. A; 1473, RMS; 1473, SBR 7.

BERNEBUGALE: 1453, Exch. Ro.

BERNEBOWGALE: 1471, ADA; 1490, ADC; 1511, Dund. A.

BERNEBOUGALE: 1471, ADA.

BERNEBOWGALE: 1471, ADA; 1477 on, RMS; 1496 on, Treas.
Acc.; 1506 on, RSS; 1511, Dund. A.

BERNEBUGAL: 1472/3, Dund. A.

BERNEBOUGALE: 1485, ADC; 1506, Treas. Acc.; Abb. Cl. 23.

BERNEBOWGALL: 1488/9, ADA; 1490 on, ADC; 1511 on, RMS;
1512, Treas. Acc.; 1518 on, RSS; 1539
on, For.; 1541 on, Bann. Cl. 42; 1550
on, Dund. A; 1571 on, RPC.

- BERNBUGALL: 1491, Dund. A; 1538/9, RMS.
- BERNEBOWGALL: 1493 on, ADC; 1502, Treas. Acc.; c.
1550, Dund. A; Dav. II, 1565, RMS;
1572, SRS 43; c. 1590, RPC.
- BARNEBOWGALL: 1495, ADC; 1528, Reg. Ho. Ch.; 1550
on, RMS; 1550 on, Dund. A; 1550 Dund.
B; 1554, SRS 42; 1561, Stair 2; 1563,
Bann. Cl. 42; 1579 on, RPC; 1588, SRS
67; 1596 SHS III, 18; 1602 on, Ret.;
c. 1670, Br. Mus.
- BERNBOWGAL: 1496, Treas. Acc.
- BERNEBUGALE: 1497 on, ADC.
- BERNEBOUGGAL: 1500, Dund. A.
- BARBOUGALL: 1507, RSS.
- BARNEBOUGALL: 1516 on, Dund. B; 1580, RMS; 1590 on,
Edb. I; 1622, SHS II, 13; 1623, Bann.
Cl. 42; 1668, SHS I, 36.
- BERNBOUGALL: 1517 on, Dund. A; 1567, Bann. Cl. 94;
1589, RPC.
- BARNBOUGALE: 1518, Dund. B.
- BERINBOUGALL: 1518, Dund. B.
- BERNEBOGAL: 1520/1, Dund. A.
- BARNBUGALL: 1538, RMS; Bann. Cl. 51; 1615, Ret.;
1672 on, SHS I, 16; 1694, K.S.Dal.
- BERNEBOWGALL: 1541, Linl. Sh. C.; 1557, SRS 43.
- BARNBOWGALL: Dav. II, 1542 on, RMS; 1553, Dund. B;
1557, Stair 2; 1561 on, RPC; 1564 on,
Dund. A; 1567, Bann. Cl. 43; 1597 on,
Bann. Cl. 42; 1602 on, Ret.
- BORNBOGWALL: 1546, Bann. Cl. 42.
- BERNEBOUGALL: 1550, Dund. A
- BARBOWGALL: 1553, RMS.
- BERBOWGALL: 1566, L.C.
- BARNBOWGELL: 1565/6, RMS.

BARNBOWGAL: 1583, RPC; 1640, Ret.

BARNBWGALL: 1607, Dund. B.

BARNEBOUGLE: 1691, K.S.Dal.

BARNEBUGGAL: 1692, K.S.Dal.

BARNBOUGEL: Wood 12.

BARNBUGLE: Bann. Cl. 51.

BARNBUGELL: Mait. Cl. 8.

PRONBUGELE: 1323-27, RMS.

PRENBOWGALL: 1323-27, RMS.

BARNBOWGILL: Dav. II, RMS.

Pont, BARNBUGAL; Morden, BARNBOUGAL; Moll, BARNBUGAL;
Senex, BARNBUGIL; Moll, BARNBURG HALL; Adair,
BARNBUNGALL; Roy, BARNBUGLE; Armstrong, BARNBOUGLE;
Forrest, BARNBOUGLE.

Both Professor Watson (CPNS 351) and J.B. Johnston (PNS 102) lay too much stress on the last three spellings, which I have carefully segregated from the other documentary evidence. They occur in appendices to the first volume of the Great Seal, and have been taken at their face value by all commentators, but as I have shewn in dealing with other place-names in the county, these spellings are really most unreliable being, in fact, taken from a 17th century MS compiled by the first Earl of Haddington (Tam o' the Coogate). They therefore represent the 17th century, not the 14th, and no safe deduction may be drawn from them.

This conclusion leaves one in rather a dilemma; that is, we are now faced with the problem of combining what is undoubtedly a Gaelic prefix barr, hill, with a Welsh noun bugail, shepherd. Clearly, the Gaelic forms corresponding to bugail will not fit into this context. They invariably give, in Scottish place-names, forms with medial ch. The only possible solution which can fit in with a denial of the Great Seal spellings is to take Barnbogle as parallel to Peanfahel (see KINNEIL), that is to regard it as a Brythonic-Goidelic hybrid.

"Hill of the shepherd"; v. barr.

^xBARNBOUGLE, LITTLE: Placed by Adair on, roughly,
(V) the site of the present Home Farm
of Dalmeny House.

LITIL-BERNBUGALE: 1473, RMS.

LITILBERNBUGALE: 1473, SBR 7.

LITIL BARBOUGALE: 1507, RSS.

LITILBERINBOUGALL: 1518, Dund. B.

LITILL, LITLE BARNEBOWGALL: 1556 on, RMS.

LITIL BARNBOWGALL: 1591/2, RPC; 1601, RMS.

LITTLE BARNBOUGLE: 1676, K.S.Dal.

See BARNBOUGLE ante.

BARNBOUGLE, MAINS: (lost).

MAYNIS DE BARNBOUGALL: 1613, RMS; 1615, Dund. B.

BARNBOUGLE, MICKLE (lost).

MEKLE BARBOUGALE: 1507, RSS.

v. micel.

BARNBOUGLE, MICKLE, MAINS OF: (lost).

MANYS OF MEKILL BERINBOUGALL: 1518, Dund. B.

BLACKCRAIG (lost). In parish of Dalmeny, 1691.

BLAKCRAGE: 1562, SRS 52; 1694, K.S.Dal.

BLACKCRAIG: 1667, Dund. B.; 1693 on, K.S.Dal.

BLAKECRAGE: 1691 on, K.S.Dal.

BLAKECRAG: 1692, K.S.Dal.

BLACKCRAGE: 1693, K.S.Dal.

BLAKECRAIGE: 1695, K.S.Dal.

"Black hill"; v. blæc, creag.

BLACKLAW (lost). Part of lands of Dundas.

BLAKLAW: 1576 on, Dund. B.

"Black hill"; v. blæc, hlāw.

BRIDGEND: the modern Cramond Bridge.

(LIE) BRIGEND: 1490/91, ADC; 1586, Bann. Cl. 42;
1622 on, RMS; S.L.Kirk; 1647, Dund. B.;
1653, Ret.; 1670 on, K.S.Dal.

BRIDGEND: 1571, Temp.; 1574 on, K.S.Dal.

BRIDGE END: 1672, K.S.Dal.

"Bridge end"; v. brycg, ende.

BROADMIRE (lost).

BRAIDMYRE: 1594, Tamp.; 1640 on, Ret.

BREADMYRE: 1697, Ret.

"Wide, extensive bog or mire"; v. brād myrr.

BURNSHOT, NEW: Fm. to E. of Cotmuir.
(V)

BURNESHOTT: 1622, RMS; 1694, Ret.

BURNSHOT: 1653, Ret.

BRANSHOT: 1669, K.S.Dal.

BARNSHOT: 1671, K.S.Dal.

BARSHOTE: 1671, K.S.Dal.

BURNSHOAT: 1692, K.S.Dal.

BURNSHOTE: 1693, K.S.Dal.

Pont, Armstrong, BURNSHOT.

"Nook or corner of the burn"; v. burna, scēat.

^xBYRES. Fm. ? to S. of Barnbogle Castle, near the modern Dalmeny House.

Pont, BYRES; Adair, BYRS.

"Cow-sheds"; v. byre.

CARLOWRIE. Fm. to W. of Craigiehall. [Karlauri].
(V)

CARLOURYN: 1336 on, Bain.

CARLOWRY: 1452 on, Dund. A; 1490/1, ADC; 1507/8,
Dund. B.; 1553, RMS; 1564, SRS 57;
1575, Reg. Ho. Ch.; 1654, SHS I, 31;
1693 on, K.S.Kirk.

CARLOWRIE: 1467, HMC; 1543 on, Temp.; 1551, Dund.A;
1553 on, Dund. B; 1564 SRS 57; 1579,
RPC; 1590/1 on, RMS; 1623, Bann. Cl.
42; 1645, SHS II, 17; 1652 on, Ret.;
1660, Br. Mus.; 1663 on, K.S.Kirk.;
1680, SHS I, 16; 1681, Purv.; also
S.L.Kirk.

CARLOURY: 1522 on, Dund. A; 1539 on, SHS II, 4;
1539 on, SHS II, 4; 1659 on, K.S.Kirk;
1691, K.S.Dal.

CARLOURIE: 1584, Roy. Dund.; 1623 on, RMS; 1663
on, Dund. B; 1664 on, K.S.Kirk; 1691
on, SHS I, 16; 1694, Ret.

CARLAWRIE: 1631, RMS; 1647, Dund. B.

KARLOURIE: 1648, Dund. B.

CARLAWRY: 1659 on, K.S.Kirk.

CARLAWRYE: 1660, K.S.Kirk.

CARLAURYE: 1660, K.S.Kirk.

CARLOURYE: 1660, K.S.Kirk.

CARLAURIE: 1664, K.S.Kirk; 1691 on, K.S.Dal.; 1695
HR.

CARLAURY: 1665, SHS I, 36.

Spelled CARLOWRY by Roy and Adair; CARLOWRIE by
Armstrong and Forrest.

This name has been discussed by Watson (CPNS, 370)
and Johnston (PNS, 126), but in neither case satis-
factorily. Watson is unusually hesitating, is

uncertain of the identity of the first syllable, and suggests that the rest of the word may be a man's name, giving parallel forms that may or may not be of early date. The first part is certainly difficult; it might be one of at least three Gaelic words, so that Watson rightly hesitates; but I doubt very much the accuracy of his second statement, and should require to see instances of the use of names like Lowrie in Scots in the 14th century. I have not encountered any.

Johnston is typically precise in his rendering. To him the word means "rock of the echo", lit. 'of speaking', Gael. càrr labharaidh. But this explanation hardly takes into account the geographical situation of Carlowrie - all the different Carlowries, indeed - in the middle of an alluvial plain, without rocks or echoes nearby.

For the first element, apart from Welsh caer- and Gael. càrr, already suggested, I can find three possible forms:-

1. Gael. car, a turn, a twist, a bend.
2. Gael. càr, a mossy plain, a fen.
3. Gael. càir, a peat moss.

Though admitting the possibility of any of these forms being correct, I favour the first one, with a reference to the large bend taken by the River Almond just to the east of Carlowrie Farm. The second

element is much more difficult; it may be an adjective connected with Gael. lathach, mire, clay - "boggy bend of the river" would be very suitable, for the land round about is still liable to flooding - but it is perhaps better to be discreetly silent, and leave the name unsolved.

CARLOWRIE, EASTER: Fm. to W. of Carlowrie Fm.

(V)

CARLOWRY ESTIR: 1427, Reg. Ho. Ch.

EISTER CARLOURIE: 1605, Ret.

Adair, E. CARLOWRY; Roy, EAST CARLOWRY; Armstrong, E. CARLOWRIE; Forrest, EASTER CARLOWRIE.

See CARLOWRIE, ante.

COTMUIR: Fm. (?) to W. of East Craigie.

(V)

COTMUIR: 1490/1, ADC.

COTMORE: 1653, Ret.

COTTMUIR: 1664, K.S.Kirk.; 1694, Ret.

COATMURE: 1669 on, K.S.Dal.

COATMUIR: 1670, K.S.Dal.

COTMURE: 1671, K.S.Dal.

COTMUIRE: 1691, K.S.Dal.

COAT MUIRE: 1692 on, K.S.Dal.

COATMUIRE: 1692 on, K.S.Dal.

COATT-MUIRE: 1692 on, K.S.Dal.

Pont, KOTT MOORE; Roy, COTTMUIR; Armstrong, COATMUIR;

Forrest, COT MUIR.

Presumably literal; "cottage moor", i.e. "moor with cottages on it". v. cot(e), m̄or.

XCOTTSHAW. Fm.(?) to W.S.W. of Leuchold. Given by Roy, but probably an error for Crossalls (q.v.).

XCOWAN'S YARD. Fm.(?) to S. of Leuchold and E. of Bankhead. Does not appear in the early records; Armstrong, COWANS YARDS, Forrest as above.

"Cowan's enclosure(s)"; v. geard.

CRAIG, DUNDAS (lost).

CRAIG OF DUNDAS: 1573, SRS 52.

"Hill of Dundas" (q.v.); v. creag.

CRAIGBRAE. Fm. to S.W. of Dalmeny Village.

(V)

CRAGBREY: 1488/9, ADA; 1490, ADC; 1506, HMC; 1507, RSS.

CRAGBRAY: 1506/7, Treas. Acc.

CRAIGBRIE: 1552, SRS 57; 1606, Ret.; 1622, RMS.

CRAIGEBRIE: 1692, K.S.Dal.

Adair, CRAIGBRA; Roy, Armstrong, Forrest, CRAIGBRAE.

"Hill, slope"; v. creag, bra.

CRAIGEND. Fm. to S.S.W. of Dundas Castle.

(V)

CRAIGEND: 1599 on, Dund. A; 1603 on, Dund. B; 1634,
Br. Mus.; 1664, RMS.

Pont, CRAIG END; Adair, Roy, Armstrong, Forrest,
CRAIGEND.

"End of the hill"; v. creag, ende.

CRAIGHEAD (lost). Part of the lands of Dundas.

CRAIGHEID: 1660, Dund. B.

"Top of the hill"; v. creag, hēafod.

CRAIGIE. Country house to E. of Craigie Hill; also
(V)

CRAIGIE Fm. to N. of Craigie.

CRAGIN: 1178, Inch.

CRAGYN: 1296, Bain; 1296, Bann. Cl. 47.

CRAGY: 1296, Bain; 1392, Bann. Cl. 94; 1429/30 on,
RMS; 1452 on, Dund. A; 1471 on, ADA;
1480 on, ADC; 1614, Temp.; 1693, K.S.Dal.

CRAGGY: 1537, SRS 52.

CRAGYE: 1537, SRS 52; Bann. Cl. 31.

CRAGE: 1565, SRS 52; 1673, K.S.Dal.

CRAIGIE: 1622, Ret.; 1662, RMS; 1671 on, K.S.Dal.

CRAGIE: 1670 on, K.S.Dal.

UPCRAGY: 1539 on, RMS; 1539, Dund. A; 1590/1, ADC.

WPCRAGY: Rent. Tor.

UPCRAGGN: 1566/7, SRS 52.

UPCRAGIE: 1607 on, RMS; 1671, K.S.Dal.

UPCRAIGIE: 1619 on, RMS; 1653 on, Ret.

UP-CRAIGIE: 1653, Ret.

DISCRAIGIE: 1662, RMS.

Pont, KRAGY; Armstrong, CRAIGY; Forrest, CRAIGIE (Fm.).

The simple form is a locative case of Gael. creag; thus "at the hill"; v. creag. The second form is presumably to distinguish this Craigie from another, so "Upper Craigie" or, possibly, "the Craigie on the hill"; v. upp(e). Cf. Uphall. It seems probable that the third spelling does not refer to Craigie proper at all, but to another Craigie "by the ditch or wall". See Ekwall, DEPN, 137 seq., for instances of OE dīc spelled Diss- etc.

CRAIGIE, EAST. Fm. to E. of Craigie Fm.

(V)

ESTIR CRAGY: 1364, SHS I, 42; 1365, RMS; 1471, ADA;
ESTER 1497, ADC.

ESTCRAGY:, 1506/7, Treas. Acc.; 1533/4, ADC.

EIST, EST CRAGY: 1507, RSS; 1566, Reg. Ho. Ch.;
1567, RMS.

EIST CRAIGY: 1556 on, RMS.

EIST CRAIGIE: 1578, RMS; c. 1670, Br. Mus.

EIST CRAGGIE: 1579, Ret.

EIST-CRAIGE: 1580/1, RMS.

EISTER CRAIGHY: 1581/2, Reg. Ho. Ch.

EISTCRAIGIS: c. 1590, Br. Mus.

EISTER CRAGIE: 1602, RMS.

EIST CRAGIE: 1622, RMS.

EISTCRAIGIE: 1663, Ret.

EAST CRAIGIS: Dav. II, RMS.

Pont, E. KRAGY; Moll, E. KRAGY; Forrest, CRAIGIE
(in ruin = East Craigie).

"Easter farm of Craigie".

CRAIGIE, WEST (lost)

WEST CRAGYN: 1323-27, RMS.

WESTIR CRAGY: 1323-27, RMS.

WESTERCRAIGS: Rob. I, RMS.

"Wester farm of Craigie".

CRAIGIE MILL (lost, but presumably near Craigie-mill
quarry to N.E. of East Craigie.

CRAIGIE-MYLN: 1622, RMS.

CRAGIE MILNE: 1660, Dund. B.

"The mill of Craigie"; v. myln.

CRAIGIEHALL. Country house (XVII) to S.E. of Craigie.

(V)

CRAGYHALL: 1474 on, RMS; 1478 on, SRS 55; 1478 on,
ADA; 1479 on, ADC; 1512 on, SRS 29; 1526 on, L.C.
1526 on, Dund. A; 1529 on, Bann. Cl. 42;
1532, RSS; 1557, Reg. Ho. Ch.; 1567 on,
RPC; 1583, Temp.; 1598, Edb. 1.

CRAGIHALL: 1482, SBR 7; 1488/9, ADC; 1556, Dund. A.

CRAGEHALL: 1499/1500, ADC; 1532, SRS 52.

CRAIGYHALL: 1570 on, Temp.; 1693, K.S.Dal.

CRAIGIEHALL: 1583, Reg. Ho. Ch.; 1601, Bann. Cl. 42;
1653 on, Ret.; 1668, SHS I, 36; 1669 on,
K.S.Dal.; 1672 on, SHS I, 16.

CRAIGHALL: 1594, Reg. Ho. Ch.

CRAIGEHALL: 1667, Dund. B; 1693, K.S.Dal.

CRAGIE HALL: 1692, K.S.Dal.

CRAGIEHALL: Bann. Cl. 42.

Pont, KRAGY HALL; Blaeu, Morden, CRAGYHALL; Senex, CRAIGIHAL; Moll, KRAGY HALL; Roy, CRAIGIE HALL; Adair, Armstrong, CRAIGY HALL; Forrest, CRAIGIE-HALL.

"Manor-house of Craigie"; v. heall.

CRAIGIEHALL, MAINS (lost).

(LIE) MAYNIS OF CRAGYHALL: 1551, Dund. A; 1605, Ret.

MAYNES OF CRAIGIEHALL: 1653, Ret.

"Home Farm of Craigiehall".

¹
CROSSALL. Old Fm. name, now surviving in the field-
(V) name CROSSALLS (CORSAWS) PARK, to N.E. of Dalmeny Village. Pronounced locally [korsɔ:z].

CORSHALL: 1597/8, SRS 1; 1613 on, RMS; 1691, K.S.Dal.

CORSEHALL: 1692, K.S.Dal.

Adair, CORSHA; Armstrong, CROSSHALL (both mark as a farm).

