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

Peter John Drummond

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

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School of Humanities

College of Arts

University of Glasgow

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## Abstract

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

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

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## Preface

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

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



## Acknowledgements

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

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

## **Author's Declaration**

I declare that this thesis is entirely my own work.

Peter Drummond

## Abbreviations used

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

BDK	Baldernock
BLT	Blantyre
BTW	Bothwell
CAD	Cadder
CAG	Cambuslang
CND	Cumbernauld
CPS	Campsie
DNY	Denny
DPC	Dunipace
FAK	Falkirk
FTY	Fintry
GLW	Glasgow
KLN	Killlearn
KSY	Kilsyth
KTL	Kirkintilloch
NKP	New Kilpatrick
NMO	New Monkland
OMO	Old Monkland
RUG	Rutherglen
SBL	Strathblane
SHO	Shotts
SLM	Slamannan
SNI	St Ninians
TPH	Torphichen

### County Abbreviations (of the pre-1975 counties)

ABD	Aberdeenshire
ANG	Angus
ARG	Argyll
AYR	Ayrshire
BNF	Banffshire
BTE	Bute
CAI	Caithness

CLA	Clackmannanshire
DMF	Dumfriesshire
DNB	Dunbartonshire
ELO	East Lothian
FIF	Fife
INV	Inverness-shire
KCB	Kirkcudbrightshire
KCD	Kincardineshire
KNR	Kinross-shire
LAN	Lanarkshire
MLO	Midlothian
MOR	Moray
NAI	Nairnshire
ORK	Orkney
PEB	Peeblesshire
PER	Perthshire
RNF	Renfrewshire
ROS	Ross and Cromarty
ROX	Roxburghshire
SHE	Shetland
SLK	Selkirkshire
STL	Stirlingshire
SUT	Sutherland
WIG	Wigtownshire
WLO	West Lothian

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

AAA	Ainmean-Aite na h-Alba (Gaelic Place-names of Scotland, the national advisory body)
AOS	Area of study (of this thesis)
Brit	Brittonic, the language group containing Cumbric and Old Welsh
en	existing place-name
G	Scottish Gaelic
IE	Indo-European
km	kilometre(s)
m	metre(s)

NAS	National Archives of Scotland; NRS since April 2011
NGR	OS national grid reference
NRS	National Records of Scotland
O	Other feature (on OS maps)
OE	Old English
OG	Old Gaelic, the language usually listed in <i>DIL</i> (Dictionary of the Irish Language)
ON	Old Norse
OS	Ordnance Survey
pn	personal name
R	Relief feature (on OS maps)
S	Settlement feature (on OS maps)
Sc	Scots, the language
ScG	Scottish Gaelic (in comparison with OG or Irish Gaelic)
SSE	Scottish Standard English
V	Vegetation feature (on OS maps)

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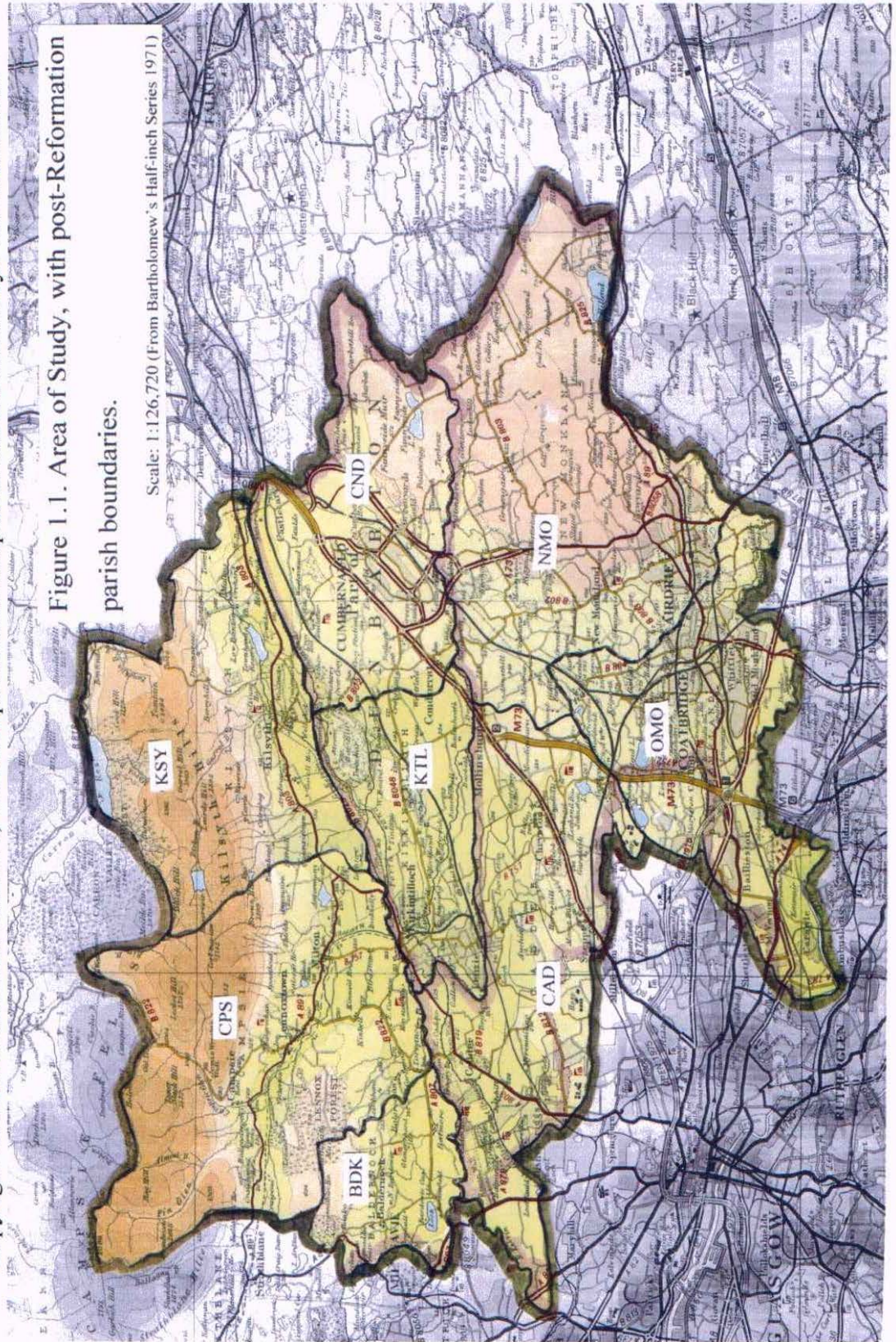


Figure 1.1. Area of Study, with post-Reformation parish boundaries.

Scale: 1:126,720 (From Bartholomew's Half-inch Series 1971)



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

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

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

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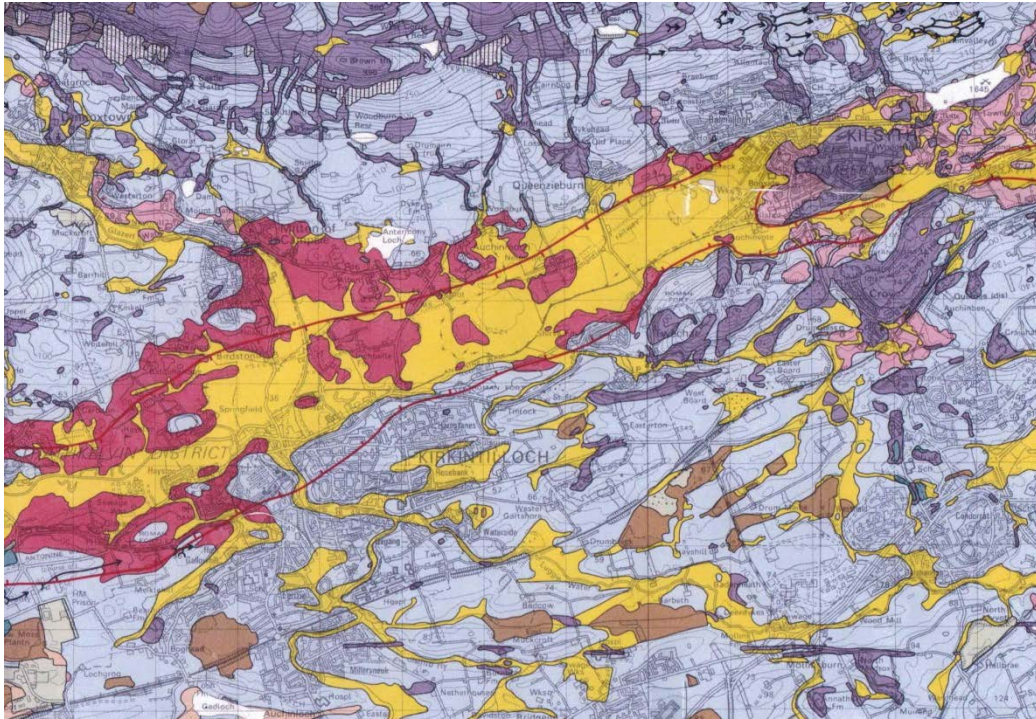
<sup>2</sup> Information from Cowan 1967.

<sup>3</sup> Pinks and reds are volcanic lava flows, greens are igneous intrusions, whilst browns, yellows and blues are sedimentary rocks. The extract covers northern AOS, from Kirkintilloch (lower left) to Cumbernauld (lower right) up to the Campsie Fells / Kilsyth Hills watershed at the top. Dashed lines indicate faults.





Running along the north edge of the AOS is the chain of hills popularly known as the Campsie Fells, though maps label the eastern part as the Kilsyth Hills. This hill mass is a distinctive feature visible from much of the AOS, rising to over 500m in parts: most of the



**Figure 1.4. Extract from OS Geological Survey, drift geology map, sheet 31W.**

northern halves of CPS and KSY are above 150m, and the highest hill in the range, Earl's Seat at 578m, is located on the CPS boundary. The land on these hills is of little use to farming other than for summer grazing, and in modern times for forestry, reservoirs and recreation. The other substantial high ground is in the AOS's east, rising up to the Slamannan Plateau, and much of NMO and eastern CND lies here above the 150m contour, forming poor moorland. A similar but smaller block of high ground, Craigend or Craigmaddie Muir, lies on the border between CPS and BDK. Much of the remainder of the AOS is either low-lying ground along the Kelvin, Glazert or Luggie watercourses, prone to flooding, or undulating and often poorly-drained ground between Kelvin and Clyde. This latter topography is only punctured by volcanic intrusions in the upper Kelvin valley, such as Croy Hill and Barr Hill.

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

<sup>8</sup> McNeill and MacQueen, 1996, 15, map *Scotland; Land Quality* appears to class much of the AOS bar the hills and the plateau as "Best land".

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

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

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<sup>9</sup> As far as we can tell, the precise boundaries being unclear.

<sup>10</sup> Respectively, 31, 43, 3 and 17 settlement-names, total 94.

Figure 1.5. Cumbernauld's urban expansion, comparing 1947 and 2013.

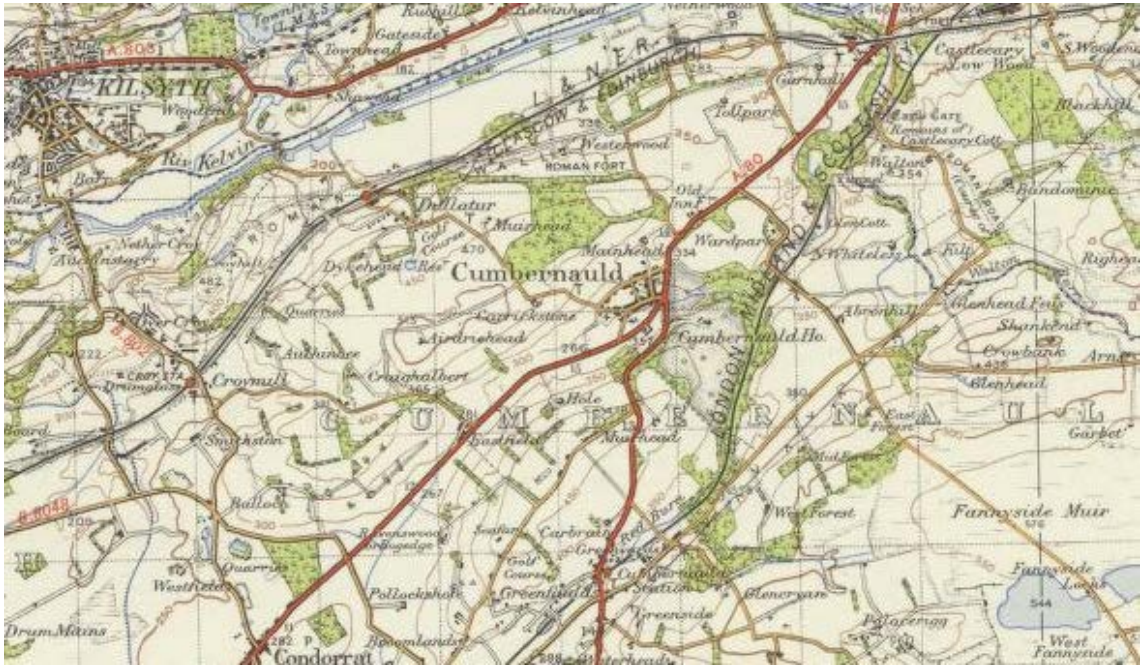


Figure 1.5 a. From OS Popular edition 1947



Figure 1.5b. From Google Earth 2013

### 1c. Brief linguistic history

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

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<sup>11</sup> *David I Chrs*, 60.

<sup>12</sup> McNeill and Nicholson 1975, 129.

<sup>13</sup> McNeill and MacQueen, 1996, 193.

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

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

---

<sup>14</sup> *RRS* i no. 198.

<sup>15</sup> Barrow (2003, 257) connects these men to LAN place-names Thankerton, Wiston, Lamington, Symington and Robertson: they were named after the eponymous owners, e.g. Wicius of Wiceston (now Wiston), see Nicolaisen (2001, 49).

<sup>16</sup> It is striking how few G names there appear to be in BTW, compared to immediate neighbour OMO.

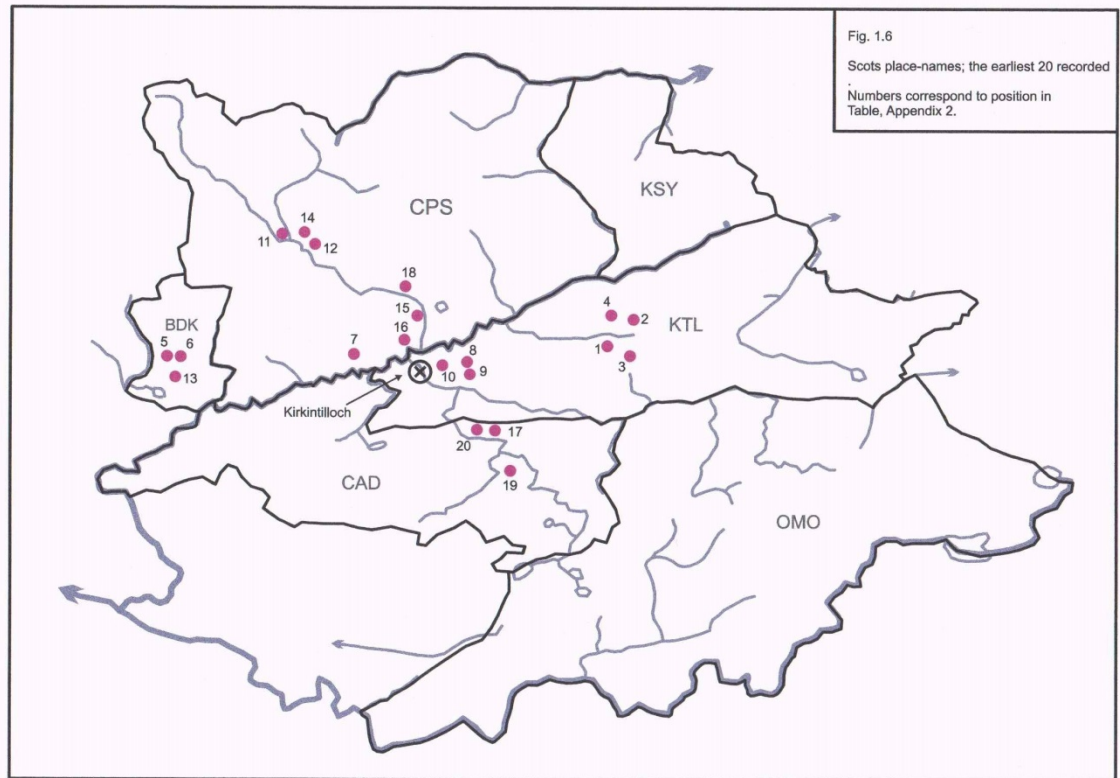
<sup>17</sup> Barrow (1980, 140) referring to *CDS* ii, no. 1457.

<sup>18</sup> *Kel. Lib.* no. 226.

<sup>19</sup> *Viz.* Campsie (Antermony), Monklands, and Kirkintilloch; additionally, Cadder lay under the control of the bishops of Glasgow, who were allied to the king.

<sup>20</sup> Although the term 'burgh of barony' did not exist then, it later came to be the appropriate term.

<sup>21</sup> G.S.Pryde, in editor's preface to *Court Book KTL*, p. xii.



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

<sup>22</sup> Viz. E and W Croy, Smithstone, Board, W Gartshore, E and W Mains.

<sup>23</sup> Viz. Carlston 1458, Hayston and Birdstoun 1505.

<sup>24</sup> Viz. East and West Muckcroft, (1508 and 1512 respectively and just 200m over the boundary), and Davidston 1518.

<sup>25</sup> *RRS* ii, no. 190.

<sup>26</sup> Viz. Chryston 1510, Robroyston 1522, and Blackyards 1521 and Conniflats 1513 in the adjacent part of OMO.

<sup>27</sup> Note that the 7 out of 10 earliest Sc instances (above) lay along this line of travel.

Having laid a basis of power in these feudal landholdings, maintenance of good relations with other powers to the west was important: as Barrow (1981, 149) notes of Alexander II (1214-49) “[he] took care to ensure a balance of power among the higher nobility. In confirming the earldom of Lennox to its native heir, he retained Dumbarton as a royal stronghold”. In 1309, to Robert I’s St Andrews session of parliament “came representatives of all the communities of all the Scottish earldoms save Lennox, Ross and Sutherland, whose earls attended personally” (*ibid*, 123). The monarchy was also careful to keep the powerful diocese of Glasgow on side, by enforcing the teind system (which supplied the church’s income), and by David I’s appointment of his own chaplain as bishop<sup>28</sup>, and later by imposing what Barrow (2003, 220) calls the “remarkable invasion of the . . . diocese of Glasgow by a small group of east-country clergy.”<sup>29</sup> At the same time, Glasgow diocese’s power was perhaps counter-balanced, north of the Clyde, by the Cistercian lands in Monklands, and the grant of Lenzie’s church to Cambuskenneth Abbey (another of David I’s foundations).

The 16<sup>th</sup>-century Reformation broke the power of the (Catholic) Church, and one immediate consequence was the break-up of the monasteries’ holdings, which in particular secularised the Monklands: between 1550 and 1570, 43% of Monklands feus were granted to sitting tenants<sup>30</sup>, although the process of feuing church lands had been ongoing since the 13<sup>th</sup> and 14<sup>th</sup> centuries<sup>31</sup>. Within a century of the Reformation, the reformed church had re-structured the parishes, splitting the Monklands and Lenzie parishes in two to allow new churches to better serve the growing population, and enlarging BDK and KSY at the expense of CPS. By this time, Gaelic-speaking had probably vanished from the whole region, there being no evidence whatsoever of its use, for example in the *OSA* (*Old Statistical Account*, late 18<sup>th</sup> century); and the ‘replacement language’, Scots, continued to develop, from Older Scots (12<sup>th</sup> – late 17<sup>th</sup> century, covered by references throughout this thesis to *DOST*), to Modern Scots (post-1700, covered by references to *SND*), and indeed towards the modern Scottish Standard English (SSE). Thus for instance, the Scots affix *over*, mainly first recorded in the 16<sup>th</sup> century, came to be replaced in names, if it survived,

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<sup>28</sup> Barrow (2003, 180) “. . . between 1114 - 18 he made John the bishop of Glasgow”.

<sup>29</sup> *Viz.* Wisharts, 1280s – 1290s.

<sup>30</sup> McNeill and MacQueen (1996, 290).

<sup>31</sup> Sanderson (1975, 81).



with SSE *upper* in or by the Roy map in the 18<sup>th</sup> century<sup>32</sup>, whilst Scots *toun* (spelt thus in records) became SSE *town*.

## 2. Source materials and research issues

### 2a Sources

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

Most hydronyms and oronyms are discussed in Sections 3 and 4 below<sup>33</sup>. The choice of which settlement-names to investigate in more detail, and to headword in the parish analyses section, was made on the following four criteria: all names that appeared on Pont, Blaeu or Gordon; all names that appear to be of Brittonic or Gaelic derivation; almost every name currently on OS 1:50 000 Landranger maps<sup>34</sup>; and some names fitting none of these categories but which appeared to be useful indicators of linguistic or topographical features. Some other names discussed are found under a headword geographically or toponymically proximate, and the Index at the end of each parish section allows these to be located. The eight parishes are presented in alphabetical order, as are the headworded names within the parish. The layout of headworded forms broadly follows the template provided by Taylor in the first four *PNF* volumes<sup>35</sup>.

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

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

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

<sup>35</sup> I.e. Place-name, 3 letter parish abbreviation, type of feature (R = Relief, S = Settlement, V = Vegetation, W = Water), 6-figure grid reference followed by an accuracy digit (1=high, 5 = low), and approximate height in metres. I omit the 'aspect' category that Taylor used, except for *baile-* and *achadh-*names.

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

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<sup>36</sup> See Bibliography for full titles: *Retours* appears as *Ret.* in Parish Survey lists (e.g. *Ret. LAN*).

<sup>37</sup> Subsequently, in 2013, they were digitised and put on-line.

<sup>38</sup> Now being relocated to Aberdeen.

<sup>39</sup> Pont collected mainly spoken names (since there were no pre-existing maps), and wrote them down 'phonetically, as he heard.

<sup>40</sup> I have retained a file with the names and occupations of all parishes' individual respondents.

frequently physically criss-crossed the AOS checking out details that are not always apparent from maps.

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

## **2b. Languages and Toponymic patterns**

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

## **2c. The problem of dates and locations**

The first *recorded* dates given to place-names are not necessarily, or even usually, the 'date of birth'. Name coinages may go through a 'probationary' period of time before they become well-established as place-names, accepted as a piece of onomastic currency that can be exchanged with other people; and even then, an established name may not appear in written records for decades or centuries. While there is a gap between coining and record, in general terms the data is consistent with the earliest recorded names being largely Brittonic, followed by Gaelic, but some Scots names begin to appear in the records long before many Gaelic names have surfaced. While there may have been a degree of overlap of Gaelic and Scots name-formation, the fact that some Gaelic names are not recorded (on

maps, usually) until the 18<sup>th</sup> and 19<sup>th</sup> centuries, hundreds of years after the language died out, indicates that the first recording of a name may be to do with status (of the settlement, or landowner) as much as date of coining, or indeed with the lottery of documents being preserved or lost. Evidence from Fife suggests that a handful of names with a personal eponym can be linked to a definite person, and thus a date horizon established (Taylor *PNF5*, 231-233, for four *baile*-names, and 237 for ten *toun*-names): in the case of these latter *toun*-names, Taylor observes that the majority of names “[do] not appear [in the records] until a century or two after the *floruit* of the assumed eponym” (238). In my AOS database there is only one early name<sup>41</sup> possibly linked to a known person, in Chryston CAD (q.v.), the first record being three centuries *post-floruit*. However, names referring to topography, which changes little over time, cannot be pinned down chronologically in the way a personal name can; thus, *within* a language’s time-span, it is difficult to be sure whether a coining was early or late.

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

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

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<sup>41</sup> There are three late, 19<sup>th</sup> century, *toun*-names in NMO, Clarkston, Coltston and Wattston, linked to known people.

### 3. The basic landscape: Hydronyms

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

The Kelvin itself, although a major river, is not discussed by either Watson or Nicolaisen. It was first recorded as *Kelvyn* (1208 x 1214) in a boundary charter (discussed in CPS Introduction): Pont (1590s) recorded *Kelvin River*, and the only subsequent brief-lived variant form was *Kelvyng* (1627, RS58/4.f.108). BLITON suggests the Brittonic element \**celeuīn*, deriving from either IE \**kelh* 'to rise, stand up', or IE *kolh*, 'sprout, shoot', and perhaps cognate with W *calaf* meaning 'stalk, stem', then notes: "some form of this element (or of the zero-grade \**klh<sub>1</sub>*-, see *celli*) might be considered a possible origin [of Kelvin] though whether the reference was to vegetation, to the movement of the water, or some figurative sense, would remain obscure." The river for much of its upper course is slow-flowing in a wide marshy reed-infested floodplain; thus the *Geog. Coll.* 1644 description: "Thir dyvers springs joyned beneth the kirk of *Monyabrigh*, begins to be cald *Kelvyn* and fals in a litle loch, the *goynie* burn [Queenzie Burn] falleth therin also from the north" (vol. 2, p. 578; my emphases). In mid-19<sup>th</sup> century, the *NSA* (*New Statistical Account* - vol. 8, p. 145) noted: "Till the year 1792 [the Kelvin] was choked up with flags, rushes and water-lilies, frequently overflowing the adjacent valley, and giving it the appearance of a great lake." It was prone – even into the late 20<sup>th</sup> century<sup>42</sup> – to devastating winter floods. The lower course, through what is now the city of Glasgow, lies in quite a deep valley, and the water speed is greater than in the upper reaches. Johnston's (1934) suggestion of Gaelic *caol abhuinn*, 'narrow water' (which BLITON points out "looks suspiciously like a folk-etymology"), does not seem at all appropriate to the upper reaches; even in the lower section between steep banks, the river is quite wide, having by then gathered water from an area in excess of 400km<sup>2</sup>. In any case, being a major river of

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<sup>42</sup> December 1994 saw serious flooding, with properties inundated, bridges swept away, and fatalities.

c.34km<sup>43</sup>, King (2008, 17 and 20) argues that a river over 10-12km is more likely P-Celtic [i.e. Brittonic or earlier] than Gaelic; and, having as a tributary the Luggie (discussed below) which is certainly a pre-Gaelic hydronym, the Kelvin is itself more probably pre-Gaelic. Nicolaisen (2001, 229), in a discussion of pre-Celtic river-names, refers to: “\**Kalona* or possibly \**Kaluana*, frequently connected with the root \**kel-*, ‘to shout, cry’” He makes no link with Kelvin, but its more vigorous lower course, certainly by contrast with the slow Clyde that it is about to join, would make a good case for ‘shouting river’. Whatever the original meaning, it is thus almost certainly a pre-Gaelic name.

The south-eastern boundary of the AOS follows the North Calder Water until it joins the Clyde. It was recorded simply as Calder Water until the early 19<sup>th</sup> century, subsequently becoming North Calder Water to distinguish it from LAN’s three other Calder watercourses, the modern South, Rotten<sup>44</sup>, and plain Calder<sup>45</sup>. There is a very early reference to (modern) North and South Calder (1157 x 1159 *RRS* i no. 305), as “inter duas *Caledouris*” [between the two Calders], being a reference to Bothwell parish’s inter-fluvial location. There are several other rivers of this name elsewhere. Watson (1926, 456) wrote:

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

Watson does not delve into what exactly is meant by ‘hard water’ – it clearly cannot have the modern meaning of the term, relating to a chemical composition high in calcium<sup>46</sup>. In an earlier work he wrote:

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

And in 1930, he wrote the following:

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<sup>43</sup> Matheson (2000, xiii).

<sup>44</sup> Named from its tributary the Rotten Burn, upstream of whose junction it is plain Calder Water.

<sup>45</sup> Ainslie’s 1821 *Map of the Southern Part of Scotland* is the first record of *N. Calder*, whilst Rotten Calder was the *W. Calder*, and what is now South Calder was the *E. Calder*: probably East and West were replaced by their current names, because of confusion with East and West Calder WLO.

<sup>46</sup> King, 2008, 149 came to the same conclusion.

“Calder, in Gaelic *Caladar*, is a purely British name, as I have proved elsewhere . . . representing early Celtic *caleto-dubron*, ‘hard water’, ‘rocky water’. It occurs in Scotland from Scots – Calder, in Caithness to Galloway.” (Watson, 2002, 213)

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

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

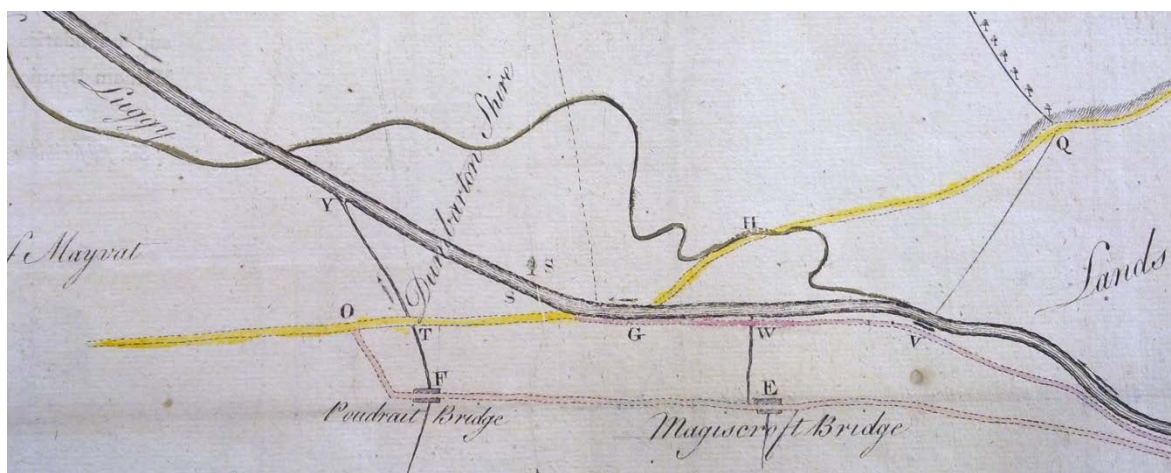
“Luggie, a tributary of Kelvin, is probably the same as the Llugwy of Carnarvon, Merioneth and Anglesey, representing an early *Loucovia*, ‘bright one’, from *loucos*, white, W. *llug*, bright, O.Ir. *luach-te*, ‘white-hot’; compare Lugar.”

Nicolaisen (1958, 199)<sup>47</sup> says these forms derive from an IE root *leuk*, ‘shine, bright’. What can be said about this Luggie is that it has a vigour lacking in the Kelvin itself and in most of its own tributaries; these latter flow slowly from gently undulating badly-drained country and are often more like ditches or sikes than streams<sup>48</sup>. For example, on the Luggie Water’s left bank near Condorrat, the tributary Gain Burn was crossed by the Poudrait

<sup>47</sup> Discussing another linguistically-related name, Ayrshire’s Lugton.

<sup>48</sup> E.g. – the Park Burn that joins the Kelvin downstream of Kirkintilloch which drops 25m over 8 or 9km, or the Gain Burn which empties into the Luggie after dropping 20m over 5km.

Bridge # (1775, RHP643/1, extract below), a name probably from Gaelic *poll*, ‘pool, slow stream’ + *drochaid*, ‘bridge’<sup>49</sup>. The Luggie Water is a contrast to such sluggishness; it flows from land c.175m above sea level, and descends 140m during its 16km course, giving it an impetus much greater than the others<sup>50</sup>. It also collects several tributaries on its way, allowing it to carve out a distinctive valley bed. Such a lively stream would probably indeed appear ‘bright, shining’ as it tumbled west.



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

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

<sup>49</sup> There is another Poudrait tributary to the Molendinar in Glasgow.

<sup>50</sup> The drop of at 8.75m/km, is thus over twice that of Gain Burn (4m/km) and over thrice that of Park Burn (2.7m/km).

<sup>51</sup> Although, earlier, in his 1801 map for Drumpellier estate, Forrest had mapped it as *Luggie Burn*.



in section 5) for considering some toponyms on its banks as Brittonic too (*viz.* Dundyvan, Drumpellier, and Paddochan, individually discussed in OMO analysis).

The major north bank tributary of the Kelvin is the Glazert Water (*Glashdurr R.* 1590s Pont 32; *Burn of Glashdur* 1664 Macfarlane p. 579; *Water of Glassert* 1755 Roy), joining it just upstream of its confluence with the Luggie. There are two other occurrences of Glazert streams, both near Dunlop AYR: the larger of these was mapped as *Glashdurr fl*[*uvius*] by Blaeu (from Pont), corresponding to Pont's 1590s CPS form; whilst the nearby Lugton Water he recorded as *Lugdurr fl.* The first element of *Glashdurr* is Brittonic or Gaelic *glas*, 'grey-green': and the occurrence of the suffix *-durr*<sup>52</sup> points either to Brittonic *\*duβr* or Gaelic *dobhar*, 'water'. BLITON notes of *duβr*: "As a generic in compounds, *duβr* is regularly reduced to *-der* or *-ter* in Anglicised forms. This is seen in numerous river-names." Watson (2002, 113) wrote of Gaelic *dobhar*: ". . . now obsolete in the spoken language, but preserved in compounds, and in many stream and place-names." There is the question of how the suffix's form changed from *-durr* to *-ert*: Watson (1926, 454) sheds some light on this as follows;

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

The final *-t* may represent metathesis, e.g. *Glasdurr* > *\*Glasder* > *\*Glaserd* > *Glasert*. Watson (*ibid.* 457), discusses the Gaelic element *glas*, 'a stream': but most of his given instances are either in simplex form (e.g. River Glais ROS) or in compounds where it forms the second element (e.g. Fionnghlais), whereas in the CPS case it is clearly the first element in a compound; it could conceivably be a Brittonic *glās*, 'stream'<sup>53</sup>, with a later Gaelic *dobhar*, 'stream' added as an epexegetic by Gaelic-speakers. King (2008, 17) argues that there is a relationship between a watercourse's length and its linguistic origins: and specifically his figure 2.3 (*ibid.* p. 20) indicates that those just under 10km length are either Gaelic or P-Celtic [i.e. Brittonic], while those over 10km are more likely to be P-Celtic [i.e. Brittonic or earlier]. Now, on OS maps the modern name Glazert Water applies to the 7km stretch from the confluence of the Kirk and Finglen Burns at NS615786, down to the confluence with the Kelvin at NS657748. However Blaeu's 1654 map (extract below) appears to record the name for its upper reaches (the stretch now mapped as the

<sup>52</sup> Nicolaisen (1958, 199) prefers *W* [i.e. Brit] for the *-durr* suffix of *Lugdurr*.

<sup>53</sup> BLITON: "*\*glę:ss*; a nominal form related to *glās*, meaning 'a stream, a rivulet, a watercourse'. It is often difficult to distinguish from *glās*" [i.e. the adjective].

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



Figure 3.2. Extract from Blaeu, 1654, map of Lennox; detail of streams and settlements around the Kirk of Campsie (*K. of Camsyd*).

Near the modern Clachan of Campsie the Kirk Burn comes together with the Finglen Burn, both Scots forms, although Finglen clearly contains a Gaelic toponym (*fionn ghleann*, ‘white valley’). Several of their tributaries appear to contain Gaelic *allt* (discussed below), thus it might reasonably be suggested that the Kirk and Nineteentimes watercourses also once had Gaelic hydronyms. Nicolaisen’s linguistic hierarchy of stream-names (2001, 222-225) observes that: “. . . the names of the larger rivers should go back to the earliest ‘stratum’ of settlement and therefore to the earliest language spoken, whereas the tributaries and smallest burns would preserve evidence of later linguistic invasions.”: this may be of some forensic value here, in that Gaelic tributaries to a Scots watercourse are out of sequence. In the case of the Finglen, perhaps it was *\*Allt* or *\*Abhainn Fionn Ghlinne*<sup>54</sup>. Another possible clue is found within the lost name *Invertady*, sometime *Innertethie*<sup>55</sup>, which was located somewhere near the junction of the modern Kirk and Finglen Burns; its generic, Gaelic *inbhir*, ‘river mouth’, suggests that one of the two streams was the *\*Tady* or *\*Teith*, of obscure meaning. Beveridge (1923, viii) states: “In the case of two streams [in confluence] it will be found almost invariably that the smaller – at or near the very point of losing its individuality – gives its name to the confluence.” The catchment area of the Finglen Burn is c. 9.5km<sup>2</sup>, while that of the Kirk Burn is c.11.5km<sup>2</sup>,

<sup>54</sup> There are 2 occurrences of *Allt Fionn Ghlinne* in Scotland.