The remains of a medieval cross stand near this site, so that probably the name contains the word "cross". Cf. J.M.Mackinlay, The Pre-Reformation Church and Scottish Place-Names, 165: "There is a rocky eminence in Dalmeny parish, on the south side of the road from Edinburgh, called Crossall (otherwise

Crosshill), where are still to be seen the remains of a mediaeval cross, marking the spot that afforded the first glimpse of the Abbey (of Dunfermline)". The older spellings, however, do not support Mackinlay's derivation; the word rather means "Cross hall"; i.e. "House at the cross", or possibly the second element is the same as in Newhalls and Hawes (parish of Queensferry) and we have "cross ridge", ridge on which a cross is placed". v. cros, heall, heals.

DALMENY. Small village and parish; also DALMENY,
(V)
EASTER - Fm. to E. of Dalmeny Village;
DALMENY, WESTER - Fm. to W. of Dalmeny
Village; DALMENY HOUSE, Country house (XVIII) to E.
of Dalmeny Village.

DUNMANI: 1180 on, Bann. Cl.

DUNMANYN: 1214 on, Dund. A; 1271 on, Suth. Ch.;
Boy. Rolls; 1296, Bann. Cl. 47;
1296, Bain; XIII, Bann. Cl. 86;
XIII, Bann. Cl. 69; 1323-27, RMS;
1378, CPR Pet.; 1471 on, ADA.

DUNMANIN: 1235, Misc.Ed.; Ante 1240, Reg. Ho. Ch.;
1248, Suth. Ch.; 1417, L.C.

DUNMANNIN: 1247, Reg. Ho. Ch.

DUMANYN: Boy. Roll.; 1293, Bann. Cl. 65.

DUNMANINE: 1323: Suth. Ch.

DUNMANYNE: 1362/3, RMS; 1422 on, Dund. A.

DUMANY: 1378, CPR Pet.; 1416, HMC; 1614 on, RMS.
1637 on, Ret.; 1693, K.S.Dal.

DUNMANY: 1416 on, HMC; 1488, Bann. Cl. 105; 1497, RSS; 1506/7 on, Treas. Acc.; 1508 on, Dund. B; 1511 on, Dund. A; 1538/9 on, RMS; 1541, ADC; 1549, SHS I, 54; 1572, SRS 43; 1586, Br. Mus.

DUMMANYNE: 1429, RMS; 1533, Ret.

DUMMANYN: 1323-27, 1429 on, RMS; 1499/1500, ADC.

DUMMANY: 1323-27, Dav. II; 1429/30 on, RMS; 1478, Bann. Cl. 75; 1497, ADC; 1506, HMC. 1506, RSS; 1513 on, Dund. A; Rent. Tor; 1549, Ret.; 1552, SRS 27; 1576, Mait. Cl. 5; 1580/1 on, SRS 67; 1586 on, RPC; 1594, Temp.; 1597/8 on, SRS; 1647, K.S.Linl.

DOMANY: 1449, Dund. B.

DUNMANING: 1459 on, Dund. A; 1481/2, Dund. B.

DRUNMANY: 1470, CPR Let.

DUMMANYNG: 1471 on, RMS; 1499/1500, ADC.

DUMMANING: 1474, RMS.

DUNMANYNG: 1481/2, Dund. B; 1488/9, ADA; 1534 on, Dund. A.

DRUMMANYN: 1488, ADA.

DUMANI: 1511, Bann. Cl. 91.

DRUMMANYNE: 1520/1, Dund. A.

DEMANY: 1550, Dund. A.

DUNMANYE: 1557, Reg. Ho. Ch.; 1607, Dund. A

DUMMANIE: 1562 on, Bann. Cl. 81; 1576, Mait. Cl. 5; 1578 on, RMS; 1584/5 on, Temp.; c. 1590 on, Br. Mus.; 1592/3, SRS 1; 1600 on, Ret; 1607 on, Dund B; 1622, SHS II, 13; 1636 on, Dund. A.

DUMANIE: 1565, Bann. Cl. 81; 1617, RMS; 1636 on, Ret; 1636 on, K.S.Q.; 1639, Dund. A.

DUMMENIE: 1565, Bann. Cl. 81

DUMEMANIE: 1565, Bann. Cl. 81.

DUMDANIE: 1565, Bann. Cl. 81.
 DEMANE: 1573 on, SRS 52.
 DUNNMENY: 1576, Dund. A.
 DRUMANY: 1578/9, RMS.
 DUNMANIE: 1580 on, RMS; 1600 on, Dund. B; 1613 on,
 Dund. A.
 DRUMMANIE: 1581, Bann. Cl. 81.
 DUMMENY: 1584/5, Dund. B; 1587, Dund. A.
 DALMENY: 1587, Reg. Ho. Ch.; 1651, SHS II, 18; 1659,
 SHS I, 39; 1660 on, Dund. B; 1662 on,
 RMS; 1664 on, K.S.Kirk; 1676 on,
 K.S.Dal.; 1686, K.S.Car.; 1693 on,
 K.S.Ab.; 1697, Ret.
 DUMMANEY: 1589, SRS I.
 DUNMENIE: 1599, RMS; 1644, Dund. A.
 DUNMENY: 1601, Dund. B.
 DUNMENEY: 1602, Dund. B.
 DUNMANEY: 1603, Dund. B.
 DUMENY: 1615, RMS.
 DRUMMANY: 1615, RMS.
 DALMANY: 1615, Dund. B; 1618, Ret.; 1618, Dund. A;
 1634, Br. Mus.; 1662 on, RMS; 1664 on,
 K.S.Ecc.; 1672 on, K.S.Linl.; 1687 on,
 K.S.Q.; 1693, K.S.Dal.
 DAMENYE: 1615, Roy, Dund.
 DALMANE: 1616, Dund. B.
 DOWMANY: 1617, RMS.
 DUNMANAY: 1636, Dund. A.
 DAMMANIE: 1641, Dund. B.
 DUNEMANIE: 1643, K.S.Q.

- DIMENIE: 1644, Dund. A.
- DALMENIE: 1645, SHS II, 17; 1647 on, Dund. B; 1647, K.S.Liv.; 1649 on, K.S.Q.; 1663 on, Ret.; 1669 on, K.S.Dal.; 1672 on, SHS I, 16; 1687, Dund. A; 1693, K.S.Up.
- DALMANIE: 1646, K.S.Q.; 1653, Ret.; 1662 on, RMS; 1665, K.S.Liv.; 1687, K.S.Tor.; 1687, SRS, 40; c. 1690, Dund. B.; 1699, K.S.Car.
- DAMANIE: 1646, K.S.Q.; 1668, Br. Mus.
- DAMAINIE: 1647 on, K.S.Q.
- DAMANY: 1647, K.S.Linl.
- DIMMANE: 1649, SHS I, 25.
- DEMEANYE: 1654, SHS II, 18.
- DAMENIE: 1658, Dund. B; 1673, K.S.Dal.; 1675 on, SHS I, 2
- DALLMENY: 1660, Dund. B.
- DALMANNY: 1668, K.S.Linl.
- DRYMMENIE: c. 1670, Br. Mus.
- DALMENE: 1672 on, K.S.Dal.
- DAMENY: 1676 on, SHS I, 2; 1695, K.S.Dal.
- DALMENNY: 1680, K.S.Linl.; 1693, K.S.Dal.
- DALMANNIE: 1685, Dund. B.
- DALMENEY: 1687, Dund. A.
- DALMEANY: 1688 on, SHS I, 15.
- DALMEANNY: 1688 on, SHS I, 15.
- DALMAINY: 1690, K.S.Linl.
- DALMEINIE: 1693, SHS I, 16.

Erroneous spellings:-

OMMIANYN: 1275, Thei.

OMMANYN: 1275, Thei.

GUMANYN: 1275, Thei.

Poht, DUNMENY; Adair, DALMONY; Roy, DALMENY;
Armstrong, DALMENIE; Forrest, DALMENY.

This is one of the etymological puzzles in the county, and most writers on Scottish place-names have attempted to solve it. For instance, Watson (CPNS, 104) seems to favour the rendering "stone-fort", stating that this would be "quite a possible name in a district where the forts are usually of earth, as they are in the Lothians". I must confess that I do not understand this last statement, which surely cannot apply to West Lothian; in fact, there is a stone fort only a short distance away.

Johnston, again (PNS, 152), favours, in a somewhat ambiguous entry, both dubh, du, 'black' plus monie, 'a moss', and Gael. dùn, mainne, "hill of delay or procrastination". Neither of the second words suggested by Johnston fit in with the early forms of the name.

The name, in my opinion, gradually changed its appearance, and with that its pronunciation. There seems no doubt that the first element was original dun, probably Gael. dùn, a fort. Then it seems to have been associated with dubh, black, as far as spellings can tell. The changes that followed can

easily be traced - [du] to [dʌ], then to [da] and finally to [Dal-]. (The local pronunciation which Watson gives, without the medial -l-, is quite unknown to me.)

To my mind an excellent solution was offered by W.C.Mackenzie (Scottish Place-names, 82), when he suggested that the second part of the word was a diminutive ending in -an, from man, an alternative form of monadh, a hill. I am at least going to suggest that we have in the second part of the name a diminutive (or possibly an oblique case) of man = Gael. man. Now man can have two meanings in Gaelic: (a) a round steep hill, and (b) an extensive moor (MacLennan). I suggest the second meaning, and as the whole "The fort on the (little) moor". This solution fits the geographical situation well enough, and does not involve a round hill or a dispute about the district called Manau, which, in any case, as I have indicated elsewhere in this work, was not necessarily near Dalmeny.

DESCROFT (lost).

DESCROFT: 1699, Dund. B.

"Enclosed land by the ditch or wall"; v. dīc, croft.

DOLPHINGTON. Fm. to S.W. of Dolphington House, which
(V) is to N. of Craighall.

DOLFINGTON: 1490/1, ADC.

DOFFYNTOUN: 1540, SRS 52.

DOLPHINGSTOUN: 1653, Ret.

DAUPHINGTON: 1692 on, K.S.Dal.

DAUFINGTON: 1692, K.S.Dal.

DAUFINGHTOUN: 1692, K.S.Dal.

DAUPHINGHTOUN: 1692, K.S.Dal.

DAUPHINGTON: 1694, K.S.Dal.

DOLPHINGTOUNE: 1694, Ret.

Pont, DOLPHINGTON; Roy, DOUFFINTOUN; Armstrong,
DOLPHINGSTOUN, Forrest, DAUPHINGTON.

In view of the comparatively late forms, it is possible that this is a transferred name; there is at least one other Dolphington in Scotland, in Lanarkshire, and two Dolphingstons. Cf. also Dolphenby, Cumb. and Dolphinholme, Lancs. (DEPN, 141).

"The farm of Dolfin". The name of Dolfin (?from ON *Dolgfinnr*) may have come direct into a place-name in West Lothian, however, since at least two members of the Northumbrian family which owned Dundas were called by that name. The connection with Dauphin is, of course, quite imaginary. v. $\bar{t}un$.

DUNDAS. Castle; DUNDAS MAINS, to N.W. of Dundas
(IV)
Castle, and DUNDAS HILL, to S. of Dundas
Castle.

DUNDAS: 1180 on, Roy. Dund.; 1214 on, Bann. Cl. 56;
1236 on, Inch.; 1240, Bann. Cl. 89;
1240 on, Bann. Cl. 82; 1296, Bann. Cl.
47; 1296 on, Bain; 1323-27, Rob. I;
1424 on, RMS; 1375 on, Dund. A; 1415,
Mait. Cl. 63; 1417 on, L.C.; 1418 on,
Exch. Ro.; 1430 on, Dund. B; 1445 on,
Reg. Ho. Ch.; 1447/8, CPR Let.; 1447,
Disp. Var. Ed.; 1449, Macd. S.; 1455,
Marini; 1464/5, SRS 36; 1471 on, ADA;
1478, SRS, 55; 1478/9 on, ADC; 1483,
HMC; 1484, Bann. Cl. 19A; 1491, Bann.
Cl. 75; 1496 on, Treas. Acc.; 1506
on, RSS; 1506/7, Bann. Cl. 94; 1530
on, Gramp. Cl. 8; 1536 on, Bann. Cl.
42; Rent. Tor; 1541, Linl. Sh. C.;
1543 on, SHS II, 4; 1544, Bann. Cl. 43;
1554 on, Ret.; 1564, Cat. Tor; 1565
on, RPC; 1586 on, Br. Mus.; 1589 on,
Bann. Cl. 81; 1597/8, Edb. I; 1630,
Bann. Cl. 70; 1642, K.S.Q.; 1645,
Ham. Inv.; 1647 on, SHS I, 11; 1648
on, SHS I, 25; 1654 on, SHS I, 31;
1669 on, K.S.Dal; 1692 on, SHS I, 16;
1693 on, K.S.Linl. Also Bann. Cl. 31.

DUNDASSE: 1335, Bain; 1612 on, Dund. B; 1647, SHS
I, 11; 1652, SHS I, 11; 1692 on,
K.S.Dal; 1695, H.R.

DUNDASS: 1342, Bann. Cl. 74; 1364/5, Reg. Ho. Ch.;
1364/5, Roy. Ed.; 1426, RMS; 1446 on,
Exch. Ro.; 1478, ADA; 1478 on, ADC;
1489 on, Treas. Acc.; 1490 on, Dund.
B; 1530, Bann. Cl. 42; 1541 on, SHS
II, 4; 1652, SHS I, 40; 1669 on,
K.S.Dal; 1688 on, SHS, I, 15; 1697,
K.S.Ab.; 1697 on, HR; Also Bann. Cl.
51.

DONDAS: 1587, Reg. Ho. Ch.

DUNDASE: 1641 on, Dund. B.

DENDAS: 1661, Dund. B.

Pont, DUNDAS; so also Moll, Roy, Armstrong and Forrest; Adair, DUNDASS.

Of the numerous solutions advanced of this name, ranging from the Old Statistical Account's explanation (I, 228) of "hill of fallow deer", to J.B. Johnston's "south hill", I consider the best, indeed one might say, the correct, solution is that advanced tentatively by Professor Watson (CPNS 147) - Gael. dun deas, "south fort". One piece of evidence strengthens this explanation enormously. In the 12th century, before the lands of Dundas were given to Helias, son of Huctred, the progenitor of the Dundases of Dundas, they were owned by the family of Gospatric, whose descendents later became Earls of March. At the same time Gospatric owned also the lands of Inverkeithing, practically due north of Dundas, on the north side of the Forth. Under the circumstances, the name "south fort" applied to Dundas is hardly surprising.

DUNDAS DYKES (lost).

DUNDAS DYCKES: 1671, K.S.Dal.

This name suggests houses just outside the immediate "policies" of Dundas Castle. v. dic.

ECHLINE. Fm. to S. of Port Edgar, part of Dundas
(IV)
Estate.

EKELYN: 1214 on, Dund. A; 1429, RMS.

EGHELIN: 1296, Bann. Cl. 47.

ECHLYN: 1370/1 on, Dund. A; 1518, Dund. B; 1553, RMS.

ECHLYNE: 1375 on, Dund. A; 1502 on, Treas. Acc.; 1518 on, Dund. B; 1554, Ret.

ECHLINGE: 1449/50, R.M.S.; 1492/3, Dund. A.

ECHLYNG: 1465 on, Dund. A; 1502, Ret.

ECHELING: 1471 on, RMS; 1557, Dund. A

ECHLING: 1471 on, RMS; 1491 on, Dund. A; 1576 on, Dund. B; 1589 on, SRS; c. 1590, Br. Mus.; 1601, Temp.; 1634, Br. Mus.; 1636, on, Ret.

ECHLIN: 1490, ADC; 1506 on, Treas. Acc.; 1534 on, Dund. A; 1643 on, Dund. B; 1664, RMS; 1693 on, K.S.Dal; 1697, K.S.Ab.

ECHLINE: 1492 on, Dund. A; 1602 on, Dund. B; 1653, Ret.; 1668, Br. Mus.; 1671 on, K.S.Dal.

EKLIN: 1492/3, ADC.

ETHLYN: 1493, ADC.

EICHLING: 1550, Dund. A.

AICHLING: 1563, SRS, 52.

ECCLINE: 1571, Dund. A.

HEICHLING: 1572/3, SRS 52.

EICHLYNE: 1574, Dund. A.

ECHLEIN: 1593, Dund. B.

ECHLINGIS: 1595, SRS 1.

ECHLANE: 1654, Dund. B.

ECHLEN: 1662, Dund. B.

ESHLIN: c. 1670, Br. Mus.

ETHLING: 1681, Purv.

ECHLINE: 1684, Dund. A.

ECCHLEN: 1689, Dund. B.

EIGHLINE: 1689, Dund. B.

Pont, ECHLYIN; Adair, ECHLING; Roy, ACHLIN;
Armstrong, ECKLINE; Forrest, ECHLINE.

The ending has misled some commentators to derive it from linn, a waterfall; but such is not the case. It is, as Watson states (CPNS, 147) the dative of eachlann, 'a horse enclosure, paddock'. Cf. the Irish name Aghlin.

CLUFFLAT, ECHLINE (lost).

LE CLUFFLAT: 1459, Dund. B.

It is hardly possible, in view of the extremely scanty evidence, to tell whether the first element comes from OE clif or OE clōh, so that it might be either "level piece of ground on the cliff" or "level piece of ground in the ravine". The second is the more likely, however. v. clif, clōh, flat.

FERRY CROFTS, near QUEENSFERRY (lost)

LIE FERRIE CROFTIS: 1671, L.C.

"Enclosed ground belonging to Queensferry".
See Queensferry. v. croft.

FERRY HILL (lost). Part of the lands of Leuchold.

THE FERRIEHILL: 1618, Ret.

FERRIE HILL: 1669, K.S.Dal.

Possibly the hill leading to the actual ferry, or to Queensferry.

FEU CROFT, PLEWLANDS (lost).

THE FEW CROFT: 1664, RMS.

Cf. EDD Feu, sb.¹ 1. Land held on payment of a fixed yearly rent.

"Enclosed land held by payment of a fixed rent."

THE FLASH, QUEENSFERRY (lost). In parish of Dalmeny, 1663.

(LIE) FLASS: 1573, SRS 52; 1697, Ret.

THE FLASH: 1663, RMS.

"Pool, marshy place"; v. flasshe.

FLOORS (lost).

FLUIRS: 1697, Ret.

From OE flōr, possibly simply in sense of "level piece of ground"; v. flōr.

FRIARS' CROFT. Field to S. of Port Edgar. Probably
(IV) originally of greater area than at present.

THE FREYRIS CROFT: 1560, Dund. B.

THE FRERIS CROFT: 1570, Dund. B.

FREIRIS(-)CROFT: 1609, RMS; 1609 on, Dund. A.

FRIERCROFT: 1634, Br. Mus.; 1644, Dund. A.

FRIERESCROFT: 1636, Ret.

FRIERS CROFT: 1636 on, Dund. A; 1660, Dund. B.

FRERES CROFT: 1660, Dund. B.

FRIARS CROFT: 1690, Ret.

FRIAR-CROFT: 1690, Ret.

Enclosed land belonging to the Friars of the Carmelite Priory at Queensferry; v. croft.

^xGALLOW LAW. Fm. to N.E. of Cotmuir. Given by Roy.

"Gallows hill", presumably; v. gealga, hlāw.

GREEN KNOWE, CRAIGIE (lost).

GREENKNOW; 1662, RMS.

"Grassy knoll"; v. grēne, cnoll.

HALLHILLS, OVER (lost).

OVER HALLHILLIS: 1577, Dund. B.

OVER HALHILLIS: 1582, Dund. B.

OVERHALLHILLS: 1660, Dund B.

"Upper hall hills"; but it is not possible, with this scanty evidence, to decide definitely whether we have here OE heall, or healh, or heals; v. ofer.