<sup>55</sup> Discussed in CPS parish survey under headword *Innertedie*.

which suggests the name \**Teith* applied to the Finglen stream. King (2008, 17 and 25) indicates that a watercourse of the Finglen Burn's length, over 7km, is statistically more likely to be Gaelic than Scots.

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

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

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<sup>56</sup> Latterly it simply came to mean 'burn', i.e. not necessarily on a hill.

<sup>57</sup> The Kirk Burn, named from the old parish church where it debouched on the plain; the Nineteentimes Burn, according to the OSNB, from the alleged fact that the Crow Road, pre-straightening, had to criss-cross the burn "19 times between Moss Maigry and Alnwick bridge."

<sup>58</sup> OSNB says of the Kirk Burn "commonly called the Clachan or Kirkton Burn, but the old and proper name which appears on several estate maps is "Kirk Burn"".

Gaelic-named tributaries, in addition to several Scots tributary names (Priest and Newhouse Burns), as Figure 3.3 (below) shows. Thus on the right bank are the Aldessan Burn (*Aldassan B.* 1654 Blaeu), from Gaelic *allt easain*, ‘waterfalls torrent’ – there are spectacular cascades as it joins the Kirk Burn - and the Alvain Burn (*Aldvin* 1654 Blaeu), possibly Gaelic *allt a’ mheadhain*, ‘middle stream’, or *allt bheinn*, ‘mountain stream’. On the left bank the principal tributary is Alnwick Burn (*Aldwyk* 1423<sup>59</sup>, *Aldnig* 1654 Blaeu), plausibly *allt an eige*, ‘stream at the notch’, referring to the striking gorge-like gap through which the Alnwick flows to the confluence.

Another important tributary of the Glazert was mapped by Blaeu as *Mony b.*, a name, probably from Gaelic *moine*, ‘moor’, or *monadh*, ‘hill mass’, now lost, and possibly the specific in the old name for the parish, *viz.* *Altermunin*, later Antermony<sup>60</sup>. Its upper branches have the modern Scots names of Forking, Red Cleuch and Burniebrae Burns and they come together under the name Spouthead Burn, called Waltry Burn<sup>61</sup> in its lower reaches. The other small tributaries of the Glazert, are a mixture of Gaelic and Scots: Burnel Rannie is conceivably Gaelic *allt raineach* (bracken stream), preceded by the Scots epexegetic *burn*; Scots names include Craigs Burn<sup>62</sup>, Goat Burn (Scots *gote*, ‘ditch’<sup>63</sup>) and Langy Burn (perhaps from Scots *lang*, ‘long’), and on the south bank the short Boyd’s Burn. The Langy Burn flows past Glorat (discussed in CPS survey), an early name<sup>64</sup> which Watson (1926, 445) said was derived from the ‘babbling’ sound made by its stream (Gaelic *glòr*, ‘noise’ + *ad*), so presumably this was another Gaelic stream-name now replaced by a Scots one.

<sup>59</sup> Fraser 1874 ii, 412; Charter no. 215: the *w* may be a scribal error for *n*. Charter by William of Grahame, knight, to John Brisbane, of a quarter of land in Campsy. 11<sup>th</sup> Augst 1423.

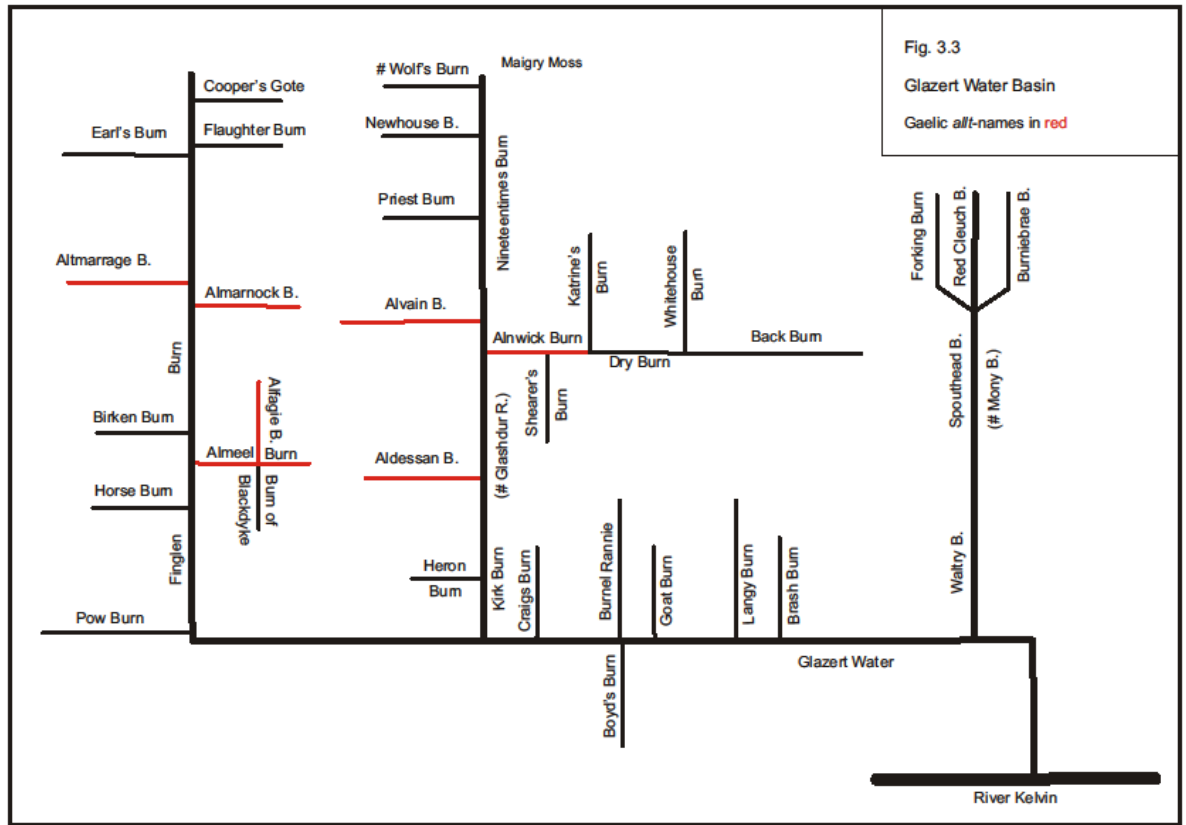
<sup>60</sup> *Altyrmony* 1382 RMS i no. 699; discussed in CPS survey.

<sup>61</sup> Possibly containing Gaelic *uillt*, ‘streams’ + *reidh*, ‘level’.

<sup>62</sup> Probably Scots *craig*, or the personal name Craig, but conceivably a translation of *allt na creige*.

<sup>63</sup> There is also a stream Cooper’s Gote in the Finglen headwaters, and OSNB recorded Black Goat, which it said formed part of the northern CPS boundary, probably the stream mapped at NS583835.

<sup>64</sup> *Glorethe* c.1358 RMS i App. ii no. 1137, Index A.



## 4. The basic landscape: Oronyms

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

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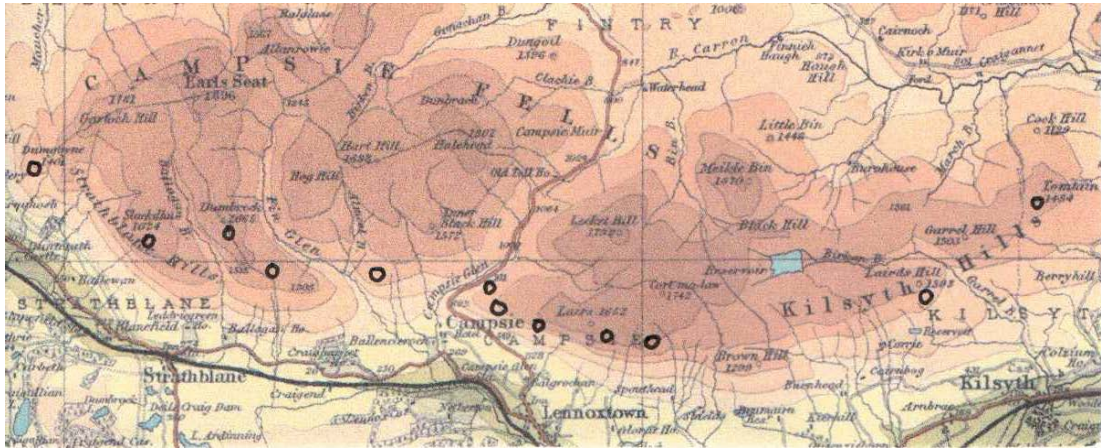
<sup>65</sup> The element *dùn* occurs several times for hilltops in the western end of these hills: Dumgoyne, Duntreath, Dumgoyach and Dumfoyne, all SBL and within 1km of NS5482, are all striking peaks: and Dunbrach, Dungoil and Dunkessen FTY. These eminences, none with archaeological remains, however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

<sup>66</sup> *RMS* vii, no. 870 ‘. . . Lekkett et Culphadrik . . .’ belonging to John Stirling of Craighbarnet – but it is not clear whether it is in CPS.

<sup>67</sup> There are several rugged *bioran* hills in Perthshire (Drummond, 2007, 23).

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

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



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

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

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

<sup>69</sup> This spot sits on a narrow shelf with very steep grass slopes both above it (for 50m) and below it (for 200m), and would have been a good place for a shepherd to sit, watching his charges.

inhabited areas on low ground, the break of slope is in view to everyone, and its named features known to all and passed on verbally, whilst the plateau is only seen by those few who venture up beyond the break of slope, perhaps as summer pastoralists. Lower land, up to and including the break of slope, would probably be in the ownership of a farm, and the lands thus recorded when transactions took place, whereas the upland was probably common muir (*cf. Campsie Muir*, Pont), not so recorded. In consequence the hills on the plateau - unlike those in view from the farms and villages - may well have borne Gaelic names, but known to only a few, and therefore easily lost or replaced by later Scots names: I have shown (Drummond 2007c and 2009) that for southern Scotland, in an area without major language change since medieval times, that hill-names are more likely to be lost or changed than settlement or watercourse names<sup>70</sup>. The main exceptions to this pattern of apparently lost Gaelic hill-names may help strengthen the case; Tomtain and Drumbuoy hills, both KSY, and Dumbreck on the CPS / SBL border, *are* widely visible from the inhabited lowland areas. So, however, is Laird's Hill KSY, formerly *Craignyich* - but it lay inside medieval CPS, and its replacement by a Scots name may reflect the replacement processes going on in CPS (e.g. *Monclochar Hill* being replaced by Brown Hill). Taking this analysis forward to other parishes, it is noticeable that other residual Gaelic relief names also appear to lie on topography clearly visible from, and immediately above, the well-inhabited Kelvin floodplain: thus Craigmarloch CND, Strone Point and Bar Hill, both KTL, all steeply overlook the lowlands. The pattern emerging from this analysis is that Gaelic toponyms on steep, uncultivable places but which were clearly visible from the well-populated areas are the ones whose names remained known to many locals, and were therefore not lost in the way the remoter ones were.

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



## 5. Brittonic settlement-names

In the 9<sup>th</sup> to the 12<sup>th</sup> centuries, the AOS lay on or near to the north-eastern boundary of the Kingdom of Strathclyde or Cumbria, and before that the British kingdom of Al Clud based on Dumbarton Rock until its fall in 870 AD, in both of which Brittonic was the dominant language. Brittonic names can sometimes be difficult to distinguish from Gaelic, as Watson (1926, 349) observed: “British names were taken over into Gaelic, and when this took place they were sometimes given a Gaelic colouring.” The fact that both languages shared some words, like *glas*, ‘grey-green’, further increases the opacity of the etymological root language<sup>71</sup>. As Taylor (2007, 3) observes in discussing the interface of British and Gaelic: “What this [“a high degree of adaptation of a place-name from the one language to the other”] means is that in several cases it is impossible to be sure which language a place-name was originally coined in.” Including those names with the potential to be classed as Brittonic as well as those securely so, many appear to lie along watercourses which themselves have pre-Celtic or Brittonic names –*viz.* Clyde, Kelvin, Calder, Luggie, and Glazert: these major streams would of course provide defence sites as well as water needs. Adding to the AOS’s instances those Glasgow place-names identified as British [Brittonic] by Taylor (2007)<sup>72</sup> in order to better see any pattern, we can note the following: Glasgow, Partick, Kinclaith #<sup>73</sup>, Carmyle and Daldowie are on the banks of the Clyde; Kirkintilloch and Cadder on the Kelvin; Myvot on the Luggie Water; Drumpellier, Dundyvan, and Paddochan stand on or close to the Luggie Burn; Kincaid<sup>74</sup> and Antermony are close to the Glazert Water. There are exceptions: in GLW, Possil (beside a loch, now drained, and its northern outflow), Carntyne (on the Camlachie Burn) and Barlanark (on the Tollcross Burn); and in the AOS, Cumbernauld, less securely a Brittonic name, stands on the gorge of the Red Burn, a major tributary of the Bonny Water. Defensible sites were obviously of importance in early medieval times, and it is significant that a sizeable proportion of these names contained elements indicating ‘fort’ *dùn* (or Brit *dīn*)<sup>75</sup> – Dundyvan, Drumpellier (originally *Dunpeledr*) - or *caer* – Carmyle, Kirkintilloch, and conceivably Cadder.

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<sup>71</sup> See discussion of Glazert Water, in Hydronomy section above, as example of this problem.

<sup>72</sup> Taylor also includes Barmulloch, based on Durkan (1986, 292), that it was the former [Brit] *Badermanach*: I am not convinced by Durkan’s argument.

<sup>73</sup> Taylor (2007, 4), earlier *Conclud*.

<sup>74</sup> Kincaid CPS (q.v.) is a Gaelic formation but second element appears to be Brit.

<sup>75</sup> BLITON suggests this element may be involved in the two *Dun*-names here.

Fraser (1998, vi), in an analysis of *baile-*, *achadh-* and *pit-*names (derived from Gaelic *pett*, ‘portion, landholding’) in north-east Scotland, states: “*Pit*-names are almost all in the eastern lowlands, usually on the best soils, and often associated with historical features.” Later he states: “. . . it appears that *pit*-names represent the early Gaelic settlement in north-east Scotland<sup>[76]</sup>, with *bal*-names representing an expansion in the more favourable areas, with *achadh*-names representing the last stages of expansion in less favourable areas.” (144). This indicates that the Gaelic-speakers, whether they migrated onto the prime land, or whether the Pictish speakers there became Gaelic-speakers, in either case both took on the ‘best land’ already occupied<sup>77</sup>, and also adopted and Gaelicised the Pictish word for this land. If *Pit*-names represented the best land settled by Pictish speakers in the north-east, is it possible that Brittonic names in the west, also coined by pre-Gaelic-speakers, are on the best land? The absence of *trev*-names, which would be the Brittonic habitative equivalent<sup>78</sup>, the small number of Brittonic names, and the fact that they may have been ‘coloured’ by Gaelic makes this difficult to assess: but referring to the names listed above, in addition to being near rivers or waters, most appear to be on areas of good alluvial land; i.e. those by the Clyde, Myvot on a plain beside the Luggie Water, the trio beside the Luggie Burn (where there are sands and gravels of good soil quality<sup>79</sup>), and two by the alluvium of the lower Glazert.

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<sup>76</sup> Taylor (*PNF5*, 217) says: “It was originally a Pictish word \**pett*, borrowed into Old Gaelic as *pett* (f.)

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

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

<sup>79</sup> Discussed below 6.1.c.

## 6. Gaelic settlement-names

### 6a Introduction

Gaelic names will generally post-date Brittonic names<sup>80</sup> and pre-date Scots names, although there were probably bi-lingual periods at the interface with both languages. McNiven (2010, 123) points out for Menteith that some Scots names may have been created before late Gaelic names, but Gaelic survived in Menteith much longer than in the AOS. One feature of Gaelic names in the AOS is the substantial number, over two dozen, ending *-ie* or *-y*, e.g. Auchinmuly, Bardowie or Gartsherrie. Taylor (*PNF5*, 407-412) discusses in depth the use of *G in*, a suffix translated in *PNF* volumes 1-4 as ‘place at / of’, and of which he notes: “It is found in a large number of eastern Scotland settlement-names (and only settlement-names) recorded before about 1300, but is almost invariably reduced to *-ie* or *-y* in later occurrences.” (407). This feature may well underlie many of the AOS’s instances: but, unlike Fife, where there are many old forms showing the original *-in*, this is not the case in the AOS with the sole exception of a possible early form of Kildrum CND, viz. *Kyndromyn*. The records are later in this area (only a dozen Gaelic names were recorded by 1300), but it seems reasonable to assume that the ubiquitous *-ie / -y* ending represents some kind of locative suffix.

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

### 6.1 Gaelic habitative toponyms

#### 6.1.a *Baile*-names

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

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<sup>80</sup> Although James (2011) argues that Brittonic-speaking may have lived on in south Scotland until the 12<sup>th</sup> century, overlapping with Gaelic-speaking.

‘permanent type of human settlement’. Later he suggests a time frame, arguing that *baile* is among the earliest elements employed in Gaelic names:

“... increasing Gaelic-speaking settlement, perhaps supported by new incomers from Bute and Kintyre and also Ireland, and making small inroads into Strathclyde from the west and the Lothians from the north and the north-west from the tenth to the beginning of the twelfth centuries (*baile*); to more intensive settlement of Strathclyde and Dumfriesshire after 1018 (*achadh*).” (175)

However, in Ireland, it is possible that *achadh* preceded *baile*: MacQueen (2008, 49-50) argues that *achadh* was used to form place-names as early as the 6<sup>th</sup> century<sup>81</sup>; whilst according to Price (1963, 120), *baile* only came into use for place-names in the mid-12<sup>th</sup> century, initially referring to lands rather than habitations; and that when first used in place-names, the specific was generally a personal or tribal name, topographic elements being used later, particularly in the late 15<sup>th</sup> and 16<sup>th</sup> centuries. In his sample of 230 *baile*-names in Co. Wicklow, 85 are dated: 6 are 12<sup>th</sup> – 13<sup>th</sup> century; 37 are 14<sup>th</sup> to 15<sup>th</sup> century, and 40 are late 15<sup>th</sup> – 16<sup>th</sup> century. In Scotland, Nicolaisen’s model, of the *baile* settlements predating *achadh* settlements in the south-west, does not seem to apply everywhere, as local studies have found. Ian Fraser (1999, 20-21) found that while no *baile*-names were on record even as late as the mid-15<sup>th</sup> century<sup>82</sup>, however, “... the process of naming using *baile* continued, in Arran at least, right up to the nineteenth century”. McNiven (2011, 123) notes: “while it is generally held that ScGaelic *baile* will often be earlier than Scots *town*, the chronology of these two elements in Menteith is not quite so clear cut over the whole of the earldom as it would be in other parts of Scotland, such as the Highlands”; and later “These seem to be late formations of *baile* names despite them all being in the lowland parts of Menteith, and are perhaps indications of a vibrant Gaelic language still being spoken in the later Middle Ages at a time when we might have expected Scots to have taken over.” (124). Douglas Fraser (1998, 133), whose study covered a very large area of north-east Scotland, states: “... new settlement-names of the *bal*- type may have been created in the Highlands by the rapid expansion of population in the 18<sup>th</sup> century that eventually led to the Clearances.” In these three areas of course, Gaelic was spoken until certainly the 18<sup>th</sup> century, whilst there is no evidence (e.g. from the *OSA*) of this being the case in the AOS. However, for Fife where Gaelic-speaking has long gone, Taylor (*PNF5*,

<sup>81</sup> This argument is strongly disputed by Clancy (2012, 92).

<sup>82</sup> “In a list of the king’s farms in Arran, for the period 1449-1460, there are no *baile*-names to be found, out of 38 properties.”

226) observes that the term was still being used to coin place-names in the later 12<sup>th</sup>, and possibly the early 13<sup>th</sup> centuries, paralleling its use in Ireland to denote settlements.

**Figure 6.1. Table of *baile*- names in AOS**

<i>Place-name</i>	<i>Parish</i>	<i>asl, m.</i>	<i>Earliest form</i>	<i>Date</i>	<i>Map 6.2 no.</i>
Balcastle	KSY (CPS)	120	Balcastell	1459	1
Balcorrach	CPS	75	Balecorrach	1364	2
Baldorran	CPS	60	Baldorane	1464	3
Baldow	CPS	80	Balletyduf	1364	4
Balglass	CPS	65	Balglas	1486	5
Balgrochan # [N]	CPS	80	Bargrochane	1430	6
Balgrochan [S]	CPS	60	Ballingrochane	1458	7
Ballencleroch	CPS	90	Balneglerauch	1214	8
Ballindrochit #	BDK (CPS)	40	Ballindrocht	1505	9
Ballochney	NMO	175	Balluchnie	1653	10
Balmalloch	KSY (CPS)	50	Balmoloch	1470	11
Balmore	BDK (CPS)	45	Balmore	1543	12
Balmuilty	CAD	45	Balmyldie	1560	13
Balquarrage	CPS	50	Balecarrage	1299	14
Bankeir #	BDK (CPS)	100	Ballinkere	1487	15
Bankell	BDK	90	Bankell	1505	16
Banton	KSY	120	Ballintoun	1511	17
Bargeddie	OMO	75	Balgade	1513	18
Bencloich	CPS	85	Ballyncloich	1421	19
		<i>average</i>		<i>average</i>	
		79		1458	

In order to discuss the distribution of *baile* in the AOS, it is necessary to establish in detail the authenticity of *baile*-names through consideration of all available older forms. Figure 6.1 includes not only lost names but also those that no longer have a *baile*-form:

*Ballindraught*, the northern *Balgrochan*, and *Ballinkeir* have been lost; whilst *Balgade*, *Ballintone*, *Ballinkell* and *Ballincloich* have been assimilated to *Bar*-, *Ban*- or *Ben*- forms<sup>83</sup> – altogether these names represent over a third of the original *baile*-names in the AOS. It excludes those which appear to be *baile*-names but whose onomastic birth certificate indicates otherwise, viz. Baldernock BDK, *Ballain* (Bedlay) CAD and Barrachnie OMO (briefly *Balrachney*), all q.v. The AOS thus contains 19 secure *baile*-names. The majority would appear to take the form of *baile* + definite article + noun (in the genitive case), and it is not surprising that 9 of the names have old recorded forms representing just such a construction *baile an* or *baile na* X<sup>84</sup>. Only 4 or 5 would appear to have *baile* + adjective –

<sup>83</sup> Respectively modern Bargeddie OMO, Banton KSY, Bankell BDK and Bencloich CPS.

<sup>84</sup> Viz. Ballyncorrauch, Ballindorane, Ballingrochane, *Ballinkell*, *Balneglerach*, *Ballindraught*, *Ballinkere*, Ballintoun, Ballincloich.

Baldow, Balglass, Balmore and possibly Balmalloch and Ballochney – although if the earliest form of Baldow (q.v.) is indeed *Baletyduf*, and if Balglass is *baile na glaise*, these specifics too would be noun-phrases rather than adjectives. No *baile*-name appears to contain personal names<sup>85</sup>, in contrast to those of this period discussed by Price (1963) in Ireland, and unlike many in Fife<sup>86</sup>, or some in Menteith<sup>87</sup>, most instead appearing to refer to aspects of the natural or built landscape<sup>88</sup>. Only *Balnegerlauch* CPS refers to an occupational group, *viz.* clerics: this is the earliest recorded *baile*-name (1214), and might be evidence for the progression as outlined by Price, as a specific referring to a person or group, to be followed in later names by topographical specifics. However, as discussed above, Price's dated Irish *baile*-names incorporating a topographical feature as specific, are mainly late 15<sup>th</sup> - 16<sup>th</sup> centuries: in comparison, Balquarrage (1299), Balcarrach (1364), Bencloch (1412) and Balgrochan (1430), all with topographic features for specifics, are much earlier than the Irish instances, and suggests that Gaelic in Scotland's *baile*-naming practice differed from that in Ireland. It is noticeable from Taylor's Fife *baile*-names that those which contain personal names were mainly first recorded (and indeed coined) in the 12<sup>th</sup> and 13<sup>th</sup> century, with topographical elements dominating thereafter; this would fit with the AOS *baile*-names pattern, most first recorded *after* the 13<sup>th</sup> century, and *not* containing personal names.

The distribution of *baile* is strikingly concentrated. 16 of the 19 are on the north bank of the Kelvin, most of them in CPS and KSY. A seventeenth, Balmuilty, is just across the Kelvin at an important bridge point, on the very periphery of CAD: perhaps significantly, it was one of the last *baile*-names to be recorded (1560s), which might suggest a late settlement<sup>89</sup>. The eighteenth is the anomalous *Balgade*, now Bargeddie OMO, a *baile* out on its own, and there is the possible *baile*-name of Ballochney NMO. So 2 (modern) parishes have no occurrences, 3 parishes have but one, and 3 parishes (CPS, KSY and BDK) have the remaining sixteen. However if we consider medieval parishes, plotted in Figure 6.2 (below), as opposed to the modern parishes, there emerges a more striking

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<sup>85</sup> Reid (2009) has argued that Balmalloch KSY (q.v.) is from the surname Malloch, but I am not convinced.

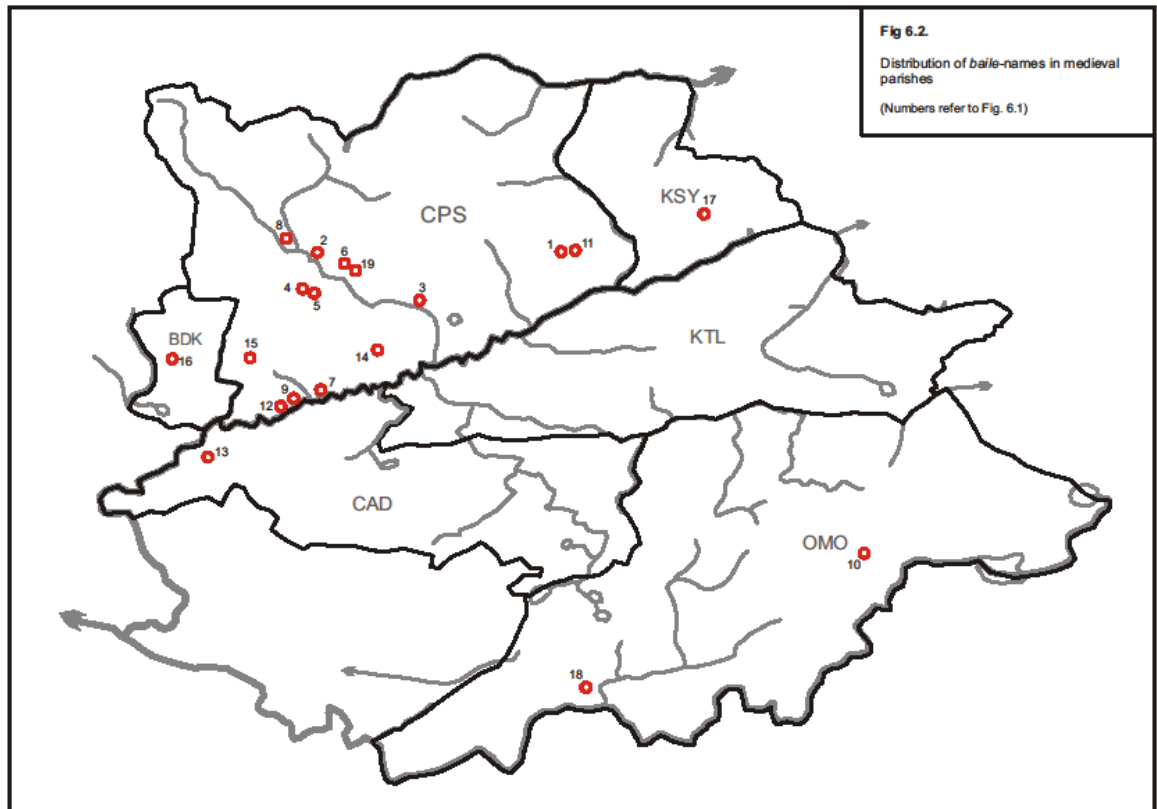
<sup>86</sup> Cf. Taylor (*PNF5*, 229), where he identifies 46 of his *baile*-names, or over a third of all recorded, as referring to people as occupation practitioners (15), as ethnonyms (6) or as personal names (25).

<sup>87</sup> McNiven (2011) – e.g. Balmacansh (p. 128, personal name), Balanucater (p.124, occupation).

<sup>88</sup> 5 or 6 refer to the built landscape, 8 to the natural landscape, the remainder are adjectival.

<sup>89</sup> It might also suggest low status: but since it generated affixes, *viz.* Easter and Wester Balmuilty, this would indicate a reasonable degree of agricultural productivity, and hence status.

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



### 6.1.b *Achadh*-names

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

<sup>90</sup> i.e. excluding those eastern areas where G-speakers were landowners, with Anglian or Brittonic speakers working the soil.

Two AOS *achadh*-names resulted from generic element substitution<sup>91</sup>; Auchengeich CAD (generic originally *aodann*) and Auchinreoch CPS (generic originally *dail*), both q.v. These two names have therefore been excluded from Figure 6.3 (below), which lists 17 secure *achadh*-names. Of these only 2 are lost, *Achintiber* and *Auchinmuly*, a slightly lower rate of attrition than *baile* with 3 lost from 19, plus 4 which had the generic element re-cast<sup>92</sup>

**Figure 6.3. Table of *achadh*- names**

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

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

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

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

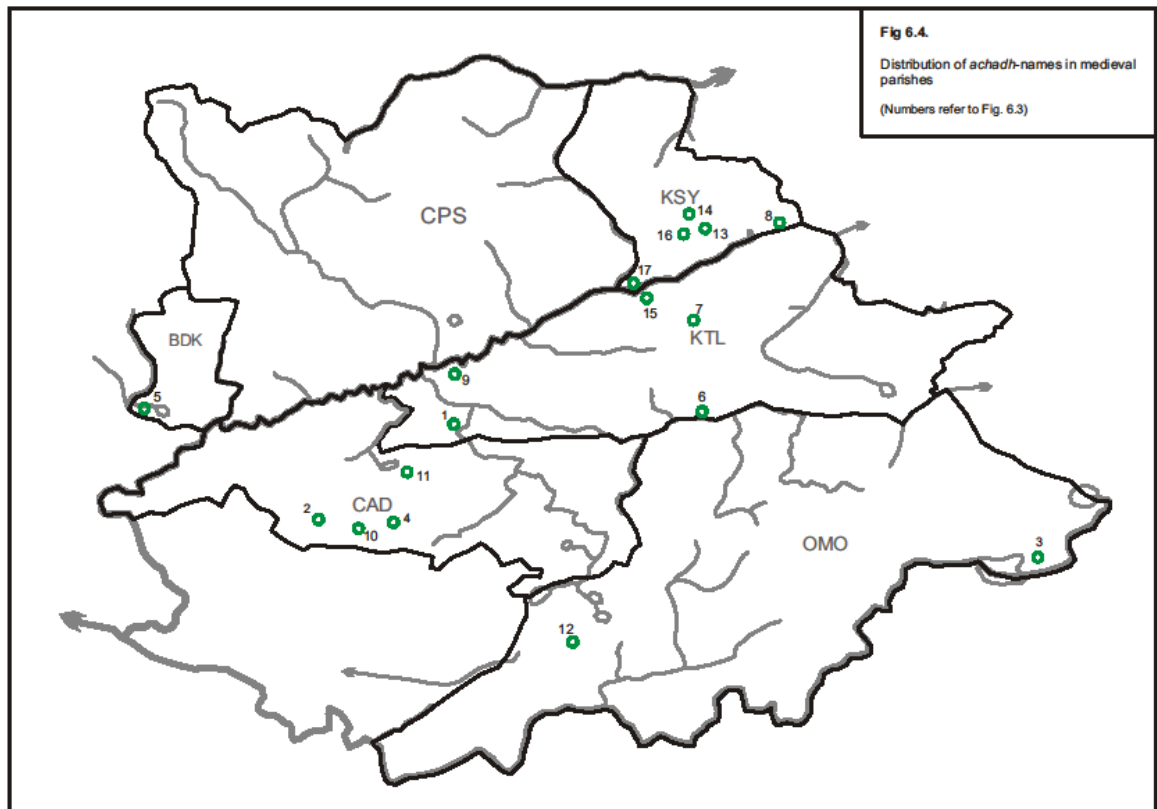
<sup>92</sup> i.e. from original *baile* to *Ban*, *Ben* e.g. Banton KSY, q.v.

<sup>93</sup> *Balgade* to *Bargeddie* OMO.



become an indivisible morphological unit which had swallowed up the former definite article altogether.” (p. 161)

He indicates this may have begun in a bilingual situation, in which Scots-speakers assumed that the frequency of the form Auchen- meant that the suffix *an / na* was integral to the element. The distribution of *achadh* is more diffuse than that of *baile*, as Figure 6.4 (below) indicates; all the eight modern parishes bar CPS<sup>94</sup> have at least one instance. When



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

<sup>94</sup> There is a 1430 record in *RMS* ii, 165 of *Achanrosse* (. . . *Barlocha, Achanrosse, Ballecleracht* . . .) Barloch is SBL, Ballenclerach is CPS, but *Achanrosse* may lie in SBL, as do most other names in the document. Cameron (1892, 168) quotes from a record of Woodhead [CPS] Baron Baillie’s Court in 1721, of a complaint of cursing against Janet Brown “living in cottage in Auchenrossie, Nether-ton of Innertadie or Wodheid”. Again, this may lie in SBL.

old road east to Newbattle Abbey which owned the Monklands. Auchenloning OMO is also somewhat isolated from its fellow generics, although Auchinlea and Auchenshuggle – GLW’s only *achadh*-names, neither a secure instance<sup>95</sup> – are not too distant.

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

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

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

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

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

<sup>95</sup> Auchinlea (NS665663) may be a modern, transferred, name: I can find no trace of it on maps or in documents before its creation as a park in the 1970s; the area was part of the Drumpellier estates, and they also owned an Auchinlea SHO (see e.g. NLC Archives U1/08/31/114, date 1887). Auchenshuggle (NS6463) first appears on Forrest’s 1816 map, and I know of no earlier forms, which is curious for an *achadh*-name.

**Figure 6.5.** Dates of first record, *achadh* and *baile* names.

Century	<i>baile</i>	<i>achadh</i>
13th	Balneglerauch 1208x1214 Ballecarrage late 13th	
14th	Balcorrach 1364 Baldow1364	Auchinvole 1364 Auchincloch 1370
15th	Bencloch 1421 Bargrochane 1430 Balgrochan 1458 Balcastle 1459 Baldorran 1464 Balmalloch 1470 Balglass 1486 Ballinkeir 1487	Auchinstarie 1400 Auchinhowie 1488
1500 - 1549	Ballindrocht 1505 Bankell 1505 Ballintoun 1511 Balgade 1513 Balmore 1543	Auchinairn 1510 Auchengree 1513 Auchinloch 1521 Auchinloning 1526
1550-1599	Balmyldie 1560s	Auchenkilns 1553 Auchingray 1559 Auchinrivoch 1595 Auchinbrae 1597
17th	Ballochney 1653	Auchendavie 1616 Auchinmuly 1659
18th		Auchenleck 1755 Achentiber 1755 Auchinvalley 1767
19th		

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

<sup>96</sup> His study actually covers all land north-east of a straight line drawn from Perth to Inverness.

<sup>97</sup> Baldow and Balmuildy lie on north-facing slopes, Balglass, Balcorrach and Ballindrocht on level ground, the rest on south-facing slopes.

<sup>98</sup> Only Auchincloch, Auchinrivoch and Auchinvalley (all KSY) lie on south-facing slopes.

*baile*-names in his south-east quadrant (Angus) were on south-facing hillfoot slopes, sheltered from northerlies, and this is true too of many of the AOS's instances.

**Figure 6.6. Table of first recorded dates, and heights, of various Gaelic generics**

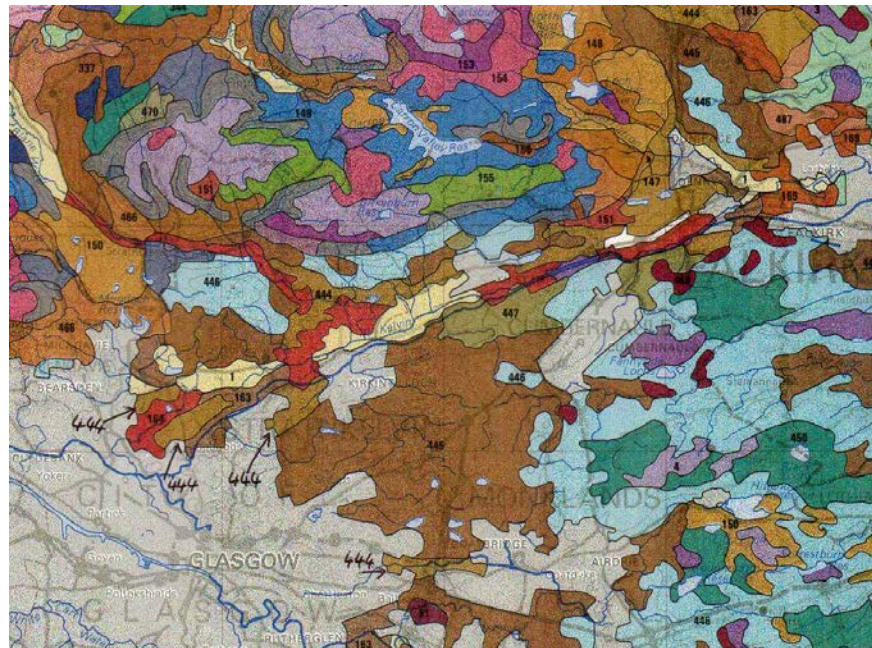
	<i>baile</i>	<i>achadh</i>	<i>gart</i>	<i>druim</i>	<i>barr</i>	<i>creag</i>
Earliest recorded instance	1214	1364	c.1230	1280	1465	1486
Average date of first record	1458	1562	1577	1672	1677	1728
Average height asl (m.)	79	83	94	136	87	100

Apart from aspect, what further evidence do we have that the land was more suitable for farming north of the Kelvin, where most *baile*-farms were? Some historic 'evidence' may be found in the *OSA* of the 1790s, although by that time, of course, many centuries of improvements to communications and drainage may already have been effected since the first settlers. The writer for Campsie (*OSA* vol. 15, 315) values the land at £6429 Scots, whereas that for Cadder (vol. 8, 476) was £6270 Scots, not a great difference. For Campsie it was stated that while the Glazert soils [where seven of the *baile*-names were] contained gravel and were better for potatoes and turnips, the Kelvin soils [where three of the *baile*-names were] were better for wheat and beans (316). The writer complains "our moist climate produces much straw and little corn" and that "the produce per acre is about 6 bolls" (341). The Cadder writer tells of; "excellent crops of oats, barley, clover and rye grass, potatoes and flax" (476), although "excellent" is clearly not a scientific measurement. Meanwhile the writer for Kirkintilloch (vol. 2, 275) noted: "The lands in this parish are almost entirely arable. Oats, barley, hay from some grasses, flax, pease, beans and a small proportion of wheat." He goes on to say that the average production of oats and barley was up to 5 or 6 bolls per acre, a figure comparable to Campsie (6 bolls; *OSA* vol. 15, 341). Thus CAD and KTL, *achadh*-country, did not seem less favoured than CPS, *baile*-country. Another aspect of the comparison to consider is the rate of creation of affixed farms. Logically, only the more productive lands can sustain two or more farms on land that formerly supported one, even with advances in agricultural technology. My data show that (whilst there are slightly more *baile*-named farms), more affixes were created (mainly in the 17<sup>th</sup> century) from them - 9 of the *baile*-farms divided to make 17 new ones<sup>99</sup>, some of the affixes surviving to the present - whilst on the *achadh*-named farms, only 4 could produce offspring, with 9 new ones<sup>100</sup>.

<sup>99</sup> Balmore (L,M), Baldorran (E,W,M), Baldow (L,M), Balgrochan (E,W), Bencloch (E,W), Balgedy (O,N), Balmuilty (E,W), Bankeir (E), Banton (H).

<sup>100</sup> Auchenhowie (O,N), Auchinrivoch (E,W), Auchincloich (W,M), Auchinloch (E,M,W).

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



**Fig. 6.7. Soil quality: extract from OS Soil Survey 1:250000 map.**

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

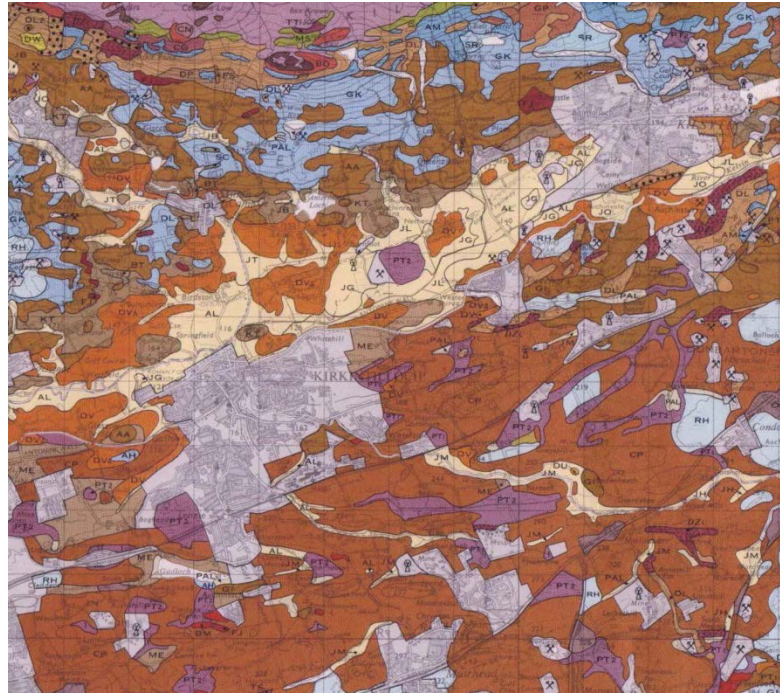
<sup>101</sup> Other relevant codes for the 1:250,000 soil map: 1 (cream) = alluvium; 164 (red) = gleys + alluvium; 446 (pale blue) = rush and sedge mires.

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

The 1:50000 scale soil map (extract reproduced below as Figure 6.8), which picks out individual pockets of ground more closely, allows a somewhat different picture to emerge. Unfortunately for our purposes, it uses different shades from the 1:250000, and instead of using the numerical codes (e.g. 444), uses letters for coding (e.g. AA): rather than an indication of soil suitability, it is a map indicating soil structure (e.g. till, or sands and gravels) and the quality of drainage. The ‘better’ land would appear to be that labelled DV (Darvel series, freely-drained sand and gravels), then AA (Aberdona series, imperfectly-drained tills): on such lands appear to lie several of the *baile*-names (e.g. Balmuildy, Balquharrage, Baldoran and Baldow, and those close to Clachan of Campsie); but also some *achadh*-names (e.g. Auchendavy, Auchinbee, Auchinstarry, and the three near Banton). Some other *achadh*-names (e.g. Auchinleck, Auchinloch, Auchinloning) appear to lie mainly on ‘poorer’ lands labelled CP (Caprington series, imperfectly-drained tills). Taking the historic and scientific soil data into consideration, it appears reasonable to state that whilst in general *baile*-names are located on better farmland than *achadh*-names, the relationship is not perfectly correlated. The *baile*-names’ strip of land along the hillfoots had one other big advantage for medieval farming, that of site and access to varied habitats: whilst above the flood plains yet accessing alluvial ground for crops, they also had access to hill ground north and water-meadows south, which two could provide appropriate seasonal pasturage for beasts.

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<sup>102</sup> *Viz.* Banton, Balmalloch, Balcastle, Baldorran, Balquharrage, Balgrochan [S], and perhaps Balgrochan [N] and Bencloich.



**Fig. 6.8. Soil quality; extract from OS Soil Survey 1:50000 map.**

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

<sup>103</sup> Reid, (2009, 52, map) for *baile* distribution.

<sup>104</sup> Reid, (2009, 55) gives dates for Bankeir (*Ballinkeir* 1450) and Banknock (*Ballanknock* 1450) which are close to those of Kilsyth's *Balcastell* 1459, *Balmoloch* 1470 and *Ballintoun* 1511.

temporary dwellings beside the *achaidhean*, followed by retreat north in the autumn before the Kelvin cut them off: not for nothing did the Rev. James Lapslie, Campsie minister, describe the floodplain as “a swamp, impassable in winter” in the *OSA* (vol. 15, 314). In later centuries as agricultural technology (e.g. of drainage) improved, and perhaps as population pressure mounted in the *baile* homeland, these temporary summer settlements would have become more permanent.

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

A ‘parish-limited’ use of a generic is not unusual, as several detailed studies have observed. Reid (2009, 53) wrote; “In the study area [East Stirlingshire] we find two clusters of *baile*-names; one of these is in the upper reaches of the Avon, the other strung along the southern foothills of the Kilsyth-Denny hills [i.e. KSY, and neighbouring DNY and SLM] . . . ” Taylor (*PNF5*, 227) indicates that over a third of Fife’s parishes contain ‘no certain *baile*-names’: he links their absence, in two clusters (around Dunfermline, and in north-west Fife), to a profusion of *pett* names (a Gaelic element derived from Pictish), which presumably performed the same function as the generic of choice. Both his clusters have, at their heart, old churches, which may point us to the role of political influences (in

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<sup>105</sup> *Balnaglerauch* 1214 and *Ballecarrage* 1299.



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

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

In concluding this part of the discussion then, perhaps the pattern of distribution of *baile* and *achadh* used for similar features (i.e. agricultural homesteads) is as much a matter of what might loosely be termed ‘fashion’ amongst the name-coiners – in the manner in which parental choice of babies’ names change over time – as it is of the intrinsic nature of the settlement feature, or the quality of the land. (This is not a naming choice confined to farmsteads: it has been argued that hill-names, for example, contain generics selected from the onomastic lexicon, rather than chosen to fit exactly the physical features observed<sup>106</sup>, a general point I will return to later in this discussion.) While the generally earlier dates of first recording might appear to confirm Nicolaisen’s point that *baile* precedes *achadh*, this does not make them developmentally-linked, i.e. the latter consequent and dependent upon the former: it could represent a situation in which, when farms were being settled and named south of the Kelvin, whether later or contemporaneously, that *achadh* had become

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<sup>106</sup> Drummond (2007, 97) “I have to conclude that there are no apparent topographical distinctions between the two [elements, viz. *fell* and *law*, in southern Scottish hills], and that their distribution reflects linguistic or dialect patterns, name-givers choosing from their ‘local’ generic.”

the ‘settlement-marker’ of choice for a place-name, a ‘choice’ made from a toponymicon determined by the spiritual or temporal landlords.

#### 6.1.d *Gart*-names

The number of *gart*-names in the AOS is relatively high, outnumbering both *baile*-names and *achadh*-names: indeed if the numbers of all three generics in GLW is added to those in the AOS, the *gart*-names equal the *baile*-names and *achadh*-names combined. The occurrence of this element, unlike the other two Gaelic elements, is largely confined to central Scotland, although there are also small groups in Islay and Kintyre. McNiven (2007, 61) observes that within central Scotland, *gart*-names ‘stop in the east at the medieval Fife border . . . are not found north of the River Devon CLA . . . [nor] south of the Clyde, nor west of the Leven’: a compact group indeed. Bannerman’s unpublished list records 157 *gart*-names in central Scotland, not all of which are identifiable from maps or other sources<sup>107</sup>. One of the problems with *gart*-names, as McNiven observes (2007, 63) “is deciding which names do indeed contain *gart*. Many *gart*-names begin with the first three letters, leaving out the final consonant *t*.” This is certainly true in the AOS where over a third lack the *t* in the appropriate position in the modern or most recent form; however 6 of these 10 have the *gart*-form recorded at least once in old records, and 3 have a *gard*-form (both *t* and *d* are dental stops, respectively unvoiced and voiced); the tenth is the poorly attested Garnheath. All bar four or five appear to be of the form *gart* + noun, with a quarter of the total showing evidence of the genitive form of the definite article *an* / *na*. In 3 names the initial letter *g* has later gone to *c*, and in another probable case the only records we have are with an initial *c*.

ScG *gart* is probably derived from OG *gort* (also *gart*), primarily meaning ‘field’ (arable or pasture), but with secondary meanings ‘field of battle’, ‘land or territory’, or (by derivation) ‘standing corn’. Flanagan (1994, 93) observes that in Irish place-names *gort* usually means ‘tilled field’, and is found in simplex and diminutive forms (e.g. respectively Gort and Gorteen) as well as in the more usual generic plus specific forms (e.g. Gortaclare). For *gart* in Scotland, Watson, in a 1904 review (2002, 41) went with the ‘corn enclosure’ meaning, probably influenced by Dwelly’s just-published Gaelic dictionary<sup>108</sup>

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

<sup>108</sup> Perhaps the paucity of *gart*-names in the 19<sup>th</sup>-century Gàidhealtachd meant that Dwelly’s informants were out of touch with the original meaning.

which leads with this, but later (1926) however seemed to have no doubt that *gart* meant field or enclosure<sup>109</sup>:

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

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

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

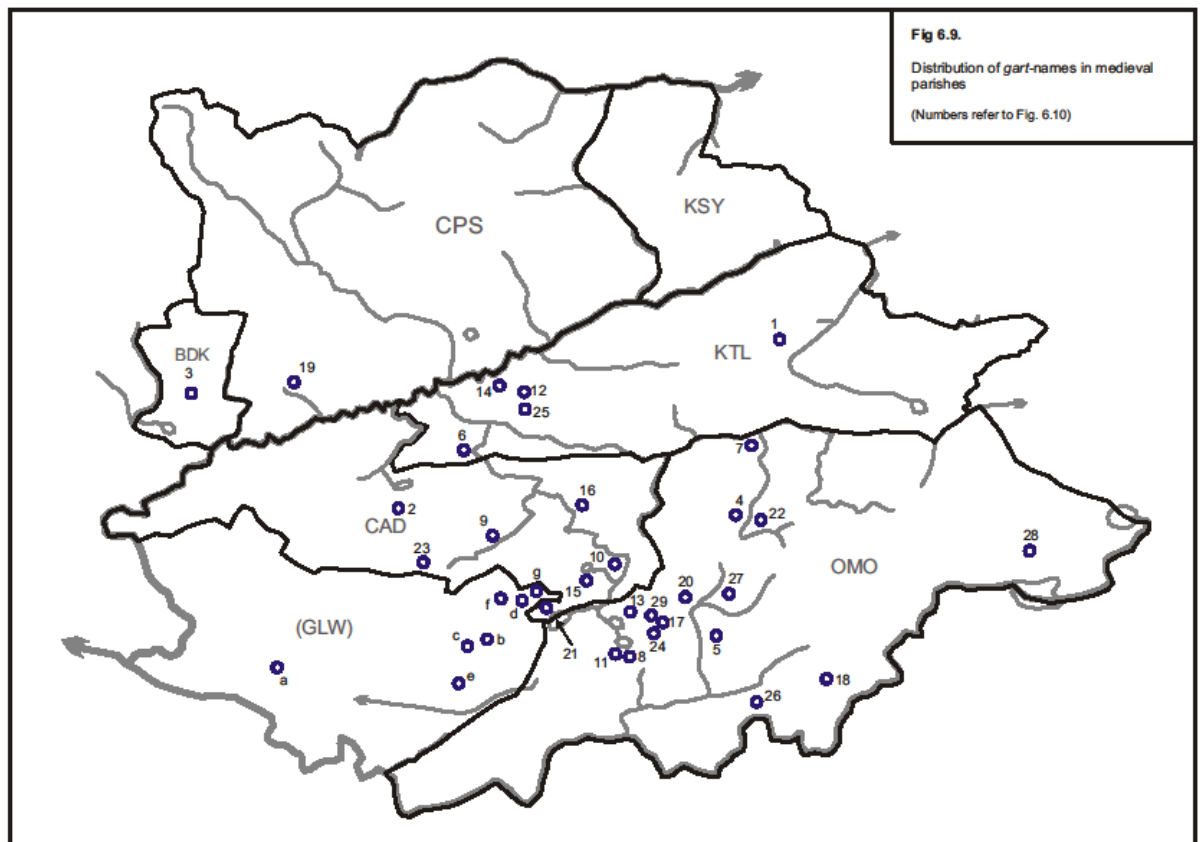
This suggestion might appear to accord with Watson’s point about British influence, in that Brittonic was dominant in this area at that time; however, Clancy is suggesting an early G-speaking intrusion into the area.

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

<sup>109</sup> In the parish survey section, Part Three, I have chosen to translate *gart* as ‘enclosure’.

<sup>110</sup> Watson (1926, 103-104) defines Manau as the area round the head of the Forth estuary, centred on STL and CLA. I note that this corresponds well to the area mapped in Pont 32, East Central Lowlands.

Glasgow<sup>111</sup>), so it outnumbers either element individually<sup>112</sup>. It has to be noted however that quite a number of the *gart*-names are weakly attested with only one or two forms pre-OS<sup>113</sup>, which could indicate low status.



The distribution of *gart*-names within the AOS is mapped in Figure 6.9 (above). North of the Kelvin there are 2 lost instances. South of the Kelvin, and between it and the Clyde-Calder, they are widely scattered, the pattern continuing into GLW<sup>114</sup>, close to the OMO boundary. However, within a 5km. radius of Gartcloss OMO (no. 13 in Figure 6.9) lie two-thirds of all those *Gart*-names tabled in Figure 6.10 (below), and within a mere 2.5km there are twelve instances.

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

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

<sup>113</sup> *Viz.* Cartonvenach, Gartletham (both BDK), Gartae, Garnheath (both OMO), Gartconner KTL, Gartsail CAD, Gartocheer GLW.

<sup>114</sup> Listed at foot of Fig. 6.10.

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

However, those *gart*-names outside this ‘inner core’, and especially those outside the 5km radius, do not lie on quite such poor farmland<sup>117</sup>; this is especially true for those (thirteen) recorded by 1550. 4 of these<sup>118</sup> later became the site of fine Houses, while at least 4 developed affixes<sup>119</sup>: Gartshore KTL, as well as having a House and affixes, was the source of the family surname<sup>120</sup>; the Laird of Garturk OMO was the ‘principal estate’ in the Coatbridge area in the late 16<sup>th</sup> century<sup>121</sup>; and the lost *Cartonvenach* - if a *gart*-name - was, according to *OPS*, an alternative name for the lordship of Bardowie BDK. Garngibbock NMO lies near the alluvium of the Luggie Water, Carbrain CND lies on a south-facing slope above this Water, whilst Gartmillan NMO was, in 1546, granted the right to grind a share of the local grain. Two of the “inner core” names were also first recorded before 1550, *viz.* Gartcosh and Garnqueen, although neither came to sustain

<sup>115</sup> Inchnock Castle was described in Hamilton (1831): “it is situate singularly in the midst of woods, almost surrounded with mosses of difficult access”.

<sup>116</sup> Drumpellier lies on glacio-fluvial sands and gravels. McNeill and MacQueen (1996, 290) observe: “Church lands were generally the most fertile.”

<sup>117</sup> None of them lies on code 444 farmland (the best, see 6.1.c), most are on code 445.

<sup>118</sup> Gartferry, Gartshore, Garnkirk, and Cardarroch.

<sup>119</sup> Gartshore, Garturk, Garngibbock and Gartmillan.

<sup>120</sup> Black (1946, 290).

<sup>121</sup> See Coats OMO.

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

**Figure 6.10. Table of *gart*-names**

<i>Place-name</i>	<i>Parish</i>	<i>asl, m.</i>	<i>Earliest form</i>	<i>Date</i>	<i>Map 6.9 no.</i>
Carbrain	CND	105	Garbrany	1553	1
Cardarroch	CAD	75	Gardarrow	1518	2
? Cartonvenach #	BDK	80	Cartonvenach	1230	3
Cowdrounan #	NMO	125	Gardronan	1766	4
Gargunnochie #	OMO	100	Garginzeane	1553	5
Garngabber	KTL	45	Gartangaber	1439	6
Garngibboch	NMO	90	Garngavokis	1546	7
Garnheath #	OMO	80	Garnhigh	1801	8
Garnkirk	CAD	90	Gartynkyrk	1515	9
Garnqueen	CAD	95	Gartyncoun	1444	10
Gartae #	OMO	80	Gartie / ae	1755	11
Gartclash	KTL	65	Gartclosche	1664	12
Gartcross	OMO	80	Gartloss	1628	13
Gartconner	KTL	60	Gartconnell	1670	14
Gartcosh	CAD	90	Gartgois	1520	15
Gartferry	CAD	75	Gartfowry	1444	16
Gartgill	OMO	85	Gairtgell	1654	17
Gartlea	NMO	155	Gartlie	1560	18
Gartlethane #	BDK (CPS)	100	Gartlethane/lachan	1544	19
Gartliston	OMO	110	Gartlusken / ane	1560	20
Gartloch	CAD	80	Gartloch	1595	21
Gartmillan	NMO	125	Gartmulane	1546	22
Gartsail #	CAD	90	Gartsail	1795	23
Gartsherrie	OMO	70	Gartschary	1553	24
Gartshore	KTL	70	Gartshoar	1465	25
Garturk	OMO	90	Garthurk	1545	26
Gartverrie	OMO	90	Gartwery	1560	27
Gurdeveroch #	NMO	225	Gardivaroch	1755	28
? Kilgarth	OMO	90	Kilgarth	1560	29
		<i>average</i>		<i>average</i>	
		94		1577	
<b><i>Glasgow parish</i></b>					
Garngad	GLW	80	Gar dyngad	1447	<i>a</i>
Gartcraig	GLW	80	Garthcraig	1565	<i>b</i>
Garthamloch	GLW	100	Garthamoloch	1565	<i>c</i>
Gartnod	GLW	80	Gartnod	1599	<i>d</i>
Gartocher	GLW	50	Gartocherhill	1807	<i>e</i>
Gartsheugh	GLW	95	Gartsoch	1565	<i>f</i>
Gartwood	GLW	90	Gartwode	1592	<i>g</i>

In parishes adjacent to the AOS's borders, where are the *gart*-names? Gartness SHO, *gart an eas*. 'field at the waterfall' (on the Clattering Burn), is barely 1km. over the NMO border. There are no others south of the North Calder. To the AOS's east there are none in SLM or TPH, whilst DNY and DPC to the north-east have a couple each. To the AOS's west, NKP has four including the well-known Gartnavel, while SBL has a couple, now lost. So the *gart*-names of the AOS are very much a nucleated cluster, with only a few over its eastern and western borders. On the north, I have already noted their absence from KSY and CPS within the AOS, although there are some immediately north of these, e.g. Gartcarron in FTY.

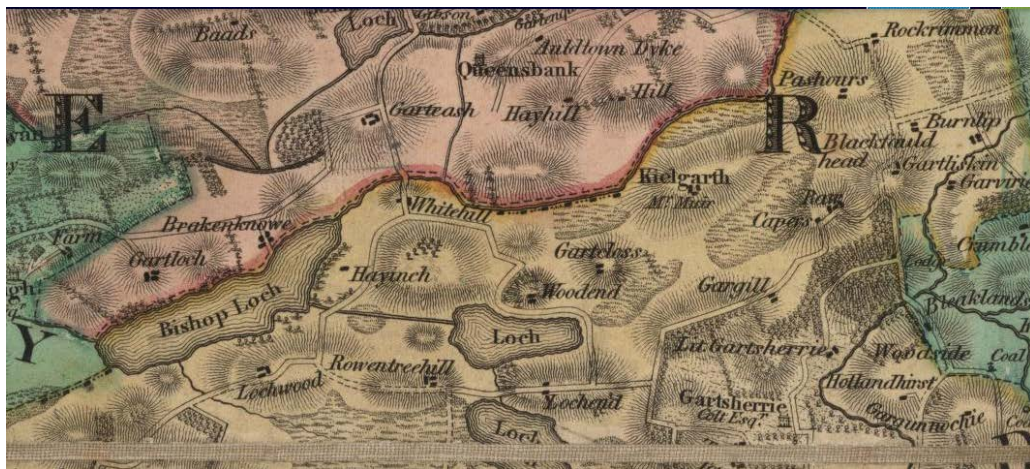


Figure 6.11. Extract from Forrest map of Lanarkshire, 1816, showing area round Gartcloss.

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

## 6.2 Gaelic topographical settlement-names

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

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

<sup>122</sup> Cordrounan and Gurdeveroch.

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

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<sup>123</sup> *E.g.* *both* - Baldernock; *dùn* - Drumglass; *tocher* - Twechar all q.v.

<sup>124</sup> Adding these three terms to the small number of *àrd*, *ceann*, *geinn*, *tom*, and *tòrr*, occurrences (used as settlement-names), the Gaelic protuberances total about 60, or just over 40% of the topographicals.



6.2.b *Druim*-names

**Figure 6.12. Table of *druim*- names**

<i>Place-name</i>	<i>Parish</i>	<i>asl, m.</i>	<i>Earliest form</i>	<i>Date</i>	<i>Map 6.13 no.</i>
Drumairn	CPS	135	Drurnearn	1817	1
Drumbain	CPS	90	Drumbain	1864	2
Drumbathie	NMO	160	Drumbachy	1755	3
Drumbotie #	CAD	90	Drumbotie	1864	4
Drumbow	NMO	230	Drumbow	1755	5
Drumbowie	NMO	150	Drumbuy	1755	6
Dumbreck	KSY (CPS)	50	Drumbreck	1595	7
Drumbreck #	NMO	215	Little Drumbrake	1755	8
Drumbreck	KTL	60	Drumbrake	1755	9
Drumcavel	CAD	90	Drumcawyk	1540	10
Drumgelloch	NMO	160	Drumgalloch	1653	11
Drumgibbon #	CND	130	Drumgibbin	1553	12
Drumgray	NMO	175	Drumgray	1545	13
Drumgrew	KTL	80	Drumgrew	1755	14
DrumJohn #	KSY	200	Drumlhorn?	1755	15
Drumlockhart #	BDK (CPS)	130	Drumloche	1280	16
Drummailing #	CPS	75	Drum Ellin	1755	17
Drumnarrow #	NMO	220	Drumnarrow	1816	18
Drumnessie	KSY	220	Drumnissie	1639	19
Drumsack	CAD	75	Drumsack	1766	20
Drumshangie	NMO	165	Drumshang-	1561	21
Drumshanty #	KTL	70	Drumshanty	1755	22
Drumskeoch	NMO	190	Drumskioch	1755	23
Duntiblae	KTL	65	Drumtiblae	1399	24
Drumtech #	NMO	220	Drumtach	1755	25
Drumtrocher	KSY	150	Drumtrochir	1553	26
Dumback #	CND	75	Drumback	1755	27
Kildrum	CND	125	Kyndromyn	1310	28
		<i>average</i>		<i>average</i>	
		136		1672	

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

<sup>125</sup> Flanagan (1994, 75).

<sup>126</sup> For Scotland, Nicolaisen (1969a, 7–8) found that of nearly 700 names on 1” OS maps, 414 had the form *drum* rather than the ‘correct’ Gaelic *druim*, or indeed *drim* (20 instances).

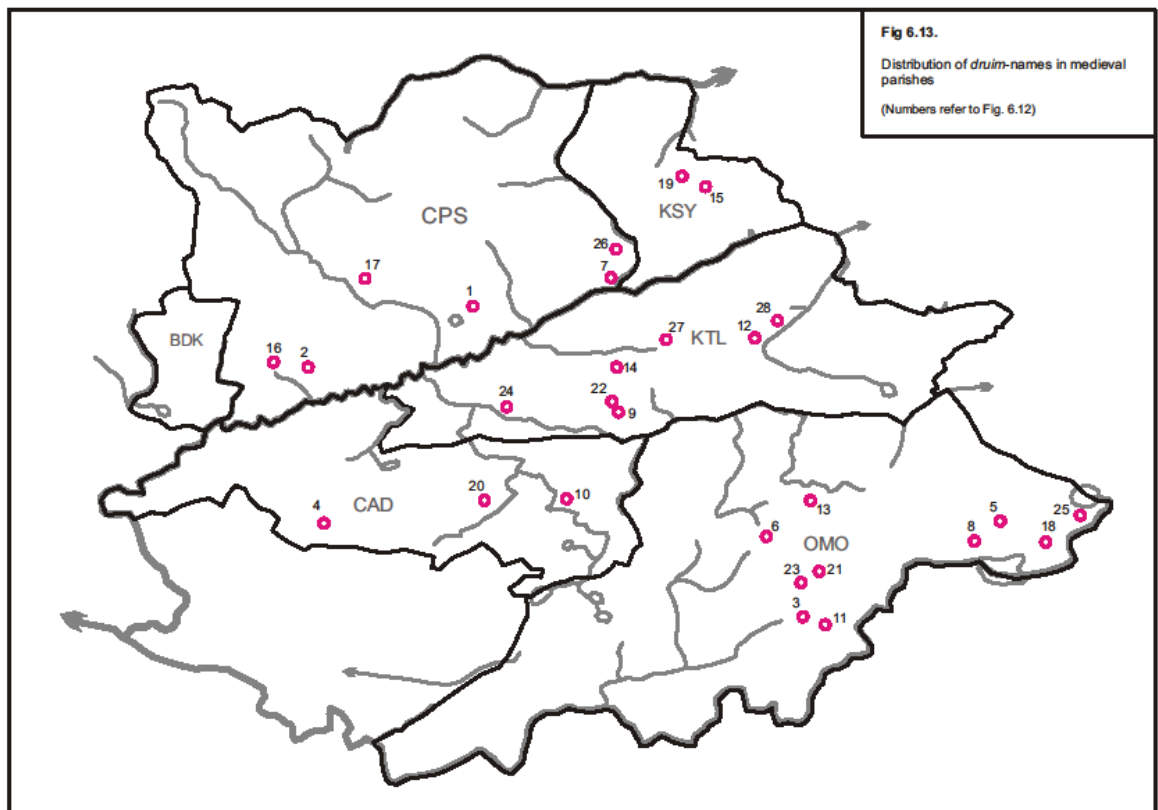
relief or vegetation features, and half are settlements, thus Scotland-wide there are hundreds of settlements bearing this generic.

Unlike *baile*, *achadh* and *gart*, the element *druim* in itself does not signify a settlement, so farm-names with *druim* presumably derive from a ridge they lay on, or close to, and perhaps bearing a Gaelic name prior to settlement *qua* ridge<sup>127</sup>. In the AOS, there are c.35 settlements with *druim*-names, most of which appear to have a Gaelic etymology. In Figure 6.12 (above), I have listed only Gaelic instances, and those where there definitely is or was, a settlement, excluding purely topographical occurrences (e.g. Drumbuoy KSY) or those which might have been named for settlements but for which we have no reasonable evidence (e.g. Drumheldric KSY); there are 28 secure examples. Also excluded are Drumpellier and Drumglass, originally *dùn*-names assimilated to *drum*, whilst included are Duntiblae (originally *Drumtiblae*) and Dumback # CND (originally probably *Drumback*). Scots formations are also excluded even though some of them may have been based on a simplex Gaelic generic *\*Druim*, then adopted by or adapted to a settlement (*cf.* *bàrr* below), with an added Scots specific: thus Drum Plantation and Drumfarm # CPS, Drum Mains and Drumhill # KTL, and Drum Burn and Langdrumy # KSY, *could* derive from a now-lost Gaelic settlement, or relief, name; Drumpark OMO (q.v.) is an unambiguously Scots formation. About a third of the group tabled appear to be of the form *druim* + adjective (e.g. *druim breac*), the remainder being *druim* + noun (e.g. *druim sgitheich*), although it has to be said that many lack sufficient forms to make secure judgements on the etymology.

The topographical sense of the generic, i.e. ‘ridge’, means that they are distributed mainly on the higher parts of the AOS, and lying on average c.136m a.s.l., are c.60m higher than *baile*-names or *achadh*-names. In consequence of the topography, as Figure 6.13 (below)

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<sup>127</sup> Although it is odd that with two possible exceptions, Drumbuoy and Drumheldric (both KSY), there are few *unsettled* ridges remaining in the local toponymicon.



Indicates, the parishes with higher ground have most, NMO having the largest concentration with ten; by contrast OMO (and neighbouring GLW) have none, and CAD has just three. The element's distribution continues east into SLM with names like Drumclair, Drumbeg and Drummelzie. Such higher ground is usually more marginal for agriculture, and this would account for the large proportion that are now no longer farms: 10 are lost names, 4 are ruins on their way to becoming lost, 4 appear (on Google Earth) to have become industrial or storage facilities<sup>128</sup>, 2 to have become substantial non-farming houses<sup>129</sup>, and 4 have been swallowed up into towns which have preserved their names in estates (e.g. Kildrum CND); leaving only 5 or 6 as working farms today. Their agricultural marginality would also account for the relative paucity of early forms of many of the names<sup>130</sup>, being of low value, and the relative lateness of the average date of the first record, *viz.* 1681<sup>131</sup>.

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

<sup>128</sup> Drumbow NMO, Drumbowie NMO, Dumbreck KTL, Drumsack CAD.

<sup>129</sup> Drumcavel, Drumgray (both NMO) – the latter local information; it gets income from a wind farm.

<sup>130</sup> Only 10 of the 28 names are recorded prior to Roy's map, with 13 first appearing on that map: this compares with all of the *baile*-names, 14 of the 17 *achadh*-names, and 23 of the 29 *gart*-names, recorded prior to Roy.

<sup>131</sup> Compared with 1458, 1562 and 1589 for the *baile*-, *achadh*- and *gart*-names respectively.

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

### 6.2.c *Bàrr*-names

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

<sup>132</sup> Kildrum, Drum-bain, -bow, -breck KSY, -cavel, -grew, -sack, -shangie, -shanty and probably -tech.

<sup>133</sup> Drum-airn, -bathie, -bowie, -breck KTL, -breck NMO, -gelloch, -gray, -narrow, -nessie, -skeoch, -trocher, and Duntiblae which sits almost in a glen.

<sup>134</sup> The average height of the ridge-top group is c.120m, of the slope group is c.160m.

<sup>135</sup> PD note: of the 7 that appear to be in Gaelic form with Gaelic specifics (e.g. Barbeth), only Bardowie BDK could conceivably conceal a Brit original modified by G.

north and north-east (CPNS [Watson, 1926] pp. 184, 234), might reflect Brittonic influence, but the distinctive sense ‘a hillock’ seems peculiar to Gaelic.” The last point – referring to ‘hillock’ - indicates a divergence from the Gaelic dictionary definition ‘top, summit’; and Dwelly indeed has a secondary meaning<sup>136</sup> ‘height, hill’ for *bàrr*. Further, Watson (*ibid.*) made the point that *tulach* was the usual term “for an eminence of no great height” in INV and northwards, while south of Loch Leven (ARG) it is replaced by *bàrr*: the implication of *bàrr* being an alternative generic to *tulach*, is that *bàrr* in ScG, like *tulach*, meant ‘low hill, hillock’, rather than just ‘summit’. Certainly such a meaning is more appropriate for the AOS’s *bàrr*-names, whether in Gaelic or Scots form.

As with *druim*, the heights involved are often not especially elevated, and are thus suitable for building a farm on top of or close beside them, so taking on the toponym’s name.

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

<sup>136</sup> 12<sup>th</sup> in his list of meanings, from Armstrong’s Gaelic dictionary (mid-Perthshire).

<sup>137</sup> Listed in Hooker’s Gazetteer.

<sup>138</sup> There are 12 simplex Barr (or Bar, or Barrs) listed in Hooker’s Gazetteer, mainly AYR and DMF, most lying below a hill.

much lower than the latter (87m as against 136m<sup>139</sup>); which suggests *druim* had, by comparison, the connotation of a more substantial piece of topography.

**Figure 6.14. Table of *bàrr*-names**

<i>Place-name</i>	<i>Parish</i>	<i>asl, m.</i>	<i>Earliest form</i>	<i>Date</i>
Bar	KTL	70	Bar	1465
Barr	KSY	75	Bar	1553
Barr, The #	BDK	80	The Barr	1755
Barrs	CAD	85	Barrs	1755
Barbegs	CND	80	Barbeg	1777
Barbeth	KTL	65	Barbeth	1755
Bardowie	BDK	45	Bardowy	1487
Bardowie #	KSY	300	Bardowie	1817
Barnellan	BDK	60	Barnellane	1505
Barrachnie	OMO	50	Barrachnie	1520
Bartiebeith	OMO	70	Barthibeth	1518
Barend	BDK	90	Barrend	1755
Barhill	KTL	80	Barhill	1755
Barmailling	KSY	80	Barmailling	1795
Barpath	KSY	60	Barpath	1755
Barrhill	CPS	90	Barrhill	1768
Barwood	KSY	105	Barrwood	1768
		<i>average</i>		<i>average</i>
		87		1677

### 6.2.d *Creag*-names

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

<i>Place-name</i>	<i>Parish</i>	<i>asl, m.</i>	<i>Earliest form</i>	<i>Date</i>
Craigash	BDK	100	Craig Ash	1755
Craigbarnet	CPS	85	Cragbernard	1486
Craigelvan	NMO	135	Craigelvan	1770
Craigenbay	CAD	55	Craigenbay	1795
Craigenglen #	CPS	105	Craigenglen	1864
Craigfin #	OMO	80	Craigfin	1755
Craigie #	CND	130	Craigie	1755
Craiglinn	CND	80	Craigleen	1706
Craigmaddie	BDK	145	Kragin Castel	1654
Craigroot #	KSY	85	Craigroot	1748
<i>average</i>		<i>100</i>		<i>1728</i>

*Creag* is defined in Dwelly as ‘rock, crag, cliff, precipice, quarry or hill’<sup>140</sup>. *Creag*, like *druim*, has passed into Sc, as *craig*, and as Taylor (*PNF5* Glossary) points out, it is not

<sup>139</sup> If the anomalous late name Bardowie # KSY at c.300m is removed – first recorded as a roadside settlement 1817, a ruin by 1864 - the average is barely half (74m as against 136m).