HAWTHORN VALE. Fm.(?) to S.W. of Westfield.
(IV)

Modern, and probably literal.

HIGH RIG, MUIRHALL (lost).

LIE HIERIG: 1630, RMS.

"High ridge"; v. hryeg.

HOUND POINT. Promontory to N.E. of Leuchold.

LIE HUND: 1538/9 on, RMS; 1640 on, Ret.

Pont, THE HUND; Adair, HOUND; Armstrong, Forrest,

HOUND POINT.

"Dog Point", presumably; but why? W.W.Fyfe, in Summer Life on Land and Water, 156-8, tells of a legend connecting a death in the House of Mowbray of Barnbogle with the mysterious appearance of a large black hound on this point; but I do not know whether the legend is old, or whether it was invented to fit the name of the promontory.

INCH GARVIE.¹ Island in the Firth of Forth to N. of
(V) Queensferry.

INCHEGARDE: 1490/1, Dund. B; 1490/1, Roy. Dund.

INCHEGARDE: 1491, RMS; 1491, Roy, Dund.

INCHEGARD: 1491, Dund. B.

INCHEGARDY: 1491, Dund. B.

INCHEGARVY: 1507/8, Dund. B; 1530, ADC; Bann. Cl. 7.

INCHEGARVY: 1512 on, Treas. Acc.; 1513/4, Roy. Dund.;
1513/4 on, ADC.

INCHE GARVY: 1517/8, ADC.

HYNCHEGARAYN: 1544, Mait. Cl. 41.

INCHEGARVIE: 1627, Roy. Dund.

INCHGARVIE: 1640 on, Dund. B.

GARVIE: 1650, Dund. B; 1653, K.S.Q.

INSHGARVY: 1651, SHS I, 47.

INSGARVEY: 1653, SHS I, 18.

INSCHEGARVIE: S.T.S. 42.

Pont, INCH GARVE, Ortelius, GARVY; Moll, GARVY; Adair,
I. GARVEY; Elphinstone, GARVEY; Speed, GARWY; Roy,
GARVY ISLAND; Armstrong, INCH GARVEY; Forrest, INCH
GARVIE ISLAND.

"Rough island"; Gael. Innis garbh. v. innis.

KIRKLANDS, DALMENY (lost).

LIE KYRKLANDIS: 1528, Dund. A.

LIE KIRKLANDIS: 1599, RMS.

"Lands of or around the church"; v. cyrice.

LEUCHOLD. House, to N.E. of Bankhead, formerly a
(V)
fm. in the barony of Dalmeny. Local
pronunciation [lu'xold, l'xold].

LUCHQWELD: 1392, Bann. Cl. 94.

LUCHALD: 1429/30, RMS; 1507, RSS; 1600 on, Ret.;
1671, K.S.Dal.

LUCHALDE: 1474, RMS; 1488/9, ADA.

LEWQHAT: 1594, Temp.

LEUCHALD: 1640, Ret.; 1671, K.S.Dal.

LUCHOLD: 1650 on, Dund. B.

LEWCHOLD: 1667, Dund. B.

LUCHOLT: 1695, Dund. B.

LEUCHOLD: 1696, Dund. B.

Adair, Roy, Armstrong, Forrest, LEUCHOLD.

"Elm wood"; from the Gaelic root leamh plus coille.
v. coille.

MAINS, DUNDAS.

MAINIS, MANIS, MAYNES, MAINES, MAINS OF DUNDAS: 1593/4
on, Dund. B; 1664, RMS.

(LIE) MAYNES, MANYS, MAYNIS, DE DUNDAS: 1540/1 on, Dund. A;
MANIS,
1593/4 on, Dund.B; 1636, Ret.

MAYNES: 1636 on, Dund. A.

LIE MAINES: 1690, Ret.

"Home Farm of Dundas".

^xMANSION. Formerly port of the barony of Dalmeny;
(V)
now survives in the name MANSION HILL, to
S.W. of Dalmeny House.

MENSION: 1587, Reg. Ho. Ch.

LIE MANSIOUN: 1622, RMS.

MANSIONE: 1673, K.S.Dal.

(THE) MANSION: 1692 on, K.S.Dal.

THE MENCHION: 1694, K.S.Ab.

Pont; MAINSHON; Roy, MAINSHAW.

I can only assume, for lack of other evidence, that we have here an instance of OFr. mansion, from Latin mansio, a dwelling-place, in the sense of "the chief dwelling-place of a lord", with, of course, the added sense of the lands attached to such a dwelling-place.

/
MILTON. Fm. to E.S.E. of Dundas Castle. The old
 (V) steading of Milton seems to have been slightly to N.E. of the present farm. See MILTONHILL.

MYLTOUN: 1556/7, Stair 2; 1599, Dund. A.

MYLNTOUN, MYLNETOUN DE(O)F) DUNDAS: 1583 on, Dund. A.

MYLNETOUN: 1603, Dund. B; 1644, Dund. A.

MYLNTOUN: 1618, Dund. A; 1634, Br. Mus.

MILTOUN: 1660, Dund. B; 1692 on, K.S.Dal.

MILNETOUN: 1664, RMS.

MILNETOUN: 1690, Ret.; 1692, K.S.Dal.

Adair, Armstrong, MILTON; Forrest, MILLTON.

Literal; "mill farm, farm attached to the mill" of Dundas. Parallel forms are numerous; cf. DEP.N, 311. v. myln, tūn.

^xMILTONHILL. Fm. on site of modern MILTON (q.v.).

MYLNTOUNHILL: 1583 on, Dund. A; 1634, Br. Mus.

MYLNETOUNHILL: 1599 on, Dund. A.

MYLNETOUN HILL: 1603, Dund. B.

MILTOUNE HILL: 1636 on, Dund. A.

MILLTOUN HILL: 1660, Dund. B.

MILNTOUNHILL: 1664, RMS.

MILNETOUNHILL: 1690, Ret.

Forrest, MILLTONHILL.

"Hill at the mill farm"; v. myln, tūn, hyll.

^xMILTON MILL. Obviously beside Milton.

MYLTOUN MYLL: 1572, SRS 52.

"The mill of the mill farm"; v. myln, tūn.

^xMINNIEFREE. Old fm. name, now surviving only in the
(V) field-name MINNIE FREE PARK, to W. of
Craigbrae. Partly in parish of Kirkliston.

MONIFRIE: 1652, Ret.

Given by Armstrong.

Probably a compound of the Gaelic words monadh, a
hill, a moor, and fraoch, heather. Thus "heather(y)
moor". Cf. Minnigaff, Galloway, and Inishfree, Ireland.
v. monadh.

MONS HILL. Old fm. name: now remains in the hill name
(V) to S.E. of Leuchold.

MUNGHILL: 1622, RMS.

MUNCHILL: 1647 on, K.S.Q.; 1669 on, K.S.Dal.

MUNSEHILL; 1669 on, K.S.Dal.

MUNSHILL: 1671 on, K.S.Dal.

MUNSHSHILL: 1671, K.S.Dal.

MUNCHHILL: 1693, K.S.Dal.

Pont, MUNCHHILL; Adair, MUCHHILL; Roy, MUNSHILL;
Armstrong, MONSEHILL; Forrest MONS HILL.

This is a difficult word; I hazard that it is tautologous, the first element being Gaelic monadh, a hill, combined with the English word hill.

Cf. CPNS, 399, for parallel forms in Mun- from monadh. It has nothing to do with the town of Mons.

MUCKLE SLAP (lost).

MUCKLESLAP: 1697, Ret.

MEIKLESTAP: 1697, Ret.

Cf. EDD Slap, sb.⁴ 1. A narrow pass between two hills; a gap or temporary opening in a hedge, fence, etc.

"Great or long slap" (q.v. above).

MUIRGREEN, by Queensferry (lost).

MURE OF GRENE: 1574/5, Dund. B.

MUIR GRENE: 1577, Dund. B.

MUREAGREIN: 1660, Dund. B.

MUIRGREIN: 1684, Ret.

The spellings, and consequently the meanings, seem

to vary between "Moor of green", i.e. "moor belonging to certain grassland" and "moor green", i.e. "moor grass land". It is not possible to decide in favour of one meaning against the other. v. m̄or, gr̄ene.

MUIRHALL, nr. QUEENSFERRY (lost).

(THE) MUREHALL: 1563 on, RMS; 1567 on, Dund. A; 1574/5 on, Dund.B; 1603, Bann. Cl. 74; 1636 on, Ret.

M^UHALL: 1573, Dund. A.

MURHALL: 1576 on, Dund. A; 1643 on, Ret.

MUIRHALL: 1577, Dund. B; 1592 on, Dund. A; 1600, Bann. Cl. 74; 1639 on, Ret; 1662 on, RMS.

MUIRAHILL: 1582, Dund. B.

MURE DE HALL: 1599, Dund. A.

MURE OF HALL: 1603, Dund. B.

MWREHALL: 1606, Dund. B.

M^RHALL: 1608, Dund. B.

THE MURE HALL: 1609, Dund. B.

MUREHILL: 1633, SHS II, 13; 1666, RMS: 1691, Ret.

MUIRHILL: 1663, RMS.

MUIREHALL: 1677, Ret.

MURIEHALL: 1684, Ret.

"Hall, house on the moor"; v. m̄or, heall.

MUIRHALL FIELD (lost).

MUIREHALLFIELD: 1634, Br. Mus.

MUIRHALLFIELD: 1644, Dund. A

MUREHALLFEILD: 1660, Dund. B; 1697, Ret.

MUIRHALFEILD: 1663, RMS.

MURIEHALLFEILD: 1684, Ret.

MUIRHAILFEILD: 1687, Dund. A.

MURYHALLFEILD: 1697, Ret.

"Field or unenclosed land belonging to Muirhall";
v. feld.

^xMUIRHEAD. Old fm. name, surviving in the field-name
(V)
THE MUIR HEADS, to N.N.E. of Craigbrae.

MUIREHEADE: 1692, K.S.Dal.

Armstrong, MUIRHEAD.

"Top or upper part of the moor"; v. m̄or, h̄eafod.

^xMUIRHOUSE. Fm.(?) to N.E. of Craigiehall and E of
Craigie. Does not appear in the older records; given
only by Forrest.

"House on the moor"; v. m̄or, h̄us.

NEWBIGGING. Fm. to S. of QUEENSFERRY. Part of
(V)

Dundas Estate.

NEWBIGGING OF DUNDAS; 1647 on, Dund. B; 1654, RMS.

NEWBIGGIN OF DUNDAS: 1652, Dund. B.

NEWBIGING: 1583 on, Dund. A; 1654 on, Dund. B; 1670
on, K.S.Dal.

NEWBIGGING: 1634, Br. Mus.; 1644, Dund. A; 1648 on,
Dund. B; 1664, RMS; 1692 on, K.S.Dal.

NEW BIGGING: 1662 on, Dund. B.

NEUBIGGING: 1690, Ret.

Adair, NEWBIGING; Roy, NEWBIGGEN; Armstrong, Forrest,
NEWBIGGING.

"New building"; for parallel forms, see DEP \bar{N} ,
323; v. \bar{n} iwe, bigging.

NEWGARDENS. House between Bankhead and Dalmeny Kirk.
(V)
Given by Forrest as NEW GARDEN.

Probably simply literal.

PLEWLAND(S). Name of small estate, which survives
(IV)
in the name of Plewlands House (XVII),
Queensferry.

PLEWLANDE: 1465/6, Dund. A.

(LE) PLUCHLANDE: 1475, Dund. A.

PLEWLANDIS: 1599, Dund. A.

PLEWLANDS: 1634, Br. Mus.; 1636 on, Dund. A; 1660
on, Dund. B; 1664, RMS; 1693 on,
K.S.Dal.

PLEWLANDES: 1644, Dund. A.

PLEUGHLAND: 1690, Ret.

PLEULANDS: 1694 on, K.S.Dal.

PLEWGHLANDS: 1696, K.S.Dal.

PLEUGHLANDS: 1697, K.S.Dal.

A "ploughland" is a measure of land, normally
equivalent to 104 acres, and divided into eight oxgates
of thirteen acres each. It was supposed to be as

much as a plough with eight oxen could cultivate. That is the more likely meaning here, though it is possible that "ploughland" here is in opposition to "grass land". Still, this is unlikely. Note the original form of the singular with the χ sound. Cf. Plewlands, Edinburgh.

PLEWLANDFIELD(S). An "alias" of Plewlands (q.v.)

PLEWLANDFIELD: 1478, ADA; 1494, Dund. A.

PLEWLANDFEILD: 1540/1 on, Dund. A; 1576 on, Dund B.

PLEWLANDFEILDIS: 1582, Dund. B.

PLEWLANDISFEILDIS: 1582, Dund. B.

PLEUGHLANDFEILDS: 1690, Ret.

"Unenclosed land of Plewland"; or "unenclosed ploughed land"; see previous entry.

PRIESTLANDS (lost).

PRIESTLANDS OF DISCRAIGIE: 1662, RMS.

Literal; see Craigie.

QUARRY FLAT (lost) (Dundas).

QUERRELFAT: 1574/5, Dund. B.

Cf. Ekwall, Lancs. (p.197), under Quarry Flat, where the early form Quarelfate is given.

"Level piece of ground belonging to or near a quarry"; v. flat.

QUARRY FLAT(S), NETHER (lost).

NETHER QUARIFLATTIS: 1577, Dund. B.

NETHER QUARRIFLET: 1582, Dund. B.

NETHER QUARRIEFLATES:, 1660, Dund. B.

"Lower quarry level ground"; see previous entry.
v. neodera.

QUARRY FLATS, OVER (lost).

OVER QUARIFLATTIS: 1577, Dund. B.

OVER QUARRIE FLATTS: 1636, Dund. A.

OVER QUARRIEFLATES: 1660, Dund. B.

"Upper quarry level ground"; see previous
entries. v. ofer.

QUARRY, OVER; DUNDAS (lost).

OVER QUARRIE: 1636, Dund. A.

"Upper quarry"; v. ofer.

^xRAVEL. Old name which survives in RAVEL BANK, S. of
(V)
Queensferry. "A shott of land", 1636.

THE RAVILL: 1577, Dund. B.

(LIE) RAVELL: 1630, RMS; 1660, Dund. B.

KAVELL: 1636, Dund. A.

Cf. EDD Ravel, sb.¹ 1. A rail; railing.

Was this piece of land, for some unknown reason, railed
off?

ROSSHILL. House to S. of Newhalls and W. of Bankhead.

Not in older records; Pont, ROSSHALL; Forrest, ROSSHILL.

At the beginning of the 19th century owned by a man called Ross.

"Ross's hill or house"; v. hyll, heall.

RYEHILL, QUEENSFERRY (lost).

RYHILL: 1599, Dund. B; 1663, Ret.

RYEHILL: 1660, Dund. B.

"Slope where rye was grown"; v. hyll.

SCOTSTOUN. Fm. to S. of Queensferry. Part of Dundas
(V) Estate.

SCOTTISTOUN: 1483, ADA; 1563, RMS; 1563 on, Dund. A;
1593, Dund. B; 1615, Prot. R.K.;
1673, Ret.

SCOTTISTON: 1541, Linl. Sh. C.

SCOTTISTOUNE: 1554 on, Dund. A; 1603, Dund. B.

SCOTISTOUNE: 1599, Dund. A; 1642, Ret.

SCOTISTOUN: 1599 on, Dund. B; 1600, Dund. A.

SCOTISTONE: 1600, Dund. B.

SCOTTISTONE: 1614, Prot. R.K.

SCOTTISTOWNE: 1631, Dund. B.

SCOTTSTOUN: 1644, Dund. A.

SCOTSTOUN: 1660, Dund. B; 1676 on, Ret.

SCOTSTOUNE: 1664, RMS.

Forrest, SCOTSTOWN.

SCOTSTOUN, NETHER (lost).

NETHIR SCOTTISTOUN: 1582, Dund. B.

NATHER SCOTISTOUN: 1599, Dund. B.

NETHER SCOTSTOUN: 1660, Dund. B.

SCOTSTOUN, OVER (lost).

OVER SCOTTISTOUN: 1582, Dund. B.

On this name, see my remarks on SCOTSTOUN, parish of Abercorn. v. tūn, ofer, neodera.

SIDE (lost). Part of lands of Dundas.

LIE SYDE: 1576 on, Dund. B.

THE (LIE) SYD: 1600 on, Dund. B.

Probably OE Sīde in the sense of "slope of a hill or bank". See EPNS I, ii, 53. v. sīde.

SKAITHMUIR (lost). Part of Dundas.

SKAYTHMURE: 1569, SRS 52.

SKETHMURE: 1577, RPC.

SKAITHMUIR, OVER (lost)

OVERSKAITHMURE: 1599, Dund. B.

Possibly this word has for its first element ON skeið, either meaning "separation" or "race-course". (Cf. EPNS I, ii, 53; DEPN, 404).

"Moor separated off from the rest", or "moor used as a race-course"; v. skeið, mōr, ofer.

SLOAN'S CRAIG (lost).

SLOANS CRAIGE: 1692, K.S.Dal.

Doubtless from the name of the owner or tenant; "Sloan's hill"; v. creag.

^x
SPRINGFIELD. Old farm name: Inchgarvie House is
(IV) built on the site of the old farm-house,
but the name, Springfield, survives in the name of the
field to the S. of Inchgarvie House.

Does not appear in the older records; given only
by Forrest.

Literal; there are several springs in the N. of
the field. v. feld.

^x
STANDALONE. Fm. to N.E. of Craigbrae and N.W. of
Craigiehall, roughly on the site of Dolphington.
Pont, SERAND ALONE; Adair as above; Armstrong,
STAND A LONE.

Probably simply literal - a house standing by it-
self.

STANDINGSTONE. Fm. to N. of Easter Carlowrie.
(V)

STANDANDSTANE: 1576 on, Dund. B.

THE STANDAND STANE: 1582, Dund. B.

STANDANSTANE: 1599, Dund. B; 1694, Ret.

STANDINGSTANE: 1653, Ret.

STANDINGSTON: 1669 on, K.S.Dal.

STANDING STON: 1670, K.S.Dal.

STANDING STONE: 1671, K.S.Dal.

Pont, STANDING STONE; Forrest, STANDING STANE.

Note the forms of the present participle ending in
-and. I presume that this is literal, and that there

was a monolith at this spot; it has now disappeared.
v. stān.

STONEY FLAT (lost). Part of Dundas.

- LIE STAINFLATT: 1576, Dund. B.
- STANYFLAT: 1577, Dund. B.
- (LIE) STANEFLAT: 1599 on, Dund. B.
- STANFLAT: 1599, Dund. B.
- THE STANNYFLATT: 1600, Dund. B.
- LIE STANEFLATT: 1604, Dund. B.

"Stoney level piece of ground"; v. stān, flat.

STONEYFLAT MOOR (lost).

- MURE OF STANISFLATT: 1636, Dund. A.
- MURE OF STANIEFLATE: 1660, Dund. B.

"Moor belonging to or near Stoneyflat (q.v.);
v. mōr.

TEUCHITFLATS, QUEENSFERRY (lost).

TAUCHIEFLATTES: 1666, RMS.

"Level pieces of ground frequented by lapwings";
cf. EDD Teuchit, sb. v. flat.

^xTOFTS. Old fm. name, now remaining in Easter and
(V) Wester Tofts, fields to S.E. and S. of Leuchold.

TOFTS: 1622, RMS; 1691, on, K.S.Dal.

Pont, TOFTES; Adair, TOFTS.

Cf. EDD Toft, sb. 1. A homestead, messuage; the land adjacent and belonging to a house; an enclosure; land on which a house has formerly stood. ON toft; v. topt.

TURTLEFLATS, QUEENSFERRY (lost).

TURTLEFLATS: 1663, RMS.

"Level pieces of ground frequented by turtle doves"; v. flat.

WALLACE CROFT (lost). Part of Dundas.

WALLACE CROFT: 1582 on, Dund. B.

Evidence is scanty, but possibly a corruption of Wallhouse Croft; i.e. "the enclosed land belonging to the well-house"; Cf. Wellhouse, Torphichen. v. wielle, hūs, croft.

WESTFIELD. Fm. to W. of Dundas Castle.
(IV)

Forrest, WEST FIELD.

Probably a contraction of "the west field or unenclosed land" of Dundas. v. field.

WEST MOOR, DUNDAS (lost).

WESTMURE: 1559/60 on, Dund. A; 1660, Dund. B; 1674, K.S.Dal.

WESTMUIR: 1562/3, Dund. A.
 THE WEST-MURE OF DUNDAS: 1578/9, SRS 1.
 THE WESTMWRE OF DUNDAS: 1593/4, Dund. B.
 WEST MURE: 1603, Dund. B.
 WASTMURE: 1618, Dund. A; 1669 on, K.S.Dal.
 WESTMUIRE: 1634, Br. Mus.; 1636 on, Dund. A; 1643 on,
 Dund. B; 1664, RMS; 1692, K.S.Dal.
 THE WEST MOURE OF DUNDAS: 1637, Dund. B.
 WASTMORE OF DUNDAS: 1639, Dund. A.
 WAST MURE: 1669, K.S.Dal.
 WEST MOORE: 1687, Dund. A.
 WESTMOOR: 1693, K.S.Dal.
 WESTMOORE: 1694, K.S.Dal.

Literal; "the west moor of Dundas"; v. mōr.

WHINNY HALL (lost).

WHINNIEHALL: 1692, K.S.Dal.

"House among whins", from the scanty evidence;
 v. whin, heall.

WHITELEES. Fm. to S. of Dalmeny Village.
 (v)

Probably modern.

"White meadows"; v. hwīt, lēah.

WINDY EDGE (lost). Part of the lands of Dundas, 1636.

VINDHEDGE: 1607, Dund. B.

WINDIEGE: 1636 on, Dund. A.

WINDIE EDGE: 1692 on, K.S.Dal.

"Windy hillside or slope"; v. ecg.

WINDYHALL (lost).

WINDIEHALL: 1692, K.S.Dal.

Presumably "house prominently situated, so that the wind blows constantly on it"; v. heall.

PLACE-NAMES OF THE PARISH

OF

ECCLESMACHAN.

(Maps IV, VII, VIII.)

^xARTHURHEAD. Fm. to W. of Law; has now disappeared.

ARTHERHEAD: 1666, K.S.Ecc.

ARTHORHEAD: 1670 on, K.S.Ecc.

ARTHOR HEAD: 1675 on, K.S.Ecc.

Armstrong, ARTHUR HEAD; Roy, Adair, Forrest,

ARTHURHEAD. Roy also marks a ridge here, so that the solution is probably "Arthur's hill"; cf. Williamcraigs, parish of Linlithgow. v. hēafod.

BALGREEN. Fm. to S. of West Binny.
(VIII)

BALGREIN: 1683, Ret.

Given by Armstrong and Forrest.

Watson (CPNS, 148) suggests two possible interpretations, of which he favours the first:-

1. Baile, griain, "gravel farm", or
2. Baile, gréine, "sunny farm".

I must say that I prefer the second, because of the sheltered position of Balgreen. v. baile.

BANGOUR. Name which is found in EAST BANGOUR, fm. to N.E. of Burnhouse; BANGOUR VILLAGE, to S.W. of East Bangour; BANGOUR KNOWES, hill to W. of Bangour Village; BANGOUR HOUSE (site of) to N. of Bangour Village; and ^xWEST BANGOUR (VII), fm. to N. of West Dechmont.

BINGOUER: 1204-10, Roy. Ed.

BENGOUER: 1335-36 on, Bain.

BENGOWRE: 1353/4, Cat. Tor.; 1601, Bann. Cl. 42.

BENGOUR: 1513, Dund. A; 1565/6, Bann. Cl. 42; 1581, RPC; 1592/3, Reg. Ho. Ch.; 1598, SRS 1; 1667, Dund. B; 1693, K.S.Up.

BANGOUR: 1562/3, SRS 57; 1596, RMS; 1654, K.S.Linl.; 1655, Dund. B; 1663 on, K.S.Ecc.; 1670 on, Reg. Bor.; 1679, Ret.; 1691, K.S.Tor.; 1698, SHS I, 16.

BENGOURE: 1565/6 on, Bann. Cl. 42; 1601, RMS; 1669, Reg. Bor.

BANGOURE: 1609 on, Ret.

BONGOUR: 1642, K.S.Liv.

BANGOR: 1649, Ham. Inv.; 1653, K.S.Linl.

BUNGOURE: 1650, K.S.Liv.

BANGOWER: 1662 on, Dund. B.

BANGOWR: 1673, Reg. Bor.

BANGOWRE: 1691, K.S.Tor.

BINGOUR: 1697, K.S.Up.

BANGOUR, EAST.

ESTIR, EISTER, EASTER BANGOUR: 1552 on, SRS 57; 1562, SRS 52; 1669 on, K.S.Ecc.

EISTER BENGOUR: 1565/6, Bann. Cl. 42.

EISTER BANGOR: 1615, Prot. R.K.

BANGOUR, EAST, MAINS OF (lost).

MAINS OF EISTIR BENGOUR: 1564, SRS 57.

^xBANGOUR, WEST.

WESTER BANGOUR: 1576, SRS 52; 1594 on, Temp.; 1637, RMS

BANGOUR LAW (see LAW).

BENGOURLAW: 1551, RMS.

BANGOURLAW: 1552, SRS 57; 1562 on, SRS 52;
1590, SRS 1; 1650, Ret.

THE LAW: 1667 on, K.S.Ecc.

BANGOUR MILL (lost).

BANGOIR MYLN: 1571, SRS 52.

BANGOIRMYLN: 1573/4, SRS 52.

Pont, BANGAUR; Adair, BANGOUR; Roy, BENGOWER;
Armstrong, Forrest, BANGOUR, E. BANGOUR.

For once there is little disagreement among the
doctors. Bangour is pretty certainly beann g(h)obhar,
"goats' peak or hill"; cf. Bargaber, parish of
Bathgate; cf. also Craignagour (W. Abd. 137), Bangour,
Carngour (Lidd., 8, 14). v. beinn.

The later divisions are simple English ones -
points of the compass, the hill (OE hlāw) of Bangour,
the mill of Bangour, and the mains or Home Farm.
v. ēast, west, hlāw, myln.

BANKHEAD. Fm. to S.W. of West Binny.
(VIII)

Does not appear in the older records, but
given by Roy, Armstrong and Forrest.

"Top of the slope"; cf. Banks, etc., parish of
Abercorn. v. banke, hēafod.

BINNY. Small estate, now represented by WEST BINNY, (VIII) fm. to S.W. of West Broadlaw; BINNY CHURCH and GRAVEYARD (site of), to S.W. of West Binny; BINNY CRAIG, to N.E. of West Broadlaw; EAST BINNY, country house to E. of Binny Craig; BINNY QUARRIES (two), to W. and S. of EAST BINNY.

BENNYN: c. 1200, Gramp. Cl. 4.

BYNING: 1207, Gramp. Cl. 4; 1484, ADA; 1522, RSS; 1538, Reg. Ho. Ch.; 1582, RPC; 1615 on, RMS; 1637 on, Ret.

BININ: c. 1214, Reg. Ho. Ch.; 13th Century, Bann. Cl. 69.

BENYN: c. 1244 on, Gramp. Cl. 4; 13th Century, Bann. Cl. 69; 1471, RMS.

BYNIN: 1246, Bann. Cl. 69; 1273, Bann. Cl. 87.

BYNYN: 1296 on, Bain; 13th Century, Bann. Cl. 86.

BYNNYNE: 1343, Exch. Ro.; 1506, RMS; 1517, Bann. Cl. 109.

BENYNG: 1428, Bann. Cl. 86; 1431, RMS; 1498/9, ADC.

BENNY: 1477, Temp.

BYNNYNG: 1492/3, ADC; 1497 on, Reg. Ho. Ch.; 1502/3 on, RMS; 1502/3 on, Dund. A; 1523 on, RSS; 1532, SRS 52; 1541, Linl. Sh. C.

BYNNINGIS: 1493, Bann. Cl. 105.

BYNNYN: 1494/5 on, Reg. Ho. Ch.; 1500/1 on, RSS.

BINNYN: 1498, ADC.

BINNING: 1500, Bann. Cl. 89; 1559/60 on, RMS; 1586, Bann. Cl. 42; 1591 Temp.; 1600 on, Ret.; 1636, Dund. A; 1640 on, Dund B; 1660, Br. Mus.

BYNNING: 1526, RSS; 1545 on, Temp. 1551 on, SRS 57; 1557 on, Bann. Cl. 42; 1570, Bann. Cl. 43; 1596 on, RMS; 1601 on, Ret.; 1641, Cat. Tor.

BYNNYNGIS: 1527 on, RMS; 1527, Bann. Cl. 105.
 BYNYNG: 1541, Linl. Sh. C.; 1645, Ret.
 BYNNE: 1541/2, Ham. Inv.; 1562/3, SRS 57; 1563, SRS 52.
 BINNYNG: 1548, Reg. Ho. Ch.
 BYNNY: 1549, SRS 57; 1582 on, RPC; 1592, SHS III, 19;
 1601, RMS; 1668, SHS I, 36.
 BYNNIE: 1552, SRS 52; 1581, Bann. Cl. 81; 1582 on,
 RPC; 1601 on, RMS; 1610 on, Dund. A.
 BYNNYE: c. 1570, Mait. Cl. 5.
 BINNIE: 1586, Bann. Cl. 42; 1610 on, RMS; 1668, SHS
 I, 36; 1687, Hou; also Mait. Cl. 8.
 BYNNEIS: 1588/9 on, RMS.
 BYNINGIS: 1602, RMS.
 BINNY: 1607 on, RMS; 1661, K.S.Liv.; 1670, SHS I, 36;
 1673, K.S.Linl.
 BYNNAY: 1610, RMS.
 BINNINGIS: 1613, Dund. B.
 BINING: 1614 on, RMS; 1681, Purv.
 BYINING: 1615 on, RMS.
 BINYNG: 1623, RMS.
 BINNINGS: 1681, Purv.
 BINY: 1694; K.S.Up.

BINNY, EAST.

ESTIRBENYNG: 1431, RMS.
 EISTIR, EISTER BYNING: 1522, RSS; 1596 on, RMS;
 1601 on, Ret.
 EAST, EASTER, EISTER, ESTIR BYNNYNG: 1523 on, RSS;
 1532 on, SRS 52; 1555, Reg. Ho. Ch.

EASTER, EIST, EISTER, ESTIR BYNNING: 1532 on,
SRS 52; 1559/60 on, RMS; 1591 on, Hou.;
1602 on, Ret.; 1629, RMS; 1632, Dund. A.

EISTER, ESTIR BYNNE: 1561 on, SRS 57; 1567 on,
SRS 52.

EAST, EASTER, EISTER BINNIE: 1574, Ret.; 1580 on,
Reg. Ho. Ch.; 1666, RMS; 1667, Dund. B;
1691 on, K.S.Linl.

EIST, EISTER BYNNIE: 1579 on, RPC; 1601 on, RMS;
c. 1670, Br. Mus.

EIST, EISTER BINNING: 1579, Reg. Ho. Ch.; 1586,
Bann. Cl. 42; 1604, Br. Mus.

EISTER BINING: c. 1630, Br. Mus.; 1640 on, Ret.

EISTER BINNEIS: 1632, RMS.

EISTER BYINNIE: 1634, RMS.

EAST, EIST BINNY: 1647 on, K.S.Linl.

EIST BINY: 1648, K.S.Linl.

EAST BINNEY: 1681 on, K.S.Linl.

*BINNY, MIDDLE. See BROADLAW.

MEDILBENYNG: 1431, RMS.

MYDDILBENING: 1448, Exch. Ro.

MIDDILBENYING: 1449, SRS 55.

MYDDILBENNYNG: 1449, Exch. Ro.

^I
MYDDILBYNING: 1473, ADA; 1538, Reg. Ho. Ch.

MIDDILBENNY: 1468, Linl. Ch.

^{Y D}
MEDILBYNNING: 1477/8, HMC; 1491, RMS.

MYDDIL-BENYNG: 1487, RMS.

MIDLE, MIDDILL, MIDDIL BYNING: 1488/9, ADA; 1601
on, Ret.; 1607, RMS.

MYDDIL -BENYNE: 1493, Gramp. Cl. 4; 1555, RMS.
MYDDILL

MEDIL, MIDDIL, MYDDIL, MIDDLE, (-)BYNNYNG: 1496
on, RMS; 1506, RSS; 1574/5, SRS 52.

MYDDILBYNNYN: 1500/1, RSS.

MIDDIL, MIDLE BYNNING: 1502, SRS 57; 1601, RMS;
1612 on, RMS.

MYDDIL-BYNNYNE: 1506, RMS.

MEDILBYNNYNG: 1533, SRS 52.

MYDILLBYNNYNG: 1561, SRS 52.

MIDDILBYNNE: 1561, SRS 57; 1561, SRS 52.
L

MIDDILBYNNIE: 1564, SRS 57

MIDDELBYNNING: 1603 on, Ret.
I

MIDLE BINNING: 1647, Ret.

MIDDLEBINNING: 1647, Ret.

BINNY, WEST.

WESTIRBENYNE: 1399, Roy. Ed.

WESTER BENYNE: Rob. III, RMS; 1506/7, Treas. Acc.

WESTIRBENYNG: 1487, RMS.

WESTBINNING: 1500, Bann. Cl. 89.

WEST, WESTIR BYNNYN: 1502/3 on, RSS.

WESTIR-BYNNYNE: 1506, RMS.

WEST, WESTIR BYNNING: 1517, RMS; 1522, RSS;
1565, SRS 52.

WEST, WESTER, WESTIR(-)BYNNYNG: 1527/8, RMD;
1541 on, SRS 52.

WEST, WESTER BYNING: 1538, Reg. Ho. Ch.; 1582,
RPC; 1601 on, Ret.

WESTER BYNNE: 1563, SRS 57; 1568, SRS 52.

WESTIR BYNNY: 1567, SRS 52; 1582, RPC.

WEST, WESTER, WESTIR BYNNIE: 1579 on, RPC; 1601,
RMS; c. 1670, Br. Mus.

WESTER BYINING: 1593, RMS.

WAST, WESTER BINNING: 1600 on, Ret.

WESTIR BINNEIS: 1632, RMS.

WESTIR BINING: 1640, Ret.

WESTBYNNING: 1647, Ret.

WEST BINNY: 1647 on, K.S.Linl.

WESTBINY: 1649, K.S.Linl.

WAST, WEST, WESTER BINNIE: 1666, RMS; 1667, Dund.
B; 1668, SHS I, 36; 1671 on, K.S.Ecc.;
1691, K.S.Linl.

WASTBINNIE: 1674, K.S.Ecc.

WEST BINNEY: 1681 on, K.S.Linl.

Erroneous spellings -

WESTER BINDINGTOUN: Rob. III, RMS.

WESTER BONDINGTOUN: Rob. III, RMS.

BINNY CRAIG.

BYNNING CRAGE: 1523, ADC.

BYNNYNGISCRAGE: 1547, RPC.

BYNNIE-CRAIGIS: 1602, Bann. Cl. 42.

BINNIE CRAIGS: 1668, SHS I, 36.

^xBINNY MILL. To W. of East Binny.

BYNNINGMILL: 1552, SRS 57.

BYNNE MYLN: 1565 on, SRS 52.

BINNEMYLN: 1572/3, SRS 52.

BINNY MYLNE: 1647 on, K.S.Linl.

BINIE MYLNE: 1677, K.S.Ecc.

BINNIE MYLNE: 1678, K.S.Ecc.

BINNEY MYLNE: 1680, K.S.Linl.

BINNYMYLN: 1694, K.S.Linl.

Adair, E. BYNIE; Roy, E. BINNIE, BINNIE CRAIGS, W. BINNIE, BINNIE MILL; Pont, E. BYNNY, WESTER BYNNY, BYNNY; Armstrong, BINNY (= mod. East Binny), W. BINNY, MILL; Forrest, W. BINNY, EAST BINNY, BINNY CRAIG, BINNY MILL.

The original conception is simple enough. It is the Gaelic diminutive binnean, a little peak. Watson (CPNS, 146) confuses Binning and Binny, which are really one and the same - unless he was thinking of the late creation, Craig Binning, to the south? In any case, the early forms of the name show clearly that Binny cannot come from binneach, "peaked place", as Watson states.

The ramifications are, firstly, according to the points of the compass - east and west, with the middle part also being named, as the land was further subdivided. The hill which gave the whole estate its name had the word craig, a rock, a hill (Gael. creag) tacked on to the original word which expressed the hill; then finally, there appears the mill of the estate. See BROADLAW, HANGINGSIDE, for further details.

v. beinn, creag, east, west, middel, myln.

BLACKCRAIG. Fm. to S.S.E. of Bankhead.
(VIII)

BLAKCRAGE: 1570 on, SRS 52.

BLAKCRAIG: 1579 on, RPC; 1586/7, Reg. Ho. Ch.; 1591
on, RMS; 1615, Prot. R.K.

BLAIKRAIG: 1594/5, RMS.

BLACKCRAIGE: 1664 on, K.S.Ecc.

BLACKRAIGE: 1667 on, K.S.Ecc.

BLAKRAG: 1667, K.S.Ecc.

BLACKCRAIG: 1683, K.S.Ecc.

BLACK CRAIGE: 1686, K.S.Ecc.

BLACKCRAIG, MAINS.

MAYNES OF BLACKCRAIG: 1650, Ret.

Pont, Forrest, BLACKCRAIG; Moll, BLACK CRAIG (hill
down on map); Armstrong, MAINS (= Blackcraig).

"Black hill", and "Home Farm of Blackcraig", though
the two seem at times to be synonymous (i.e. Blackcraig
and Mains of Blackcraig). v. blæc, creag.

BRIDGEND, BANGOUR.

BRIGEND OF BENGOUR: 1576, Hou.

Literal; "bridge-end at Bangour", presumably
referring to a bridge over the Binny Burn. v. brycg,
ende.

BROADLAW. An "alias" of MIDDLE BINNY, q.v. See also
(VIII)
HANGINGSIDE. Survives in BROADLAW, WEST,

BULLION. The lands of Bullion, commonly called CROFTANGRY (q.v.) near Ecclesmachan; [b'lj'on].

BULZEON: 1563, SRS 57.

BULYEOUN: 1563, SRS 57.

The lands of Bullion were named from a mineral spring called the Bullion Well, which is found among the field- and minor names of this parish. There I have suggested that Bullion is from an old past participle form like Builyand, "boiling", meaning a spring that bubbles up out of the ground.

BURNHOLE (lost).

BURNHOLL: 1669, K.S.Ecc.

BURNHOLL: 1677, K.S.Ecc.

THE BURNE HOLL: 1677, K.S.Ecc.

"Hollow in which a stream runs", hence, presumably, the name was transferred to a farmhouse in such a hollow. v. burna, hol.

BURNHOUSE. Fm. to S.E. of Craig Binning. Stated in (VIII)

SRS 57 to be part of the Mains of East

Bangour.

BURNEHOUS: 1564, SRS 57.

BURNEHOUSS: 1675, K.S.Ecc.

BURNHOUSE: 1687, Dund. B.