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

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

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

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

<sup>141</sup> “The remains of Craigmaddie Castle comprise a simple tower of 16th century character, reduced to a single storey, standing in a ruinous fort.” (Canmore ID 44422)

parishes.”(2000, xx-xxi). Of course, Scotland cannot easily be compared: our records are much later than in England (*cf.* Nicolaisen 2001, 22 *et seq*), and while OE continuously evolved to modern English, in western Scotland there have been two complete changes of language since the 5<sup>th</sup> century when Brittonic languages were spoken. Nevertheless, in the light of her last quoted remark regarding parishes, it is perhaps relevant that the medieval parish names of Campsie (including *Altermunin* #), Lenzie and *Moniabroc* # (now Kilsyth), and probably Cadder, covering five of the AOS’s eight modern parishes, are topographical<sup>142</sup>. It is noteworthy too, while bearing in mind the caveat about dating and records discussed above, that of all the securely Gaelic name forms recorded up to 1400, there are as many with topographical as with habitative generics, see Figure 6.16 (in Appendix 1).

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

## 6.4 Gaelic simplex forms

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

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



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

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<sup>143</sup> Discussed respectively under *bàrr*-names (6.2c), Cleddans KTL, Kipps NMO and Torrance CPS.

<sup>144</sup> Discussed below at 7.4.

<sup>145</sup> See Watson (1904 xxxvii, entry (c)) “in a collective sense, e.g. Còinneach-an, ‘place of moss’”.

<sup>146</sup> *Kel. Lib.* i no. 192. Now Devon.

<sup>147</sup> c.65% of recorded AOS’s Gaelic toponyms (other than those simplex forms) have survived to the present, and only c.25% have cognates elsewhere.

<b>Figure 6.17. Gaelic simplex forms</b>							
<i>Place-name</i>	<i>Parish</i>	<i>NGR - NS</i>	<i>Pont, Blaeu, RMS</i>	<i>Roy</i>	<i>Forrest / Thomson</i>	<i>OS 1st</i>	<i>Modern</i>
Balloch	CND	736745		Bullock	Belock	Balloch	Balloch
Bar	KTL	701758	Bar 1465 (Wig. Ch)	Barr	Barr	Bar	Bar
Barr	KSY	772772	Bar 1553 (RMS), Bar 1595 (Pont)	Barrs	Barr	Barr	Barr
Barr, The #	BDK	5775		The Barr			
Barrs	CAD	705717		Barrs	E. Bar	Bars	Barrs
Campsie	CPS	611796	Chamsy 1189	Campsie	Campsie	Campsie	Campsie
Claddens	CAD	625707		Clayden	Claddens	Claddens	
Claddens	CAD	662750			Claddens	Claddens	Claddens
Cleddans	KTL	667744				Cleddans	Cleddans
Cleddans	NMO	742702	Claddans 1595 (Pont)		Claydens	Claddens	Cleddans
Corrie	KSY	690791		Corey	Corrie	Corrie	Corrie
Croy	CND	725759	Croy 1369 (RMS)	Croy (hill)	Croy	Croy	Croy
Dowan	BDK	573746	Dowan 1542 (KP)		Dowan	Dowan	Dowan
Gain	NMO	735702	Gayne 1508 (GR)	Gain	Gain	Gain	Gain
Gavell	KSY	696771	Gavell	Gavell		Gavell	Gavell
Kipps	NMO	739665	Kippis 1553 (RMS)	Kyps	Kipps	Kipps	Kipps
Lenzie	KTL	655720	Lennoch 1214 (Wig. Ch)				Lenzie
Tannoch	CND	777727	Tannoch 1553 (RMS)	Tenoch	Tannoch	Tannoch	Tannoch
Torrance	CPS	620740			Torrans	Torrance	Torrance
Torrance #	KSY	6878		Torrence			

## 7. Scots settlement-names

### 7.1 Scots habitative toponyms

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

#### 7.1.a *toun*-names

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

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

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<sup>148</sup> On the Landranger series, the farms are not identified by name, only the hamlets.

<sup>149</sup> However, the OS practice seems rather unsystematic, with 21 of the many AOS farms identified with Farm, the rest not, and this appears to be independent of their proximity to built-up areas and the need to distinguish.

<sup>150</sup> *Ferm* is only attested from the early 18<sup>th</sup> century, whereas *toun* dates from medieval times.

“It is clear from this brief analysis of *baile-* and *toun-*names in Fife that there were two very different linguistic spheres of influence or force-fields operating in Fife almost in parallel with each other at the crucial turn of the twelfth century. The relatively newly arrived Scots language, referred to in the Latin of the time as *lingua anglica*, was clearly associated with what modern management-speak might call ‘centres of innovation’: . . . While there is no doubt that the writing was on the wall for Gaelic in Fife by this time, it was still robust enough amongst the retinues of the earls of Fife and Strathearn, amongst small land-holders of east Fife, and the tenants of the older established parts of the church of St Andrews, to continue to coin settlement-names, many of which have survived until today.”

In section 1a above, it was noted that the environs of Kirkintilloch and Glasgow burghs, as markets and therefore centres of Scots-speaking, were where the earliest Scots place-name records occur. In this connection it is worth noting that at least four of the *toun*-names of CPS appear to be replacements (attempted or successful) of Gaelic names: thus Barraston (now BDK) replaced *Gartlechane*, Kirkton (later Clachan) replaced *Balneglerauch*, *Birbiston* replaced *Benclloch*<sup>151</sup>, and *Casteltoun* replaced (indeed, translated) Balcastle<sup>152</sup>, the latter two unsuccessful long-term. Another aspect worth remarking on is that while the parishes abutting the Kelvin, CPS included, had many of their *toun* names recorded in the 16<sup>th</sup> or 17<sup>th</sup> centuries, the Monklands’ instances – with the exception of Fullarton OMO (1546) – are only first recorded much later in Roy (1755), Forrest (1816), the OS (1860s), or even later: Wattston NMO, for instance, was only named in the second half of the 19<sup>th</sup> century after a local landowner under whose ground lay coalfields that were being exploited, so the element was productive late here. Figure 7.2 (below) suggests that most of the *toun*-names recorded before 1700 lay close to the market-towns (Scots-speaking) of Kirkintilloch and Glasgow, while many of the post-1700 recorded ones lie in the east of the AOS in CND and NMO. If the recorded dates correspond even imperfectly with the date of coining, it suggests a process of diffusion from the urban centres.

Approximately half are based on personal names, with the genitival *s* between the personal name and *toun*: (e.g. Akiston #, Chryston and Davidston): unfortunately we have no definite information<sup>153</sup> as to who their eponymous residents were, as for example Taylor (*PNF5*, 237-8) does for some fifteen in Fife. Carlston (CPS) and Baillieston (OMO) were also based probably on personal names, although possibly their owners’ occupation or status. However Fullarton’s lack of the genitival *s* in all recorded forms is perhaps a

<sup>151</sup> E.g. 1613 *RMS* vii no. 870 “*Burbenstounis* (vel *Birbenstounis*) *Eister* et *Wester* alias *Blancoich* (vel *Banclloch*)”.

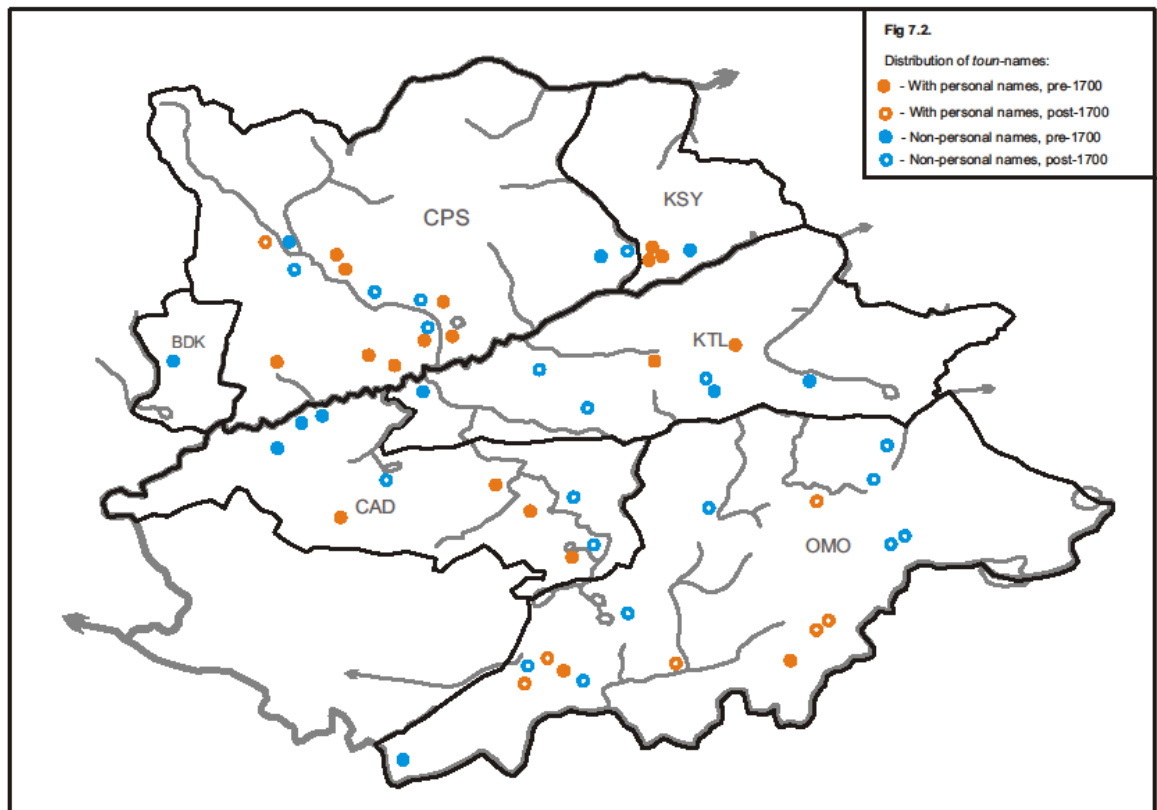
<sup>152</sup> E.g. 1796, “. . . a farmhouse called Castletown or Balcastle . . .” (*OSA* vol. 18, p. 292).

<sup>153</sup> Suggestions have been made for the latter two in brackets above, q.v.

significant exception, in that it may suggest that, rather than a personal name, it is an occupation name, either *foular*, ‘fowler’ or *fullare*, ‘fullar’ (of cloth).

**Figure 7.1. Table of town-names**

Place-name	Parish	asl, m.	Earliest form	Date
Akiston #	OMO	80	Aitkeinstoune	1659
Alton	CPS	50	Aldton	1755
Auldton #	CAD	80	Auldtondyke	1726
Baillieston	OMO	55	Baillyston	1755
Barraston	BDK (CPS)	95	Barrestoun	1544
Birbiston #	CPS	85	Burbenstounis	1613
Birdston	CPS	45	Birdstoun	1505
Bogton	CAD	65	Bogtoun	1560
Broomton #	OMO	60	Broomton	1755
Cannerton	CPS	50	Cannerton	1755
Capieston	CPS	80	Camnistoun	1584
Carlston	CPS	55	Carlstoun	1458
Casteltoun #	KSY (CPS)	125	Casteltoun	1470
Chapelton	CND	75	Chapelton	1553
Chryston	CAD	100	Christinsone	1510
Clarkston	NMO	175	Clarkston	1816
Coltston	NMO	170	Coltston	1864
Cragston	KSY	80	Cragstoun	1509
Corbiston	CND	90	Cuthbartston	1553
Davidston	CAD	60	Dauidstoun	1518
Easterton	NMO	215	Eastertown	1864
Easterton	KTL	75	Eastertoun	1865
Fullarton	OMO	15	Fullartoun	1546
Hayston	CPS	45	Hawiston	1505
Hilton	CAD	65	Hiltoun	1560
Hunterston #	CPS	90	Huterstoun	1654
Johnston	CAD	80	Jhonstoun	1541
Keithtoun #	CPS	90	Keithtoun	1642
Kirkton #	BDK	80	Kirktoun	1656
Kirkton #	CAD	65	Kirkton	1560
Kirkton #	CPS	90	Kirkton	1660
Lockton #	CAD	80	Lockton	1755
Lukeston	CPS	105	Lookston	1755
Marys Town #	OMO	70	Marys Town	1816
Merryston	OMO	70	Merriston	1800
Midton	CAD	95	Midtown	1755
Midtown	NMO	210	Midton	1816
Millton #	KSY	80	Milnetoun	1682
Milton of Campsie	CPS	45	Milton	1865
Miltoun #	CND	155	Miltoun	1553
Neilstoun	KSY	80	Neilstoun	1553
Netherton #	CPS	105	Netherton	1865
Netherton of Glentore	NMO	170	Netherton of Glentore	1816
Old Town #	KTL	70	Old Town	1755
Parkstone #	CPS	100	Parkstoun	1595
Pedderstoun #	NMO	155	Pedderstoune	1572
Robroyston	CAD	75	RobRaystone	1522
Smithstone	CND	80	le Smithitona	1365
Swinton	OMO	65	Swinton	1795
Taigstoun #	KSY	75	Taggistoun	1553
Townhead	KSY	65	Tounehead	1664
Townhead	OMO	85	Townhead	1800
Townhead	NMO	130	Townhead	1755
Townhead	KTL	50	Touneheid	1659
Townhead #	CND	80	Townhead	1755
Upperton	NMO	165	Upper Town	1816
Wattston	NMO	185	Wattston	1864
Westerton	CPS	90	Westerton	1821



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

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

<sup>154</sup> Since the label ‘old’ here has the sense of former, it is not surprising that two of these names are lost, as the abandoned farm rotted away.

(CPS & NMO): only 4 of these 15 names appear to form pairs, *viz.* Nether-ton and Westerton in CPS, and Nether-ton and Easterton in NMO<sup>155</sup>. About a fifth of *toun*-names refer to their function (e.g. Kirkton, Milton) or agricultural setting (e.g. Bogton, Broomton, Hilton), Taylor (*PNF5*, 235) writes of this type of name: “Most of these can be classed as consisting of compound nouns, and were used to designate divisions of older, larger land-units.” In *PNF5* Glossary he notes that those with directional or functional specifics probably had their lexical meaning dominant, and that such a lexical interpretation of the name meant there is “more than the usual fluidity in the application and development of *toun*-names.” A ‘functional’ name might be construed as a temporary identifier awaiting a ‘proper’ place-name, with a specific<sup>156</sup>, partly because, for instance, kirks can move (with their congregations) or mills can close<sup>157</sup>. This might explain the higher ‘casualty rate’ among the functional *toun*-names; five of the seven functional names are now lost, and two out of three agricultural, as against only seven of the twenty-six personal names. The brief life of Newton of Campsie, which Cameron (1892, 103) says was the original name of Lennoxton CPS, is perhaps typical of the infant mortality rate of these functional names.

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

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

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

<sup>157</sup> E.g. Campsie parish church moved from the original location, now Clachan, to Lennoxton, to meet population growth: mills can be short-lived enterprises.

suggests the highest part of a holding. Townhead NMO lies on a plateau between the Gain and Shank Burns, where also stand Loanhead (above Loanfoot #), Woodhead, Gaindykehead and Muirhead #, all within 3km, all indicating the *head* element's vertical and toponymic significance there. Townhead CND stood near Woodhead, sharing an element and a position slightly above the Luggie flood plain.

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

### 7.1.b Anthroponyms

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

<sup>158</sup> *Mailing*, 1 extant from 5, *croft* 4 from 11, *fauld* 6 from 18.

<sup>159</sup> *DOST* records its use from the 13<sup>th</sup> century.

<sup>160</sup> *Flat*, 4 from 6, *field* 12 from 20.

<sup>161</sup> *Viz.* Finniescroft, Magiscroft and Fordscroft.



might suggest that Clydesmilne #, which retained the *s* in all its recorded forms, is probably ‘mill belonging to (Mr) Clyde’ rather than to its location as ‘mill beside the Clyde river’.

**Figure 7.3. Table of Scots anthroponym-names**

<i>Place-name</i>	<i>Parish</i>	<i>Earliest form</i>	<i>Date</i>
Abronsill	CND	Abrunshill	1755
Adamswell	CAD	Adamswell	1816
Bargunsholm #	OMO	Bargunshoum	1590
Bartonsill	OMO	Bartounshylle	1527
Bellsdyke #	NMO	Bellsdyke	1755
Bogleshill #	OMO	Bogleshill	1590
Bogleshole	OMO	Bogleshole	1590
Brownshill	OMO	Brownshill	1816
Burrowsdyke #	CAD	Burrowsdyke	1755
Craigsmailing #	OMO	Craigis-maling	1603
Dickies Mailing #	NMO	Dickies Mailing	1864
Finniescroft	CPS	Finniescroft	1865
Fordscroft #	KTL	Foidscroft	1670
Grayshill #	KTL	Grayshill	1864
Hornshill	CAD	Horneshill	1755
Lawshill #	OMO	Lawishil	1590
Majescroft	NMO	Magiscrist	1560
Maryland #	CPS	Maryland	1864
Millersneuk	CAD	Millersneuk	1755
Mochriesinch #	NMO	Mochriesinch	1755
Moodiesburn	CAD	Mudiesburne	1628
Ones Mailing #	NMO	Wandmeeting	1755
Paton's Walls #	OMO	Patonswall	1641
Petersburn	NMO	Pedderisburne	1546
Pollockshole #	CND	Pollokishole	1553
Rockshill	OMO	Rookshill	1681
Robinsfield	BDK	Robinsfield	1864
Saddlers Brae	KTL	Saddlebrae	1864
Scottsblair	KTL	Scottsblair	1864

### 7.1.c Affixes

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

<sup>162</sup> Or variants, e.g. East or Easter.

<sup>163</sup> Almost every AOS *Old* or *New* affix attaches to a Scots, not Gaelic, core – e.g. Old Palacecraig, New Dykes.

respectively Drumgrayhill NMO, Rhindmuir OMO, Muirhead of Balgrachan # CPS, and Standrig NMO). From late medieval times, the growth of towns needing food, plus advances in agricultural technology, allowed settlement of parts of the countryside previously unavailable, and also permitted more settlements within the existing farming land through greater productivity, and hence the need for sub-division. 10 of the 20 earliest Scots names recorded are affixes, e.g. *Easter* and *Wester Croy* (1365). The numbers of affixed names recorded gathered pace from the 16<sup>th</sup> century on, although it has to be noted that whilst c.80 had been recorded in documents by 1700, the majority were only revealed by the Roy, Forrest and especially the OS maps of the 18<sup>th</sup> and 19<sup>th</sup> centuries. This may indicate the relatively low status of such names (see discussion below on their fluidity), rather than late creation; although North / South affixes in particular do seem to be late creations (discussed below). Easter and Wester were certainly the commonest affixes, especially in the earliest-recorded affixes, reflecting the lie of the land in the AOS, generally east-west rather than north-south.<sup>164</sup>

Dodgshon (1975) found, in an early 17<sup>th</sup>-century sample<sup>165</sup>, that while there were 603 names incorporating east / west directions, only 73 incorporated north / south directions. He linked this to traditional land division into ‘sunny’ (eastern) and ‘shady’ (western) land, which he suggested is connected to the medieval Scandinavian system of *Solskifte* or sun-division. In this, land in runrig was divided up starting with fields to the east and south, where the sun rose, then moving to west and north. Recorded affixed place-names in the AOS, lost or still extant, exceed 200, including 110 east / west affixes as against 30 north / south, an imbalance in line with Dodgshon’s observations<sup>166</sup>. However, the only possible onomastic trace within the AOS of such a method of land allocation is Sunnyside OMO, in an area lacking any east / west affixes. Topography indeed may play a more significant role than tradition, or at least reinforce any such tradition. In CAD, KSY, CND, KTL and NMO, the grain of the intrusive igneous rock formations, the trend of the ridges descending from the Slamannan Plateau, and the direction of the drumlins that dominate the lower ground, are broadly east-west (actually often nearer ENE - WSW): thus if new settlements had been allocated on a north / south basis, the former would tend to have ended up with north-facing slopes and a poorer situation, whereas an east / west division produced roughly comparable land. Indeed the only north / south divisions of any antiquity

<sup>164</sup> A sample of some 12 East / West pairs, with Gaelic cores, whose location can be ascertained on OS maps, found that 7 were ENE / WSW, 4 were E / W, and 1 ESE / WNW.

<sup>165</sup> *Viz.* from *RMS* viii (1620–1633).

<sup>166</sup> In the 16<sup>th</sup> and 17<sup>th</sup> centuries, the AOS majority recorded were East / West.

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

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

<sup>167</sup> North and South Barrwood, not recorded as such until 1899, also lie at either side of an igneous block, whose plateau bears a remarkable system of strip fields, apparently fertile. (*vide* 1899 OS 1<sup>st</sup> edn, map).

Figure 7.4 (above) lists all known instances of North or South farms, where their location can be ascertained from maps: one of the most striking points to emerge from it is that the bulk of such affixes are first recorded very late, much later than east-west pairs. Thus, 12 of the 22 are first recorded in the OS first edition, and 3 are even later, one being in the 20<sup>th</sup> century; only 5 predate the 19<sup>th</sup> century. Secondly, the majority lie in just two parishes, CAD (an area with more gently rolling ground) with 9, and NMO with 7: NMO has North and South Medrox and Myvot (geologically-influenced, as discussed) plus three lying along a north-running stream, *viz.* South Garngibbock, and North and South Shank, all possibly onomastically-influenced by the proximity of the Medrox / Myvot affixes. Thirdly, South affixes lack a North ‘partner’ in 10 cases, in 7 cases pairing with the core name (e.g. Loch and South Loch), or are onomastic orphans (e.g. South Crosshill but no North Crosshill). There are only 4 North affixes without a South ‘partner’, 2 pairing with the core. Perhaps ‘south’ was seen as a more favoured term than ‘north’, which evokes ‘cold’.

Most affixed farms lie fairly close to their ‘other half’: in Figure 7.5 (below), a sample of all 39 occurrences of affixes in CPS and NMO, but examining only the 23 instances whose locations are certain (from OS 1<sup>st</sup> edn.), all bar 3 are within 1km of their ‘sibling’ affixes. The exceptions are Carlston CPS, whose Upper farm is 1.4km from the lower two, Glentore NMO, whose Easter and Wester farms are 2.5km apart, and South Craigend BDK (CPS) which is 3km south of Craigend CPS, and thus in a different modern parish. The explanation for this is probably the elevation and consequent poverty of the ground at all three locations, thus needing more land to provide a farmer’s living. Perhaps there was a limit between two affixed farms beyond which the affix term is not applied: there are two places called Balgrochan in CPS, some 4km apart, which may have had a common root, but the northern and southern one were never labelled North / South, although the southern one latterly developed its own Easter and Wester affixes. North and South Bardowie, BDK, lie 1.7km apart which might appear to contradict my suggestion: however, Richardson’s 1795 map shows the name North Bardowie applying to a farm beside the Castle just across Bardowie Loch, 0.5km away; the name was transferred to the current holder (NS584748) only after 1864.

**Figure 7.5. Table of affixes recorded in CPS and NMO**

Farm names	13th -15th	16th	17th	Blaeu	Roy [& 18th]	Early 19th	OS 1st	OS Explorer
<b>CPS</b>								
Auchenreoch	X	O	E, O, W	X (=E), O	X [E]	X	X, Ma	Ma
Baldorran	X, pl	X, W	E, M, W		X, E, W	X (two)	E, M, W	
Baldow	X	X	X, L	X	L, Me		X	X
Balgrochan [N]	X			X	X		X	X
Balgrochan [S]	X, pl	E	E, W, pl	X	X, E, Mu		E, W	E, W
Balquharrage	X	X	X	X	X, Ma		X	X
Bencloch	X	E, W	E, MI, W	X	MI		Ma	Ma
Birbiston			E, W, pl	X	X [New]	S	S	
Carlston		X		X			E, W, U	X (=e), W, U
Craigend			E, W		X, W		X [+ S in CPS]	X
Crosshouse			X		X, W	X (two)	X (two)	X (two)
Glorat	X	X, E, W	X, E, Ma, MI, W	X	X, W	X (two)	X	X
Hole			E, W		X [X, E, W]		X	X
Kilwinnet	X	X, pl	E, M, W	X	X	X (two)	L, U	X
Kincaid	X		X, L, Mk	X	X		X	X
Muckcroft	X	E, L, W	E, M, W	X (two)	X, E, L, Mu, W	X (two)	E, W	E, W
Muirhead						X (two)	X, W	X
<b>NMO</b>								
Arbuckle		X	X, E	X	X, E, M	E, M, W	E, M, W	E, M, W
Bankhead					E	X	X	X
Bellsdyke					X	X	New	
Blacktongue					X	E, W	X, E	X
Blairlinn		X, E, M, W; pl			X, M, W	E, M, W	X, E, M	X, E
Craigneuk					X	E, W	E, W	X
Drumbow					E, W	X	X	X
Drumbreck					L	L, M	L, M	
Drumgray		X	X	X	X	L, M	L, Mk, hill	X, Mk
Gargibbock		X, pl	pl		X	X	X, S	X
Gartmillan		X			E, W	E, W	E, W	E, W
Glentore		X, E, W, pl	E, Ne, W, pl	E, W	X, U	X, E, Ne, U	E (two), Ne, U	E, Ne, U, W
Greengairs					W, E	X, W	X, E	X
Lochend					X, W	E, W	X	X
Luckenhill						X	X	X, S
Meadowhead					X	E, W	X, E	X
Medrox	X	pl	pl		X, M, S	N, S	N, S	N, S
Muir					S			
Myvot		pl	pl	X	X, S	N, S	N, S, W	N, S, W
Rigend						X	H, L	L
Shank				X	X	X	N, S	
Standrig							X, N, S	X

X = unaffixed core name (e.g. Standrig); pl = plural form (e.g. Glentoiris)  
E = East, L = Little, M = Mid, Ma = Mains, MI = Mill, Mk = Meikle, Mu = Muirhead, N = North, Ne = Nether, O = Over, U = Upper

One should perhaps not read too much toponymic significance into the affixes, if only because, as the sample in Figure 7.5 demonstrated, they are somewhat fluid. Only 35% of all recorded affixes remain on the modern map: 45% of affixes attached to an existing Brittonic or Gaelic name (e.g. North Medrox, Easter Glentore) have survived, but only 24% of those attached to an existing Scots name (e.g. East Gadloch); this is plausibly because the Brittonic and Gaelic farms, established earliest, were on better land and have been able to sustain agriculture better. Secondly, although some groups of affixes

demonstrate consistency over the centuries (e.g. Blairlinn NMO, with a core or mother farm Blairlinn, and three affixes East, Mid, and West from the 16<sup>th</sup> to the late 19<sup>th</sup> century), others demonstrate instability. Thus, the aforementioned *Easter* and *Wester* Croy of the 14<sup>th</sup> century were known as *Over* and *Nether Croy* by the 17<sup>th</sup> century; Kilwinnet CPS, first recorded in the 15<sup>th</sup> century, had a plural form – presumably indicating affixes, or a pre-affixed division - in the 16<sup>th</sup> (*Kilwynneis*), then East, West and Mid affixes in the 17<sup>th</sup>, then only one unaffixed form recorded on Blaeu and Roy, two (unaffixed) forms on Grassom, and in 1864 the affixes Lower and Upper, before the wheel returned full circle to the unaffixed name of today. Indeed it appears that the historical tendency is towards their disappearance: almost half of the 39 place-names in Figure 7.5 now exist only in unaffixed form (e.g. Kilwinnet), 6 are lost except in street-names where they are unaffixed (e.g. Baldorran Drive), and 2 exist only as Mains (e.g. Bencloich Mains). Only a quarter still exist in affixed form, and some of these are not clear-cut: in NMO, the *East Arbuckle* of 1816 had become *Eastertown* by 1865, now Easterton, i.e. severing its eponymous umbilical cord. East and West Muckcroft CPS have been re-named by new owners (Cherrytree Cottage and Lennox Lea), though probably because of the *muck* element rather than the affix.

## 7.2 Scots topographical names

### 7.2.a Proximity names

The numbers of Scots names, just discussed, with agricultural ‘markers’ as their generic are however dwarfed by the numbers with elements relating directly to the topography, vegetation or man-made structures, and with a qualifier indicating proximity to them, *viz. end, foot, head* or *side*, almost invariably as the second element, e.g. Hillend or Muirhead. Nicolaisen (1985) writes in praise of these seemingly ordinary, rather dull, names, which, as he says, “wear their lexical meanings on their sleeves, so to speak.” (30) He goes on to conclude: “. . . they have a wealth of information and insight to offer the scholar, and their lack of teasing obscurity turns out to be anything but pedestrian blandness.” (37). Figure 7.6 (below) shows the occurrence of these four name-types in the AOS, and shows a total of over 200, almost a fifth of my corpus of Scots names, with *head* as the commonest. This is not peculiar to this area: even for only the 27 AOS topographic elements chosen to sample with the four proximity-marking qualifiers listed in the Figure, there are over 2000

extant instances in Scotland<sup>168</sup>: that they were relatively late settlements, and were not in good positions for later development, is indicated by the fact that there is only one settlement of any size in Scotland with any of these markers, *viz.* Loanhead MLO<sup>169</sup>. In the AOS, they comprise only 4 of the 100 earliest recorded Scots names<sup>170</sup>.

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

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

<sup>168</sup> Hooker’s Gazetteer, at a quick count, has over 350 with *end*, 150 with *foot*, 950 with *head*, and 760 with *side*, for the 27 elements in Figure 7.6.

<sup>169</sup> Loanhead, population 6,900. Peterhead is named after a sea headland, and thus *head* is the generic (Grant, 2010).

<sup>170</sup> *Viz.* *Leychhedis* CPS 1486, *Wodheid* CPS 1546, and *Waterhead* and *Bailside* (both CND 1553).

<sup>171</sup> Drummond (2006, 63).

the Campsie Fells called Holehead (NS618828), above a lower feature named Holeface, presumably in relation to the Scots *hole*, ‘hollow’, cut by the Newhouse Burn: and Orchard

Figure 7.6. Table of proximity-names

element	end	foot	head	side
avenue			CAD, OMO	
bank	BDK		OMO, NMO, NMO	
bog			CAD, CPS, KTL, OMO	BDK, CAD, CND, KSY, OMO, OMO, NMO
brae		CPS	CAD, CND, KSY, OMO, OMO, NMO, NMO	BDK
bridge	CAD, KTL, NMO, NMO			
burn		CPS, OMO, NMO, NMO	KSY, OMO, NMO	CPS, CPS, KSY, OMO
common			OMO, NMO	NMO
craig	CPS, CND, OMO, NMO		CND, OMO, NMO	BDK, NMO
croft		CAD	CAD, CAD, NMO	
dyke		CPS	CND, KSY, OMO, OMO, NMO	
gate				BDK, CPS, CAD, CPS, KSY, KSY, NMO
glen			CAD, CND, CND, KTL, NMO, KSY	BDK, CPS, CPS
green	OMO	CPS, NMO	CPS, OMO	CND
haugh	CPS		BDK, CPS	
hill	BDK, BDK		BDK, CAD, CAD, CAD, CAD, KTL, KTL, OMO, NMO, NMO	OMO
knowe			CPS, NMO	
loan	NMO	NMO	CPS, CPS, KSY, OMO, OMO, NMO, NMO	
loch	CAD, NMO, OMO		CPS	CAD
meadow			KSY, NMO	KSY, NMO
moss	NMO		OMO	NMO, NMO, NMO
muir	CPS, NMO		CAD, CPS, CND, CND, CND, KTL, KTL, OMO, NMO, NMO, NMO	KTL, OMO, NMO
park			CND, KSY	
shank	CND, CND	KSY		
shaw	KSY		OMO	
town			CND, KSY, KTL, OMO, NMO	
water			CPS, CND	KSY, KTL
wood	KSY, OMO, OMO, NMO		CAD, CPS, CND, KTL, OMO, NMO	CAD, OMO, OMO, NMO
<b>Other</b>	Barend BDK Bentend KSY Leaend NMO Longriggend N Muirdykehead NMO Rigend NMO Riskend KSY Tailend CAD	<i>Clossfoot</i> CAD	Airdriehead CND Allanhead CPS Avonhead NMO Blackfauldhead OMO Bottomhead BDK Cailhead KTL Crosshead NMO Cuparhead OMO Damhead CPS Entryhead OMO Entryhead NMO Fallhead KTL Gaindykehead NMO Hillockhead CAD Holehead CND Kelvinhead KSY Langmuirhead CAD Mainhead CND Mollinhillhead CAD Newfauldhead NMO Orchardhead KSY Parkhillhead CAD Rigghead NMO Spouthead CPS Wardhead NMO	Baillside CND Bareside NMO Brockieside KSY Brownieside NMO Dibside CND Espieside OMO Fannyside CND Greendykeside NMO Hungryside CAD Kirkside KTL Langside CND Sikeside OMO Sunnyside OMO Westside KSY Whiteside NMO
Total	35	12	118	57
			<i>Grand total</i>	<b>222</b>

Head, a promontory above Queenzieburn. Other than that, the term is only used in settlement-names. The term *foot* might reasonably be thought to pair with *head*, but it is rare, and there are only two instances of such a pairing (Crofthead with Croftfoot both CAD, and Loanhead with Loanfoot, both NMO). Even with such a paucity, there is a cluster of 3 *foot*-names in CPS all in one grid square NS6776 (Braefoot, Dykefoot and Burnfoot), suggesting a local process of imitation in naming. The term *foot* is only met



with in 12 AOS occurrences whereas *head* has 110, so even if they both had the sense of ‘end’, perhaps because *head* is (literally as well as figuratively) superior to *foot*, then *head* was preferred for conveying this sense. There is also the need, especially so in this poorly-drained landscape, for settlements to be built above marshland or floodplain, and hence on ridges or above slopes, and in reality almost all the *head*-names, when examined on the ground<sup>172</sup>, turn out to be on higher land, above the feature in the specific. Some are at the upper points of streams (e.g. 3 Burnheads, Allanhead, Avonhead, Kelvinhead), some fairly transparently above their specifics (e.g. 11 Hillheads, 8 Loanheads, 6 Braeheads, 6 Glenheads), and even those with specifics lacking the sense of rising ground (e.g. 3 Bogheads, 9 Muirheads) turn out usually to be above the feature concerned. In KSY, a group of 7 *head*-names form a line distributed on or close to the 150m contour, discussed in KSY chapter Introduction, spread along 9km. There is a more remarkable concentration of 10 names all using the element *head*, in the sense of ‘upper end of’, just north of the Luggie before it joins the North Calder<sup>173</sup>: from east to west, in a strip 4km long, but only 1km deep, lie or lay: Mosshead #, Woodhead #, Bankhead, Braehead, Dykehead, Avenuehead #, Dykehead #, Muirhead, Lonehead #, and Burnhead #<sup>174</sup>. All sat above a substantial slope down to the Luggie Burn; and whilst topography plays a part, there is a suggestion here of a ‘fashion’, or local custom, in selecting *head* as the desired distinguishing element for the name. So, in the AOS, *head* almost always means ‘the top or upper end’ of the feature it qualifies.

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

<sup>172</sup> Lost names could not be checked.

<sup>173</sup> Discussed under Dykehead OMO.

<sup>174</sup> On the south bank of the Luggie in BTW, lie or lay Aitkenhead and Woodhead.

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

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

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

<sup>176</sup> NLC Archives U8/08/01/02, Espieside Park.

<sup>177</sup> This sits on slight rise of a ridge descending from the plateau area to its north-east: it is therefore possible the wood, if it covered the plateau, was indeed above it.

<sup>178</sup> Roy’s map shows the farm of this name at the high point c. 220m, whereas the current farm lies on the south slope of the eponymous ridge at 826703.

<sup>179</sup> There was a *Lochhead* CPS briefly identified NS668763 beside Antermony Loch on RHP40205.

a dried-out piece of former loch, and therefore barely higher than the waters. Oddly, of the 4 Bridgends only the KTL instance is right beside its eponymous structure, over the Luggie Water, whilst the CAD one is 200m distant and well above the bridge over the Bothlin Burn, and the two NMO instances are at a similar distance above and from the Gain Burn and infant Avon. Probably the reason why *end* rather than *head* is applied to bridges is that the English term *bridgehead* is long established with a well-known military meaning: thus while Hooker's Gazetteer has over 90 Bridgend settlements, there are no Bridgeheads<sup>180</sup>. Another aspect of *end* to note is that in 4 or 5 instances, the settlements lie east of relief features such as drumlins, in the manner that central Scotland crag-and-tail settlements developed post-glacially, perhaps for shelter from westerlies, or for the gentler slope on the east side: thus lie Bankend BDK, Craigend CPS and NMO, Rigend NMO and Tailend CAD. So *-end* in the AOS, with its sense of 'below' or 'lower', often functions almost as *foot*, with the exception of *bridge* and *loch* partners: this contention is perhaps supported by the fact that, pairs of proximity markers being rare (see next paragraph), 4 of the total 9 instances connect *end* with *head*, viz. Craigend with Craighead OMO, Greenend with Greenhead OMO, Rigghead and Rigend NMO, and Bankend BDK with Bankhead SBL.