Forrest, BURNHOUSE.

"House by the stream"; v. burna, hūs.

BURNSIDE. Hamlet to E. of Gateside.
(IV)

Modern.

"By the side of the stream"; v. burna, side.

COCKMAHORN COTTAGES. To E. of Three Miletown.
(IV)

This name was given me by the farmer at Waterstone, whose family have been tenants of Waterstone for over 100 years. It seems to be a facetious name, to express pride in these houses - to cock one's hat?

CROFTANGRY. See BULLION, ante.

CROFTANGRY: 1563, SRS 57.

"The King's croft or enclosed land"; cf. Croftangry, Bo'ness.

DAMFLAT (lost). "At Binny Mill", SRS 52.

DAMFLATT: 1577, SRS 52.

"Level ground by the dam"; v. flat.

^XDOGHOUSE. Fm. to E.S.E. of Three Miletown. Given only by Roy; has now disappeared.

Possibly literal; or cf. Doghillock, parish of Bo'ness. But evidence lacking.

^XDRUMFORTH. Fm. to N.W. of Hillend. I have marked
(VIII)

this ^X because the last stones of the

farm buildings were carted away during the summer of 1936.

DRUMFORTH: 1684, K.S.Ecc.

Given by Roy, Armstrong and Forrest.

Watson (CPNS 146-7) refuses to commit himself to any interpretation in view of the absence of old forms. I suggest that there are no forms older than the 17th century, and that this was a compound made by non-Gaelic speakers. "Ridge from which one may see the Forth" is my interpretation, accordingly. The number of Gaelic speakers in this parish in the 17th century must have been extremely small, if there were any. v. druim.

ECCLESMACHAN. Village and parish. Pronounced (VIII) locally [eklsma'χn, eχlsma'χn, ínfmaχn].

EGGLESMANEKIN: 1207, 1218, CPR Let.; 1218, Thei.

ECCLESMAUCHANE: 1440, CPR Let.

EGLISMAUCHIN: 1540, SHS II, 4.

EGLISMAUCHANE: 1543-45, SHS II, 4; 1562, SRS 57; c. 1570, Mait. Cl. 5; 1579 on, RPC; 1580 on, RMS; c. 1590, Br. Mus.; 1590, SRS 1; 1598, SRS 1.

EGLISMACHAN: 1545, SHS II, 4; 1562/3, SRS 57; 1571, Temp.; 1599, Hou.; 1643, RMS; 1649 on, Ret.

EGLISMACHANE: 1561 on, SRS 57; c. 1570, Bann. Cl. 94; 1583 on, RMS; 1598 Hou.; 1599, Temp.; 1649 on, Ret.

INGLISMAUCHAN: 1568 on, SRS 52.

INGLIS MAUCHANE: 1568 on, SRS 52.

INGLISSMAUCHAN: 1569, SRS 52.

INGLISCHMAUCHANE: 1583, RMS.

- EGLISCHMACHAN: 1586, Bann. Cl. 81.
- EGLISMAUCHEN: 1586/7, Reg. Ho. Ch.
- INGLISMAWCHAN: 1591/2, RMS.
- EGLISMACHYNE: 1593, RMS.
- EGLISMACHEN: 1597/8, Ham. Inv.; 1601, RMS.
- ECCLISMAUCHIN: 1608, RMS.
- EGLISCHEMACHANE: 1610, RMS.
- EGLISHMACHANE: 1616, Dund. B; 1649, K.S.Liv.
- EGLISCHMACHANE: 1620, RMS; 1647 on, K.S.Liv.; 1649, Ret.
- EGLISCHMAUCHAN: 1622, L.C.
- EGLISMACHINE: 1640, Ret.
- ECLESMACHANE: 1640, Dund. B.
- EGCLESMACHINE: 1650, Dund.B.
- INGLISHMACHEN: 1651, K.S.Liv.
- ENGLISHMACHEN: 1651 on, K.S.Liv.
- EGLISHMAUCHANE: 1655, RMS.
- ECCLESMACHANE: 1662, K.S.Ecc.
- ECCLISMACHEN: 1663 on, K.S.Ecc.; 1669, K.S.Liv.
- ECCLESMACHAN: 1663, K.S.Ecc.; 1673 on, K.S.Linl;
1682 on, K.S.Kirk.; 1690, Ret.; 1696,
L.C.
- ECCLISMACHEN: 1664 on, K.S.Ecc.
- ECCLES MACHANE: 1667, Dund. B.
- EGLISHMACHAN: 1668, K.S.Up.
- ECCLESMACHEN: 1671 on, K.S.Linl.; 1684, K.S.Kirk.;
1695, K.S.Dal.
- EGLISHMACHIN: 1671, Ret.; 1692 on, K.S.Up.
- ECLESMACHAN: 1673, K.S.Ecc.

ECCLESMACHIN: 1677 on, K.S.Tor.
 ECCLISHMACHAN: 1680on, K.S.Ecc.
 ECCLESHMACHAN: 1681, K.S.Ecc.
 ECCLESMACHINE: 1686, K.S.Tor.
 EGLISMACHIN: 1694, K.S.Up.
 EAGLESMACHAN: 1697 on, KSQ.
 ECCLISMACHIN: 1697, K.S.Ab.

 INCHMACHAN: 1494/5, Dund. A; 1681, Purv.; 1684,
 K.S.Linl.; 1693, SHS I, 16.
 INCHMAWCHANE: 1540, SRS 52; 1584/5, Bann. Cl. 42.
 INCHEMAUCHANE: 1540, Linl. Ch.; 1572 on, RPC; 1601,
 RMS.
 INCHMAUCHANE: 1551/2, SRS 57.
 INCHEMAUCHAN: 1565/6 on, Bann. Cl. 42; 1570, Bann.
 Cl. 94; also Bann. Cl. 31.
 INCHMAUCHAN: 1565/6 on, Bann. Cl. 42; 1586/7, SRS 1.
 INCHMACHANE: 1581, Bann. Cl. 81; 1584, RPC; 1598/9,
 SRS 1; 1646 on, K.S.Liv.
 INCHEMACHAN: 1582 on, RPC; also Bann. Cl. 81.
 INSCHEMAUCHANE: 1584, RPC.
 INCHEMACHANE: 1584/5, Bann. Cl. 42; 1585, RPC and
 Bann. Cl. 39; 1587, Reg. Ho. Ch.
 INCHMACHEN: 1653, K.S.Linl.; 1654, K.S.Liv.
 INCHMACHINE: 1683, Ret.
 INCHMAHIN: 1689, SHS I, 15.
 INCHMACHON: 1689, SHS I, 15.
 INSHMACHIN: 1693 on, K.S.Up.
 INCH-MACHIN: 1693, SHS I, 15.

Erroneous spellings:-

EGISTMAWYN: 1275, Thei; Boy. Roll.

CLISTMATHYN: 1275, Thei; Boy. Roll.

EGGLESMAUHY: 1296, Stev.

EGLISMAUHYN: 13th century, Bann. Cl. 86.

EGLISMANIN: 13th century, Bann. Cl. 69.

EGLISMAWYN: 1306/7, Bain.

EGLISMAQWHY: 1422, SHS III, 23; and Ap. Cam.

INCHMAUCHLYNE: 1540-41, SHS II, 4.

INCHEMAUHLIN: 1540, RSS.

Adair, ECCLESMACHIN; Roy, INCH MACHON KIRK; Armstrong, Forrest, ECCLESMACHAN.

"The church of Machan"; Gael. eaglais. (Cf. my Historical Introduction, p.10 and note; also CPNS, 151, 338.) There is also the interesting secondary pronunciation, still used commonly in the district, with Inch- "The haugh-land of Machan", referring to the land beside the stream now called the Ecclesmachan Burn. The church is built on this haugh, so that it could very appropriately be called "Inchmachan". v. innis.

^xFOULFACE. Old fm. name, surviving in the field-name
(VII)
Foulface, to N.W. of West Bangour. Given as fm. only by Roy.

"Face" is probably used here in the sense of "face of a hill"; so "dirty, foul slope"; v. fūl.

HANGINGSIDE. Fm. to N. of West Broadlaw. See Middle
(VIII)
Binny, Broadlaw.

HINGANDSYDE: 1551 on, RMS; c. 1670, Br. Mus.
 HINGANDSIDE: 1551, RMS; 1564, SRS 57.
 HINGANDSID: 1551, SRS 57.
 HYGANDSYD: 1553, SRS 52.
 HINGANDSYD: 1564, SRS 52.
 HINGANSYD: 1567, SRS 52; 1605 on, Ret.; 1617, RMS.
 HINGANDSYID: 1607, RMS; 1647 on, Ret.
 HYGANDSYDE: 1607, RMS.
 HINGANSYDE: 1640, Ret.
 HANGINGSIDE: 1667, Dund. B.
 HANGINGSYDE: 1691, K.S.Linl.
 Roy, HINGING SIDE; Forrest, HANGINGSIDE.

"Hanging or precipitous slope"; the first part of the word is the Northern form of the present participle ending in -and. v. side.

HANGINGS-OXGANG (lost). A "bovate" of the lands of Middle Binny, q.v.

HINGGINGIS-OXINGANG: 1506, RMS.

HIGGINSOXGANG: 1506/7, Treas. Acc.

HINGINGIS OXINGANG: 1538, Reg. Ho. Ch.

"An oxgang (c. 13 acres) of land of the precipice, or of the sloping part" - possibly "of Hangingside" (q.v.). I have explained elsewhere the meaning of oxgate, in dealing with Plewlands (Dalmeny).

HILLEND. Fm. to N.E. of village of Ecclesmachan.
(VIII)

Given by Armstrong and Forrest.

"End of the hill"; literal, for here the ridge broadens out. v. hyll, ende.

XHILL HEAD. Fm. (?) to N. of village of Ecclesmachan.

Given only by Roy.

"Top of the hill"; v. hyll, hēafod.

KIRKLANDS. Fm. to E. of Hillend. Called WESTER (VIII)

KIRKLAND in plan of 1754; also KIRKLANDS COTTAGES, to S.E. of Kirklands, called EASTER KIRKLAND in plan of 1754.

KIRKLAND OF INGLISMAUCHANE: 1588/9, SRS 1.

KIRKLAND: 1663 on, K.S.Ecc.

Roy, KIRK LAND, E. KIRKLAND; Armstrong, KIRKLANDS; Forrest, WEST KIRKLAND, EAST KIRKLAND.

Self-explanatory; originally the lands belonging to the church of Ecclesmachan. v. cyrice.

KIRKSTYLE, ECCLESMACHAN.

THE KIRKSTYLE: 1640, Ret.

A common word in Scotland; "Kirk style", i.e. "Kirk gate", at the gate to the church; houses situated there. v. cyrice, stigel.

LAMPINSDUB. Fm. to S.E. of Trinlymire. Occurs only (IV) in Forrest's map.

A difficult word, for which there is little evidence; but cf. EDD Lamp, v.² Of the ground; to become covered with a fine gossamer film from dew or frost. "Dub" is the usual Northern word for "a pool, puddle", so that we may get a picture of a low-lying farm, such as this, on which the night dew quickly turns to puddles, and makes a small swamp. The only other alternative solution that I can find is to make the first element into a surname; and this does not seem very plausible.

LANDELHAUGH. Small fm. to W. of village of Ecclesmachan.
(VIII)

On estate plan of 1754 called LANGDALE HAUGH; Forrest, LANDLE HAUGH.

A very appropriate name; "haugh, river-meadow, in the long dale or valley" - a glance at the map shows this to be accurate. Cf. The Landels, field-names, parish of Linlithgow. v. lang, dalr, healh.

LAW. Fm. to N. of Burnhouse.
(VIII)

A contraction of BANGOUR LAW (q.v.).

Adair, TAR; Roy, THE LAW; Pont, Armstrong, Forrest, LAW.

"Hill"; v. hlāw; cf. Law, parish of Abercorn.

^xLOCHEND. Fm. to N. of West Binny.

Given by Roy, Armstrong and Forrest; has now disappeared.

"End of the loch"; Armstrong and Forrest both

mark a loch to the south of this farm. v. loch, ende.

MAINS, BANGOUR (lost).

BENGOUR MAINS: 1564, SRS 57; 1586/7, SRS 1.

"Home Farm of Bangour" (q.v.).

MILL CROFT, WEST BINNY (lost).

MYLNE-CROFT: 1506, RMS.

"Croft, enclosed land belonging to the mill";

v. myln, croft.

MOUNTHOOLY. Fm. to S.W. of Craigton.
(IV)

Armstrong, MOUNTHOOLIE; Forrest,

MOUNTHOOLY.

This word is generally taken to mean "holy hill" from its proximity to Auldcathie Church. But I suggest a connection with EDD Hooly, adv. Slowly, carefully, gently, cautiously. The farm is approached by a somewhat tortuous road, and the name may have arisen from jocular advice to "mount, go up, slowly or carefully".

^XNORTHFIELD. Fm. to N.E. of East Bangour and E. of Law. Given only by Armstrong; has now disappeared.

"North field or unenclosed land"; v. nor⁸, feld.

NUNLAND(S), BINNY (lost).

NUNNELAND: 1335-36, Bain.

NUNNELANDE: 1336-37, Bain.

NUNLANDIS: 1601 on, RMS.

NUNSLAND: 1637 on, Ret.

NUNLANDS: 1640, Ret.

So called because they belonged to the prioress and convent of the Blessed Virgin Mary of Elcho.

OATRIDGE. Fm. to E. of Hangingside.
(VIII)

Roy, ETRICK; Armstrong, OATRIDGE.

In all probability Roy was attempting to reproduce a form like AITRIGG, the Scots equivalent of the English OATRIDGE.

Literal; "ridge where oats were grown"; v. hrycg.

^xSHORTS. Fm. to E. of Drumcrosshall. Given only by Roy; has now disappeared.

This is probably an error for SHOTTS; i.e. "corners, nooks, land running to a point". v. scēat.

SOUTRA LANDS, BINNY (lost).

SOLTRAYLANDIS: 1556 on, Bann. Cl. 109.

So called because they belonged to the Collegiate Church of Soutra, Mid-Lothian.

^xSTEWARTFIELD. Fm. to S.E. of East Binny. Given by Forrest.

This seems to be on the site of the now ruined

buildings in the S.E. corner of Binny Bridge Field.
Probably named after the then owner of East Binny, who
was called STEWART. "Stewart's field". v. feld.

THREE MILETOWN. Farm to E. of Burnside.
(IV)

THREMYLHOUSES: 1563, SRS 57.

THE THRIE MYLNETOUNE OF WATTIRSTOUN: 1598/9, SRS 1.

THREE MYLNE TOWNE: 1664, K.S.Ecc.

THREE MYLETOWNE: 1667, K.S.Ecc.

THE THREE MILE TOWN: 1667, Dund. B.

THE THREE MYLE TOWNE: 1668, K.S.Ecc.

(THE) THREEMYLTOUNE: 1681 on, K.S.Ecc.

THREE-MILE-TOUN: 1686, K.S.Ecc.

THRIE-MYLTOUN: 1690, Ret.

THREE MILETOUN: 1693, K.S.Up.

THREEMYLTOUN: 1696, L.C.

Adair, MILTOUN; Roy, Armstrong, THREEMILE TOWN;

Forrest, THREE MILE TOWN.

The modern form of this name is certainly erroneous;
the farm is more than three miles from Linlithgow, the
nearest town of any size. I suggest - and my sugges-
tion is supported by the early forms - "three mill
farm", "farm at which were three mills". v. myln, tun.

TRINLYMIRE. Fm. to S.E. of Three Miletown.
(IV)

Roy, TRULLY MIRE; plan of 1754,

TRULLYMIRE; Forrest, TRINLYMIRE.

I have discussed Trinly- in dealing with the field-names of Livingston (q.v.); I need not repeat my arguments. "Circular patch of bog" would be a likely rendering; v. trynde, myrr.

VICARLANDS, BINNY (lost) (40 acres in extent).

LIE VICARLANDIS DE BYNNING: 1617, RMS.

VICCARSLANDIS OF BYNING: 1637, Ret.

VICARS-LAND OF BYNING: 1640, Ret.

VICARSLANDS: 1640, Ret.

VICCARSLAND: 1645 on, Ret.

Probably the land pertaining to the Vicar of Linlithgow, whose cure of souls included, almost up to the Reformation, the chapel of Binny. See, for particulars, Ferguson, Ecclesia Antigua, 132-3.

^xWATERSIDE. Fm. to W. of Waterstone.

Given only by Roy; has now disappeared.

Probably literal; "by the side of the water", i.e. the stream which runs to the W. of Waterstone. OE wæter, sīde (q.v.).

WATERSTONE. Fm. to S. of Three Miletown.
(IV)

WALTERSTOUNE: 1465 on, RMS; 1570, Bann. Cl. 42.

WALTyrSTOUNE: 1488, L.C.

WALTIRSTON: 1488, L.C.

WALTyrSTOUN: 1488, L.C.

- WALTIRSTOUN: 1488, L.C.
- WALTERSTOUN: 1488 on, L.C.; 1493 on, Dund. A; 1499 on, RMS; 1536 on, SRS 52.
- WATTERSTOUN: 1549, SRS 57; 1551 on, RMS; 1572, Temp.; 1606 on, Ret.
- WATTIRSTOUN: 1563, SRS 57; 1596, RMS.
- WATERSTOUN: 1578, Temp.; c. 1590 on, Br. Mus.; 1630, RMS; 1634 on, Ret.; 1670 on, K.S.Ecc.; 1681, Purv.; 1696, L.C.
- WATTERSTON: 1609, Dund. A.
- WATERSTONE: 1613, Dund. B; 1663 on, K.S.Ecc.; 1696, Ret.
- WATERSTOUNE: 1642, Ret.; 1667, Dund. B; 1670 on, K.S.Ecc.
- WATIRSTOUN: 1649, Ret.
- WATTERSTONE: 1663 on, K.S.Ecc.
- Pont, Moll, Adair, Armstrong, WATERSTOUN; Roy, WATERSTONE; Forrest, WATERSTONE.

It is obvious, from the early forms, that the ending of the word cannot be -stone; obviously confusion with the -tūn ending has occurred here, as with Livingston. The first part of the word may be one of two forms - the Modern English word "water" or the personal name Walter. The first is unlikely; there is, in fact, no water within two or three hundred yards. So this leaves us with the solution "Walter's farm". Cf. Walterstone, Heref. (DEPN, 471). v. tūn.

^xWHITEFLATS. According to SRS 57 (anno 1563) this is an "alias" of THREE MILETOWN (q.v.).

QUHITFLATTIS: 1563, SRS 57.

THE WHYTFLATS: 1629, Br. Mus.

"White level pieces of ground"; v. hwit, flat.

^xWHITELAW. Old fm. name, surviving in the names of two
(VII) fields, EASTER and WESTER WHITELAW, to N.W.

of West Bangour.

WASTER WHYTLAW: 1683, K.S.Ecc.

Adair, E. WHITELAW; Roy, E.^R WHITELAW; Armstrong,
WHITELAW.

"White hill, easter and wester (parts of)";
v. hwit, hlaw.

PLACE-NAMES OF THE PARISH

OF

KIRKLISTON.

(Maps IV, V, VIII, IX.)

ALMONDHILL. Fm. to N.N.E. of Kirkliston village;
(V)
also ALMONDHILL COTTAGES, to S.E. of
Almondhill. In an estate plan of 1847, Almondhill is
called WESTER ALMONDHILL, and Almondhill Cottages are
EASTER ALMONDHILL.

This is a modern name, the farm-house dating from
the beginning of the 19th century. It was built on
or near the site of the old farm-house of CATELBOW
(q.v.).

"Hill near the Almond" (q.v., under River-names).
v. hyll.