Summarising the proximity-elements within the AOS: *head* indicates 'above', *end* and *foot* indicate 'below', while *side* usually means 'beside', though sometimes 'slope' (indicated by pronunciation or adjectival form of the specific). In theory these four proximity markers could operate in pairs, or indeed triples or quadruples: a moor, for example, could generate a group with Muirhead, Muirfoot, Muirend and Muirside, all of which are attested elsewhere<sup>181</sup>. Of course, some pairs or groupings could have existed, with unrecorded names now lost; but even so it is surprising there are only 9 pairs emerging from my database of over 200 names with these markers, and it is perhaps noteworthy that they all involve *-head*<sup>182</sup>. There are other 'proximity markers' that I have not discussed in detail: *back o'*, (e.g. Back o' Loch), *bank* (usually with a hydronymic specific, e.g. Burnbank), *-edge* (e.g. Bogedge), *hill* (e.g. Boghill), *hill of* (e.g. Hill of Chryston), *house* (e.g. Muirhouse), and *neuk* (e.g. Craigneuk); these add c.40 to the total. One final point about this category of names: unlike Gaelic habitative or toponymic settlement-names, the

<sup>180</sup> Interestingly, Bridgend near Beaulieu is in Gaelic *Ceann Drochaid*, literally 'head of the bridge', i.e. 'bridge-head'.

<sup>181</sup> The only topographic element which is linked to all four markers in AOS is *Green*, but they are in different parishes, unconnected.

<sup>182</sup> Apart from the 4 *-end* / *-head* pairs mentioned immediately above, and the 2 *head* and *foot* pairs noted earlier the other 3 pairs are: Muirhead with Muirside OMO, Woodhead with Woodside OMO, and Woodhead with Woodside CAD.

distribution of ‘proximity markers’ seems no longer to have been related to parish boundaries, in that the frequency of *end*, *head* and *side* within each parish is roughly proportionate to the number of all Scots names within the parish: for example, OMO and NMO, which together have c. 40% of all the AOS’s Scots names, have 41% of all recorded *side* names, 42% of *head* names, and 50% of *end* names. This pattern is in marked contrast with the concentration of Gaelic habitative elements (e.g. *baile*, *gart*) within a parish: the growth of trade in the burghs allowed intercourse with Scots-speaking farmers and merchants from different parishes and indeed areas, and thus awareness of different toponymicons, creating a Scotland- or region-wide set of naming elements.

### 7.2.b Other aspects of topography in Scots toponyms

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

## 7.3 Relationship between Scots habitative and topographical settlement-names

In the discussion above regarding Gaelic habitative and topographical settlement-names, I noted that “while bearing in mind the caveat about dating and records discussed [earlier, in section 2c], that of all the securely Gaelic name forms recorded up to 1400, there are as

many with topographical as with habitative generics". This does not however appear to be the case for Scots. Figure 7.7 (in Appendix 2) lists the 100 earliest recorded Scots names: it is noteworthy that habitative names are much commoner; over 30% of them are affixes (which toponymically if not lexically denote farmed lands), 16% are *toun*-names, 9% contain a personal name (e.g. Petersburn), and a further 11% contain elements relating to human artefacts (e.g. Blackyards, Milncroft). Even including proximity names (e.g. Woodhead, although the ubiquitous *-head*, *-end*, *-side* suffixes toponymically flag up habitation) with topographic names (e.g. Conniflats, Hole), then topographic markers comprise barely 20% of the first 100 recorded. This could reflect the higher status and therefore earlier recording of habitative names, or simply that they pre-dated the later greater numbers of topographical names.

## 7.4 Scots simplex toponyms

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

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

<sup>183</sup> The total is approximate because some included may be Gaelic simplex originals (Blair, Muck); conversely, not included, are some that may be Scots toponyms derived from Gaelic (Claddens, Barr).

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

The use of the definite article with a simplex form has been a long-standing Scots onomastic pattern, as names like Edinburgh's The Meadows, or Perth's The Inches, testify: Taylor (*PNF5*, 147) suggests that a name preceded by 'the', "may have lain on the boundary between word and name". This is a practice now widely adopted by house-builders who market their estates as The Pines, The Rushes, etc. In the AOS, recorded forms with the definite article include The Mains (1590s), The Hole (1755), The Greens (1864) and, very recently, The Jaw (2000): there is even a record of *The Lenze* in 1547 (*Spald. Misc.* V, p. 302). The official record does not always accurately reflect the spoken name's use of the definite article: Plains (village), for example, is today locally referred to as *The Plains* (or in some vernaculars *Ra Plains*), and the neighbouring Caldercruix as *The Cruix*; in Coatbridge, iron-smelting left huge piles of waste at the north edge of the town, and while now grassed over, they are still widely known as The Slaggies. It may then be a Scots onomastic truth, unacknowledged but universally applied, that a simplex toponym is in want, if not of a qualifier, then of the definite article, to mark its unattached status<sup>184</sup>. This truth applies not just to a simplex awaiting a potential qualifier, but also to those which might have lost their qualifier: the highest hill in Galloway was recorded by Blaeu 1654 (South Carrick map) as *Bin Maerack*, and (North Carrick map) as *Maerach Hill*, indicating that the *beinn* element was being lost with the decline of understanding Gaelic; by Roy's 1755 map it had become *The Merrack*, and it remains The Merrick.

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

## 8. Conclusion

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

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

# Part Two. Appendices, Bibliography, and Index of Headwords

## Appendices

### Appendix 1

Gaelic settlement names in first record date order

**Figure 6.16. Table of Gaelic names recorded before 1560**

Medrox	NMO	1162		Dowan	BDK	1507
Cadder	CAD	1170		Inchneuk	NMO	1508
Bedlay	CAD	1177		Auchenairn	CAD	1510
Muckcroft	CAD	1202		Banton	KSY	1511
Baldernock	BDK	1214		Auchengree	CAD	1513
Blairskaith	BDK	1214		Bargeddie	OMO	1513
Balnaglerauch	CPS	1214		Garnkirk	CAD	1515
Glaskell	CPS	1214		Bartiebeith	OMO	1518
Kilsyth	KSY	1214		Gartcosh	CAD	1520
Monyabrack	KSY	1214		Barrachnie	OMO	1520
Lenzie	KTL	1214		Auchinloch	CAD	1521
Kincaid	CPS	1238		Lumloch (Moss)	CAD	1521
Drumlockart	BDK	1280		Condorrat	CND	1526
Balquarrage	CPS	1299		Auchinloning	OMO	1526
Glorat	CPS	1358		Mollins (Farm)	CAD	1535
Auchinvole	KTL	1363		Gavell	KSY	1539
Balcorrach	CPS	1364		Gain	NMO	1539
Indertethie	CPS	1364		Drumcavel	CAD	1540
Airdrie	CND	1365		Auchincloch	KSY	1542
Balloch	CND	1365		Balmore	BDK	1543
Croy	CND	1365		Gartlechan	BDK	1544
Twechar	KTL	1365		Branziet	BDK	1545
Auchenreoch	CPS	1382		Blairlinn	NMO	1545
Duntiblae	KTL	1399		Drumgray	NMO	1545
Cartonvenach	BDK	1400		Glenhove	NMO	1545
Auchinstarry	CND	1401		Glentore	NMO	1545
Dullatur	CND	1401		Rochsolloch	NMO	1545
Bencloich	CPS	1421		Faskine	OMO	1545
Tombuie	CPS	1421		Garturk	OMO	1545
Balgrochan	CPS	1430		Badenheath	KTL	1546
Balgrochan	CPS	1430		Airdrie	NMO	1546
Kilwinnet	CPS	1430		Arbuckle	NMO	1546
Muckcroft	CPS	1430		Cameron	NMO	1546
Garngabber	KTL	1439		Garngibboch	NMO	1546
Auchengeich	CAD	1444		Gartmillan	NMO	1546
Garnqueen	CAD	1444		Auchenkilns	CND	1553
Gartferry	CAD	1444		Carbrain	CND	1553
Balcastle	KSY	1459		Drumgibbin	CND	1553
Bar	KTL	1465		Kilbowie	CND	1553
Bedcow	KTL	1465		Kildrum	CND	1553
Gartshore	KTL	1465		Tannoch	CND	1553
Shirva	KTL	1465		Barr	KSY	1553
Balmalloch	KSY	1470		Collanbe	KSY	1553
Balglass Farm	CPS	1486		Colzium	KSY	1553
Craigbarnet	CPS	1486		Drumtrocher	KSY	1553
Bankier	BDK	1487		Kipps	NMO	1553
Bardowie	BDK	1487		Gargunnochie	OMO	1553
Auchenhowie	BDK	1488		Gartsherrie	OMO	1553
Moffat	NMO	1488		Auchengray	NMO	1559
Ballindroich	BDK	1504				
Bankell	BDK	1505				
Barnellan	BDK	1505				
Blochairn	BDK	1505				
Fluchter	BDK	1505				



**Appendix 2**

Scots settlement names in first record date order

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

Board	KTL	1365	Easter Blairlinn	NMO	1546
Easter Croy	CND	1365	Fullarton	OMO	1546
Smithstone	CND	1365	Petersburn	NMO	1546
Wester Croy	CND	1365	Wester Blairlin	NMO	1546
Easter Baldernock	BDK	1381	Wester Glentore	NMO	1546
Wester Baldernock	BDK	1381	Bailside	CND	1553
Carlston	CPS	1458	Waterhead	CND	1553
Easter Mains	KTL	1465	Hole	CND	1553
Wester Gartshore	KTL	1465	Chapelton	CND	1553
Wester Mains	KTL	1465	Corbiston	CND	1553
Leychhedis	CPS	1486	Easter Gartshore	KTL	1553
Corsatrik	CPS	1486	Greenyards	CND	1553
Boghouse	BDK	1504	Milton	CND	1553
Kirkton	BDK	1504	Neilston	KSY	1553
Birdston	CPS	1505	Pollockshole	CND	1553
Hayston	CPS	1505	Ruchill	KSY	1553
East Muckcroft	CAD	1508	Taigstoun	KSY	1553
West Baldorran	CPS	1509	Wester Muckcroft	CPS	1553
Chryston	CAD	1510	Westerwood	CND	1553
Wester Muckcroft	CAD	1512	Kippsbyre	NMO	1554
Conniflats	OMO	1513	East Muckcroft	CPS	1556
Croyhill	CND	1515	Blacklands	OMO	1559
Davidston	CAD	1518	Palace	NMO	1559
Blackyards	OMO	1521	Rawyards	NMO	1559
Robroyston	CAD	1522	Bogton	CAD	1560
Easter Fluchter	BDK	1524	Bredisholm	OMO	1560
Hallylands	CPS	1526	Buchley	CAD	1560
Bartonshill	OMO	1527	Bumbroom	OMO	1560
Clydsmil	OMO	1527	Caldercruix	NMO	1560
Dungeonhill	OMO	1528	Carlinscroft	OMO	1560
Mainhill	OMO	1529	Cuilhill	OMO	1560
Easter Bankeir	BDK	1532	Deanbank	OMO	1560
Over Bargeddie	OMO	1538	Easter Cadder	CAD	1560
Over Gavell	KSY	1539	Easter Glentore	NMO	1560
Wester Kilsyth	KSY	1539	Hilton	CAD	1560
Hallhill	OMO	1540	Hollandhurst	OMO	1560
Middle Third	KSY	1540	Majescroft	NMO	1560
Johnston	CAD	1541	Milncroft	NMO	1560
E Balgrochan	CPS	1543	Overhouses	OMO	1560
Barraston	BDK	1544	Windy Edge	NMO	1560
Braidenhill	NMO	1545	Windyedge	OMO	1560
Brewlands	OMO	1545	Stand	NMO	1561
Coatburn	OMO	1545	Bogleshole	OMO	1569
Coats	OMO	1545	Langmuir	OMO	1569
East Garturk	OMO	1545	Garbethill	CND	1577
Haggmill	OMO	1545	Netherwood	CND	1577
Kirkwood	OMO	1545	Whitelees	CND	1577
Langloan	OMO	1545	Mains of Bardoway	BDK	1579
Rochsoles	NMO	1545			
Souterhouse	OMO	1545			
Wester Garturk	OMO	1545			
Woodhead	CPS	1545			
Brownieside	NMO	1546			

**Appendix 3 (page 1 of 2)**

Scots simplex place-names

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

Place-name	Parish	RMS, or Pont	Roy	Forrest / Thomson	OS 1st, or RHP	Modern
Arns	CND		Arns	Arns		Arns
Baads #	CAD			Baads		
Banks	CPS			Banks	Banks	Banks
Banks #	KTL				Banks	
Bent #	NMO		Bent			
Bents #	BDK		Bents			
Blair	OMO		Blair		Blairhill	Blairhill
Blast #	NMO		Blast			
Board	KTL	Borde 1365	W & E Boards	W & E Board	W & E Board	W & E Board
Bog #	NMO			Bog		
Braes #	NMO				Braes	
Brae #	OMO			Brae		
Brooms	OMO		Brooms	Burnbroom	Burnbroom	<i>Burntbroom</i>
Bught #	NMO			Bught		
Capers #	OMO			Capers		
Clachan #	NMO		Clachan	Clachan		
Cleugh	NMO		Cleugh	Cleugh	Cleugh	Cleuch (ruin)
Craft #	NMO		Craft			
Craig #	CND		Craig		Craighouse	
Crook #	CND			Crook		
Drum	KTL		Drum	Drums	Drum Mains	Drum Mains
Dyke	CPS		Dyke	Dyke	Dyke	Dyke
Dykes #	KTL		Dykes			
Fauld #	NMO		Fauld			
Faulds #	OMO		Fauldheads	Faulds		
Forest	CND		E, W Forest	W, M Forest	E, W, M Forest	M Forest
Gore #	NMO			Gore	Gore (Ruin)	
Green #	NMO		Green			
Greens #	CAD			Greens		
Greens #	KTL				Greens, The	
Greens	NMO			Greens	Greens	Greens
Haggs	OMO	Hagges 1543	Hagges	Hag Mill	Hagg Mill	<i>Hagmill Road</i>
Haining #	OMO			Haining		
Haugh #	KSY		Haugh 1749			
Hill #	CAD			Hill		
Hill #	CND			Hill		
Hole #	BDK		Hole		Hole	
Hole #	CND	Hole 1553	Holehead	Hole	Holehead	
Hole	CPS	Hole 1627	Hole, The	Hole	Hole	Hole
Hole #	OMO		Hole			
Holms	CAD		Holms	Holms	Holms	Holms
Holm #	KTL				Holm	
Inches #	CAD		Inches	Inches		
Island #	CND				Island	
Isle #	NMO		Isle			
Jaw, The	BDK		Jaw	Jaw	Jaw	Jaw, The
Kill #	NMO			Kill		
Know #	CAD		Know			
Know #	CND		Know			
Leas #	BDK		Leas			
Linn #	BDK				Linn	
Mailings	KSY				Mailings	Mailings
Mains #	NMO	The Mains	Mains			
Mains #	OMO			Mains		
Moodie	CAD		Moodie	Moodies burn	Moodiesburn	Moodiesburn
Mount	CPS				Mount 1839	<i>Mount Dam</i>
Muck #	OMO		Muck			
Muir #	KTL				Muir	
Neuk #	CPS	Neuk 1767				
Orchard	BDK	Lorthart 1644	Orchetet		Glenorchard	<i>Orchard Rd</i>
Palace	NMO	Palis 1559	Palace	Palace	Palace	Palace

Appendix 3 (page 2 of 2)

Scots simplex place-names

Figure 7.8. Table of Scots simplex forms; page 2

Park #	NMO		Park			
Plains	NMO				Plains	Plains
Pyet #	OMO		Pyet			
Raw #	NMO		Raw			
Raw #	OMO		Raw	Raw	Raw 1846	
Rees #	NMO			Rees		
Rig #	CND		Rig			
Rig #	NMO	Ridge 1595	Rig	Rig	Rig	
Rinns #	OMO		Rinns	Rinns		
Saughs #	CAD		Saughs	Saughs		
Saughs #	CPS		Saughs			
Shank #	CND		Shank			
Shank	NMO	Schank 1595	Shank	Shank	N & S Shank	<i>Shank Burn</i>
Shells #	KTL				Shells	
Shields	CPS	Shels 1595	Shiels	Shields	Shields	Shields
Shields	NMO		Shields	Shiels	Shields	Shields
Shiels	NMO		Shields	Shiels	Shiels	Torbrex
Shott #	CND		Shott			
Slacks #	KSY		Slacks			
Stand	NMO	Stand 1595	Stand	Stand	Stand	Stand
Stepps	CAD				Steps	Stepps
Temple	CPS				Temple	Temple
Thorn #	CND		Thorn	Thorn	Thorn	
Thorn #	KTL			Thorn		
Tongue	NMO		Tongue			
Tower	BDK		Tower	Tower	Tower	Tower
Whinns #	BDK		Whinns			
Windy #	CAD		Windy			
Yate #	NMO			Yate	Yett (ruin)	

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



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- RSH6 Register House Charters, 1<sup>st</sup> series [These forms were collected by John Reid for his database of East Stirlingshire names, and are available on the SPNS website]
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## Index of Headwords

Abronhill	CND		Bankell	BDK
Achintiber	KTL		Bankhead	NMO
Acrocroft	CND		Bankier	BDK
Acrodyke	BDK		Banton	KSY
Airdrie	CND		Bar	KTL
Airdrie	NMO		Barbegs	CND
Akiston	OMO		Barbeth	KTL
Allanfauld	KSY		Bardowie	BDK
Allthrid	KSY		Barfloors	CPS
Alton	CPS		Bargeddie	OMO
Annathill	NMO		Barnellan	BDK
Antermony	CPS		Barr	KSY
Arbuckle	NMO		Barrachnie	OMO
Arnbrae	KSY		Barraston	BDK
Arns	CND		Barrhill	CPS
Ashenwell	CPS		Barrowfield	OMO
Auchenairn	CAD		Barrs	CAD
Auchengeich	CAD		Bartiebeith	OMO
Auchengray	NMO		Bartonshill	OMO
Auchengree	CAD		Bearhill	CAD
Auchenhowie	BDK		Bedcow	KTL
Auchenkilns	CND		Bedlay	CAD
Auchenreoch	CPS		Bellstane	NMO
Auchinbee	CND		Bencloich	CPS
Auchincloch	KSY		Berbiston	CPS
Auchindavy	KTL		Binniemyre	KSY
Auchinleck	CAD		Birdston	CPS
Auchinloch	CAD		Bishop Loch	OMO
Auchinloning	OMO		Bishopbriggs	CAD
Auchinmuly	KSY		Black Loch	NMO
Auchinrevoch	KSY		Blackhill	CAD
Auchinstarry	CND		Blacklands	OMO
Auchinvalley	KSY		Blackrig	NMO
Auchinvole	KTL		Blackyards	OMO
Auldshiels	NMO		Blairblenshie	KSY
Auldtown	CAD		Blairhill	OMO
Back o' Loch	KTL		Blairlinn	NMO
Badenheath	KTL		Blairskaith	BDK
Baillieston	OMO		Blairtummock	CND
Balcastle	KSY		Blairtummock	CPS
Balcorrach	CPS		Blairtummock	OMO
Baldernock	BDK		Blochairn	BDK
Baldorran	CPS		Board	KTL
Baldow	CPS		Boghall	BDK
Balglass	CPS		Bogleshole	OMO
Balgrochan [N]	CPS		Bogton	CAD
Balgrochan [S]	CPS		Bothlin Burn	CAD
Ballandraught	BDK		Brackenhirst	NMO
Ballencleloch	CPS		Braehead	OMO
Balloch	CND		Braidenhill	NMO
Ballochney	NMO		Branziet	BDK
Balmalloch	KSY		Bredisholm	OMO
Balmore	BDK		Brewlands	OMO
Balmuidy	CAD		Brockieside	KSY
Balquarrage	CPS		Broomhouse	OMO

Brownieside	NMO			Craigelvan	NMO
Buchley	CAD			Craigenbay	CAD
Burgunsholm	OMO			Craigend	CPS
Burnbrae	CAD			Craigend	OMO
Burnfoot	CPS			Craigenglen	CPS
Burnfoot	OMO			Craighalbert	CND
Burnside	KSY			Craigmaddie	BDK
Cadder	CAD			Craigmarloch	CND
Cairnbog	KSY			Craigmauken	NMO
Cairnhill	OMO			Craigneuk	NMO
Calderbank	OMO			Croftfoot	CAD
Caldercruix	NMO			Cromlet	NMO
Cameron	NMO			Crosshouse	CPS
Camphlett	OMO			Crow Road	CPS
Cannerton	CPS			Crowbank	CND
Capieston	CPS			Crowhill	CAD
Carbrain	CND			Croy	CND
Cardarroch	CAD			Cuilhill	OMO
Carling Croft	OMO			Cullochrig	NMO
Carlston	CPS			Cumbernauld	CND
Carmyle	OMO			Cuparhead	OMO
Carrickstone	CND			Daldowie	OMO
Cartonvenoch	BDK			Dalmacoulter	NMO
Castleary	CND			Dalshannon	KTL
Castlespails	OMO			Darngavil	NMO
Cawder Cuilt	CAD			Davidston	CAD
Chapelton	CND			Deanbank	OMO
Chryston	CAD			Dinnyvock	NMO
Clachan of Campsie	CPS			Dowan	BDK
Clacharie	KSY			Drum Mains	KTL
Claddens	CAD			Drumairn	CPS
Clarkston	NMO			Drumbain	BDK
Cleddans	KTL			Drumbathie	NMO
Cleddans	NMO			Drumbotie	CAD
Cleuch	NMO			Drumbow	NMO
Cliftonhill	OMO			Drumbowie	NMO
Clochcore	CPS			Drumbreck	KTL
Clydesmill	OMO			Drumcap	CND
Coatbridge	OMO			Drumcavel	CAD
Coats	OMO			Drumgelloch	NMO
Cockmylane	NMO			Drumgibbock	CND
Colbeg	BDK			Drumglass	CND
Colliertree	NMO			Drumgray	NMO
Colzium	KSY			Drumgrew	KTL
Colziumbea	KSY			Drumheldric	KSY
Commonhead	OMO			Drumhill	KTL
Condorrat	CND			Drumlockart	BDK
Coneypath	KSY			Drummailing	CPS
Corbiston	CND			Drumnarrow	NMO
Cordrounan	NMO			Drumnessie	KSY
Corrie	KSY			Drumpark	OMO
Craigash	BDK			Drumpellier	OMO
Craigbarnet	CPS			Drumsack	CAD
Craigdouffie Burn	KSY			Drumshangie	NMO

Drumshanty	KTL			Gartsherrie	OMO
Drumskeoch	NMO			Gartshore	KTL
Drumtrochar	KSY			Garturk	OMO
Dryfield	CAD			Gartverrie	OMO
Dryflat	NMO			Gateside	KSY
Dullatur	CND			Gavell	KSY
Dumback	CND			Gilmourneuk	OMO
Dumbreck	KSY			Glaskell	CPS
Dunbeth	OMO			Glaudhall	CAD
Dundyvan	OMO			Glenboig	NMO
Dungeonhill	OMO			Glencryan	CND
Duntiblae	KTL			Glenhove	NMO
Dyke	CPS			Glenmavis	NMO
Dykehead	OMO			Glenmill	CPS
Earl's Seat	CPS			Glentore	NMO
Easter Mains	KTL			Glorat	CPS
Easterhouse	OMO			Goyle Bridge	KTL
Easterton	NMO			Grayshill	KTL
Ellismuir	OMO			Greenend	OMO
Fallhead	KTL			Greenfaulds	CND
Fannyside	CND			Greengairs	NMO
Faskine	OMO			Greenside	CND
Fedderland	NMO			Grey Yetts	KTL
Finglen	CPS			Gurdeveroch	NMO
Fluchter	BDK			Haggmill	OMO
Fordscroft	KTL			Hallhill	OMO
Fullarton	OMO			Harestanes	KTL
Gadloch	CAD			Hayston	CPS
Gain	NMO			Heatheryknowe	OMO
Gallowhill	KTL			Hillhead	OMO
Garbet	CND			Hilton	CAD
Gargunnochie	OMO			Hirst	CND
Garmore	CPS			Hole	CPS
Garngabber	KTL			Holehills	NMO
Garngibboch	NMO			Hollandhurst	OMO
Garnhall	CND			Hornshill	CAD
Garnheath	OMO			Horslet	OMO
Garnkirk	CAD			Inchbelle	CPS
Garnqueen	CAD			Inchbreck	CPS
Garrel Burn	KSY			Inches	CAD
Gartae	OMO			Inchlees	KSY
Gartclash	KTL			Inchneuk	NMO
Gartcross	OMO			Inchterf	KSY
Gartconner	KTL			Inchwood	KSY
Gartcosh	CAD			Innerteyly	CPS
Gartferry	CAD			Inschah	CPS
Gartgill	OMO			Jaw, The	BDK
Gartlea	NMO			Jellyhill	CAD
Gartletham	BDK			Johnston	CAD
Gartliston	OMO			Keirhill	CPS
Gartloch	CAD			Kelvinhead	KSY
Gartmillan	NMO			Kenmuir	OMO
Gartsail	CAD			Kettlehill	BDK
Gartsberie	CAD			Kilbowie	CND

Kildrum	CND		Muir	NMO
Kilgarth	OMO		Muirhead	OMO
Kilsyth	KSY		Myriemailing	CAD
Kiltongue	NMO		Myvot	NMO
Kilwinnet	CPS		Neilston	KSY
Kincaid	CPS		Netherhouse	OMO
Kinkell	CPS		Netherinch	KSY
Kipps	NMO		Netherwood	CND
Kirkintilloch	KTL		Newlands	CPS
Kirkwood	OMO		Old Monkland	OMO
Knockmilly	CAD		Old Place	KSY
Langdale	CAD		Old Shields	CND
Langdales	NMO		Orchard	BDK
Langlands	CND		Oxgang	KTL
Langloan	OMO		Paddochan	OMO
Langmuir	OMO		Palace	NMO
Lawhill	OMO		Palacecraig	OMO
Lawshill	OMO		Palacerigg	CND
Lennoxtown	CPS		Parkstone	CPS
Lenzie	KTL		Passover Cottage	OMO
Lenziemill	CND		Petersburn	NMO
Lindsaybeg	CAD		Pinwinnie	NMO
Loadmanford	NMO		Plains	NMO
Loch Bar	CND		Playhill	KTL
Lochend	OMO		Pollockshole	CND
Lochfauld	CAD		Potassels	CAD
Lochgrog	CAD		Queenzieburn	KSY
Lochwood	OMO		Raebog	NMO
Longrig	NMO		Ramoan	OMO
Lossit	KSY		Raw	OMO
Luckenburn	NMO		Rawyards	NMO
Luggiebank	KTL		Rhinds	OMO
Lumloch	CAD		Riskend	KSY
Mailings	KSY		Robroyston	CAD
Mainhill	OMO		Rochsoles	NMO
Majescroft	NMO		Rochsolloch	NMO
Marnock	CAD		Rosehall	OMO
Meadowlands	OMO		Ruchill	KSY
Medrox	NMO		Ryden Mains	NMO
Merkland	KTL		Sauchenhall	KTL
Merryston	OMO		Scarhill	OMO
Mid Forest	CND		Seafar	CND
Millersneuk	CAD		Shank	NMO
Milncroft	NMO		Shankend	CND
Milton of Campsie	CPS		Shankramuir	CAD
Mochriesinch	NMO		Shawend	KSY
Mollinsburn	CAD		Shawhead	OMO
Monyaburgh	KSY		Shields	CPS
Moodiesburn	CAD		Shields	NMO
Mount Ellen	CAD		Shirva	KTL
Mount Vernon	OMO		Shyflat	NMO
Mountain Moss	KTL		Sidegoats	KTL
Muckcroft	CAD		Sikeside	OMO
Muckcroft	CPS		Slachristock	KSY

Slafarquhar	KSY
Smithstone	CND
Smithyhill	KSY
Solsgirth	KTL
Souterhouse	OMO
Spairdrum	NMO
Spouthead	CPS
Springwells	NMO
St Flanan	KTL
Stand	NMO
Staylee	NMO
Stepps	CAD
Stoneyetts	CAD
Summerlee	OMO
Sunnyside	OMO
Swinton	OMO
Taigstoun	KSY
Takmadoon Road	KSY
Tannoch	CND
Tarfin	CPS
Temple	CPS
Thrashbush	NMO
Timpins	NMO
Tintock	KTL
Tombuie	CPS
Tomfyne	KSY
Tomrawer	KSY
Tomtain	KSY
Torbrex	NMO
Torrance	CPS
Tower	BDK
Townhead	KSY
Townhead	KTL
Townhead	OMO
Twechar	KTL
Unthank	KTL
Vault Glen	CND
Wallflat	KTL
Wardpark	CND
Waterhead	CPS
Wellhouse	OMO
Westerhouse	OMO
Westerwood	CND
Westfield	CND
Whamflet	OMO
Whifflet	OMO
Whinhall	NMO
Whitehill	OMO
Whitelees	CND
Windyedge	OMO
Woodend	OMO
Woodhead	CPS
Woodielee	KTL

## Part Three. Parish Surveys

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

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

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

## Baldernock parish (BDK)



### Introduction

Baldernock is in STL, formerly the sheriffdom of Stirling, and in the medieval diocese of Glasgow, deanery of Lennox. In the early 13<sup>th</sup> century, Maldoven<sup>185</sup>, earl of Lennox, granted to one Maurice, ‘the whole plough of the land of Cartenvenoch’ this being an earlier or alternative name for Bardowie lordship<sup>186</sup>. The same earl in 1238 confirmed to Maurice’s nephew “three carucates / ploughgates in Lennox”, viz. ‘the two Buthernocks and a third of a plough[gate of the land called] Kyncaith’<sup>187</sup> [Kincaid CPS]. In the early 15<sup>th</sup> century, Duncan Earl of Lennox confirmed to one John Hamilton ‘all the lands of Buthernock, lying in the earldom of Lennox’, apparently the same property as granted by Maldoven; *OPS* (i, 48) says “The old possession of Cartenvenoch was probably merged in it.” This original parish was very small, being an independent parsonage, covering barely 10km<sup>2</sup>: in 1649, a further c. 8km<sup>2</sup> was disjoined from neighbouring CPS and added to BDK. Prior to this, the Branziet Burn had been the eastern boundary<sup>188</sup>, but now the boundary became the Shaw Burn<sup>189</sup> that flows into the Kelvin at Torrance, and from it a line running northwards to the high ground. (The march stones for the new boundary are

<sup>185</sup> Gaelic name *Mael Domnaig* or *Maeldomnaich*; here and elsewhere, Maldoven is *OPS* form.

<sup>186</sup> *OPS* (i, 47) says “. . . the patronage of which seems to have belonged to the manor or lordship of Cartenvenoch or Bardowie”.

<sup>187</sup> *OPS*, quoting from *Lenn. Cart.* 27-8.

<sup>188</sup> *Glas. Reg.i* no. 103, discussed fully in CPS Introduction.

<sup>189</sup> The Shaw Burn is probably linked to Shawhouse (NS606750, first recorded OS 1864), from *Sc shaw*, ‘woodland, copse’. Cameron (1892, 186) refers to it as Tower Burn from Tower CPS.

mapped by RCAHMS<sup>190</sup>, near Barraston farm.) The parish church, rebuilt in 1795, “evidently taking the place of an older structure of several periods” (Canmore)<sup>191</sup>, was at the centre of the old parish, but stands near to the western edge of the enlarged one. Even today, according to a local community website, there are but 250 households in the entire parish.

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

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

<sup>190</sup> Canmore ID 89478.

<sup>191</sup> Canmore ID 44441

<sup>192</sup> *Mealiebraes* 1817 Grassom. Conceivably G *meall*, ‘lumpy hill’, with epexegetic Sc *brae* added, but more probably Sc *mealie*, relating to the crop oatmeal, or ‘of soil: having a fine tilth, friable’ (*SND*), which latter seems a little unlikely at this height.

<sup>193</sup> Other local histories (e.g. *The Story of Baldernock*, 1991, E Robertson & W Ure) give 1774 as the date of this dyking, close enough to the OSA’s approximation.



*Bankeir, Drumlockhart*, all q.v.), with the result that most of the remaining settlements bear Scots names; this in contrast to the original western portion of the parish which retains over 10 Gaelic names of settlements. Perhaps BDK's rurality and isolation from markets preserved the Gaelic language and names longer than CPS.

**ACREDYKE** BDK, CPS S NS598736 1 35m

? *Balmoir-aiker* 1647 *RMS* ix no. 1849

*Eakerdike* 1691 OPR-BDK [Old Parish Registers of Baldernock, in Kirkintilloch Library]

*Akerdike* 1691 OPR-BDK

*Aikerdike* 1715 OPR-BDK

*Agardyke* 1755 Roy

*Acredyke* 1817 Grassom [Two instances, the other near Laverockhill c.NS5973]

The earliest form suggests *Sc acre*, the land measure, belonging to Balmore, although *Sc aiker* can also mean 'bere', the crop. The *RMS* record also lists *Collier-aiker* and *Guildie-aiker* (CPS): the latter, according to Cameron (1892, 207) was a poffle ['small piece of land, a croft, an allotment' (*SND*)] of Wester Balgrochan CPS, the name perhaps related to Acre Valley House CPS; the former conceivably relates to Colbeg, q.v. The eponymous dyke may be that uphill from the settlement, to the north of the property, and forming the boundary of the old coffin road to the kirk<sup>194</sup>.

**AUCHENHOWIE** BDK S NS5673 2 35m

*Auchinhowe* 1488 *Keir Papers* p. 262 ['Colin Campbell of *Auchinhowe*']

*Achowye* 1493 *Keir Papers* p. 263 ['Colin Campbell of *Achowye*']

*Auchinhowy* 1526 *RSS* i no. 3498

*Auchinhowy* 1545 *RSS* iii no. 1256

*Auchinhoway* 1545 *RMS* iii no. 3186

*Auchinhowy* 1591 *RPC* iv p. 648

*Auchinhowie* 1627 *Ret. DNB* no. 27

*Achinhowi* 1654 Blaeu Lennox

*Achinhowe* 1755 Roy

*Achinhowie* 1767 Instrument of Sasine of the Lands of Dougalston etc [Also *Nethertoun of Achinhowie* and *Over Achinhowie*]

*Auchenhowie* 1784 TE9/69

G *achadh* + G *an* + ? G *uaimh*

'Field of the cave or hollow' (*achadh na h-uaimh*)

<sup>194</sup> I am indebted for this observation to the present owner, Professor Niall Logan, author of unpublished article 'Wester Acredyke, reconsidered': he also supplied the OPR records listed.

The farm lay in a broad hollow beside Dougalston Loch, with relatively high ground (c.30m elevations) north and south. The low-lying nature of the ground is indicated by the Pow Burn here, which drains into the Allander, from *Sc pow*, earlier *poll*, ‘a slow-moving, sluggish, ditch-like stream flowing through carse-land’ (*DOST*)<sup>195</sup>. The Loch was created as part of Dougalston grounds by ‘Tobacco Lord’ John Glassford (1715-1783), by building a weir which probably flooded the site of Auchenhowie. In north-east Scotland, Auchenhove, Auchinhove, and Auchenhuive, all ABD<sup>196</sup>, and in the AOS Glenhove NMO (q.v.), have forms similar to the Roy form here; all of which probably derive from *G uaimh*, ‘cave, hollow’. The name survives in Auchenhowie Road.

Pronounced /ɑxən'hɹuwi/

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

*Buthirnok* c.1208 x 1214 *Glas. Reg.* i no 103

*Buthernockis* 1238 *Lennox Cart.* p.30 [. . . tres carucatas terre in *Levenax*, scilicet duas *Buthernockis* et tertiam carucatam terre que vocatur *kyncaith*. . . ]

*Buchernoc* c1280 *Lennox Charters* II no. 14. [Charter by Walter of Ros to Sir Patrick of Grahame; ‘*Drumloche* in territorio de *Buchernoc*’. The first occurring *c* may be a scribal error for *t*.]

*Bothernokis* 1381 *Keir Papers* p. 202 [‘domino meo de *Bothernokis* . . . lands of *Estyrbothernok* . . . *Westyrbothernok* . . .’]

*Buthernock* 1505 *RMS* ii no. 2816 [Lands of]

*Bothornock* 1532 *RMS* iii no. 1212 [Church of]

*Baldeirnok* 1539 *RSS* ii no. 3102

*Bethernok* 1560s *BATB* p. 570

*Bathernok* 1611 *RMS* vii no. 510 [Kirkton of]

*Bothornock* 1630 *Ret. STL* no. 139 [Kirkton of]

*Baldernok* 1644 *RMS* ix no. 1529

*Bodeirnock* K. 1654 Blaeu Lennox

*Baldernock, Kirkton of, called Kilbrock* 1656 *RMS* x no. 483

*Badernock* 1755 Roy [Mills of, & Kirk of]

*Baldernock Mill* 1817 Grassom

*Baldernock Mill* 1864 OS 1<sup>st</sup> edn.

<sup>195</sup> There is another Pow Burn, CPS, draining very flat land.

<sup>196</sup> Respectively at NJ5505, NJ4552, and NJ8425, and Auchinhove; all appear to lie in gentle hollows.

G *both* + pn Ernoc

‘Hut, or (more probably) church, of St. Ernoc’

The generic here would appear to be *both*, which Dwelly gives as “Cottage, hut, tent, bower, bothie”. Taylor however in a full discussion of the element (*PNF5*, 303), states “*Both* seems also to have been used in a religious context in the northernmost part of Strathclyde and Lennox”<sup>197</sup>. The specific probably refers to the early medieval saint Ernoc whose name also appears in Kilmarnock AYR, Dalmarnock GLA, and Inchmarnock BTE - although there was more than one saint of this name<sup>198</sup>. A name beginning with *b* followed by an unstressed vowel, as here, often goes to *bal* in Scottish place-names: the intrusive *d*; which only appears from the 16<sup>th</sup> century, is perhaps based on the terminal part of *both*.

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

Pronounced /bal'dernok/

**BALLANDRAUGHT #** BDK, CPS S NS6173 2 c.40m

*Ballindrocht* 1505 RMS ii no. 2816

*Balkindroch* 1524 Keir Papers p. 324

*Balkyndrocht* 1542 Keir Papers p. 328

*Ballindrocht* 1542 Keir Papers p. 376

*Ballindroiche* 1611 RMS vii no. 510

*Ballindroich* 1630 Ret. STL no. 139

*Badhindrocht* 1654 Blaeu Lennox

<sup>197</sup> E.g. neighbouring Balfron (orig. *Buthbren* 1233).

<sup>198</sup> Watson (1926, 291).

<sup>199</sup> Later he suggests that the Auld Wives Lifts (NS582764) is a Druidical site on the moor.

<sup>200</sup> In OSNB, there is a pencilled remark ‘Where?’ beside ‘druidical remains’ and a pencilled answer ‘Auld Wives Lift’. Now Auld Wives Lifts, a natural rock formation (Canmore ID 44423).

*Badernock* 1755 Roy [In confusion with parish name?]

*Ballendroch* 1784 TE9/69

*Ballandraught* 1785 TE9/70

G *baile* + G *an* + G *drochaid*

‘Farm of the bridge’ (*baile na drochaid*)

The 1524 and 1542 forms might suggest *baile cinn drochaid*, ‘farm at the head of the bridge’. Roy’s map shows this close to the eponymous bridge, which his map labels *Calder Bridge* [i.e. Cadder]. Whether this is the same construction as existed in 1505 or earlier is doubtful, given the technology of the time, and the force of the Kelvin floods: but it was probably at this exact point, because wedges of higher ground (delineated by the 35m contour) on either bank come close together here, whilst downstream the land is very flat and floodable for perhaps 3km. By contrast, *Buchleyford* (NS590727) downstream would have been a hazardous place to cross at times.

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

*Balmore, Litill* 1543 RSS iii, no. 564

*Balmore, Mekill & Balmore, Litill* 1627 Ret. STL no. 120

*Balmoir* 1644 RMS ix no. 1529

*Balmoires, Meikill et Litill* 1647 RMS ix no. 1849

*Balmoir* 1654 Blaeu Lennox

*Ballmore* 1755 Roy

*Balmore* 1864 OS 1<sup>st</sup> edn.

G *baile* + G *mòr*

‘Big farm’ (*baile mòr*)

On Roy, *Ballmore* is clearly the largest farm in the area, with a network of apparently hedged fields north of it (i.e. away from the Kelvin floodplain). Perhaps it owes its prosperity and relatively greater size to this favourable position, a peninsula of cultivable land pushing out into the floodplain, above 40m and therefore dry, but below 60m and thus low enough to escape the high ground’s weather. It will also have used the floodplain for pasturage, as the name *Balmore Haughs*<sup>201</sup> (*Sc haugh*, ‘riverside meadow’) implies.

Pronounced /bal'mor/

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<sup>201</sup> OSNB says the Haughs stretch from Torrance Bridge to lands of Branziet, c.3km.

**BANKELL** BDK S NS571755 1 90m*Bankell* 1505 RMS ii no. 2816*Ballinkell* 1507 *Glas. Rent.* ii p. 259*Bankell* 1611 RMS vii no.510*Bankell* 1630 *Ret. DNB* no. 139*Bankell* 1864 OS 1<sup>st</sup> edn.*G baile + G an + G cill*‘Farm of the church’ (*baile na cille*)

Although *G coille* often goes to *kell* locally (*cf.* Kinkell CPS), however this farm is less than 0.5km from Baldernock church, and perhaps supplied the minister with his food.

Nearby perhaps lay the fields referred to in 1656 as ‘the lands of the Kirktoon of Baldernock called Kilbrock . . . with a piece of land called Scloitgross’ (RMS x no. 483)<sup>202</sup>, the ‘Kirktoon’ being the Sc translation of *baile na cille*. *Kilbrock*<sup>203</sup> on Roy’s map is shown on the stream’s true left bank, whereas Bankell is on its true right bank, opposite.

Pronounced /ban'kell/

**BANKEIR #** BDK, CPS S NS5975 2 80m*Ballinkere* 1487 RMS ii no. 1686*Bankeir* 1505 RMS ii no. 2816

*Bawincleir* 1506 *Keir Papers* p. 283 [Presumably a scribal or editorial error for *Ballinc(l)eir*]

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

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<sup>202</sup> ‘gross’ may be ‘grass’.

<sup>203</sup> Possibly *G coille bruic*, ‘badger wood’.

*Bankeir Easter* 1843 NRAS 339/3/9 [‘All and whole the lands of *Blairskaith Easter* and the lands of *Bankeir Easter*. . .’]

G *baile* + G *an* + G *cathair* or \**cair*

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

Brit *cair* or its G reflex \**cair*<sup>204</sup>, is quite a common place-name element, sometimes appearing as Sc reflex *keir* (cf. Keirhill CPS). Although this name is now lost, there is a farm near its Roy map site, now called Castlehill (probably a part-translation, first mapped 1817 Grassom) whose name appears to indicate an old fort: RCAHMS identifies a ‘probable’ motte feature here<sup>205</sup>. The name of Drumlochtirhill # (q.v.) also seems to relate to this fort. There is another Bankier in DNY, which was *Ballinkeir* in 1450 and *Ballynkere* in 1472.

## **BARDOWIE**            BDK S NS583734 1 45m

*Bardowy* 1487 RMS ii no. 1686

*Bardowe* 1488 *Keir Papers* p. 262

*Berdowy* 1505 RMS ii no. 2816

*Bardowe* 1526 RMS iii no. 394

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

*Pardowe* 1531 RMS iii no. 983

*Perdowy* 1532 RMS iii no. 1212

*Bardowie* 1539 RSS iii no. 3102

*Bardowie* 1613 RMS vii no. 510 [‘terras de *Bardowie* cum fortelacio et loch’]

*Bardowie* 1630 *Ret. STL* no. 139

*Bardowy* 1654 Blaeu

*Bardouy* 1755 Roy [Castle and farm both thus named: *Bardouy Loch* also mapped]

*Barduie, Sth. & Barduie Loch* 1795 Richardson

*Bardowie, South & North* 1864 OS 1<sup>st</sup> edn. [Also *Bardowie Mains*]

G *bàrr* + G *dubh* + G *-ie*

‘Dark(ish) top, hill’ (*bàrr dubhaidh*)

<sup>204</sup> *PNF5* Glossary gives this putative form. BLITON has \**cajr*.

<sup>205</sup> Canmore ID 45184.

Bardowie Loch lies cupped by ridges on three sides, whilst the lands immediately north of the loch are flat and marshy, and barely higher than the present loch surface, which means the loch probably extended to twice its size in earlier times. The lands – if accurately delineated by the still extant South and North Bardowie (NS582733 and NS584748 respectively) – were quite extensive as would befit supporting the Castle by the Loch, and thus the element *bàrr* could refer to the whole high ground east of this basin, including Barnellan. The element also occurs locally in The Barr # (Roy), Bargeny Hill (probably G *bàrr* + G *geinn*, ‘wedge’, NS6074) and Barend #<sup>206</sup> (Roy). The specific can be compared with that in Daldowie OMO, Mondowie STL and Drumdowie PER: there was another Bardowie # (Grassom<sup>207</sup>) in KSY. The western ridge cupping the loch engendered the Sc name Langbank (*Longbank* 1795 Richardson).

Pronounced /bar'dʌwɪ/

**BARNELLAN**      BDK S NS582742 1 60m

*Barnellane* 1505 RMS ii no. 2816

*Barnellan* 1532 RMS iii no. 1212

*Barnellan* 1613 RMS vii no. 510

*Bernellane* 1630 Ret. STL no. 139

*Barnelan* 1654 Blaeu

*Barnellan* 1864 OS 1<sup>st</sup> edn.

G *bàrr* + G *an* + G *eilean*

‘Ridge of the island(s)’ (*bàrr an eilein* / *bàrr nan eilean*)

This place stands on a ridge rising 20m above, and projecting into, the large marshy area immediately north of Bardowie Loch, whose waters probably originally extended over it. Thus it may have in effect been an ‘island’ of dry ground in the marsh. Ó Maolalaigh (2009, 221) states (in relation to Ellon ABD): “There is wider evidence to support *ailén* as an inland topographical feature.” He adduces Flanagan (1994) regarding Ireland, and Watson and Allan (1984) regarding Scotland, the latter listing 28 inland place-names based on *eilean*, ‘riverside-field’ (Watson’s interpretation of *eilean*).

Pronounced /bar'nɛllən/

<sup>206</sup> OSNB says that “some suppose this name to be properly Byrend”, but the surveyor opts for *bar* – which choice is confirmed by the Roy form.

<sup>207</sup> Also *Bardow* or *Bardowie* 1833, RHP140023.



**BARRASTON** BDK, CPS S NS606754 1 95m

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

*Barrestoun 1654 Blaeu*

*Gartletham alias Barrestoun 1785 TE9/70 p. 349*

*Barronstoun 1755 Roy*

*Borrowston 1795 Richardson*

*Barrowston 1817 Grassom*

*Barraston 1864 OS 1<sup>st</sup> edn.*

? pn Barr + Sc *toun*

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

Pronounced /'barəstən/

**BLAIRSKAITH** BDK, CPS S NS596751 1 85m

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

*Blaiskaith 1505 RMS ii no. 2816*

*Barscaith 1524 Keir Papers p. 324*

*Blairskarth 1526 RMS iii no. 394*

*Barskeith 1532 RMS iii no. 1212*

*Bariskeith 1545 RMS iii no. 394*

*Blairskaith 1611 RMS vii no. 510*

*Blairskeiche 1627 Ret. DNB no. 27*

*Blairskeith 1630 Ret. STL no 139*

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

*Blairskeath & Er. Blairskeath 1755 Roy*

*Blairskaith 1817 Grassom*

G *blàr* + ? G *sgitheach*

‘Hawthorn plain’ (*blàr sgitheich* or *sgéith*)

The word for hawthorn (or whitethorn) is not unusual in G place-names, being the specific for instance in Drumskeoch NMO, and possibly in Banskeith FIF<sup>208</sup>. However, the earliest form might pose some doubts over such an etymology, and an alternative is G *sgiath*, ‘wing, jutting out portion of land, shelter’; Drummond (2007, 52) identifies several hill-names, from Arran to Skye, in which this element indicates the sheltering crook provided by jutting out ground. For the element *blàr* at this location, see discussion under Blochairn. Pronounced /bler'skeð/

**BLOCHAIRN**      BDK S NS581756 1 115m

*Blacharne* 1505 RMS ii no. 2816

? *Bauchquharn* 1524 *Keir Papers* p. 324

? *Blaquherne* 1597 [Document quoted in Durkan (1986, p. 288)]

*Balquharnan* 1656 RMS x no. 483

*Blauhair~[n]* 1654 Blaeu

*Block Earn* 1755 Roy

*Blochairn* 1817 Grassom

*Blachairn* 1821 Ainslie

*Blochairn, High & Low & North* 1864 OS 1<sup>st</sup> edn.

? G *blàr* or ? OG *blá* + G *càrn*

The Rev. James Cooper wrote in the 1790s *OSA* (vol. 15, p. 279) about the parish’s ‘antiquities’, thus: “. . . to the eastward are large loose heaps of stone called Cairns, some of them oblong, and others of a circular shape. . . The farm in which these cairns are is named Blochairn, which may be a corruption of Balcairn, i.e. the town of the cairns.” The specific is indeed almost certainly G *càrn* (genitive *càirn*), ‘heap or pile of stones’: RCAHMS<sup>209</sup> while noting that some of the features here ‘may be pre-historic burial cairns’, observes that some of the cairns<sup>210</sup> have been destroyed, or mutilated by quarrying and dumping. There is however little evidence for *baile* as generic: whilst sometimes *baile*-forms have transmuted to *Ban*- (from *baile an*<sup>211</sup>), or *Bar*- (by generic assimilation<sup>212</sup>), or

<sup>208</sup> PNF2, 258.

<sup>209</sup> IDs 44421, 44427 and 44433.

<sup>210</sup> These cairns are marked by the OS as Antiquities.

<sup>211</sup> E.g. *Bankeir* above

<sup>212</sup> E.g. Bargeddie OMO (orig. *Balgade*).

have passed through *Ba-* or *Bo-* forms<sup>213</sup>, however amongst 19 names in the AOS that were originally *baile* names, none took the recorded form *Bla-* even temporarily, and nor can I find instances elsewhere. The 1656 form *Balquharne* is from *RMS* x, the volume most liable to errors of transcription (Taylor *PNF5*, 140), and cannot be relied on. More in line with most forms might be OG *blá*, which can mean ‘green, plain, level ground, enclosure, place or boundary marker’, and which Dwelly also states to mean ‘town, village’: so *blá a’ chàirn*, ‘plain of the cairns’, might seem possible. Taylor (*PNF5* Glossary), indicates it is the second element in two places called Pitblae, and in two possible FIF names<sup>214</sup>.

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

Pronounced /bla'xern/

**BOGHALL** BDK S NS580743 1 45m

*Boghall* 1817 Grassom

*Boghall* 1820 Thomson

*Boghall House* 1864 OS 1<sup>st</sup> edn.

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

<sup>213</sup> Mainly in Pont and Blaeu, which indicates the softness of the spoken *l*, but also *Bacharrage*, now *Balquharrage* CPS.

<sup>214</sup> Although never in the initial position, which weakens this possibility.

<sup>215</sup> Cf. North Bottom NS7523, Rashiebottom NJ8320.

*Boghouse*<sup>216</sup> very close to it, probably for the farmworkers' housing (Boghall is a fine stone building, by contrast), which did not survive until the OS first survey, but in an estate document of 1827<sup>217</sup> we find reference to “. . . terras de *Barnellan*, *Blairskaith*, *Easter Bankier*, *Flauchter* and *Boighuise* . . .” which suggests the lands had the *-house* name, whilst the ‘big hoose’ of the farmer had the *-hall* name.

**BRANZIET** BDK S NS586736 1 50m

*Branzet* 1488 *Keir Papers* p. 262

*Branzeid* 1506 *Keir Papers* p. 283 [‘. . . terris de *Branzeid* et *Bawinclaeir* [Bankeir]. ‘]

*Branzait* 1523 *Keir Papers* p. 322 [‘. . . the saidis ward landis of *Branzait* . . .’]

*Branzet* 1545 *RMS* iii no. 3176

*Branyett* 1591 *RPC* iv p. 694

*Branzett* 1613 *RMS* vii no. 870

*Branzet* 1627 *Ret. DNB* No. 27

*Broinzet* 1654 *Blaeu*

*Brazanzett* 1656 *RMS* x no. 189

*Braeyett* 1755 *Roy*

*Branxett* 1817 *Grassom*

*Branziet* 1827 *NRAS* 3483/339/3/9 [Also *Brenziet* 1843]

*Branziet* 1864 OS 1<sup>st</sup> edn.<sup>218</sup>

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

<sup>216</sup> First recorded 1504 *RMS* ii, no. 2816.

<sup>217</sup> *NRAS*3483 339/3/9 dated 20/12/1827.

<sup>218</sup> OSNB also had spellings *Branzet* and *Brainyett*, the former from several sources, but the proprietor gave *Branziet*, and the surveyor recommended that “the proprietor’s authority ought to be adopted”.

<sup>219</sup> Cf. *Glen Breun* and its stream *Breunág*, *Stratherrick*: Watson (1926, 449) says *breun*, ‘nasty, putrid’ from two sulphur wells in glen. *G gead* is found in *Balgeddie FIF* (two instances) and perhaps *Bargeddie OMO* (q.v.)

represent a stream-name suffix, as discussed under Glorat CPS. Beside the upper reaches of the burn stood Linn # (1864), G *linne*, ‘pool’ cataract’, where there is a small waterfall. Pronounced /'brɪŋət/; as in SSE ‘bring it [here]’.

**CARTONVENOCH #** BDK S NS5875 3

*Cartonvenoch* c.1238 *Lenn.Cart* p. 26 [‘totam carucatam terra de *Cartonvenach*’]<sup>220</sup>

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

**COLBEG** BDK S NS597736 1 40m

*Colbeg* 1821 Ainslie

*Colbeg* 1864 OS 1<sup>st</sup> edn.

This appears to contain G *beag*, ‘small’, and certainly it is but 400m from Balmore (‘big farm’). If Colbeg is a genuine G name (the forms are too few and late to be sure) the first element could be G *coille*, ‘wood’, *cùl* ‘back’, or *cùil*, ‘corner, neuk’ *cf.* Collessie FIF. More suspect is nearby Collalis, perhaps from G *lios* ‘garden, enclosure’, but first recorded only in 1922 (OS 3<sup>rd</sup> edn.).

Pronounced /kal'beg/

**CRAIGASH** BDK S NS567760 1 100m

*Craig Ash* 1755 Roy

*Craigash* 1864 OS 1<sup>st</sup> edn.

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

<sup>220</sup> <http://db.poms.ac.uk/record/source/2920/> PoMS’ category Probable Date is “x circa 1238”.

**CRAIGMADDIE** BDK S NS573764 1 145m*Kragin Castel* 1654 Blaeu*Craig Maddy Castle* 1755 Roy*Craigmaddie Castle* 1820 Thomson*G creag + G madadh*‘Dog or fox crag’ (*creag madaidh*)

The NGR given is that of Craigmaddie House, which stands below a steep crag, on top of which stood a fort<sup>221</sup> and later a tower<sup>222</sup>, and to the east of which lies Craigmaddie Muir. This rocky situation would be ideal as a hiding place for foxes able to hunt both on the muir and in the cultivated lands below. The earlier form might suggest a simplex G form *creagan*, ‘little crag’.

Pronounced /kreg'madɪ/

**DOWAN** BDK S NS573746 1 50m*Down* 1542 *Keir Papers* p. 380 [‘landis of *Auchenhowe, Down . . .*’]*Dowane* 1545 *RMS* iii no. 3176*Down* 1613 *RMS* vii no. 870*Dowane* 1627 *Ret. DNB* no. 27? *Lieutenant* 1755 Roy [Perhaps the owner’s military rank]*Down* 1795 Richardson*Down* 1817 Grassom

? ‘Place in the hollow’

This lies on a gentle south-facing slope above the basin extending to Bardowie Loch. *Dow-* can be a Scotticisation of G *dubh*, ‘dark’ (*cf.* several instances of Dow Loch or Cairndow in southern Scotland, and of course in Bardowie itself), in this case possibly with G locational suffix *-an*<sup>223</sup> or *-in*: this would accord with the local pronunciation. However, ‘dark place’ seems anomalous given its sunny aspect, although the reference could be to the moss lying before it. Black (1946) said that the surname Dowan came from the “old lands of Dowane [NS8542] (now Greenrig) in the barony of Lesmahagow”. Taylor however (2009c, 87-88) says it is now Devon, and is from G *domhain*, ‘deep, low-lying,

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<sup>221</sup> Canmore ID 44425.

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

<sup>223</sup> See Watson (1904 xxxvii).

lying in a hollow'<sup>224</sup>; this is more appropriate to the topography, as the hollow provided by the basin is quite distinctive within the parish. Just conceivably *domhain* could be a reference to the gorge cut by the Craigmaddie Burn just to the east, whose flow is powerful enough to power the corn mill upstream (Baldernock Mill), and the former smithy (*Smithys* 1755 Roy, and above it *Smithyhill* 1817 Grassom), and thus with considerable erosive power.

Pronounced /'duən/

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

*Drumloche* c.1280 *Lenn. Cart.* II, no. 14 [*Drumloche* in territorio de *Buchernoc*. . . ]

*Drumlochtirhill* 1544 *Laing Chrs.* No. 489 ['. . . *Drumlochtirhill* with the loning going from *Barrastoun* [Barraston] to *Akynhornfauld*<sup>225</sup> and *Murhouse*<sup>226</sup> with peat-cutting privileges<sup>227</sup> on moors of *Balgroquhan* [Balgrochan CPS]']

*Drumlockharthill* 1784 TE9/70

*Drumlockart* 1864 OS 1<sup>st</sup> edn.

G *druim* + G *lùchairt*

'Fort / castle / palace ridge' (*druim lùchairte*)

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

**FLUCHTER** BDK S NS585746 1 90m

*Fluchart* 1505 *RMS* ii no. 2816

*Fluchert, Estir* 1524 *Keir Papers* p. 324

*Fleucherd* 1526 *Keir Papers* p. 328

<sup>224</sup> There is also Devon KTT FIF (*Dowene* 1511) which Taylor (*PNF2*) derives from this.

<sup>225</sup> If the fourth letter is a mistranscribed *r*, then the name may connect with Acre Valley (House) CPS about 1.2km east.

<sup>226</sup> Perhaps the farm mapped by Roy as *Muirhead of Ballgrachan*.

<sup>227</sup> Peathill Wood is extant at NS601763.

*Flowchtard* 1526 RMS iii no. 394

*Fleuchart* 1532 RMS iii no. 1212

*Fluchtart-Milne* 1591 RPC iv p. 694

*Flouchtart* 1595 Prot. BK. Glas. no. 3350

*Flauchtare* 1611 RMS vii no. 510

*Flauchtare* 1630 Ret. STL no. 139

*Fluchter* 1654 Blaeu

*Fluchter Mills* 1755 Roy

*Flochter Mill* 1795 Richardson

*Fluchter & Easter Fluchter* 1864 OS 1<sup>st</sup> edn. [Also *Fluchter Mill*]

G *fliuch* + G *àirde*

‘Wet height’ (*fliuch- àirde*)

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

Pronounced /ˈflʌxtər/

**GARTLETHAM #** BDK, CPS S NS606755 1 100m

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

*Gartletham alias Barrestoun* 1785 TE9/70 p. 349

G *gart* + G *lachan* or G *leacann*

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

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

**JAW, THE** BDK S NS575739 1 45m

*Jaw* 1755 Roy [Possibly *Iaw*]

*Jaw* 1767 Instrument of Sasine of the Lands of Dougalston etc [‘the mill of *Achinhowie* called the *Jaw* mill’]



*Jaw* 1795 Richardson

*Jaw* 1817 Grassom

*Jaw* 1864 OS 1<sup>st</sup> edn.

*The Jaw* 2000 OS Explorer

Sc *jaw*, ‘water spout(ing), or drain-hole’?

The farm stands where the stream leaving Bardowie Loch produced enough force to turn a mill-wheel. The element is also found in the lands of Jaw SLM, comprising still extant Wester Jaw (NS8573), Jawcraig (NS8475) and the lost *Mylne of Jaw* (NS8742)<sup>228</sup>. Sc *jaw* can mean ‘water spurt’, and a *jaw-hole* was a crude hole in the wall to act as a domestic drain: perhaps it was applied by analogy to the drain running from the Loch to the mill. Pronounced as in English.

**KETTLEHILL** BDK S NS577747 1 70m

*Kettle* 1755 Roy

*Kettlehill* 1817 Grassom

*Kettlehill* 1864 OS 1<sup>st</sup> edn.

? Sc *couthal* + SSE *hill*

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

**ORCHARD** BDK S NS598748 2 60m

*Ortchart* 1644 RMS ix no. 1529

*Orcheard* 1647 RMS ix no. 1849 [‘ . . . terras de Meikill et Litill Balmoires, Balmoir-aiker et Orcheard . . . ’]

<sup>228</sup> Dated 1642, referenced Reid (2009, 286).

<sup>229</sup> While BDK is somewhat to the west of the main distribution, there are instances in DNY and SNI, both STL.

<sup>230</sup> Canmore ID 44508.

*Lorthart* 1654 Blaeu

*Orcheyett* 1755 Roy

*Orchard* 1820 Thomson

*Glenorchard House* 1864 OS 1<sup>st</sup> edn.

### Sc orchard

In Sc the word is sometimes spelt *ortchzard* (*DOST*), close to 1644 and 1654 forms. The 1647 record suggests this is Balmore's lands' orchard; it is high enough to avoid the floods and frosts of the lower ground, whilst (as the OS location shows) it was in the lee of two hills, sheltered from the prevailing westerlies. The simplex form may seem unusual, but there are 8 occurrences thus listed in Hooker's Index, the nearest in DNY, 20km east, and like this site, on a south-facing slope. The name remains in the Glenorchard Road, running north from Balmore.

### **TOWER**      BDK S NS613741 1 55m

*Tower* 1755 Roy

*Tower* 1817 Grassom

*Tower* 1864 OS 1<sup>st</sup> edn.

This site is recorded by the RCAHMS<sup>231</sup> as follows: "Gordon (1726) mentions a place called "the broken Tower". The identification of this place with the farmhouse now called Tower is confirmed by Edgar's map (Nimmo 1777)<sup>232</sup> on which the full name "Brokentower" appears (RCAHMS 1963). The farmer at Tower stated in 1860 that some foundations, resembling the remains of a castle, had been dug up to the E of the steading." The present building is a late 18<sup>th</sup>- or early 19<sup>th</sup>-century construction, according to RCAHMS. There was another tower in BDK, mentioned under Craigmaddie above, as well as records for towers at Balcorrach, Bencloich and Kincaid (all CPS) and Badenheath KTL: they, together with the *fortalices* mentioned in old documents for Wester Kilsyth, Balmalloch KSY and Colzium KSY, would have been fortified tower-houses of the type common in late medieval Scotland.

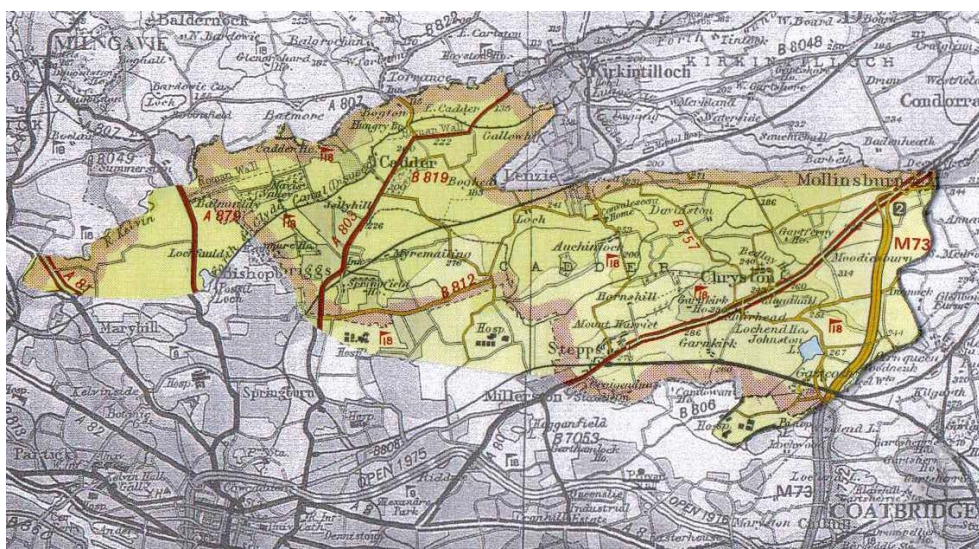
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<sup>231</sup> Canmore ID 45251.

<sup>232</sup> *Viz.* William Edgar 1743 *A new and correct map of Loch-Lumond, with the Country Circumjacent being part of Dumbartonshire* . . . BL shelfmark K.Top.48.47.

<b>BDK, names not headworded; text location, or first record date.</b>		
<i>Place-name</i>	<i>NGR: NS</i>	<i>'Introduction' refers to this parish. Numbers (e.g. 7.1) refer to Part One sections.</i>
Back o' Hill	605746	Introduction
Bankend	573763	7.2.a
Barend	612752	Bardowie
Barr, The	5775	Bardowie
Bents	6074	Figure 7.8
Bickerhill	5974	Introduction
Blaikyrs	5976	Blairskaith
Blairmile	598739	Blochairn
Boghouse	6073	Boghall
Bogside	605735	Introduction
Bottomhead	597746	Blochairn
Braeside	582738	Introduction
Buchleyford	590727	Ballandraught
Castlehill	600750	Bankeir
Collalis	597738	Colbeg
Craighead	606743	1864
Gateside	578749	Gateside KSY
Glenside	612741	1864
Haughead	590752	Blochairn
Hayhill	579732	Introduction
Hillend	572750	Introduction
Hillhead	605749	Introduction
Hole	603752	Hole CPS
Killbrock	5775	Bankell
Kirkton	5775	Bankell
Kragin Castle	5776	Craigmaddie
Langbank	571732	Bardowie
Laverockhill	590735	Introduction
Leas	5975	Blochairn
Leitchbank	614750	1864
Linn	591757	Branziet
Mealybrae	597752	Introduction
Over Leas	5975	Blochairn
Rashyhill	6074	Gartletham
Redbog	615738	Introduction
Robinsfield	580732	1864
Shawhouse	606750	Introduction, fn.
Smithyhill	579747	Dowan
Whinns	5774	Figure 7.8
Whitefauld	595736	1864

## Cadder parish (CAD)



### Introduction

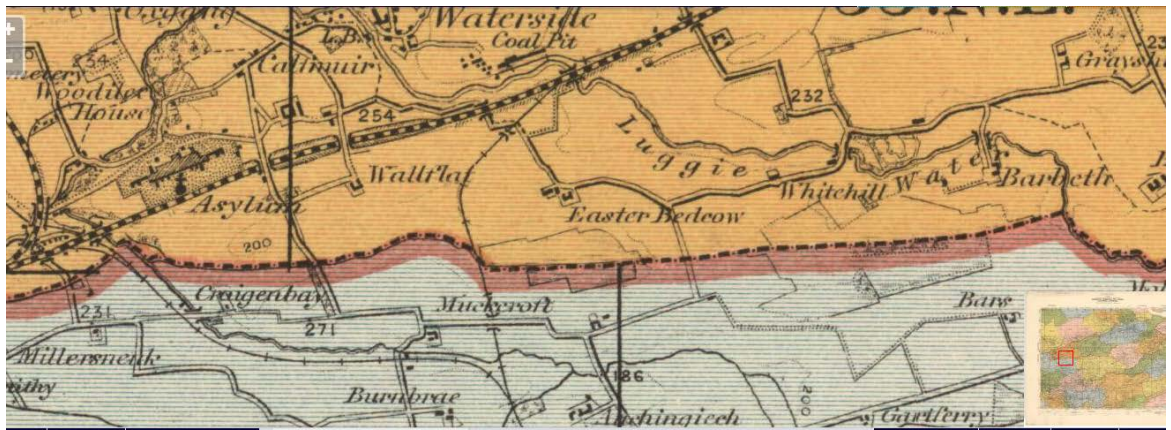
Cadder lies in Lanarkshire, formerly the sheriffdom of Lanarkshire, and in the medieval diocese of Glasgow, deanery of Rutherglen. Its parish boundaries are unusual in that for considerable stretches they do not follow clear natural features: for 10km the Kelvin is the north-western boundary, and for perhaps 1km the Luggie Water, but the remaining c.40km run along small burns (Park Burn, Mollin Burn), or round the fringes of indistinct lochs (Possil, Frankfield), or along man-made lines<sup>233</sup>. This may be partly due to the assembling of the parish, according to *OPS*, from the two manors, Cadder and *Ballain* [Bedlay], the latter subsequently inclusive of ‘the disputed lands of *Muckcrat* [Muckcroft]’<sup>234</sup>. It is not known where exactly these ‘disputed lands’ were, but the Muckcroft lands are between the Luggie Water and the Bothlin Burn: either stream – but especially the Luggie – would have made a more precise ‘natural’ boundary with medieval Lenzie, whose southern boundary follows that Water upstream almost to its source<sup>235</sup>. Durkan (1986, 287) argues that c.1200, William Comyn, the new lord of Lenzie had to concede that the extensive lands of Muckcroft “north of the Bothlin Burn” were not his but the bishop’s (i.e. in Cadder): he suggests the bishop wanted to guarantee water supplies to his mills by owning both banks of that Burn. The case for these being the transferred lands is strengthened by the linearity

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

<sup>234</sup> *OPS*, p. 50.

<sup>235</sup> See Figure 1.2, which shows the relationship between medieval boundaries and hydronomy, that between CAD and KTL being anomalous.

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



**Figure CAD 2. Extract from OS 2<sup>nd</sup> edition 1" map (1899), showing parish boundaries. The Luggie Water to the north, or the Bothlin Burn to the south, would have been a more natural boundary.**

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

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

<sup>236</sup> Sc *rud* was 6 ells or c.5.64m; hence 76 rood was c.430m.

<sup>237</sup> Hood, (2001, 3-4).

<sup>238</sup> For other instances of *hill*, see under Blackhill and Hilton below.

Vale)<sup>239</sup>. Evidence for ‘thick woods’ is sparser, with several Sc names<sup>240</sup> indicating woodland, as well as Saughs (now GLW)<sup>241</sup>. (The Wilderness at NS516718 cannot however be taken as indicative of wild vegetation: there are seventeen spots of this name<sup>242</sup> - with the definite article - in Scotland, reflecting the Romantic period in the 19<sup>th</sup> century.)

The poor nature of much of the terrain is indicated not just by these *hill* and *moss* and *loch* place-names, but by others such as Baads # (Forrest, Sc *bawd*, perhaps ‘clumps of whin, thistles’; later Heathfield 1864), Brakenknowe # (Roy), Broomknowes (Forrest), Muirhead and Langmuirhead (*Longmoorhead* Roy), Peathill, Roughhill # (Forrest) and Rushyhill (*Rashyhill*, Roy). There are also three names which perhaps evidence an ironic humour about the terrain: Glowrorhim # (Forrest), ‘glower over him’), Hungryside Bridge, and Mounthooly # (Forrest; see Mounthuly, NMO Introduction)<sup>243</sup>.

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<sup>239</sup> For other instances of *loch*, see under Auchinloch, Gadloch, Gartloch, Lochgrog and Lumloch; for other instances of *moss* or *bog*, see under Bogton and Myriemailing. Low Moss is today better-known as a prison site.

<sup>240</sup> Crowwood, Woodhead, Woodhill, Woodneuk, and *Woodneuk* (NLC Archives U3/2/01) and Woodside.

<sup>241</sup> Sc *saugh*, ‘willow’: a damp-loving tree, for which this is ideal terrain.

<sup>242</sup> Hooker’s Gazetteer. There is also a Wilderness Brae CND, a verbal (unmapped) name for the A8011 at NS768758.

<sup>243</sup> Taylor (2008c, 280-282) has two *Glowrourhim* and three *Mounthooly* in FIF.