AULDCATHIE. Small fm. to N.N.E. of Glendevon; also
(IV)
AULDCATHIE CHURCH (in ruins) to W. of
Auldcathie, and AULDCATHIE, WESTER, small fm. to W. of
Auldcathie Church. They are part of the lands of
Glendevon.

ALDKATHYN: 13th cent., Bann. Cl. 86.

ALDKATHIN: 13th cent. Bann. Cl. 69.

ALDCATHY: 1324 on, Ham. Inv.; 1515, SRS 55; c. 1570,
Mait. Cl. 5.

ALDCATHI: 1323, RMS.; 1323, HMC; 1335-36 on, Bain.

AULDCATHYN: 1335-36, Bain.

ALDCHATHI: 1336-37, Bain.

ALDKATHY: 1421, SHS III, 23.

AULCATHE: 1431, CPR. Let.

AULDECATHY: 1471, RMS.

- AULCATHY: 1471, RMS.
- AULDCATHY: 1323-27, 1474 on, RMS; 1531, SRS 55;
1540, SHS II, 4; 1696 on, K.S.Linl.
- AULDKATHI: 1496/7, SRS 55.
- ALDCATHTHY: 1500, HMC.
- ALDCATHE: 1528 on, SRS 55; 1672, K.S.Dal.
- ALDCAYTHY: 1541, Linl. Sh. C.
- AULDKATHY: c. 1549, SRS 65.
- AULDCATHE: 1551, SRS, 57.
- AULD CATHY: 1553, Dund. B.
- ALDKATHIE: 1568, SRS 52.
- AULDKAITHIE: 1570, SRS 52.
- ALDCATHYE: c. 1570, Mait. Cl. 5.
- AULDCATHIE: 1574 on, SRS 52; 1593, RMS; 1637 on, Ret.;
1669 on, Reg. Bor.; 1671 on, K.S.Dal.;
1671, K.S.Ecc.; 1688, Dund. B.
- AULDCAITHIE: 1577, SRS 52.
- AULD CATHE: 1581, Bann. Cl. 81; 1667, Dund. B; 1673,
Reg. Bor.
- ALDCATHIE: 1323-27, 1611, RMS; 1669 on, Reg. Bor.;
1692, K.S.Dal.; 1699, K.S.Car.
- ALDCATHIES: 1635, RMS.
- ALCATHIE: 1653, Ham. Inv.; 1323-27, 1662, RMS.
- OLD CATHIE: 1669 on, K.S.Dal.; 1680, SHS I, 16.
- OLDCATHIE: 1670, Reg. Bor.; 1674, K.S.Dal.; 1692,
K.S.Ab.
- OLD CHATHE: 1674, K.S.Dal.
- OLD KATHIE: 1681, SHS I, 16.
- OLD-CATHY: 1694, K.S.Kirk.

Erroneous spellings.-

AUDKRATHY: 1507, Gramp. Cl. 4.

ATHCATHE: 1586, Bann. Cl. 42.

Roy, OLD CATHY; E^R OLD CATHY (fm. to S.E. of Auldcathie and S.W. of Priestinch); Pont, OLD KATHY; Adair, OLD CATHIE, OLD CATHYTOWN; Armstrong, OLD CATHIE; Forrest, AULDCATHIE, WEST AULDCATHIE.

"Stream of battle"; Gael. allt catha. A stream is marked to the east of Auldcathie on Armstrong's map; though it seems to have disappeared. Owing to the difference in the countryside caused by the making of the canal and the railway, it is not possible to go into greater detail.

^xBANKHEAD. Fm. to S.W. of Niddry Castle and S. of Bells Mill. Given by Forrest: now probably covered by the "bing" of the Oil Works.

"Top of the slope or ridge"; cf. Bankhead, parish of Dalmeny. v. banke, hēafod.

BELLS MILL. Mill to S.W. of Winchburgh.
(IV)

BELSMYLNE: 1622, L.C.

BELS-MILNE: 1694, K.S.Kirk.

BELSMILN: 1695, K.S.Up.

BELLSMILNE: 1698, K.S.Kirk.

Adair, BELLS M.; Roy, BELLSMILL; Armstrong, Forrest, BELLS MILL.

Probably "Bell's mill"; in 1622 the tenant of

this mill was one William Bell. v. myln.

BIRDS MILL. To S.E. of Kilpunt.

BIRDSMILNE: 1692, K.S.Kirk.

BURDSMILLNE: 1698, K.S.Kirk.

Pont, NEW MILL; Adair, BYRDS M.; Roy, BIRDS MILL;
Forrest, BURDS MILL.

Probably, like Bells Mill, called from the name of
the tenant. "Bird's mill"; v. myln.

^xBRAEHEAD. Fm. to N.E. of Illieston.

Given by Roy and Forrest.

"Top of the slope or hill"; v. brá, hēafod.

^xBROOMFLAT. Fm. to S. of Kilpunt and N.E. of Illieston.

Roy, BROOM FLITT; Armstrong, BROOMFLAT, Forrest, BROOM
FLATT.

"Level ground covered with broom"; v. brōm, flat.

BROOMHOUSE. Fm. to S. of Niddry Castle.
(VIII)

BROOMHOUS: 1663, K.S.Kirk.

Roy, BROOM HOUSE; Forrest, BROOMHOUSE.

"House among the broom"; v. brōm, hūs.

^xBURNSIDE. Fm. to N.W. of Illieston and S. of

Lookaboutye. Given by Armstrong. Also

^xBURNSIDE. Fm. to S. of Niddry Mains and N.N.E. of

Niddry Castle. Given by Forrest.

"By the side of the stream"; v. burna, sīde.

CARLOWRIE. Country house to E. of Kirkliston village.
(V)

CARLOWRIE HAUGH(S) (lost?).

THE HAUCHT OF CARLOWRY: Rent. Tor.

HAUCH: 1553, Dund. B.

CARLOWRIE-HAUCHIS: 1572/3, RMS.

HAUCHE: 1622, Dund. B.

CARLOWRIE-HAUCH: 1631 on, RMS.

CARLOWRIEHAUCHE: 1635, RMS.

CARLOURIEHAUGH: 1695, Ret.

"Meadow land of Carlowrie beside the River"

Almond. v. healh.

CARLOWRIE, NETHER (lost?).

CARLOURI INFERIOR: 1335-36, Bain.

NETHER CARLOWRY: 1531, Bann. Cl. 74; 1542, Temp.;

I 1573, SRS 43.

NETHIRCARLOURY: 1539 on, SHS II, 4.

NETHER CARLOWRIE: 1573, SRS 43; 1583 on, Temp.;

I 1605 on, RMS; 1652, Ret.

CARLOWRY NETHER: 1578, Dund. A.

NATHER CARLOURIE: 1623, RMS.

NEOD^R. CARLOWRY: Rent. Tor.

CARLOWRIE, OVER (lost?).

WU^R. CARLOWRY: Rent. Tor.

OVER CARLOWRY: 1583, Temp.; 1694, K.S.Kirk.

(LIE) OVER CARLOWRIE: 1584 on, Temp.; 1643, RMS;
1652, Ret.

OVER CARLOURIE: 1623, RMS.

OVERCARLOURIE: 1695, Ret.

Pont, KAERLAURY; Adair, Roy, CARLOWRY; Armstrong,
Forrest, CARLOWRIE.

On this name, see CARLOWRIE, parish of Dalmeny;
v. neo⁸era.

CARMELHILL. Fm. to N.W. of Humble.
(IV)

Evidently modern; only given by Forrest.
Several derivations of this name have been suggested,
e.g. Gael. carr maol, "bald hill", plus Eng. hill; but
since it is a modern name, nothing can be gained by
attempting a derivation, since it may, after all, have
been chosen quite arbitrarily.

CATELBOW. On or near present ALMONDHILL (q.v.).

CATELBOK: 1535, Dund. B; 1546, L.C.; 1615, RMS.

CATELBOK: 1535 on, Dund. A; 1535/6 on, Dund. B;
1566, SRS 43; 1593, RMS; 1607, Hou.;
1614, Prot. R.K.

CATELBO: 1540 on, SHS II, 4.

CATELBO: 1542, SHS II, 4; 1582, Hou.

KATELBOK: 1607, Dund. A.

CATLEBOK: 1634, Br. Mus.

CATELLBOK: 1634, Br. Mus.

CATELBOCKE: 1647, Dund. B.

CATLEBOCK: 1652, Ret.

CATLBOCK: 1652, Ret.

CATTLBOCK: 1652, Ret.

CATELBOW: 1663, K.S.Kirk.

CATTELBOW: 1683, Ret.

CATELBOKIS: Bann. Cl. 31.

Pont, CATELBOCK; Adair, CATELLBOW; Roy, CATLEBOW;
Armstrong, CATELBOW; Forrest, COTTELBUCK.

The meaning of this word can easily be got at; the reason for the name being used is by no means easily found. The name means "cat's elbow", from OE catt(e) and OE elnboga, Sc. elbuck. It is therefore directly parallel to the German Katzenelnbogen, near Coblenz, a site which dates to the beginning of the 12th century. "Elbow" is commonly used in topographical names to denote anything shaped like an elbow - there are, for instance, numerous "Devil's Elbows", used of awkward, generally very steep, bends in roads. Here it must represent a hill, which, after all, seen from the distance, is like an elbow. I have consulted as many reference books as I could, about Cat- or Katz-names, and find that they are all at some considerable height. Possibly they owe their names eventually to the presence of wild cats; if so, an interpretation like "wild cat's hill" would not be unwarranted.

^xCHESTERHALL. Fm. roughly on the site of Haugh Farm.
Given by Adair. Also

^xCHESTERLAW. Fm. to N. of Westertoun and W. of Haugh.
Stated in 17th century documents to be part of Newliston.

CHESTERLAW: 1649, RMS; 1670 on, Ret.

Pont, Armstrong, CHESTERLAW.

The first element in these place-names, Chester-, is eventually from Latin castra, through OE caester, caester. It is not used here, however, in the sense of a Roman construction of any kind, which was its original meaning, but referring to a place where fortifications of any kind, native or foreign, or their remains, were to be found. The use of caester is discussed in some detail by Mr O. G. S. Crawford (EPNS I, 145-8) and concisely by Professor Mawer (EPNS I, ii, 14-15). Here, however, there is no fortification nearer than Midlothian - that to the S.E. of Newbridge, some distance to the east of Haugh; and so far as I can find, there is no record of any fortification nearer at hand, either native or Roman. There seems, therefore, to be little justification for the use of the word. "Fort house", "fort hill" respectively.
v. heall, hlāw.

^xCLERKS KNOW. Hill (?) to N.W. of Newliston. So-called in map of 1754; has now disappeared, but stood in the modern Lye Park.

Roy, CLARK'S HILL; Forrest, CLERKSHILL.

Probably the first word is a surname; "Clark's hill or knoll"; v. cnoll.

COTLAW(S). An "alias" of GATESIDE, q.v.

COTLAW: 1534 on, L.C.; 1539 on, SHS II, 4; 1596, Temp.

COITLAW: 1543 on, L.C.; 1566, Cat. Tor.; 1577/8, Temp.; 1578, Dund. A.

(THE) COTLAWIS: Rent. Tor.; 1565, Dund. B.

COITLAWIS: 1577/8, Dund. A.; 1578, Dund. B; 1588, Temp.; 1588, L.C.

COITLAWS: 1588, Temp.

COTTLAWIS: 1605, Temp.

CATLAWS: 1667, Ret.

Probably the first element is OE cot(e), a cottage; thus "cottage-hill(s)", "hill(s) with cottages on or near them". Cf. Lochcote, parish of Torphichen; v. cot(e), hlāw.

EASTERTOUN (lost).

ESTERTONE: 1648, Dund. B.

"Easter farm"; v. ēast, tūn.

FAUCHELDEAN. Hamlet to W. of Niddry [~~fo~~ldi:n].
(VIII)

A modern name.

The second element is presumably OE denu, a valley; but I can make nothing of the first part of the word.

XFITIMHAME. Fm. to S.S.W. of Broomhouse. Given only by Forrest.

This seems to mean "fetch him home", but I do not know why such a name should have been given to a farm.

FOXHALL. Country house and small estate to E. of (IX) Kirkliston village.

TODDISHAUCH: 1539 on, SHS II, 4; 1560, Temp.; 1562/3, SRS 57; 1565, Dund. B; 1566 on, Cat. Tor.

TODHAUCH: 1539 on, SHS I, 4.

TODDISHAUCHE: 1563/4, Cat. Tor.; 1631, RMS.

TODDISHALL: 1577/8, Temp.

TODISHAUCHE: 1578, Dund. B; 1640, Ret.; 1647, RMS.

TODISHAUCH: 1619, Ret.; 1681, Purv.

TODDISHAUGH: 1619, Cat. Tor.

TODISHAWGHE: 1647, Dund. B.

TODHAUGHE: 1648, Dund. B.

TODSHACH: 1659 on, K.S.Kirk.

TODSHAUCH: 1664 on, K.S.Kirk.

TODS HAUGH: 1667, Dund. B.

TODSHAUGH: 1697, H.R.

also

THE HAUCHT callit TODDIS & DOVNIS: Rent. Tor.

Adair, TODSHUGH; Roy, TODSHAUGH; Armstrong, Forrest, FOX HALL.

This name is at once interesting and amusing, since it is an excellent example of the tendency to turn a perfectly good dialect form into its corresponding form

in Standard English - in this case wrongly. I have searched the Kirk Session records of Kirkliston for the 18th century, and have found that round about 1750 the name took on its new guise of Foxhall. The process was simple enough; the dialect word tod, a fox (EDD Tod) was turned into Fox; but the second half of the word, which was really -haugh (pronounced doubtless [hɔ:]) was wrongly taken as a form of hall, and Anglicised accordingly. It is most probable that the original meaning of the word was "fox's haugh or river-meadow"; yet there is an element of doubt, which I have shown by including in full an entry from the Torphichen Rental of c. 1540, the significance of which seems to be that the "haugh" in question was at that time possessed by two people, Tod and Down. It is not impossible, however, that the last word is a geographical description of the nature of the land, i.e. OE dūn, used of a slight slope. Cf. Tod Holes, parish of Torphichen. v. healh.

GATESIDE. Small fm. to S. of Kirkliston village.
(VIII)

GAITSYD: 1565 on, Dund. B; 1577/8 on, Dund. A; 1588 on, Temp.; 1592, RMS; 1683, K.S.Kirk.

GAITSYDE: 1577/8 on, Temp.; 1588, L.C.; 1667, Ret.

GAITSIDE: 1592/3, Reg. Ho. Ch.

GATESYD: 1649 on, K.S.Linl.

GATESIDE: 1666 on, K.S.Linl.; 1680, Reg. Bor.; 1697 on, K.S.Kirk.

GATSYD: 1668 on, K.S.Kirk.

GATESID: 1676 on, K.S.Linl.

GATESYDE: 1680 on, K.S.Ecc.; 1690 on, K.S.Linl.

THE GATE-SIDE: 1693, K.S.Kirk.

Pont, GAITSYIT; Adair, Forrest, GATESIDE.

"Way-side, road-side"; cf. the same word in the parishes of Ecclesmachan, Linlithgow, etc. v. gata, side.

GLENDDEVON. Fm. to W. of Winchburgh. The old farm-
(IV)

house of Glendevon is to the S. of the present one. GLENDAVEN in estate plan of 1754. Roy, GLEN DEVON; Armstrong, Forrest, GLENDAVON.

This must be a transferred name, presumably from Glendevon in South Perthshire; certainly there are no features of the West Lothian Glendevon to correspond with the meaning of the name (Glen, Celt. gleann, a narrow valley; Devon, Celt. Dubonā, the black river; "glen of the black river"). Glendaven is presumably an attempt to link up the name with the River Avon. Cf. Devon.

^xGREEN DYKES. Fm. ridge, to W. of Niddry. Site somewhat to N. of present one, in estate plan of 1754. Roy, GREEN DYKES. Also

GREENDYKES, NORTH. Old fm. name, surviving in the
(IV)
field-name NORTH GREENDYKES, to S. of Glendevon.

Armstrong, N. GREENDIKES; Forrest, NORTH GREENDYKES.

"Grassy walls", "North grassy walls", probably.
v. grēne, dīc, norþ.

^xGUNS WALLS. Fm. name, which survives in the field-
(VIII)
name GUNS WALLS, to S.W. of Muirend.

Roy, GUNS WALLS; Armstrong, GUNSWALLS.

Probably "house occupied by a man called Gunn";
cf. Windy Wa's, Wanton Wa's. v. weall.

HAUGH. Fm. to S. of Newliston.
(VIII)

HAUCH: 1553, RMS.

HAUCHIS: 1592, RMS.

Pont, HAUCH; Roy, Armstrong, Forrest, HAUGH.

"River-meadow land"; a common word. v. healh.

^xHIGH LAW. Fm. to N.W. of Newliston. Has now dis-
appeared, but site in Hill Park (q.v., field-names).

Thus named in estate plan of 1754; Roy, HILL LAW.

Probably "high hill"; v. hlāw.

HILL (lost).

HILL: 1666, K.S.Kirk.

HIL: 1683 on, K.S.Kirk.

Literal; v. hyll.

XHUDDLEFAULDS. Fm. to S.S.E. of Kilpunt.

Roy, HUDDLEFADS; Armstrong, HEADHILLFAULDS; Forrest, HIDDLEFOLDS.

Cf. EDD Huddle, sb. A mass of things, a heap; a confused heap.

Probably "folds huddled together"; Armstrong's solution "folds at the top of a hill" does not fit the site. v. fal(o)d.

HUMBIE. Fm. to S.S.W. of Dundas Castle.

HUNDEBY: 1290-1593, RMS; 1290/1, Reg. Ho, Ch.

HUNDBY: 1481, RMS; 1481, Dund. A.

HUMBY: 1502/3 on, SRS 67; 1534 on, L.C.; 1539 on, SHS II, 4; 1541, Linl. Sh. C.; 1547/8, ADC; c. 1549, SRS 65; 1550, Bann. Cl. 42; 1554 on, Reg. Ho. Ch.; 1554 on, Dund. A; 1560, SRS 57; 1572/3, RMS; 1573, RPC; 1596, Temp.; 1683 on, K.S.Kirk.

HUNDBYE: 1502/3, SRS 67.

HUMBE: 1529 on, SRS 52; 1540, Linl. Ch.; 1548, SRS 57; 1672, K.S.Dal.; also Rent. Tor.

HUMBIE: 1534, SRS 67; 1539 on, SRS 52; 1549 on, L.C.; 1550, ADC; -1550 on, SRS 57; -1551, Ham. Inv.; 1579, Reg. Ho. Ch.; 1581, Linl. Ch.; 1587, Dund. A; 1596 on, SRS 1; 1599 on, RMS; 1614/5, Prot. R.K.; 1640 on, Ret.; 1647 on, Dund. B; 1663 on, K.S.Kirk.; 1669 on, K.S.Dal.; 1697 on, H.R.

HWMBYE: 1541, Linl. Sh. C.

HUMBYE: 1555, Reg. Ho. Ch.; 1576, L.C.

HUMBEI: 1648, Dund. B.

Pont, Roy, HUMBY; Armstrong, Forrest, HUMBIE.

This name occurs also in Fife and in East Lothian,

in Scotland, and in England in the form Humby, Li.
 I have no information about the Fifeshire Humbie, but
 Dr L. W. Sharp, Edinburgh University Library, has very
 kindly given me the following spellings of Humbie, East
 Lothian:- HUNDEBY, c. 1250; HUNDEBIE, 1505; HOUMBIE;
c. 1580; HUMBIE, c. 1567. It is clear that at least
 two of the Scottish place-names must be regarded as
 original; it is unlikely that the East Lothian example
 is the progenitor of the others. Mr L. W. H. Payling
 has given me the following early forms of Humby, Li.:-
 HUMBI, 1086; HUMBY, 1243 on; HUNBI, 1303.