**AUCHENAIRN** CAD S NS616694 1 75m*Achinnarne* 1510 *Glas. Rent.* p. 42*Auchynarn* 1526 *Glas. Rent.* p. 86*Achynnarne* 1536 *Glas. Rent.* p. 108*Auchinairne* 1560s *BATB* p. 497-8*Auchinarne* 1575 *RMS* iv no.2416*Auchnarne* 1583 *RSS* viii no. 1147*Achnaerin* 1590s Pont 34*Auchinairn* 1603 *Ret. LAN* no. 40*Achyrina* 1654 Blaeu*Achnairn* 1755 Roy

*Auchinairn* 1795 Richardson [Also *Auchinainn*, probably cartographer's error, a big house belonging to Kincaid, Esquire]

*Auchenairn* 1816 Forrest [Two instances, one at NS625694]*Auchenairn, Old* 1864 OS 6" 1<sup>st</sup> edn [NS625694]*Auchenairn* 1864 OS 6" 1<sup>st</sup> edn [NS616694; also farm of same name NS627696]

G *achadh* + G *an* + ? G *feàrna* [OG *fern*] or + ? G *aran*

'Field of the alder, or of bread (*achadh na fheàrna* or *achadh an arain*)

The alder is a water-loving plant, and the gently rolling boggy terrain here is ideal for it. Arronhill Plantation (*Aronhill* 1795 Richardson) 4km east probably derives from Sc *arn*, 'alder', derived from the G word. The G *earrann*, 'share or portion of land', might seem plausible, but it normally occurs in toponyms as a first element, followed by a personal name or occupation (e.g. Arnprior STL, Ernfillan KCB). Another possibility might be G *aran* (gen. sing. *arain*), 'bread', suggesting a farm growing wheat, perhaps a contrastive pairing with nearby Auchengree (q.v.), farm for beasts. Johnston (1934) wrote; "Probably = Auchencairn, *c* lost by aspiration.", but offers no old forms for this suggestion<sup>244</sup>. Miller (1932) quotes Johnston's earlier 1892 book (so presumably Johnston changed his mind) as suggesting *achadh an iarunn*, field of iron: but ironstone working even on a primitive scale is unlikely to have been developed at the time the G name was coined. The several Auchenairns mapped in 1864 have been swallowed up in urban sprawl: it may be that the

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<sup>244</sup> There is an entry in *Glas. Rent* p. 171, dated. 1558 of an *Auchincarne*, rented to Jhone Aikin, son of Robert Aikin: other entries link the father to Achynnarne p. 108 (as well as Conflattis and Ruch hill, pp. 49, 75, 86) – the son is linked to Shettleston, Garnqueen and Gartferry (pp. 156, 175, 177, 184, 188, 190): so it is likely that the p. 171 entry is a clerical error for Auchnairn.

industrial village took its name from the farm, and as it spread along the main road there developed two Auchenairsts. The change of spelling to Auchinairst, for the hamlet, took place between the OS 2<sup>nd</sup> and 3rd edition, while the farm remained Auchenairst.

Pronounced /ɑxən'ern/

**AUCHENGEICH** CAD S NS686713 1 60m

- Edingeyth* 1444 CSSR iv no. 1034  
*Edingeyth* 1522 Glas. Rent.  
*Edyngeych* 1529 Glas. Rent.  
*Edyngleich* 1532 Glas. Rent.  
*Edingecht* 1560s BATB pp. 497-8 [Also *Edengeycht*]  
*Auchingleich* 1575 RMS iv no. 2407  
*Adingycht* 1575 RMS iv no. 2416  
*Edingeych* 1583 RSS viii no. 1376  
*Achengieth* 1755 Roy  
*Auchingiech* 1766 TE9/39 [Also *Auchingleich*]  
*Auchengill* 1795 Richardson  
*Auchengeigh* 1816 Forrest  
*Auchengiech* 1864 OS 1<sup>st</sup> edn.  
*Auchengeich* 1925 OS Popular edn.

G *aodann* + G *na* + G *gaoth*

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

Regarding the earliest forms, there is a similarly-named Edingicht BNF, which Watson (1926, 493) etymologises as *aodann gaoth*, face (overlooking) the marsh<sup>245</sup>; he also mentions Balnageith near Forres with the same specific. *Aodann* in the Scotticised form *Edin-* is a generic commoner in the north-east (cf. Watson’s examples), but there are closer instances at Edinbarnet, 18km west, and at Edinbellie, 20km north-west, so there is no reason to doubt the original form as *aodann*, the generic element being substituted by the locally common *Auchen*, as in Fife *Edindony* became Auchindownie<sup>246</sup>. Whilst *aodann*, ‘face’, can apply to precipitous slopes (e.g. Aodann an t-Sìdh Mòr, a rocky mountain in the north-west), the north-east examples refer to slopes on undulating ground, such as here.

Pronounced /ɑxən'gix/

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

<sup>246</sup> PNF2, 316.



**AUCHENGREE** CAD S NS656696 1 80m*Auchnagry* 1513 *Glas. Rent.* p. 47*Achengree* 1755 Roy*Auchengree* 1795 Richardson*Auchengree* 1816 Forrest*G achadh* + *G an* + *G greigh*‘Field of the herd or horse stud’ (*achadh na greigh*)

There is a Meikle Auchengree AYR (NS3252) recorded as: *Achingry* (Blaeu 1654; also *Achingrygs*<sup>247</sup>), *Achin Grees* (Roy), *Auchengree* (Armstrong 1775), *Auchingrie* (Ainslie 1821), a development of form that appears to parallel the instance here. There is another Auchengray in NMO, also probably from *greigh*.

Pronounced /ɑxən'gri/

**AUCHINLECK** GLW, CAD S NS639691 1 90m*Achenlech* 1755 Roy*Auchenleck* 1816 Forrest*Auchenleck* 1864 OS 1<sup>st</sup> edn.*G achadh* + *G na* + *G leac*‘Field of the stones’ (*achadh na leac*)

There are several places of this name in south-west Scotland. There are no obvious large stones in this area, although *leac* often refers to a flat slab or (horizontal) tombstone.

Indeed the land was more renowned for a water feature: “The well on the farm of Auchinleck by the Robroyston burn is common to all the farmers round, and has supplied the wants of many churns.” (*NSA*, vol. 6, p. 399). Thus, *Auchenleck Well* in 1864; it is now however mapped ‘Wallace’s Well’, by association with the nearby monument allegedly marking the spot where William Wallace (d. 1305, model for *Braveheart*) was captured. The OS spelling changed to Auchinleck at the 3<sup>rd</sup> edition, perhaps by assimilation to the better-known Ayrshire instance.

Pronounced /ɑxən'lɛk/

**AUCHINLOCH** CAD S NS661708 1 85m

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<sup>247</sup> Indicating another affixed form, perhaps Little Auchengree.

*Auchloch* 1521 *Glas. Rent.* p. 79  
*Achloch* 1521 *Glas. Rent.* p. 80  
*Achynlocht* 1526 *Glas. Rent.* p. 86  
*Achynloch* 1531 *Glas. Rent.* p. 98  
*Auchinloch* 1560s *BATB* p. 497  
*Auchinlocht* 1575 *RMS* iv no. 2407  
*Auchinloch* 1575 *RMS* iv no. 2416  
*Achinloch* 1590s Pont 34 [*Loch of*]  
*Achenloch* 1755 Roy  
*Auchinloch* 1816 Forrest

G *achadh* + G *an* + G *loch*

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

This lies on a low hill at the south-east end of what is currently known as the Gadloch, and which was previously the north-east arm of a much bigger loch (see Lumloch below).

Forrest’s 1816 map notes of this loch: “This loch is dry in summer and flooded in winter”; so the farm was named after this distinctive geographical feature. The *NSA* (vol. 6, p. 400) noted that it was “a considerable township, whence the water issued from [the Gadloch].”

Pronounced /axən'lax/

**AULD TOWN** # CAD S NS706683 2 80m

*Auldtowndyke* 1726 Drumpellier papers U/13/03/1

*Oldton* 1755 Roy

*Auldtown Dyke* 1816 Forrest

Sc *auld* + Sc *toun*

‘Old farm’

Probably connected to Auldyards (1795 Richardson), which subsequently became the site of Mount Ellen Golf Club.

**BALMULDY** CAD S NS581716 1 45m

*Balmyldie* 1560s *BATB* p. 497

*Balmuildy* 1597 [Quoted in Durkan (1986, 288): he may have used the modern form rather than a documented contemporary one]

*Balmuly* 1610 *CRHC* p. 10

*Bamuley* 1619 *CRHC* p. 13

*Balmully* 1721 CRHC p. 71

*Bemulie* 1731 Lempriere

*Ballmulie* 1755 Roy

*Bemulie* 1793 Roy

*Balmulie* 1795 Richardson

*Balmuldy* 1816 Forrest

*Balmuildy, Easter & Wester* 1864 OS 1<sup>st</sup> edn. [OSNB says also *Bemulie Ford*]

G *baile* + ? G *muileann*

? ‘Mill farm’ (*baile muileann*)

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

Pronounced /bal'muldi/, sometimes /bal'mʌldi/

**BARRS** CAD S NS705717 85m

*Barrs* 1755 Roy

*Bars, E. & W.* 1816 Forrest

*Bars* 1864 OS 1<sup>st</sup> edn. [Also *Old Bars*, ruin, NS702717]

G *bàrr* or Sc *barr*

‘Top, hillock’

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

**BEARHILL** CAD S NS637721 1 60m

*Burrhill* 1755 Roy

*Bearhill* 1795 Richardson

*Bearhill* 1816 Forrest*Sc bere* + *Sc hill*

'Hill where bere [barley] grows'

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

**BEDLAY** CAD S NS697700 1 75m

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

*Ballain* 1179 *Glas. Reg.* i no. 43

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

*Balain* 1200 x 1202 *Glas. Reg.* i no. 90

*Ballain* 1201 x 1202 *Glas. Reg.* i no. 91 [Also *RRS* ii no. 430]

*Ballayn* 1242 *Glas. Reg.* i no. 180 [Also *Balain*]

*Badley* 1328 *ER* i p. 116

*Badlay* 1508 *Glas. Rent.* ii p. 254

*Baydlay* 1535 *Glas. Rent.* p. 107

*Bedla* 1546 *RMS* iv no. 31

*Badlay* 1560s *BATB* p. 497

*Badlay* 1574 *RMS* iv no. 2407

*Badlay* 1583 *RSS* viii no. 1147

*Badley* 1596 *RMS* vi no. 1596

*Baidlaye* 1600 *Ret. LAN* no. 21

*Badlaymylne* 1603 *Ret. LAN* no. 40

*Badley* 1629 *Ret. LAN* no. 162

*Bedlae* 1655 *Ret. LAN* no. 255

*Bedlay* 1692 *Ret. LAN* no. 400

*Badlay* 1755 Roy

*Bedlay* 1816 Forrest

*Bedlay* 1836 *NSA* vol. 6, p. 401 ['the Bishop's corn-mill at *Bedlay*']

? *G both* + *G linne*

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

Bedlay Castle stands beside the Bothlin Burn (q.v.), a small but important watercourse draining the rolling landscape northwards to the Luggie. Durkan (1986, 286) states that the two names are related in that the burn took its name from the settlement<sup>248</sup>. Other local burns draining to the Luggie Water have eponymous settlements, and the Bothlin Burn has in the past been named after other nearby settlements, as shown under Bothlin Burn (below, q.v.). If this Burn *does* however contain the original settlement name, perhaps from *G both*, ‘bothy, hut’ plus *G linne*, pool, then perhaps the first element of an early form of the settlement name *\*Bothlinne* mutated to *Ballain*, in the manner that *G both* did in Balornock GLW, Balfron<sup>249</sup> and Baldernock BDK (q.v.), while the original was preserved in the stream name.

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

Pronounc /bədle/

### **BISHOPBRIGGS** CAD S NS610702 1 65m

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

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

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

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

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

<sup>249</sup> Taylor (2006b, 30) *Buthbren*.

*Bishopbrigs* 1755 Roy

*Bishop Brigs* 1816 Forrest

*Bishop Bridge* 1864 OS 1<sup>st</sup> edn.

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

“In some local histories and gazetteers<sup>250</sup> the village of Bishopbriggs in Cadder parish is said to have derived its name from certain rigs or ridges of land there which belonged to the bishops of Glasgow. The designation given in the text, however, indicates a different origin. It is probably that the name was applied to a bridge erected by one of the bishops facilitating communications with his rentallers . . .”<sup>251</sup>

The forms certainly do appear to support the idea of bridges rather than rigs; and there is a stream, the Bishopbriggs Burn<sup>252</sup>, to be crossed as the road to Falkirk and Stirling heads out of Glasgow. This was an important road to the Forth ports when Glasgow began to develop trade with the Baltic countries<sup>253</sup>. On the other hand, for the crossing of a small stream, the plural form ‘bridges’ is curious – *cf.* Coatbridge, bridge on the Coats estate – which is perhaps why the OS initially spelt the name as singular: this might lend support the more plausibly plural concept of farm rigs. What evidence is there that the bishops had ‘rigs’ out here rather than at Lochwood, where their country seat was, or at Bishop Forest #, both east of the city, whilst Bishop Moss (NS612694) lies about 900m before reaching this ‘bridge’ from Glasgow? The *OPS* states:

“Between 1214-1227, Walter bishop of Glasgow, at the request of Alexander II, Robert the Brus and Walter the High Steward, granted a third part of the lands of Cader to Johan, the wife of David Olyford<sup>254</sup>, for life. In consequence of a

<sup>250</sup> Groome’s Gazetteer p. 157 says “originally called Bishops’ Riggs” because the bishops of Glasgow owned land round about.

<sup>251</sup> *Glas. Prot.* vol. vi p.2.

<sup>252</sup> Sometimes locally known as the Callie Burn, probably because it flowed under the Caledonian Railway line.

<sup>253</sup> A place with two bridges, or even one significant one, would have been quite remarkable – but Richardson’s 1795 map did not even name it.

<sup>254</sup> <http://db.poms.ac.uk/record/source/5045/#>: David Olifard and Joanna his wife have accepted from the gift of Walter, bishop of Glasgow, for the good of the peace, the mill of Cadder (LAN) with its right pertinents, and with a toft next to the church of Cadder, on the west side as far as the burn (the River Kelvin), that is, a third part of the lordship of Cadder which the said bishop, at the instance and petition of their lord Alexander (II), king of Scotland, and R[obert] de Brus and W[alter (II)] steward of the king of Scotland and other worthy men, by his gift, gave and granted to him for his lifetime. After his death, the said mill with its pertinents and toft should go back freely and without any contradiction to the right and property of the patrimony of St

dispute between the *bishop and his tenant* this grant was, for the sake of peace, exchanged for the mill of Cader . . . The bishops of Glasgow *had several vassals under them* on this property. An ancient residence, belonging to one of these, or to the bishops themselves, stood at a short distance from the church.”  
[my emphases]

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

### **BLACKHILL**      CAD S NS573708 1 60m

*Blackhill* 1755 Roy

*Blackhill* 1816 Forrest

This is one of many *-hill* names in the parish, aptly-named as the ground slopes quite steeply away to north and west. It is also one of over 25 settlements of this name in Scotland<sup>255</sup>. The colour could refer to darker vegetation (e.g. peat, heather); Cadder also contains a Blacklands (Roy), another of which is in OMO (q.v.). Other CAD *hill*-names include Westerhill, Whitehill (Roy), Parkhillhead (*Parkhill* Roy), Littlehill (two occurrences, Roy) and the counterpoint Meiklehill (*Micklehill* 1795 Richardson, from Sc *meikle*, ‘big’). Leckethill (*Leckarthill* in Roy) may contain an existing name from G *leac*, ‘stone or slab’, while Knockhill may be from G *cnoc* or its Sc borrowing *knock*, ‘hillock’.

### **BOGTON**      CAD S NS621733 1 35m

*Bogtoun* 1560s *BATB* p. 497

*Boigton* 1590s Pont 34

*Whitefauld* 1816 Forrest

*Bogton* 1864 OS 1<sup>st</sup> edn.

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

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

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Kentigern and the church of Glasgow. David and Joanna have sworn not to make a claim or any way trouble them on this matter.

<sup>255</sup> Hooker’s Gazetteer lists 27.

*Buthlane* 1277 x ? *Camb. Reg.* xxxi-ii [“that oxgate, between Luggy and Buthlane, cultivated and uncultivated” – a translation.<sup>256</sup>]

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

*Buthland Burn* 1839 NSA

*Muckcroft Burn* 1816 Forrest

*Bathlin Burn* 1864 OS 1<sup>st</sup> edn. [OSNB says the ‘best authorities’ say *Bathlin*, but that it is *Buthlan* around Chryston, and *Bothlin* north of that, and in KTL]

*Bothlin Burn* 1904 OS 3<sup>rd</sup> edn.

en Bothlin + Sc *burn*

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

**BUCHLEY** CAD S NS590722 1 50m

*Buchlay* 1560s *BATB* p. 497

*Buchley* 1597 [Quoted Durkan 1986, 288]

*Buchlie* 1795 Richardson

*Bughtlee* 1816 Forrest

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

<sup>256</sup> <http://db.poms.ac.uk/record/source/4861/#>

<sup>257</sup> However the small nearby Cult Burn – perhaps from *cùilt*, ‘corner’ – may or may not be derived from a lost eponymous farm.



Pronounced /bʌk'li/<sup>258</sup>

**BURNBRAE** CAD S NS680713 1 70m

*Burnbrae* 1755 Roy

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

*Newhouse* 1795 Richardson

*Burnbrae* 1816 Forrest

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

*Cadare* 1408 *Keir Papers* p. 204

*Caddare* 1434 *Keir Papers* p. 213

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

*Caddor* 1524 *Keir Papers* p. 320

*Cadder* 1547 *RSS* iii no. 2490

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

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

*Calder* 1590s Pont 32

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

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

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<sup>258</sup> From a retired neighbouring farmer.

*Calder* 1795 Richardson

*Calder Village* 1816 Forrest [Also *Calder House & E. Calder*]

*Cadder* 1864 OS 1<sup>st</sup> edn. [Also *Easter Cadder*]

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

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

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

<sup>259</sup> The *th* of G was still pronounced /θ/ until the 13<sup>th</sup> century – discussed under Kirkintilloch, KTL.

<sup>260</sup> Cf. Cadair Idris (mountain) in Wales, *Cadderydris* in 1578 (Owen and Morgan, 2007, 61).

<sup>261</sup> There are 15 relief features in Hooker with this element, principally in OS grid NR, e.g. Cathar Liath, Jura.

<sup>262</sup> Forbes (1874, p. xlili): “The body of Fergus was by divine disposition drawn to Cathures, afterwards Glaschu, to a cemetery formerly consecrated by S. Ninian (c. ix) as already mentioned”.

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

**CARDARROCH** CAD S NS645693 1 75m

*Gardarrow* 1518 *Glas. Rent.* p. 76

*Gardarrowch* 1520 *Glas. Rent.* p. 77

*Gardarach* 1532 *Glas. Rent.* p. 101

*Cardarroch* 1533 *Acta Dominorum Concilii et Sessionis*, vol. 14, p. 127

*Gardarocht* 1569 *Glas. Rent.* p. 189

*Gardarocht* 1560s *BATB* p. 497

*Gardarroch* 1575 *RMS* iv no. 2416

*Kardarach?* 1590s *Pont* 34

*Cardarroch* 1755 *Roy*

*Cardarroch* 1816 *Forrest*

*Cardarrach Mains & Hillhead*) 1864 *OS* 1<sup>st</sup> edn.

G *gart* + G *darach*

‘Oak-tree enclosure’ (*gart daraich*)

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

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

*Caddercuilt* 1552 [Durkan 1998 p. 134, quoting J. Riddell *Comments in Refutation of Statements in . . . the Stirlings of Keir* p. 219]

*Cadderquhult* 1560s *BATB* p. 497

*Calder Cult* 1755 Roy

*Calder Cult, N. & S* 1816 Forrest

*Caddercuilt* 1864 OS 1<sup>st</sup> edn.

*Cawder Cuilt* 1899 OS 2<sup>nd</sup> edn.

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

#### **CHRYSTON**            CAD S NS688701 1 100m

*Cristinsone* 1510 *Glas. Rent.* p. 43

*Crestinsone* 1510 *Glas. Rent.* p. 44

*Cristinstone* 1521 *Glas. Rent.* p. 43

*Crystoun* 1528 *Glas. Rent.* p. 89

*Crysteis town* 1545 *Glas. Rent.* p. 130

*Chrystoun* (also *Christoun*) 1560s *BATB* pp. 497-498

*Crystoun* 1575 *RMS* iv no. 2407

*Cristoun* 1575 *RMS* iv no. 2416

*Christoun* 1590s Pont 34

*Crystoun* 1600 *Ret.LAN* no. 21

*Carystoune* 1700 *Ret.LAN* no. 461

*Christon* 1755 Roy

*Cryston* 1795 Richardson

*Chryston* 1816 Forrest

pn *Cristinus* + *toun*

Johnston (1934) boldly claims this is ‘Christ’s village’, while Durkan (1986, 279) says that the “significantly-named” Chryston enshrines “an ancient dedication”. In fact there are no holy sites here, and the village church was not built until 1780. It is more likely to be the *toun* of *Cristinus*, which Black (1946) says was “a common personal name in the 13<sup>th</sup>

century and later”. He also states that the surname Christie (see the 1545 form) is a diminutive of Cristinus or Christian. PoMS database<sup>263</sup> contains the following entry, dated 1211 x 1233: “William Comyn, earl of Buchan, for John, son of Geoffrey; has given in exchange for one half ploughgate of land and for a croft and toft that he had in *villa* of 'Dunbernyn'<sup>264</sup> that half of land of Gartshore (DNB) which belonged to Cristin Crummunketh.” Gartshore is just c.3km north of Chryston, so this may be the eponymous citizen.

**CLADDENS**            CAD S NS668715 1 65m

*Clyden* 1795 Richardson

*Cladden* 1816 Forrest

*Claddens* 1864 OS 1<sup>st</sup> edn.

*G cladhan*

‘At the ditch place’

The name Claddens (or Cleddans) recurs in NMO and KTL, as well as elsewhere in the central belt, and is more fully discussed under the KTL instance (q.v.). The early forms of this instance do not have the *s*, and another apparently lost<sup>265</sup> Claddens # (Forrest), also CAD, may have influenced this (eastern) one’s late plural form; it is also possible that it may originally have represented Sc *clay dene*, ‘little valley with clay’, since Clayhouse is only 400m to the south. The farm (as mapped by Forrest and the OS) stood close to the Bothlin Burn, perhaps the eponymous ‘ditch’.

**CRAIGENBAY**        CAD S NS670716 1 55m

*Craigenbay* 1795 Richardson

*Craigenboy* 1816 Forrest

*Craigenbay* 1864 OS 1<sup>st</sup> edn.

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

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

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

<sup>263</sup> <http://db.poms.ac.uk/record/source/2472/#>

<sup>264</sup> Perhaps *Edenbernan* (1182 *Lenn. Cart.* 12), now Edinbarnet

<sup>265</sup> Apparently retained in Cleddans Court, Bishopbriggs.

**CROFTFOOT** CAD S NS710687 1 80m*Croftfoot* 1755 Roy*Croftfoot* 1816 Forrest

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

**CROWHILL** CAD S NS609695 2 85m*Crowhill* 1698 *Ret LAN* no. 447*Crowhill, N.* 1816 Forrest*Crowhill* 1864 OS 1<sup>st</sup> edn.

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

**DAVIDSTON** CAD S NS678710 1 60m*Dauidston* 1518 *Glas. Rent.* p. 44*Daufoun* 1521 *Glas. Rent.* p. 81*Davidstoun* 1544 *Glas. Rent.* p. 124*Davidstoun* 1560s *BATB* p. 497*Davidstoun* 1575 *RMS* iv no. 2407*Dauiston* 1590s Pont 34*Davidston* 1766 *TE9/39* p. 119 *et seq.**Daviston* 1755 Roy*Daviston* 1795 Richardson*Davies Town* 1816 Forrest*Davidston* 1864 OS 1<sup>st</sup> edn.pn David + Sc *toun*

‘David’s farm’

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

**DRUMBOTIE #** CAD S NS620693 1 90m

*Drumbotie* 1864 OS 1<sup>st</sup> edn.

G *druim* + ?

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

**DRUMCAVEL** CAD S NS702696 1 90m

*Drumcawyk* 1540 *Glas. Rent.* p. 116

*Drumkawill* 1563 *Glas. Rent.* p. 180

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

*Drumcaville* 1667 *Court. Book.* p. 13

*Drumcastle* 1755 Roy

*Drumgavel* 1795 Richardson

*Drumkavel* 1816 Forrest

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

*Drumcavel* 1864 OS 1<sup>st</sup> edn.

G *druim* + ? G *cabhail* or G *gabhail*

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

Watson (1926, 201) etymologises Dargavel AYR as “*doire gabhail* (now *gobhail*), ‘copse of the fork’”, but it is difficult to see from the topography what fork could be referred to here. G *cabhuil* (also *cabhail*), ‘creel, basket’ is possible, perhaps from its shape.

Alternatively, a G toponym's initial *g* can go to *c* in this area (*cf.* Cardarroch, Carbrain), so G *gabhail* is possible, with a primary meaning as 'the portion of work done by cattle at one yoking' (Dwelly), and it can also refer to the feu or tenure: W *gafael*, 'landholding', is a widely-used place-name element in Wales<sup>266</sup>, e.g. Gavell y Crwm. Sc *cavel*, 'a division or share of property, originally determined by lot', may derive from the G word<sup>267</sup>, which can also refer to a practice described thus in *SND*: 'the first deviation from run-rig practice was by dividing the farms into *kavels* or *kenches*, by which every field of the same quality was split into as many lots, as there were tenants in the farm' [my emphases]. This name appears to be a G formation, so it may contain G *gabhail*, this later being assimilated to the Sc *cavel*. The farm no longer exists but the name remains in a quarry.

Pronounced /drʌm'keɪvəl/

**DRUMSACK**            CAD S NS673700 1 75m

*Drum Soch* 1755 Roy

*Drumsack* 1766 TE9/39 p. 131 ['The Teinds parsonage and vicarage of the lands of *Drumsack* . . . belonging to John Calder of Davidston.']

*Drumsack* 1816 Forrest

G *druim* + ? G *seac*

'Dry, or withered, ridge' (*druim seac*)

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

**DRYFIELD**            CAD S NS638737 1 35m

*Dryfield* 1755 Roy

*Dryfield* 1816 Forrest

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

**GADLOCH**            CAD W NS647710 1 50m

*L. of Achinloch* 1590s Pont 34

*Loch* 1755 Roy

<sup>266</sup> Rhian Parry, at SPNS conference Nov 2010.

<sup>267</sup> Alice Taylor (2011, 234) argues the Sc form may derive from ScG, as opposed to the Germanic root suggested by *SND*.



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

*Gads Loch* 1816 Forrest [‘This loch is Dry in Summer and Flooded in Winter’]

*East Gadloch* 1864 OS 1<sup>st</sup> edn. [Farm only, no loch shown]

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

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

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

<sup>268</sup> There is a lochan called Loch Bad nan Gad near Kylestrome, SUT.

<sup>269</sup> Flowing past Gadsbridge to Garngad.

<sup>270</sup> Vol. 8, p. 475 “About 80 years ago, a lake, nearly in the middle of the parish, was drained by a mine . . .”

<sup>271</sup> Where the Park Burn entered the Kelvin, there was a *Clattering Foid* (1670 *Wigt. Chart. Chest* (Watson 1894, 151)).

<sup>272</sup> A very small area of boggy ground is shown along part of the centre line of the ‘loch’.

20<sup>th</sup> century. Loch Farm (Roy) and Lochside (Forrest), South Loch # (OS 1<sup>st</sup> edn.), are points around this loch, as are Auchinloch, q.v. and lost *Lockton* and *W. Lockton* (Roy, i.e. *loch toun*). The ‘transience’ that was reflected by Forrest’s note, and the OS 1<sup>st</sup> edition’s lack of depiction, seems however to be a thing of the past. Local residents with over 60 years’ knowledge say it has never disappeared in their lifetime, whereas it often expands in winter across the 18<sup>th</sup> hole of Lenzie Golf Club on the east, and in especially wet years, also the 4<sup>th</sup> and 5<sup>th</sup> fairways. The transience may also be a factor in the existence of a local spoken name Alexander’s Loch, especially when referring to curling or ice-skating on its frozen surface: this was first mentioned in print in 1897<sup>273</sup>, and is believed to be derived from the then owner of Loch Farm, Peter Alexander; the name is still known today locally.

**GARNKIRK**            CAD S NS676695 1 90m

- Gartynkyrk* 1515 *Glas. Rent.* p. 74  
*Garttinkyrk* 1531 *Glas. Rent.* p. 93  
*Gardein kirk* 1560s *BATB* pp. 497-8 [Also *Gartynkirk*]  
*Garnekirk* 1572 *RSS* vi no. 1769  
*Gardinkirk* 1575 *RMS* iv no. 2407  
*Gartinkirk* 1575 *RMS* iv no. 2416  
*Gartinkirk* 1590s *Pont* 34  
*Gartick* 1654 *Blaeu*  
*Garnkirk* 1697 *Ret. LAN* no. 435  
*Garnkirk* 1755 *Roy*  
*Garnkirk* 1816 *Forrest*

G *gart* + G *an* + ? G *cearc*

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

Durkan (1986, 279) has suggested for a name recorded in the early 12<sup>th</sup> century, in the Inquest of David, as *Lengartheyn*<sup>274</sup>, that: “Read as Llangartheyn, where the prefix *llan* means church, it can be equated with Garnkirk, the sixteenth century Garthinkirk<sup>275</sup>.” In the AOS however, there are several names with old forms representing G *gart an* with a following G word, rather than Sc *kirk*, and the Sc *garth* is attested for poetic use only

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

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

<sup>275</sup> I cannot find this reference *Garthinkirk*.

before 1700. There is no church here, CAD parish church being 7km north-west. More likely the final G element *circe / cearc* was re-interpreted as Sc *kirk*, just as nearby Kirkintilloch evolved from *caer ceann tulach*, and Ballenkirk FIF derived from *baile nan cearc* or *baile na circe* (PNF2, 410). As with other local *gart*-names (e.g. Garnqueen below), the *t* was later elided to produce a *garn*-form. In the early 19<sup>th</sup> century Garnkirk became a landed property owned by the Sprout family, and it was probably they who coined the SSE form Glen Cottage.

**GARNQUEEN** CAD S NS717683 1 95m

*Gartyntoyn* 1444 CSSR iv no. 1034 [‘. . . *Gartyntoyn* [probably scribal error, with second *t* instead of *c*] *with meadows, pastures, moors, marshes and all other rights.* . . ‘]

*Garthcon / Garthcwn* 1513 *Glas. Rent.* p. 48

*Gartinwyne* 1520 *Glas. Rent.* p. 77

*Gartkwyn* 1528 *Glas. Rent.* p. 91

*Gartynkwyn* 1529 *Glas. Rent.* p. 92

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

*Gartinquene* *RSS* vi no. 1769

*Gartynquene* 1575 *RMS* iv no. 2407

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

*Garnquene* 1583 *RMS* v no. 623

*Gartinquene* 1587 *RMS* v no. 1406

*Gartinquin* 1590s *Pont* 34

*Gartintoun* 1654 *Blaeu*

*Garnquein* 1698 *Ret. LAN* no. 446

*Garnqueen* 1755 *Roy*

*Gartenqueen* 1816 *Forrest*

*Garnqueen* 1829 *NLC Archives* U3/2/01

G *gart* + G *an* + G *cù* or ? G *caoin*

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

The two earliest forms suggest G *cù*, ‘dog’, in genitive (*coìn*) or plural (*con*) form. The later forms might suggest *caoin*, which as a noun can mean ‘sward’ (*caoin uaine*), and as an adjective means ‘pleasant, dry, delightful’ – which is appropriate for this little hillock in very boggy country (it lies close to Glenboig, *gleann + bog*); however, the apparent definite article *an* indicates a noun rather than an adjectival form. Bannerman (1996) suggests *cuithe*, a pit, which seems topographically unsound. The specific has been re-

interpreted as *Sc quene*, ‘young woman’ (*DOST*), or SSE *queen*; Queensbank # (Forrest) was a derivative name.

**GARTCOSH** CAD S NS696680 1 90m

*Gartgois* 1520 *Glas. Rent.* p. 78

*Gartchosse* 1540 *Glas. Rent.* p. 116

*Garcoche* 1556 *Glas. Rent.* p. 163

*Gartynquhosche* 1560s *BATB* p. 498

*Garincoche* 1581 *RMS* viii no. 282 [Probable scribal error for *Gartincoche*]

*Garcosch* 1587 *RMS* v no. 1406

*Gartcaish* 1590s Pont 34

*Gartsoche* 1591 *RMS* vi 973

*Gartcash* 1755 Roy

*Gartcosh* 1772 *CRHC* p. 41

*Gartcash* 1816 Forrest

*Gartgoish* 1829 NLC Archives U3/2/01

*Gartcosh* 1864 OS 1<sup>st</sup> edn.

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

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

There is another Gartcosh DPC which Reid (2009, 58) interprets as from G *cas*, genitive *coise*, ‘foot, leg’, which he attributes to the enclosure’s shape<sup>276</sup>. In that sense it equates to *Sc shank*, ‘shin, leg’ (*SND*), often an element in place-names, e.g. *Shank* NMO. The persistence of a vowel *a* in the second element of Pont, Roy and Forrest’s mapped forms, presumably reflecting what the map-makers heard the locals say, could perhaps point at G *cas* ‘steep’ (genitive *caise*), or could suggest G *càis*, cheese, making this the Keswick of Lanarkshire. Taylor discusses Cash FIF (*PNF4*, 673-5) examining those two possible meanings for that place: as with Fife, ‘steep’ might fit the topography better, although on a comparative basis, its drumlin is undistinguished among several similar.

**GARTFERRY** CAD S NS692703 1 75m

*Gartfowry* 1444 *CSSR* iv no. 1034

*Gartforwy* 1528 *Glas. Rent.* p. 91

*Gartforewy* 1529 *Glas. Rent.* p. 94

<sup>276</sup> *PNF5* Glossary, says of the element “. . . in the one Fife instance, where it functions as a specific, it refers to a leg-shaped feature of the landscape”.

*Gartferrie* 1560s *BATB* p. 497

*Gartforrie* 1560s *BATB* p. 498

*Gartforwe* 1563 *Prot. Bk. Glas* no. 713 [‘sex penny lands of *Gartforwe*’]

*Gartforrie* 1572 *RSS* vi no. 1769

*Gartforrowie* 1575 *RMS* iv no. 2407

*Gartforwye* 1575 *RMS* iv no. 2416

*Gartferrie* 1766 *TE9/39* p.169 [‘lands of *Muckcroft and Gartferrie*’; also ‘march ditches between *Auchingeich and Gartfor(ius?)*’]

*Gartferry* 1816 Forrest

*Gartferry House* 1866 OS 1<sup>st</sup> edn. [Also *Gartferry Mains* at NS697713]

G *gart* + ? G *fuar* + G locational suffix

‘Cold enclosure’ (*gart fuaraidh*)

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

## **GARTLOCH**            CAD S NS690672 1 80m

*Gartloch* 1590s Pont 34

*Gartloch* 1755 Roy

*Gartloch* 1795 Richardson

*Gartloch* 1816 Forrest

*Gartloch Ho[use]* 1864 OS 1<sup>st</sup> edn.

G *gart* + G *loch*

‘Loch enclosure’ (*gart locha*)

*Gartloch* is situated on the north shore of the substantial *Bishop Loch*, in an area with several *gart*-names, including *Gartnod* #<sup>277</sup> within 200m. A large psychiatric hospital was built in Victorian times – when society believed that fresh air would ameliorate mental

<sup>277</sup> *Gartnod* GLW 1599 *RMS* vi no. 973, perhaps from OG *nod*, ‘dwelling, shelter’; in later records often appearing as *Gartwod* or *Gartwood*, an apparent re-interpretation of the specific.

conditions – and took on the name Gartloch, and although *Gartnod* was still shown on the OS 1<sup>st</sup> edn., the name Gartloch now applies to the whole ridge of ground, now being turned into a housing development.

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

*Gartsail* 1795 Richardson

? *Bogside* 1816 Forrest

G *gart* + ? OG *sail*

‘Willow enclosure’

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

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

*Gar??ery* 1590s Pont 34 [*Gartsery?*, *Gartsory?*, *Garsery?*]

*Gartory* 1654 Blaeu

*Gartsherrie* 1795 Richardson [Probably in confusion with *Gartsherrie* OMO]

*Gartsberie* 1816 Forrest

G *gart* + ? G

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

**GLAUDHALL** CAD S NS691694 1 105m

*Leadhall* 1755 Roy

*Claudhall* 1795 Richardson

*Glaudhall* 1816 Forrest

? Sc *gled* + Sc *hall*

‘Hawk house’?

A *hall* is usually a substantial house, and Groome’s 1896 Ordnance Gazetteer describes this place as “an estate, with a mansion”. Sc *gled*, ‘hawk, kite’ (also *glade* or *glaid*), might

be a re-interpretation of the earlier *Leadhall*, or an attempt to make it sound grander. Hough (2003, 2004) has demonstrated that the combination of a bird name, often in dialectal form (which this is), with *hall* is not uncommon in northern England and south-west Scotland, and among the examples she gives are Gledhall and Gleadhall YOW, from the same word *gled*. Another CAD instance was Laverockhall # from *Sc laverock*, ‘lark’.