For the two Scottish forms, an original like
 Hundaby may be proposed - "the by, farm or dwelling of
 Hundi" - the latter being an O.W.Scand. personal and
 by - name, fairly well known. The Lincolnshire Humby
 may also be a form of the same personal name, as Elwall
 suggests (DEPN, 245) or possibly O.W. Scand. Huni.

Other possible solutions involve the OE personal
 name Hun and the noun hund, "dog"; but these are less
 probable. One of the few Norse names in the county.
 v. by.

ILLIESTON. Country house and fm. to E. of Drumshore-
 (VIII) land Muir. Local pronunciation [i:listn].

ILEUESTUNE: c. 1200, HMC.

YLIUISTOUN: 1255, HMC.

ILNESTON: 1255, HMC.

ILLEFSTON: 1335-36, Bain.
 ILEFSTONE: 1336-37, Bain.
 YILEISTOUN: c. 1388, HMC.
 ELOTSTON: 1421, HMC.
 ELOTSTOUN: 1430, RMS.
 ELASTOUNE: 1453, Ham. Inv.; and HMC.
 ELISTON: 1453 on, Ham. Inv.; 1664 on, K.S.Kirk.
 ELASTOUN: 1482 on, HMC; 1574, RMS.
 ELEISTOUN: 1539 on, SHS II, 4; 1581, SRS, 67; 1581
 on, RMS; 1681, Purv.
 ELLISTOUN: 1564, SRS 57.
 YILESTON: 1581, HMC.
 ELISTONE: 1613 on, Dund. B; 1668, K.S.Kirk.
 ELISTOUN: 1622 on, Ham. Inv.
 ELISTOUNE: 1647, Dund.; 1654, RMS; 1686, Ret.
 ELEISTON: 1663 on, K.S.Kirk.; 1668 on, SHS I, 36.
 EYLISTOUN: 1665 on, Ret.
 EILISTOUN: 1666, RMS.
 ELEISTOUNE: 1667, RMS; 1685 on, Ret.
 ELIOTSTOUN: c. 1670, Br. Mus.
 EILISTON: 1676 on, K.S.Kirk.
 ELIESTOUNE: 1676, Ret.
 ELLEISTOUNE: 1686, Ret.
 EILISTONE: 1698, H.R.
 Pont, ILISTOUN; Blaeu, Morden, Senex, ILISTON; Moll,
 ELISTOUN; Roy, ILLINGSTONE; Armstrong, ILLISTON;
 Forrest, ELISTON.

Two fallacies exist concerning this name; the first is that it is connected with the name Liston, and does, in fact, mean "High Liston". This fallacy I have traced back to Sir John Lauder of Fountainhall; Sir Robert Sibbald speaks approvingly of this solution, and it has lingered on up to the present day. The local pronunciation, with its stress on the first syllable of the word, does something to discredit this theory. The second fallacy has been given the blessing of the Ancient Monuments Commission, and appears in their Report on West Lothian, namely, that Illieston is a form of Elliston (which is correct, as far as it goes) and that it comes from the name of a family which owned it. The fact that the initials of Mr John Ellis adorn the rather handsome gateway to the house seems to be a point in favour of this solution; but the Ellis family did not come into possession of Illieston till the end of the 16th century, when the name had been in existence for three centuries.

There seem to me to be two possible solutions of the first part of the name (the second is clearly OE tūn):-

1. A personal name like AElewig or Elewig (Searle, Onomasticon, 6); Elewigestun could easily become Ileuestun~~s~~, the first spelling on our list. "Elewig's farm".

2. For the first element, an adjective serving as

a noun such as OE geleof, "dear one, friend";

geleofestun would certainly become Ileuestune with the greatest of ease. "The farm of the dear one or friend".

The first is probably the better solution, however, since if we adopt the second, the stress must lie on the second syllable of the name, the first being simply a particle, and therefore comparatively unimportant.

v. tun.

/
KILPUNT. Country house and fm. to N. of Muirend.
(VIII)

Local pronunciation [Kilp^hunt].

KENPUNT: c. 1200 on, HMC.

KYNPUNTE: 1296, Bain.

KENPVNT: 1296, Bain.

KELPUT: 1296, Bann. Cl. 47.

KENPONT: Rob. I, RMS.

KINPUNT: 1307-29, 1553 on, RMS; 1453, HMC; 1453 on, Ham. Inv.; 1678 on, K.S.Kirk.; 1696, SHS I, 16.

KYNPUNT: 1315, Reg. Ho. Ch.; 1362 on, Bann. Cl. 105; c. 1388 on, HMC; 1489, RMS; 1553, Dund. B.

KYNPOND: 1335-36, Bain.

KYNPONT: 1335-36, Bain; 1337, Br. Mus.; 1421 on, HMC; 1430 on, RMS; 1536 on, SRS 52; 1539 on, SHS II, 4; 1609, Ret.

KYNPENT: 1336-37, Bain.

KYNPONTE: 1336-37, Bain.

KILPONT: 1467, HMC; 1568, SRS 52; 1571 on, RMS; 1601 on, Ret.; 1648, Dund. B; 1663 on, K.S.Kirk.; 1668, SHS I, 36.

KINPONT: 1482 on, HMC; 1574 on, RMS; 1581, SRS 67;
1585, RPC; 1596, Temp.; 1613, Dund. B;
1662, Ham. Inv.; 1665 on, Ret.; 1681,
Purv.; 1695 on, H.R.

KINPOINT: 1495 on, RMS; 1534 on, L.C.; c. 1590, Br.
Mus.; 1678, K.S.Kirk.; 1685 on, Ret.

KYNPONT: 1525/6, Reg. Ho. Ch.

KYNPOINT: 1538, L.C.; 1564, SRS 57.

KYNPWNT: 1540, RSS.

KINPWNT: 1540, RSS.

KYLPONT: 1541, Linl. Sh. C.

KILPUNT: 1558, SRS 43; 1559 on, RMS; 1581, HMC;
1627, Ret.; 1667, Dund. B; c. 1670, Br.
Mus.; 1678 on, K.S.Kirk.

KILPOINT: 1556/7 on, RMS; 1636, Bann. Cl. 61; 1686,
Ret.; 1698, Dund. B.

KYLPPOINT: 1564, SRS 57.

KYNPOYNT: 1569, Hou.

KINPOYNT: c. 1630, Br. Mus.

KILPOVNT: 1636, Macd. S.

KILLPOINT: 1647, Dund. B.

KILLPOINT: 1663, Dund. B.

KINGPONT: 1682, Ret.

Erroneous spelling.-

KILPUC: 1296, Bain.

KILPUNT MILL (lost).

KINPUNT-MYLN: 1608, Ret.

Blaeu, Morden, Pont, Senex, KINPONT; Roy, KILLPUNT;

Adair, Armstrong, KILPUNT; Forrest, KINPUNT.

Watson, though he spells the modern name wrongly,

is nevertheless correct in his solution of it (CPNS, 348), namely, that it is part Gaelic, part Welsh, or rather an original British word on its way to becoming Gaelicised (cf. Kinneil). The word is composed of Gael. cenn, (mod. ceann) head, and Welsh pont, bridge, a Latin loan-word. "Head of the bridge" is hardly accurate if applied to the modern Kilpunt and its relation to the Brox burn; but quite possibly the older site was to the north or the course of the stream has changed. v. ceann.

KIRKLISTON. Village and parish.
(VIII)

KIRKLISTON: 1358, CPR Pet.; 1503/4, RSS; 1596, Temp.; 1599, SRS 1; 1601 on, Dund. B; 1622 on, L.C.; 1647 on, K.S.Linl.; 1648, SHS I, 25; 1651, SHS II, 18; 1655, RMS; 1662, K.S.Liv.; 1663 on, K.S.Kirk.; 1668, SHS I, 36; 1670 on, K.S.Dal.; 1675, SHS I, 2; 1687, SRS 40; 1689, SHS I, 15; 1698, SHS I, 16; 1699, HR.

KIRKELISTON: 1358, CPR Pet.

KYRKLISTON: 1419, SHS II, 23.

KYRKLYSTOUN: 1447, Dund. A.

KIRKLISTOUN: 1451, Bann. Cl. 105; 1496 on, Treas. Acc.; 1534 on, L.C.; 1535/6 on, Dund. B; 1538 on, Dund. A; 1541 on, SHS II, 4; 1553 on, RMS; 1553, SRS 52; 1556/7, Stair 2; 1560, Bann. Cl. 81; 1562 on, SRS 57; 1566, SRS 43; 1570, Mait. Cl. 5; 1573 on, RPC; 1582 on, Hou.; c. 1590 on, Br. Mus.; 1592, SRS 1; 1599 on, Bann. Cl. 42; 1622, Bann. Cl. 19A; 1630 on, Ret.; 1648 on, K.S. Linl.; 1649 on, K.S.Liv.; 1650, SHS I, 56; 1668 on, K.S.Up.; 1671 on, K.S.Dal.; 1681, Reg. Bor.; 1681, Purv.; 1683, K.S.Ecc.; 1692, K.S.Car.; 1694, K.S.Ab.; 1697 on, K.S.Kirk.; also Bann. Cl. 31.

KYRKLYSTON: 1451, Disp. Vat. Ed.; 1451, CPR Let.

KYRKLISTOUN: 1507/8, Treas. Acc.; 1528 on, Dund. A;
1535, Dund. B; 1538, L.C.; 1539 on, SHS
II, 4.

KYRKLISTOUNE: 1541, Linl. Sh. C.

KIRKLISTOUNE: 1581, Bann. Cl. 81; 1598, Bann. Cl. 42;
1634 on, Dund. B; 1643 on, K.S.Liv.; 1654,
RMS; 1670 on, Ret.; 1671, K.S.Dal.; 1672,
K.S.Ecc.; 1684, K.S.Car.; 1687, K.S.Tor.;
1698, K.S.Q.; 1699, SHS I, 16; also
S.L.Kirk.

KILLISTOUN: 1587, RMS.

KIRKLISTONE: 1601 on, Dund. B; 1653, K.S.Q.; 1660
on, K.S.Kirk.; 1663 on, K.S.Ecc.; 1668 on,
K.S.Linl.; 1670, Br. Mus.; 1672 on, K.S.
Dal.; 1691 on, K.S.Car.; 1695, K.S.Up.;
1695 on, HR.

KIRKLISTUNE: 1622, Linl. T.C.

KIRKLISTOWNE: 1645, K.S.Q.

KIRK LISTOWNE: 1647, K.S.Liv.

KIRKLISTIN: 1692 on, K.S.Up.

KIRKLISTINE: 1693, K.S.Up.

Also

KIRKLESTONE: STS 42.

Ortelius, KYRKLYSTON; Pont, KIRKLISTOUN; Speed,

KIRKLESTOUN; Harding, Adair, Roy, Armstrong, Forrest,

KIRKLISTON.

"Church or church-town of LISTON" (q.v.). v. cyrice.

KIRKLAND(S), KIRKLISTON (lost).

KIRKLANDIS OF KIRKLISTOUNE: 1473, ADA.

KIRKLAND: 1607, Hou.

"Land around the church" of Kirkliston.

Cf. Kirkland, Abercorn, Ecclesmachan, etc.

MAINS, KIRKLISTON (lost) . See CATTELBOW.

(LE) MANYS, MAYNES DE, OF KYRKLISTOUN: 1535,
Dund. A; 1535, Dund. B; 1539 on, SHS II,
14.

(LE, LIE) MAINS, MAYNIS, MAYNES OF, DE KIRKLISTOUN:
1546, L.C.; 1607, Dund. A; 1615, RMS;
1652 on, Ret.

KIRKLISTOUN MAYNES, MAINS: 1570, SRS 52; 1616 on,
Dund. B.

KIRKLISTOWNE MAYNES: 1630, Dund. B.

"Home Farm" of Kirkliston.

KIRKLISTON MILL (see LAMBS MILL).

KIRKLISTOUN(-)^YMILNE: 1552, SRS 57; 1578, SRS 1.

v. myln.

^XLAMBS MILL. To S. of Kirkliston Village, and N.N.E.
of Overton. Appears only on Armstrong's map. The
same as KIRKLISTON MILL (q.v.).

LAMMISMYLN: 1540 on, SHS II, 4.

^Y_LLAMBES MILNE: 1634, Dund. B.

Erroneous spelling.-

LAMMYSHILL: 1539, SHS II, 4.

Probably so called from the name of the tenant,
"Lamb's mill"; v. myln.

LEARIELAW. Fm. to N. of Lookaboutye.
(VIII)

Roy, LIERYLAW; Armstrong, LYRIELAW;
Forrest, LEERIELAW.

Cf. EDD Leerie-law, the crow of a cock, cock-crow.

I suggest that this word has affected the original form of the name, which may have been Lairy-law. Cf. EDD Lairy, adj., wet, swampy, miry: so "miry hill". v. hlāw.

LISTON. Name of a barony originally in possession of the Knights Templars, then of the Knights of St. John. It was partly in West Lothian, partly in Midlothian; for instance, the centre of the barony, Hallyards, was in Midlothian (the ruins of the old castle were pulled down some ten years ago).

LISTONA: 1163-78, Bann. Cl. 69.

LISTUN: 1165-78 on, Bann. Cl. 69; 1236, Bann. C. 56.

LISTON: 1203-33, Mait. Cl. 28; 1231, Bann. Cl. 86;
a. 1233, Br. Mus.; 1319, Bann. Cl. 70;
1319, Reg. Ho. Ch.; 1345 on, Marini;
1345 on, CPR Pet.; 1348, CPR Let.; 1419
on, SHS III, 23; 1425 on, Ap. Cam.;
1432/3, Linl. Ch.; 1459, HMC; 1526, Bann.
Cl. 19A; 1565, Cat. Tor.; 1662, RMS.

LISTUNE: 1207, CPR Let.

LISTONE: 1218, Thei.; 1218, CPR Let.; 1296, Bain.;
1372/3, RMS.

LYSTON: 1235, SHS I, 42; 1275, Thei.; 1290/1, Reg.
Ho. Ch.; 1296, Bain; 1296, Bann. Cl. 47;
1329, Exch. Ro.; 1329, Bann. Cl. 79;
1345 on, Marini; 1377/8 on, Bann. Cl. 94;
1387, Vat. Tr. Ed.; 1419 on, CPR Let.;
1419, SHS III, 23; 1425 on, Ap. Cam.; 1431,
Misc. Ed.; also Boy. Roll.

LYSTOUN: 1290/1, Reg. Ho. Ch.; 1410, Exch. Ro.; 1419,
Inch.; 1422, SHS III, 23; 1422, Pet. Vat.
Ed.; 1429, RMS; 1447, Dund. A.

LYSTONE: 1296, Bain.

LYSTONE TEMPL; 1298, Stev.

LISTON^A: 13th cent. Bann. Cl. 86.

TEMPLISTON: 1311-12, Bain.

LYSTONA: 1320, Bann. Cl. 89.

TEMPLISTOUN: 1323, RMS.

LISTOUNE: 1414, HMC; 1471, ADA; 1493/4 on, Dund. A;
1596/7, Dund. B; 1597, Cat. Tor.; Dav. II,
1610, RMS; 1695, Ret.

TEMPLISTAN: 1354, CPR Let.

LYSTOUNE: 1377/8, Bann. Cl. 94.

LISTOUN: 1409 on, Exch. Ro.; 1414, Bann. Cl. 75;
1451, Bann. Cl. 105; 1482/3 on, ADA;
1525/6, Reg. Ho. Ch.; 1531, Bann. Cl. 74;
1532 on, L.C.; 1534, Dund. A; 1542 on,
Temp.; 1563/4 on, RMS; 1563/4, SRS 57;
1563/4 on, Cat. Tor.; 1565 on, Dund. B;
1579 on, RPC; 1597 on, Ret.; 1634, Br.
Mus.; Rent. Tor.

LYSTON^A: 1413, Bann. Cl. 69.

TEMPILLISTON: 1461, Dund. B.

TEMPELLYSTON: Mait. Cl. 54.

TEMPLEHISTON: Mait. Cl. 54.

TEMPLEHYSTON: Mait. Cl. 54.

TEMPLEHYSTONE: Mait. Cl. 54.

Also an erroneous spelling.-

LSTON: 1343, CPR. Let.

The traditional view of this name is that it is a hybrid, compounded of a Celtic word lis-, Gall. lios, Welsh llys, and English tūn. That, for instance, is the view propounded by J. B. Johnston in the first two editions of his Place-Names of Scotland. If, however, the traditional view is to be retained, and the first

part of the word regarded as Celtic, I should much prefer to translate it, not "garden", which is the meaning of Gaelic lios, but rather "court, palace", the meaning of Welsh llys, which presumably denoted the residence of some chieftain. Cf. Helston (earlier Henlistone) Cornwall (J.B. ~~G~~rover, Cornish Place-Names, in Antiquity, II (1928), 317-327; also DEPN, 286). Johnston, however, in the last edition of his Place-Names of Scotland (p.228) comes nearer the true solution, when he makes the first element an OE personal name Lisa. "Lissa's farm" is a better rendering; cf. Liston, Ess. (EPNS XII, 445). v. tūn.

^xLOAN. Fm. to S. of Winchburgh. Given only by Roy, with spelling LONE.

Probably "lane"; but no evidence. v. lane.

LOANHEAD. Fm. to N. of Kirkliston village.
(V)

LONHEAD: 1669 on, K.S.Kirk.

LON-HEAD: 1694, K.S.Kirk.

Roy, LONEHEAD; Forrest, LOANHEAD.

"Top of the lane"; v. lane, hēafod

LOOKABOUTYE. Fm. to N. of Drumshoreland Muir.
(VIII)

Roy, LOOKABOUTYOU; Armstrong, LOOK ABOUT YOU; Forrest, LOOKABOUTYE.

This means exactly what it says. There is a

magnificent view to be had from the farm, so that there is every inducement to look about one!

^xMAINS. Fm. to S.S.E. of Winchburgh. Roy, MAINES;
Forrest, MAINS.

This seems to be the modern NIDDRY MAINS.

"Home Farm".

^xMEADOWS. Fm. to E. of Kirkliston village and S.S.E. of Carlowrie. Given by Armstrong.

Literal; v. mæd.

MILLCRAIG. Fm. to S.E. of Glendevon.
(IV)

MYLNCRAIG: 1560, SRS 57.

MYLNECRAIG: 1560, SRS 57.

Roy, MILL CRAIG; Forrest, MILLCRAIG.

"Mill hill"; v. myln, creag.

MILLRIG. Fm. to E. of Newliston.
(VIII)

Armstrong, MILLRIG; Forrest, MILL RIG.

"Mill ridge"; v. myln, hrycg.

MUIREND. Fm. to N. of Illieston.
(VIII)

MUIREND: 1686, Ret.

Pont, MOOREND; Roy, MUIR END; Armstrong, Forrest,

MUIREND.

"End of the moor" (i.e. Drumshoreland Muir).
v. mōr, ende.

^xMUIRIEHALL. Old fm. name, surviving in Muiriehall
(IV) Park, to N.E. of Winchburgh.

Armstrong, MUIRIEHALL; Forrest, MUIRY HALL.

"Farm-house on the moor"; v. mōr, heall.

NEWLISTON. Country house and fm. to S. of Overton.
(VIII)

NEWLISTON: 1461 on, Dund. B; 1566, Cat. Tor.; 1569
on, Temp.; 1622 on, L.C.; 1663 on, K.S.Kirk.;
1668, SHS I, 36; 1693, SHS I, 16.

NEWLISTOUN: 1470 on, Dund. B; 1527 on, L.C.; 1529,
RSS; 1543 on, Temp.; 1550, ADC; 1566 on,
Cat. Tor.; 1575 on, Dund. A; 1575 on,
SRS 52; 1579 on, RPC; 1592 on, RMS; 1604
on, Br. Mus.; 1609, Edb. 2; 1615, Prot.
R.K.; 1637 on, Ret.; 1665, K.S.Kirk.;
1684, SHS I, 14; also Rent. Tor., Mait.
Cl. 12.

NEWLISTOUNE: 1508 on, Dund. A; 1529 on, Bann. Cl. 42;
1596/7 on, Dund. B; 1598, Ham. Inv.; 1670,
Ret.; 1681 on, SHS I, 16; 1698, HR.

NETHER, NATHIR NEWLISTOUN: 1527 on, L.C.; 1534, Dund. A;
^I 1543 on, RMS; 1637 on, Ret.; Also Rent. Tor.

NETHIRNEWLISTOUN: 1538, L.C.

NEULYSTOUN: 1539 on, Roy. Dund.

NETHIR NEW LISTOUN: 1543, L.C.

NEWLYSTOWNE: 1551, Dund. A.

^INETHER NEWLISTON: 1570 on, Temp.; 1622, L.C.

NEWLISTO^{NE}..: 1587, L.C.

NEWLYSTOUNE: 1592, Dund. A.

NEWLYSTOUN: 1593, Dund. A.

NEULISTOUN: 1615, Dund. A; S. L. Kirk.; 1699, K.S. Kirk.

NETHER, NEATHER NEWLISTOUNE: 1647, Dund. B; 1660, Br. Mus.; 1681, Purv.

NEUE LISTOUNE: 1648, Dund. B.

NEWLISTONE: 1670, Br. Mus.; 1681, Dund. B; 1698 on, HR.

NEWLISTOWN: 1680, Dund. B.

NEW-LISTONE: 1686, K.S.Ecc.

Pont, NETHER NEWLISTOUN; Adair, Elphinstone, NEWLISTOUN;
Roy, NEW LISTON; Armstrong, Forrest, NEWLISTON.

^xNEWLISTON, OVER (= mod. OVERTON, q.v.).

OWIR NEWLISTONE: 1516, Dund. A.

OWIR, OVER(-)NEWLISTOUN: 1530/1 on, Dund. B;
1538 on, Dund. A; 1636, Ret.; 1654, RMS.

OVIRNEWLISTOUN (UVER-, OWER-, OWIR-): 1534 on, L.C.,
1538 on, SRS 52; 1571 on, Dund. B; 1600
on, Dund. A; 1634 on, Br. Mus.

NEULISTOUN UVER: 1539, SHS II, 4.

UVERNEULISTOUN: 1539 on, SHS II, 4.

OBIRTONE: 1541, Linl. Sh. C.

OVERNEWLISTON: 1560, Temp.

OVIRTOUN DE NETHIR NEWLISTOUN: 1576, L.C.

OVER NEW LISTOUN: 1582/3 on, Dund. B; 1690, Ret.;
Rent. Tor.

OVER NEWLISTON: 1596, Temp.

OVERNEWLISTOUNE: 1596/7 on, Dund. A; 1596/7 on,
Dund. B.

LIE OVERTOWNE DE NETHIRNEWLISTON: 1622, L.C.

OVER(-)NEWLISTOUNE: 1626 on, Dund. B; 1660, Br.
Mus.; 1681, Purv.

OVER NEW LISTOUNE: 1633, Dund. B.

OUIR NEULISTOUNE: 1648, Dund. B.

OVERLISTOUN: 1666, SHS I, 48.

OVERLISTON: 1667, SHS I, 48.

OVER NEULISTOUN: 1690, Ret.

OVERNEWLISTONE: 1693, Dund. B.

Pont, OVER NEWLISTOUN.

The size of the barony of Liston accounts no doubt for the way in which it split up into smaller and more easily worked communities. The original centre, which we may call Liston, began to serve only the eastern portion of the barony; a new centre was created, called Newliston, to distinguish it from the older centre, which is known as Auldliston from 1447 onwards. A further subdivision took place in New Liston, which was split up into Over and Nether farms. It is probable that the second is the older site, from the way in which forms with and without Nether are found, to indicate the same place. There are two points of interest in the early forms I have given:- (1) The way in which Over Newliston shades gradually into the modern name of Overton, and (2) the fact that Over and Nether are possibly not used in their usual sense. Generally, as in the case of the farms of Upper and Nether Kinneil, the "upper" farm is at a considerably greater height above sea-level than the "lower" or "nether" farm. Such is not the case here; the two

farms are at practically the same height. There may be a slight advantage in favour of Overton, but it can hardly be more than fifty feet, and may not be even that. It is therefore possible that "Over" and "Nether" are used here in the sense of "North" and "South", though the slight difference in height above sea-level prevents one from pressing the point.

v. neod⁸era.

NEW MAINS. Fm. to S.E. of Humble.

(IV)

Armstrong, MAINS; Forrest, NEW MAINS.

"New Mains or Home Farm" of Niddry. v. nīwe.

NIDDRY. Name of a barony, which survives in NIDDRY
(IV, VIII)

ROWS, hamlet in W. of the parish, NIDDRY CASTLE (in ruins), to S.E. of Winchburgh, NIDDRY MAINS, fm. to E.N.E. of Winchburgh, NIDDRY MAINS HOUSE, to N.W. of Niddry Mains, NIDDRY, fm. to S.W. of Niddry Castle.

NIDDERIE: Dav. II, RMS.

NUDREFF: 1370 on, RMS.

NUDRY: 1392, HMC; 1513, Ham. Inv.; 1515 on, RMS;
1572, RPC.

NUDRE: 1410, HMC; 1459/60 on, RMS; 1479 on, ADC;
1491, Bann. Cl. 42; 1494, RSS.

NIDRE: c. 1542, SHS III, 7.

NEUDERE: c. 1543, SHS III, 4.

NIDRIE: 1568 on, Bann. Cl. 43; 1621, RMS; 1663 on,
K.S.Kirk; 1668, SHS I, 36; 1698, HR; also
Bann. Cl. 31.

NUDERY: 1571, Dund. B.
 NYDRIE: 1572 on, Bann. Cl. 43.
 NITHRIE: 1585, Bann. Cl. 39.
 NUDRIE-FORRESTER: 1603, RMS.
 NUDREIS-FORRESTER: 1603, RMS.
 NUDDRIE: 1614, Prot. R.K.
 NIDDRIE: 1639, Dund. A; 1663, Dund. B; 1673 on,
 K.S.Ecc.; 1693 on, K.S.Up.; 1695, SHS I,
 16.
 NIDERIE: 1647, Dund. B.
 NEDDRE: 1648, Dund. B.
 NIDRY: 1668, SHS I, 36.
 NITHRY: 1680 on, K.S.Kirk.
 NIDDERY: 1693 on, K.S.Kirk.
 NEITHERIE: 1698, K.S.Kirk.

NIDDRY, WEST (Barony; same as the barony of
 WINCHBURGH, q.v.).

WEST NWDRY: 1521, Gramp. Cl. 8.
 WESTNUDRY: 1534 on, L.C.; 1543, SHS II, 4;
 1554/5 on, Dund. A; 1576 on, Dund. B.
 WESTER, WEST(-)NUDRY: 1539 on, RMS; 1539 on,
 Dund. A; 1545 on, SHS II, 4.
 WEST-NUDRYE: 1552, RMS.
 WEST NYDDRY: 1556, Gramp. Cl. 8; 1592, Dund. A.
 WEST NUDRIE: 1560, SRS 57; 1600, Dund. B;
 V 1607, Ret.; 1607 on, RMS; 1622, L.C.
 WEST NYDRIE: 1571/2 on, Bann. Cl. 43.
 WEST NIDRIE: 1572, Bann. Cl. 43; 1621 on, RMS;
 also Bann. Cl. 31.

V
 WESTNUDRIE: 1576, L.C.; 1600 on, Dund. B.
 A
 WESTNUDERY: 1567, Dund. B.
 WEST NUDDRY: 1589, Ret.
 WEST NYDDRIE: 1593, Dund. A; 1603, Dund. B.
 WEST NIDRY: 1596, Temp.
 WAST NIDERIE: 1599, Dund. B.
 WEST NIDDRIE: 1603 on, Ret.
 WEST NUDDRIE: 1607, RMS.
 WESTNIDRE: c. 1630, Br. Mus.
 WESTNIDRIE: 1636, Dund. A.
 WESTNITHRIE: 1660, Dund. B.
 WESTNIDDRIE: 1683, Ret.
 WESTNETHERIE: Bann. Cl. 31.

Pont, Moll, NYDDRY; Adair, NYDDRY, NIDDRY TOUN; Roy, NIDDRY, WEST NUDDRY; Armstrong, NIDDRY CASTLE in ruins, NIDDRY (fm.); Forrest, NIDDRY CASTLE, NIDDRY (fm.).

There is really nothing I can add to the solution given by Professor Watson (CPNS, 363), which is Welsh newydd, new, and tref, a town, farm. "New town or farm" is undoubtedly correct; but it is by no means certain that the West Lothian example is original, and not a borrowing from the East Lothian Niddry, or the Midlothian example. My earliest forms are of the 14th century, and Professor Watson cites considerably earlier ones, though unfortunately he does not state to which Niddry these early forms belong. Cf. Ochiltree, which has a parallel ending; and Newton, which

is the English equivalent of this British name.

West Niddry is a later modification to distinguish the West Lothian example from the other two to the east; similarly the addition of the name of the owners, Forrester, Lords Corstorphine, is to identify positively the West Lothian barony. c. tref.

ORCHARD, WINCHBURGH (lost).

LE ORCHART DE WYNCHBURGH: 1506, RMS.

Self-explanatory.

OVERTON. Fm. to W. of Kirkliston village.
(VIII)

Roy, EVERTOWN; Armstrong, OVERTOUN;

Forrest, OVERTOWN.

The modern name for OVER NEWLISTON (q.v.).

"Upper farm"; v. tūn.

PRIEST MILL. Mill to S. of Kirkliston village.
(VIII)

BREISTMYLN: 1534 on, L.C.; 1584 on, Dund. B; 1584, Roy. Dund.; 1584/5, Dund. A.

BRESTMYLN: 1538, L.C.

BREISTISMYLL: 1539 on, SHS II, 4; 1596/7, Dund. A;
N 1596/7, Dund. B.

BREISTMYLNE: 1543 on, L.C.; 1571, Dund. B; 1575 on, Dund. A; 1631 on, RMS.

BREST-MYLNE: 1543, RMS.

BRISTMILL: 1558/9, Cat. Tor.; 1602, Dund. B.

BRIESTMYLN: 1558/9, Temp.; 1697, HR.

BRIESTMILN: 1560, Temp.; 1698, K.S.Kirk.
 PRIESTMYLN: 1569, Temp.; 1695 on, HR.
 BREISTMILL: 1569, Temp.
 BREST MYLN: 1576, L.C.
 BRIST-MYLNE: 1578, RMS.
 BREISTISMILNE: 1578, Dund. A.
 BRISTMILLN: 1587, L.C.
 BRISTMILLIN: 1595, Dund. A.
 BREISTMILNE: 1596 on, Dund. B; 1663, RMS; 1665 on,
 K.S.Kirk.; 1696 on, SHS I, 16.
 PREISTMILL: 1644 on, Br. Mus.
 BRIESTMYLNE: 1647 Dund. B; 1681, Purv.
 BREIST MELE: 1648, Dund. B.
 BREASTMILNE: 1663, RMS.
 BREAST MILNE: 1667, Dund. B.
 BREASTMIL: 1675 on, K.S.Kirk.
 BRESMIL: 1677, K.S.Kirk.
 BRESTMYLNE: S.L.Kirk.
 THE BREST MILN: Rent. Tor.
 Pont, THE MILL; Adair, PREST M.; Armstrong, BREST
 MILL; Forrest, PRIEST MILL.

Cf. EDD Breast-mill, sb. a water-mill of which
 the water goes in at the side or breast to turn the
 wheel.

^xPUNCHEON LAW. Old fm. name, surviving in Puncheon
 Law Park, to S. of Craigbrae.
 Roy, PUNCHINLAW; Forrest, PUNCHEON LAW.

Possibly "hill shaped like a puncheon or cask", or, more likely, for "punchy hill", i.e. "squat, stumpy hill". But evidence lacking. v. hl̄aw.

REDHAUGH (lost). In the barony of Liston, 1640.

RIDHAUCH: 1640, Ret.

"Red river-meadow"; v. rēad, healh.

SERJEANTLAND(S) (lost). Half an oxgang within the lands of Nether Newliston.

(LIE) SARIANLANDIS: 1534, L.C.; 1534 on, Dund. A.

SARIANLAND: 1538, L.C.

(THE) SARIANLANDIS: 1538, L.C.; 1596/7, Dund. B.

(LIE) SARIAN LAND: 1543 on, L.C.; 1636 on, Dund. A.

(LIE)SERJANLAND: 1543, RMS; 1637 on, Ret.

SERJANT-LANDS: 1690, Ret.

"Land(s) belonging to the serjeant" of the barony of Liston. Cf. Serjeant's Acre, parish of Uphall.

SHIELFAULD(S) (lost). In parish of Kirkliston, 1697.

LIE SCHEILFALD: 1568, SRS 52; 1567, L.C.

SCHEILFAULDIS: 1609, Dund. A.

SHIELFALDS: 1697, K.S.Kirk.

"Fold(s) by the cottage"; v. schele, fal(o)d.

^xSTEERS LAW. Fm. to N.W. of Newliston. Site in Hill Park; has now disappeared.

STEERSLAW: 1687, Dund. A.

Roy, STEERS LAW.

Cf. EDD Steer, sb.¹ A young ox.

"Hill where the young oxen graze"; v. hlāw.

^xWESTERTON. Old fm. name, found in Westerton Cottages, to E. of Kilpunt.

WESTERTOUN OF NEWLISTOUN: 1609, Dund. A.

Roy, W.^R TOWN; Armstrong, WESTERTOUN.

"Wester farm of Newliston"; v. west, tūn.

WEST FARM. Fm. to W. of Newliston.
(VIII)

Forrest, W. FARM.

Modern, obvious.

WHEATLANDS. Fm. to N.N.E. of Carlowrie.
(V)

Roy, WHEATLAND; Armstrong, Forrest,

WHEATLANDS.

Fairly modern; "lands where wheat is grown";
this is rich haugh-land.

WHELPSIDE (lost). In barony of Liston, 1610.

QUHOLPSYDE: 1610, RMS.

QUHELPSYDE: 1617, Ret.

"Slope where the young animals feed or play";

OE hwelp; cf. Whelpley Hill, Bucks. v. sīde.

WHITECRAIG (lost).

WHITCRAIG: 1694, K.S.Kirk.

"White hill"; v. hwīt, creag.

WILLIAMFLAT (lost).

WILLIAMFLAT: 1694, Ret.

"William's level piece of ground"; cf. William-
craigs, parish of Linlithgow. v. flat.

WINCHBURGH. Barony, surviving in the name of a
(IV) village in the W. of the parish. Local
pronunciation [wɪnzburɪ]

WINCELBURH: a. 1189, Roy. Ed.

WYNCHBURGHE: 1377, RMS; 1539, SHS II, 4.

WYNCHBURGH: 1426 on, RMS; 1442 on, Dund. B; 1527,
SRS 55; 1539 on, Dund. A. and Rent. Tor.

WINCHBURCH: 1434, Exch. Ro.

WINCHBURGH: 1438, Exch. Ro.; 1471 on, RMS; 1475 on,
Dund. A; 1490/1, ADC; 1502 on, Treas. Acc.;
1518 on, Dund. B; 1547 on, Temp.; 1569,
SRS 52; 1573/4, SRS 1; 1649 on, Ret.;
1664, K.S.Kirk.; 1698-99, HR.

WINCHBURGH: 1438, Exch. Ro.; 1459 on, Dund. A; 1471
on, RMS; 1543, SHS III, 10; 1590, RPC;
1600, Dund. B; 1636 on, Ret.; Bann. Cl. 31.

WYNCHBURGH: 1442 on, Dund. A; 1476 on, SRS 57; 1540
on, SHS II, 4; 1553 on, Dund. B.

VINCHBUR^T: 1507/8, Dund. A.

WINCHBURCHT: 1513, Dund. A.

WYNCHBROUO: 1521, Gramp. Cl. 8.

VYNCHBURGH: 1539, SHS II, 4.
 WYNCHEBRUGH: 1541, Linl. Sh. C.
 WYNCHBRU^T: 1541, Linl. Sh. C.
 WENCHEBRUGH: 1553, RMS.
 WYNSBURCHT: 1556, Gramp. Cl. 8.
 VINCHBURGH: 1576, Dund. B.
 WENSCHBURGH: 1589, Ret.
 WINCHBRU^T: c. 1590, Br. Mus.; 1665, K.S.Kirk.
 WYNCHEBUR^T: 1592 on, Dund. A.
 WINSCHBRUGH: 1592, RMS.
 WINCHBUR^T: 1599, Dund. B; 1680 on, K.S.Kirk.
 VINCHBRUGH: 1600, Dund. B.
 VINCHBRUCH: 1600 on, Dund. B; 1622, L.C.
 WINSCHBURGH: 1605, Ret.; 1636, Dund. A.
 WEYNCHBURGH: 1609, RMS.
 WINSHBRU^T: 1613, Dund. B.
 WINCHBURGHE: 1616, Dund. B.
 WINSCHBURGH: 1619, RMS; 1636, Ret.; 1696, K.S.Ab.
 WINSHEBURGHE: 1634, Dund. B.
 WYNSCHEBRUGHE: 1636, Dund. A.
 WINCHBRUGH: 1647, KSQ.
 WINCHBROWGHE: 1647, Dund. B.
 WINCHBROUCH: 1648, Dund. B.
 WINSHBURGH: 1653, Ret.
 WENCHBURGH: 1662, RMS.
 WINSHBRUGH: 1662, RMS.
 WINCHBURG: 1663 on, K.S.Kirk.

WINCHBRUT: 1666, K.S.Kirk.

VINSBRUGH: 1668, SHS I, 36.

WINGHBURGH: 1671, L.C.

WIN:BUR^T: 1684, K.S.Kirk.

WINSBURGH: 1693, K.S.Kirk.

WINS-BURGH: 1694, K.S.Ab.

Pont, WINCHBRUGH; Moll, WINCH B^T; Adair, WYNCHBRUGH;
Roy, QUEENSBURGH; Armstrong, Forrest, WINCHBURGH.

WINCHBURGH MAINS (lost).

LIE MANIS DE WINCHEBURGH: 1548, RMS.

LIE VINCHBRUCH MAINES: 1622, L.C.

MAINES OF WINCHBURGH: 1668, K.S.Kirk.

^xWINCHBURGH MILL (alias BELLS MILL, q.v.).

MOLENDINUM DE WYNCHBURGH: 1506, RMS.

VINCHBRUCH MYLNE: 1622, L.C.

VINCHBRUCHMYLNE: 1622, L.C.

VINCHBRUCHMYLNE: 1622, L.C.

There are two possible interpretations of this name, or rather of the first element, for the second is simply OE burh, fortified place, town.

1. OE Wincel, a nook, a corner; "town in the nook" or bend of the Niddry Burn. Cf. Winchbottom, Bucks.

2. The diminutive Wincel of the OE personal name Winece, "Wincel's town"; cf. Winchelsea, Suss. (EPNS VII, 537-8).

On the whole, the second seems the more likely.

For further possible parallel forms, cf. DEPN, 497-8.

v. wincel, burh.