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

*Hiltoun* 1560s *BATB* p. 497

*Hiltou[n]* 1590s Pont 34

*Hiltoun de Cadder* 1595 *RMS* vi no. 232

*Hillington* 1795 Richardson

*Hillton* 1816 Forrest

*Sc hill* + *Sc toun*

‘Farm on a hill’

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

**HORNSHILL** CAD S NS662694 1 85m

*Horneshill* 1755 Roy

*Hornshill* 1795 Richardson

*Hornhill* 1816 Forrest

pn Horn(e) + *Sc hill*

In a 1600 document dealing with land between *Lumloch* and *Badlay Mylne*, there is reference to a land transfer “. . . with houses, tofts, crofts, parts, pendicles and pertinents whatsoever formerly belonging to said William Horne.” (*Glas. Prot.* x no. 3434). The letter *s* in the name’s medial position suggesting ownership by a Horne: Black (1946) instances Hornes in the Glasgow area in 1487 and 1503, whilst *Glas. Rent.*, March 27<sup>th</sup> 1553, states: “Archbald Horne is rentallit in tretteins iiij pennyland of Lomloch”; Lumloch is but 2km from Hornshill.

**INCHES #** CAD S NS6071 2*Inches* 1590s Pont*Inches* 1755 Roy*Inches* 1795 Richardson*Sc inch*

‘Small islands, water-meadows’

This name referred to its position on a low ridge of ground between the Bishopbriggs Burn and the marshy land to the north-east.

**JELLYHILL** CAD S NS608716 1 40m*Jellyhill* 1755 Roy*Jellyhill* 1795 Richardson*Jellyhill* 1816 Forrest

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

**JOHNSTON** CAD S NS703686 1 80m*Jhonstoun* 1541 *Glas. Rent.* p. 119*Johnstoun* 1544 *Glas. Rent.* p. 124*Johnestoun* 1575 *RMS* iv 2407*Johnstoun* 1560s *BATB* p. 497*Johnston, & N. Johnston* 1755 Roy [Also *Johnston Loch*]*Johnston* 1816 Forrestpn John +*Sc toun*

‘John’s farm’

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



**KNOCKMILLY #** CAD S NS677697 1 55m*Knockhill* 1795 Richardson*Knockmilly* 1864 OS 1<sup>st</sup> edn.

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

**LANGDALE** CAD S NS702706 2 75m*Langdales* 1755 Roy*Longdales* 1816 Forrest*Langdale* 1864 OS 1<sup>st</sup> edn.*Sc lang + Sc dale*

‘Long portion, or dyke’

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

**LINDSAYBEG** CAD S NS681703 1 60m*Lingybeg* 1816 Forrest*Lindsaybeg* 1864 OS 1<sup>st</sup> edn.

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

**LOCHFAULD** CAD S NS587706 1 60m

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<sup>278</sup> *DOST*, *dale*, definition 2.

*Lochfaulds* 1755 Roy

*Lochfauld* 1816 Forrest

*Lochfauld* 1864 OS 1<sup>st</sup> edn.

This relates to Possil Loch, c.250m to the south, and incorporates *Sc fauld*, ‘animal pen or fold’.

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

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

*L. Grug* 1654 Blaeu

*Lochgrog* Richardson 1795 [Farm and loch]

*Lochgrog* 1816 Forrest [Farm]

*Lochrig* 1821 Ainslie

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

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

**LUMLOCH** CAD S NS633698 1 85m

*Lumloch* 1521 *Glas. Rent.* p. 80

*Lumloche* 1532 *Glas. Rent.* p. 100

*Lunnoch* 1546 *Glas. Rent.* p. 133

*Lomlocht* 1553 *Glas. Rent.* p. 142

*Lunlocht* 1560s *BATB* pp. 497

*Lumocht* 1560s *BATB* pp. 498

*Lumloych* 1569 *Glas. Rent.* p. 188

*Lumloch* 1575 *RMS* iv no. 2416

*Lũloch* 1590s Pont 34

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<sup>279</sup> Dwelly lists, as obsolete, *grog*, with this same meaning.

*Lumloch* 1603 *Ret. LAN* no. 40

*Lumloch, Er. & Wr.* 1795 Richardson

*Limloch, E. & W.* 1816 Forrest

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

Pronounced /ʌmlɑx/

### **MARNOCK**      CAD S NS714689 1 105m

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

### **MILLERSNEUK**      CAD S NS662720 1 60m

*Millarsnook* 1755 Roy

*Millersneuk* 1766 TE9/39 p. 131

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

*Millarsneuk* 1816 Forrest

*Millersneuck* 1836 *NSA* vol. 6, p. 406

*Millarsneuk* 1864 OS 1<sup>st</sup> edn. [OSNB ‘The property of the heirs of Millar’]

<sup>280</sup> The OSA said that this loch “nearly in the middle of the parish” was drained 80 years ago [i.e. c.1710] by a mine driven beneath it. (vol. 8, p. 475)

*Glas. Rent.* recorded Myllars renting out lands in Auchinairn and Chryston in the early 16<sup>th</sup> century<sup>281</sup>, so perhaps the Miller whose testament is dated 1795 descended from them; and that he, in turn, was ancestor to ‘James Millar of Millersneuck’ mentioned in the *NSA* of 1836 among contemporaneous proprietors. Roy’s map, and the OS 1<sup>st</sup> edn, show Millarsneuck at NS658717, but the name has relocated to a housing estate at the NGR above. Another family name was locally contained in Huntershill (Forrest, now preserved in a street-name), also from a common family name.

### **MOLLINSBURN** CAD S NS717717 1 65m

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

*Molens* 1546 *RMS* iv no. 31

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

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

*Mollence* 1575 *RMS* iv no. 2407

*Mollenis* 1575 *RMS* iv no. 2416

*Mollanis* 1596 *RMS* vi no. 417

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

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

*Millanelhill* 1755 Roy

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

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

*Mollinsburn* 1926 OS 4<sup>th</sup> edn.

en Mollin + Sc *burn*

Watson (1926, 203) says of Mollinburn [*sic*] that it is a “part translation of *allt a’ mhuilinn* or such, ‘mill-burn’”. However the record of the specific \**Mollins* (various spellings) predates the name Mollin(s)burn by nearly three centuries. The apparent plural form *Mollins*, if from G *muileann*, might represent the G locational suffix *-as* / *-es*. However, consideration could be given to a Sc derivation: Sc *miln* can be spelt in many ways including *mulne*. In KSY lay a piece of land *The Molland* (1749 RS59/19 f.311, c.NS7383) on the Faughlin Burn, potentially a good mill-site, and so possibly representing ‘mill-

<sup>281</sup> E.g. 1510 Margaret Millar in Auchinairn, and 1529 William and Robert Millar in Chryston.

land'<sup>282</sup>. McNiven (2011, 261, 397) records Mollands and Mollan in Menteith, both late names, but the latter near a mill-site. If there is an unattested Sc *mollan*, 'mill', the plural form *Mollans* could result from the tendency of Scots simplex forms to add *s*. (See Part One, section 7.4). There is a Sc *mollan*, 'long pole, as used by fishermen' (*SND*), which seems an unlikely candidate.

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

#### **MOODIESBURN** CAD S NS699704 1 70m

*Mudeisburne* 1628 *CRHC* p. 83

*Moodie* 1755 Roy

*Mudiesburn* 1795 Richardson

*Moodies burn* 1816 Forrest

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

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

*Mount Helen* 1816 Forrest

*Auldyards* 1864 OS 1<sup>st</sup> edn.

On Forrest's map the name is shown for a mansion house owned by a Mr. Manoch, and it would be reasonable to suppose he named it after his wife or daughter, as gentlemen did. As Auldyards it was taken over in 1903 by a golf club, which took on the earlier - and perhaps more euphonious - name, in the form Ellen<sup>283</sup>). When a council estate was built nearby mid-20<sup>th</sup> century, it took on this name. 3km to the west is Mount Harriet, in similar vein.

<sup>282</sup> There is a Molland Hill near Wigtown NX3859.

<sup>283</sup> There is a striking peak in Utah called Mount Ellen, knowledge of which may have influenced someone on the golf club committee.

**MUCKCROFT** CAD S NS686717 I 75m*Mucrath* 1200 x 1202 *Glas. Reg.* i no. 90*Mucraht* 1200 x 1202 *Glas. Reg.* i no. 91*Mwkraw, Wester* 1512 *Glas. Rent.* p. 46*Mwcraw* 1514 *Glas. Rent.* p. 49*Mowkraw, Estyr* 1538 *Glas. Rent.* p. 77*Mukray Wastir & Mukray Eistir* 1560s *BATB* p. 497*Mukrawis* 1575 *RMS* iv no. 2407 [Also *Mukraws RMS* iv no. 2416]*Mukra* 1590s *Pont* 34*Mukraeg* [of *Achinloch*] 1654 *Blaeu**Muckraw, Er. & Wr.* 1755 *Roy**Muckcroft* 1766 TE9/39 [*James Baird of Muckcroft*']*Muckcroft, E. & W.* 1816 *Forrest**Muckcroft, East & West* 1864 *OS* 1<sup>st</sup> edn.*G mucrach*

‘Place of pigs’

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

**MYRIEMAILING** # CAD S NS616705 I 65m*Myrymealn* 1755 *Roy**Myremailing* 1795 *Richardson**Miry Mailen* 1816 *Forrest**Myriemailing, & South Myriemailing* 1864 *OS* 1<sup>st</sup> edn.*Sc mire / mirie* + *Sc mailing*

‘Rented farm in boggy country’

The name is partly remembered by Myrie Gardens in Bishopbriggs; perhaps the element *mailing* is now too obscure to be included. *Mailing* is discussed under Mailings KSY whilst Binniemyre KSY discusses *mire*.

**POTASSELS** CAD S NS6869 2

*Ba[l?r]tassles* 1755 Roy

*Partassels* 1795 Richardson

*Petassels* 1816 Forrest

*Potassels* 1864 OS 1<sup>st</sup> edn.

With the forms available, it is very difficult to say what this name might mean, since the first element is completely inconsistent over time<sup>284</sup>: if it is G, the second element - *tassels* or similar - the possibilities might include G *tais*, ‘damp, moist’, and derivatives *taise*, ‘wetness or softness’, and *taiseil*, ‘dampish’. Taylor (*PNF2* and *PNF1* respectively) suggests that Teasses (CER), and possibly Phantassie (WMS), may stem from this. There are few spots in this corner of CAD that could not be described as damp, and indeed Forrest’s map shows extensive mosses nearby. The name is retained by Potassels Road.

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

*Rob Raystone* 1522 *Glas. Rent.* p. 84

*Robraistoun* 1538 *Glas. Rent.* p. 112

*Robrestoun* 1560s *BATB* p. 497

*Robrestoun* 1575 *RMS* iv no. 2416

*Robracetoun* 1666 *Court. Book.* p. 11

*Rabrestoun* 1695 *Ret. LAN* no. 421

*Robroyston, Upper* 1755 Roy

*Robroyston* 1816 Forrest

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

<sup>284</sup> G *poll*, ‘pool’, or Sc *poll* or *pow*, ‘pool, burn’ are possibilities, but the older forms do not support this.

<sup>285</sup> Properly *baile an Raibeart ruaidhe*.

Rob Roy MacGregor – whose life took place two centuries later than and many km away from the first recording.

**SHANKRAMUIR** # CAD S NS704693 1 90m

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

*Shankramuir* 1669 *CRHC* p. 22

*Shancrawmuir* 1755 Roy

*Shankrymuir* 1816 Forrest

*Shankramuir* 1864 OS 1<sup>st</sup> edn. [Also *S. Shankramuir*]

en Shankcrum + *Sc muir*

‘Shankcrum moor’

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

**STEPS** CAD S NS658694 1 90m

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

*Coschnochstepps* 1628 *CRHC* p. 71

*Coshnocksteps* 1795 Richardson

*Stepend* 1816 Forrest

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

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

*Stepps* 1925 OS Popular edn.

Richardson maps the road eastwards from Glasgow passing *Coshnoch*<sup>286</sup> just north of Hogganfield Loch, then *Coshnochmoor*, then *Coshnocksteps* [my emphasis], just north of Frankfield Loch, on what must have been very swampy ground, perhaps requiring stepping stones: for comparison there is *Stepends SHO*, just over the NMO boundary where the old road fords the North Calder; and *SND* records two 18<sup>th</sup>-century instances in Galloway where the word *steps* refers clearly to stepping stones on rivers. There was also a *Steppis* recorded 1576 in Lesmahagow parish, which Taylor (2009c, 99) says may have referred to stepping stones on the Nethan.

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



**STONEYETTS #** CAD S NS691718 1 60m

*Stanezett* 1665 CRHC, 5 [*Stanezett of Eister Muckroft*]

*Stonyett* 1755 Roy

*Stoneyeatt* 1766 TE9/39 p. 170

*Stoneyet* 1795 Richardson

*Stoneyate* 1816 Forrest

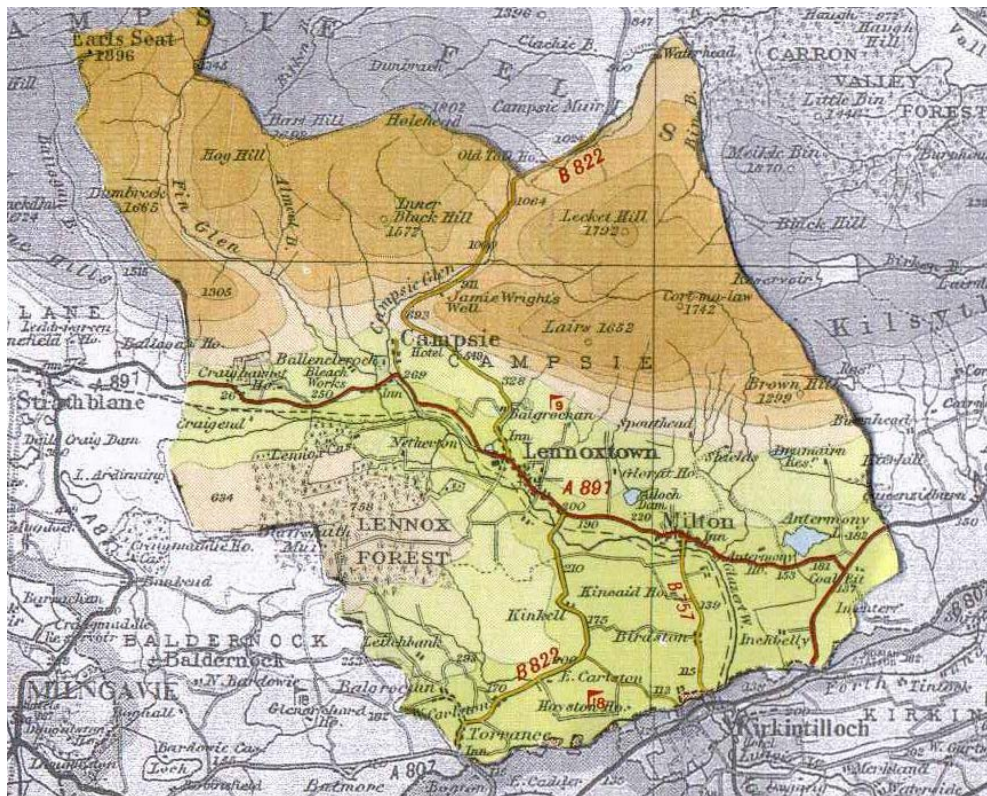
Sc *stane* + Sc *yett* (also *yate*)

‘Stone gate’

This possibly referred to a gatepost comprising an upright stone with slots or holes made in it to allow bars or full gates to hang on it, a common style in rural Scotland.

CAD, names not headworded; text location, or first record date.					
Place-name	NGR: NS	'Introduction' refers to this parish. Numbers (e.g. 7.1) refer to Part One sections.			
Adamswell	718713	Annathill NMO	Kirkton	6171	Hilton
Aronhill	668700	Auchenairn	Knockhill	677709	Blackhill
Auldyards	698692	Auldton	Know	694679	Figure 7.8
Avenuehead	701700	Rosehall OMO	Langdale	702706	Langdales NMO
Bearyards	612706	Bearhill	Langmuirhead	655698	Introduction
Berryknowe	680701	1755	Lanrig	683703	Langdale
Blacklands	670707	Blackhill	Laverockhall	711707	Glaudhall
Boghead	638717	Bogton	Leckethill	714703	Blackhill
Boghill	678683	Bogton	Littlehill	617691	Blackhill
Bogside	643686	Bogton	Littlehill	627715	Blackhill
Bowhouse	665692	Drumbow NMO	Loch Farm	643713	Gadloch
Braehead	6270	1755	Lochend	696689	7.2.a
Brakenknowe	688671	Introduction	Lochside	641712	Gadloch
Bridgend	687709	7.2.a; & Bothlin Burn	Lockton	653707	Gadloch
Broomknowes	6670	Introduction	Meadowhead	696712	1816
Burrowsdyke	698682	Johnston	Meiklehill	638726	Blackhill
Cardyke	649698	Cardarroch	Midton	707701	7.1.a
Cawder House	607726	Cawder Cuilt	Millbrae	690702	Bedlay
Clayhouse	663682	Claddens	Mollinhill	710716	Mollinsburn
Clossfoot	677699	Gartclash KTL	Mollinhead	714713	Mollinsburn
Colehughhill	6668	1755	Mollins	712717	Mollinsburn
Coshnockhill	6568	Stepps	Moss Gill	7071	Gilmourneuk OMO
Craigendmuir	663681	Craigend OMO	Moss Vale	691690	Introduction
Crofthead	620723	Croftfoot	Mount Harriet	662690	Mount Ellen
Crofthead	713698	Croftfoot	Mounthooly	700710	CAD Introduction
Crosshill	628723	1816	Muirhead	686697	Introduction
Dryhill	636736	Dryfield	Netherhouses	673712	Burnbrae
Firpark	623696	1864	Newbiggin	636708	1755
Gateside	667690	Gateside KSY	Parkhillhead	647707	Blackhill
Glen Cottage	671696	Garnkirk	Peathill	676704	Introduction
Glenbank	654713	1816	Pleaknowe	705710	Playhill KTL
Glenhead	653712	1816	Queensbank	705682	Garnqueen
Glowrowrhim	6870	Introduction	Roughhill	628701	Introduction
Greenhill	693689	1864	Rushyhill	637706	Introduction
Greens	6570	1795	South Loch	641710	Gadloch
Hayhill	710680	1816	Springfield	613696	1816
Heathfield	688686	Introduction	Tailend	710702	7.2.a
Hill	712681	Hilton	Wairdmuir	667693	Wardpark CND
Hill of Chryston	686707	Hilton	Westerhill	630704	Blackhill
Hillhead	712689	Hilton	Westfield	672707	1755
Hillhead	632687	Hilton	Westmuir	627688	1816
Hillhead	700712	Hilton	Westquarter	6670	1795
Hillhead	697711	Hilton	Whitehill	656687	Blackhill
Hillhead	643693	Hilton	Wilderness	593717	Introduction
Hillockhead	5770	Hilton	Windy	7070	Figure 7.8
Hoddlyhow	704714	Gartferry	Woodhead	676686	Introduction fn
Holms	696697	Bothlin Burn	Woodhill	623697	Introduction fn
Hungryside	622730	Introduction	Woodneuk	705682	Introduction fn
Huntershill	609696	Millersneuk	Woodside	678691	Introduction fn
Kinghill	703676	1864			

## Campsie parish (CPS)



### Introduction

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

<sup>287</sup> *Kel. Lib.* no. 226.

<sup>288</sup> *Kel. Lib.* no. 230.

<sup>289</sup> *OPS* p. 44, quoting *Martyrol. Aberdon.*

<sup>290</sup> According to the *Martyrol. Aberdon.*, quoted in Forbes (1872, 135).

At the time of William's confirmation, CPS's boundaries were delineated as follows<sup>292</sup>: "Beginning on the west, the rivulet along the lands of *Blarescavy* [Blairskaith] which rivulet divides the parish of *Campsy* from *Buthernok* [Baldernock], and following that rivulet as it runs and falls into the water of *Kelvyn* towards the south; and thus following the *Kelvyn* water and its ancient course until ascending eastward you reach the rivulet which runs along the land of *Kelnesyth* [Kilsyth], and divides the parish of *Moniabroc* [east Kilsyth] from the parish of *Campsy*; and thus ascending by that rivulet, viz. the *Garcalt* [Garrell Burn] to the boundaries of the land of *Blarenebleschy* [Blairblinchy], which belongs to the parish of *Moniabroc*, and so following the old boundaries between the lands of *Blarneblenty* [Blairblinchy] and the land of *Glaskell* (which is in *Campsy*) all the way to the water of *Carroun* [Carron] . . . and so following the water of *Carroun* westward as far as the rivulet which is called *Fennauch* which there divides the parish of *Campsy* from the parish of *Fyntre* [Fintry], including the land of *Glaskell*, and so following the boundaries of the lands of *Glaskell* and *Balneglerauch* [now Clachan of Campsie] as far as the march between the parishes of *Strathblachan* [Strathblane] and *Campsy* and thus descending by the march as far as the march between *Campsy* and *Buthirnok*, and so descending by that march all the way to the water of *Kelvyn* where the bounding began."<sup>293</sup> Subsequently, after the Reformation, in 1649 the parish was trimmed in size; the Lords Commissioners disjoined the eastern portion lying between the Wood<sup>294</sup> and Garrell Burns to KSY, and allocated the south-western portion between the Branziet and Shaw Burns to BDK. It is also clear from the march boundaries listed above that at one point the lands

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

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

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

<sup>294</sup> On the moor between the head of this burn and the Bin Burn (from the Meikle Bin) stands the Cockle Cairn, which OSNB says stood on the new boundary: its name may come from Sc *cockle*, 'totter' suggesting unsteadiness in construction.

now in FTY, south of the Carron but north of its southern watershed, were in CPS, but it is not recorded when this north-eastern portion was removed from Campsie<sup>295</sup>. However, the following record may indicate a land transfer mid-16<sup>th</sup> century, since the Glaskell lands were in this area: “adding half the lands of Glaskell etc, and the new lands . . . to be called the barony of Wester Kilsyth” (1540 RH6/1222). There is a feature mapped at NS622810 as Hare Stanes, literally ‘grey, hoary stones’, a term often used to denote a boundary. This is well short of the existing parish boundary, but if an old boundary followed the Alnwick Burn (which flows in directly opposite the stones), then it could be indicative. There is also a Gray Stone at NS652828, close to the northern tip of the parish.

Topographically, Campsie is dominated by the hill-ground known (since the mid-18<sup>th</sup> century<sup>296</sup>) as the Campsie Fells, which form a plateau rising to over 500m: this occupies the northern half of the parish, and the steep and often precipitous gully-seamed slopes falling to the low ground, are the backdrop to the main settled area below. The south-west of the parish has an area of muir (known variously as Craigmaddie, Blairskaith and Craigend Muirs) rising to over 200m, that has never been agriculturally productive; farming therefore has been confined largely to the south-east of the parish, where the Glazert Water flows to meet the Kelvin. The many torrents that fall down the scarp slope to the Glazert, and the tendency of the slow-moving Kelvin to flood in winter, mean that the lowest ground is largely water-meadow, with the resultant *inch*-names found there – some directly from G *innis* ‘stretch of low-lying land near a river’ (*DOST*), others from its Sc reflex. The hill-ground is also where G toponyms are found, both those denoting solid landscape features, such as G *sloc* ‘hollow’, and especially those containing *allt*, ‘stream’, both discussed more fully in Part One, sections 3 and 4, respectively Hydronyms and Oronyms chapters.

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<sup>295</sup> OPS p. 45 says: “The ancient parish of Campsie would appear to have embraced that part of the present FTY which lies south of the Carron.” The name Campsie Muir (*The Muir of Campsie* Pont), also now FTY, but north of the Carron headwaters, presumably also lay in CPS at one point.

<sup>296</sup> The first record of this form is Roy 1755.

**ALTON** CPS S NS661762 1 50m*Aldton* 1755 Roy*Alton* 1817 Grassom*Sc auld + Sc toun*

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

**ANTERMONY** CPS S, P NS668767 1 55m*Altermunin* 1165 x 1174 RRS ii no. 120 [‘ecclesia de *Altermunin*’]*Atremonythe* 1315 x 1321 RMS i no. 83*Altremoeythe* 1376 RMS i no. 581*Altyrmony* 1382 RMS i no. 699 [‘terras de *Altyrmony* et de *Dalrevache*’]*Auchtyrmone* 1451 *Glas. reg.* i no. 365*Auchtermony* 1502 *Wigt. Chart. Chest* no. 57*Auchirmoney* 1547 *Spald. Misc.* v p. 309*Antermynny* 1590s Pont 32*Atermynny* 1654 Blaeu STL*Auermynnys* 1654 Blaeu Lennox [Standing on the *Mony b.*]*Anterminie* 1755 Roy [Also *Anterminie Loch*]*Antermony* 1822 Thomson [Also *Antermony Loch*]*Antermony House, & Loch* 1865 OS 1<sup>st</sup> edn.

The NGR given is that of Antermony Loch, since the House is now gone: the name once referred to a parish, latterly absorbed into CPS (see Introduction). The persistence of the letter *l* in the early forms might suggest *G allt*, ‘burn, torrent’, and the house indeed stood close to where the powerful Spouthead Burn neared the plain. The name could derive from *G allt + G mòine*, ‘the stream at the moss’ (Blaeu recorded *Mony b.*, apparently designating the stream that flows from the plateau down past Antermony) or *G allt + monadh*, ‘stream at the mountain massif’; or if Brit, *alt + mönið*, ‘the steep height of the mountain’. However for both possibilities the name’s intrusive *r* is problematic: Johnston (1904) dealt with this by positing a G form *allt tire moine*, ‘stream of the land of moss’, but dropped this suggestion from the 1934 edition of his book. There is an Altyre near Beauly, with 14<sup>th</sup>-century forms *Altre* and *Altyr* (i.e. similar to Antermony’s 1376 and 1382 forms’ first element), which Taylor (2009b, 12) interprets as ‘high land’, from either Pictish or G

*alt / allt + tir / tìr*, which he says is appropriate to the ‘plateau-like feature’ there. A possible interpretation then is G *allt tìr monadh*, or Brit *alt tìr mönið*, ‘high land by the hill’ – which is appropriate for the ‘raised shelf’ it sits on, between the steep hill slopes and floodplain. On the outflow from Antermony Loch stands Lochmill, and nearby stood Lochhead # (1839, RHP40205).

Pronounced /antərmani/

**ASHENWELL DAMS** CPS W, S NS646788 1 110m

*Eschinaul* 1613 RMS vii no. 870

*Eshammel (vel Eshannel)* 1627 Ret. STL no. 122

*Eschinnel* 1647 Ret. STL no. 187

*Eshinmell* 1664 RMS xi no. 648

*Ashenwell* 1817 Grassom

*Ashenwell* 1865 OS 1<sup>st</sup> edn.

Sc *esch* + ? Sc *wall*

‘Ash tree well’

The 19<sup>th</sup>-century forms appear to be translations, from Sc to SSE, of the first element *esch*, adjectival form *eschin*, ‘ashen’, which is well attested in place-names<sup>297</sup>; the second element may also be a translation, from Sc *wall*, ‘well’ to its SSE equivalent. The name is retained by Ashenwell Dam.

**AUCHENREOCH** CPS, AMX S NS678767 1 55m

*Dalrevache* 1382 RMS i no. 699 [Robert II to his beloved son John Lyon, knight; ‘all and whole those lands of *Altyrmony* and *Dalrevache*’ with pertinents in Stirling.]<sup>298</sup>

*Achinrewach* 1451 *Glas. Reg.* i no. 365 [‘decem marchatas terrarum de *Achinrewach* cum pertinentiis jacentia in tenandriis feu dominio de *Auchtyrmone*’]: one of the grants made by Robert Fleming of Biggar to the chaplain of St. Ninian’s parish kirk of KTL alias Lenzie].

*Achinrewoch* 1484 *Glas. Reg.* ii no. 435 [‘Robertus Dominus Flemyng concessit dilecto filio suo Magistro Michaeli Flemyng canonico Glasguensi capellaniam perpetuam

<sup>297</sup> Dr Alison Grant of Scottish Language Dictionaries at SPNS conference, November 2012.

<sup>298</sup> Dalreoch is a common toponym, with 7 listed in Hooker’s Gazetteer: there is a Dalreoch (station) at the west end of Dumbarton, NS3975, 30km west, but the link with *Altyrmony* (Antermony) indicates it is this location.

ad magnum altare in ecclesia parochiali beati Niniani de *Kirkyntulloch* per ipsum fundatum vulgariter nuncupatum capellaniam de *Achinrewoch*']

*Achinrewoch, Ovir* 1511 *Glas. Rent.* ii p. 421

*Auchenreoch* 1547 *Spald. Misc.* V p. 308

*Achinriuocho* 1590s Pont 32 [Also *O. Achinriouch*]

*Auchinrewoch, Over* (in *Auchtermony*) 1602 *Ret. STL* no. 35

*Achinriouch, O. & E.* 1654 Blaeu Lennox

*Achin Rivocho* 1755 Roy

*Auchenreoch* 1817 Grassom

*Auchinreoch House* 1865 OS 1<sup>st</sup> edn.

Originally *G dail*, then *G achadh*, + *G riabhach*

'Speckled or greyish meadow', then 'speckled or greyish field'

The occurrence of a form *Dalrevach* in the first record, the location confirmed by grouping it with *Altirmony* (c.500m west), suggests that this *achadh*-name began life as a *dail*-name. This possibility is strengthened by the 1451 *Glas. Reg.* record which indicates that it was granted to the church of St. Ninians (the parish church of KTL), a circumstance that perhaps led to the generic being changed, since KTL (unlike CPS) has several *achadh*-names (e.g. Auchendavie). Whilst almost every other *achadh*-name in the AOS has a noun as the specific, this and the similar Auchinriwoch KSY 7km to the east, appear to be generics qualified by the adjective *riabhach*, 'brindled, greyish', one commonly found in G place-names; however, the original form *dail riabhach*, 'brindled meadow', showed no sign of the *an* or *na* which would have been necessary for the second element to be a noun<sup>299</sup>; and Nicolaisen (2001, 161) observes that in southern Scotland, *achadh* normally took on the form *auchen* / *auchin*.

Pronounced /axən'riax/

**BALCORRACH** CPS S NS613789 1 75m

*Balecorrach* 1333 x 1364 *Lennox Cart.* p.52

*Ballyncorrauch* 1421 *OPS* p.46 ["On the 22<sup>nd</sup> July 1421, Duncan Earl of Lennox gave to his 'weil belufit son laffwell Donald of the Levenax, all and singular the landis *Ballyncorrauch* witht the pertinens, all the landis of *Ballyncloich* and *Thombry* with their pertinens lyand within the perishing of *Camsy*'"]

*Balcoruoch* 1545 *RMS* iii no. 3140

<sup>299</sup> There is a masculine *riabhach*, 'greyish person', and a feminine one *riabhach*, 'lousewort'.



*Balcorocht* 1546 RSS iii, no.1464

*Balcorocht* 1549 RMS iv no. 346

*Balcorrache* 1599 RMS vi no. 894

*Baccorroch* 1599 RMS vi no. 968

*Balcoroh* 1613 RMS vii no. 870

? *Bawharroc* 1654 Blaeu Lennox

*Balcaroch* 1822 Thomson

*Balcorrach* 1865 OS 1<sup>st</sup> edn.

### G *baile* + G *corrach*

‘Farm of the marsh’ (*baile na corrach*)

Watson (1926, 202) indicates that G *corrach*, ‘marsh, bog’, in place-names is ‘marshy plain’, whilst *DIL* gives *corrach* as ‘rough or uneven place’. The earliest record *Balecorrach*, with the retention of the final unstressed *e* of *baile*, might suggest that Gaelic was still spoken and understood here in the mid-14<sup>th</sup> century<sup>300</sup>, as do similar occurrences for Baldow, *Ballenaclerach* and Balquarrage (q.v. below): Taylor (2004, 16) argues that a form *Balecharne* (1315 x 1321 RMS) FIF suggests that Gaelic was either still spoken or had only recently died out, by implication making its meaning still transparent locally. G *corrach* can also mean steep, but this farm is on very flat land beside the Glazert: this stream now flows straight, between man-made levees, but Roy’s map of 1755 (which does not identify this particular farm) shows the river had a more sinuous course here, suggesting it was liable to flood at times, contributing to the marshy effect. Somewhere close by lay the lost names *Boghous* (*Boighous* 1613 RMS vii no. 870, *Boigho*. 1654 Blaeu), and *Over* and *Nether Colsay* (quoted Cameron 1892, 136) probably from *Sc calsay*, ‘causeway’, both further evidence for the damp terrain. The farm’s relative importance is perhaps conveyed by the title of John Lennox, who in 1572 built the substantial Woodhead House, and was styled ‘6<sup>th</sup> Laird of Balcorrach’<sup>301</sup>.

Pronounced / bal'karəx/

### **BALDORRAN**      CPS S NS6577 2 60m

*Baldorane* 1464 RMS ii no. 795

*Baldrane* 1464 RMS ii no. 809

*Baldoranis* 1465 RMS ii no. 843

<sup>300</sup> In the same document appears *Balletydul* [Baldow] which appears to contain the same *e*.

<sup>301</sup> Lennox Castle History Project website.

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

*G baile + ? G dòbhran*

‘Farm of the little streams, or wet place’ (*baile an dòbhran*)

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

Pronounced / bal'dawɾʌn/

**BALDOW** CPS S NS617778 1 80m

- ? *Balleyduf* 1333 x 1364. *Lennox Cart* p.52  
*Baldow* 1556 *Prot. Bk. Glas.* ii no. 275  
*Baldou, Litill* 1613 RMS vii no. 870  
*Baldon, & Little Baldone* 1627 *Ret. STL* no. 122  
*Baldow* 1654 Blaeu Lennox  
*Baldoun, Little* 1664 RMS xi no. 648  
*Balldow, Little & Muckle* 1755 Roy  
*Baldow of Baldow Bog* 1769 Kilsyth Rentals

G *baile* + (? G *taigh*) + G *dubh*

‘Dark farm, or farm at the dark house’ (*baile dubh* or *baile an taighe dubh*)

Appropriately named, for the farm sits below a north-facing slope, casting shade across it for much of the winter. If the earliest form is taken, it may represent *baile* + *taigh dubh*, farm of the dark house<sup>302</sup>: perhaps the *taigh* element was dropped for simplicity, leaving *baile* + *dubh*. (Both *duff* and *dow* are common Scotticisations of G *dubh*.<sup>303</sup>)

Pronounced /bal'dʌu/

### **BALGLASS** CPS S NS620779 1 65m

*Balglas* 1486 RMS ii no. 1653

*Balglas* 1613 RMS vii no. 870

*Balglass* 1627 Ret. STL no. 122

*Baglash* 1654 Blaeu Lennox

*Ballglass* 1755 Roy

G *baile* + ? G *glas* or ? OG *glais*

‘Green farm, or farm by a burn’ (*baile glas*, or *baile glaise*)

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

Pronounced /bəl'glas/

### **BALGROCHAN [N] #** CPS S NS627787 1 80m

*Bargrochane* 1430 RMS ii, no. 165 [‘ . . . *Ballecleracht* [Ballencleroch], carucatam terre de *Bargrochane* . . .’]

*Balgrochqueris* 1486 RMS ii no. 1653 [‘ . . . *Cragbernard*, *Balgrochqueris*, *Corsatrik*’]

*Balgrocheinis* (vel *Balcrochenis*) 1613 RMS vii no. 870

*Balgrochanes* 1627 Ret. STL no. 122

<sup>302</sup> A *taigh-dubh* was a traditional cottage of drystone walls and thatched roof.

<sup>303</sup> Cf. Cairndow ARG, and Torduff MLO

*Bagrocchan* 1654 Blaeu Lennox

*Balgrocher* 1664 RMS x no. 648 [Probably scribal error *r* for *n*]

*Ballgrachan* 1755 Roy

*Balgrechan* 1865 OS 1st edn.

*G baile* or *G bàrr* + ? *G crochan*

? ‘Farm of the little crosses’ (*baile na nCrochan*)

It is likely that the *c* of *crochan* was voiced as *g* by ellipsis, in a similar manner that the *c* of *clèireach* in *Balnaglerauch* was voiced in the earliest form of Ballencleroch (q.v.). The ‘crosses’ may refer to the original church of Saint Machan, which it lay close to.

There are two farms of this name in the parish, about 4km apart, and the *RMS* references make it hard to distinguish them: whilst the 1486 record is in the area of the northern instance, the 1430 record, and the 1458 one listed under the southern Balgrochan head-name (below), cover many of the same places, and may refer to the northern Balgrochan<sup>304</sup>. If the 1430 record is accurate in recording a *Bar-* name (and conceivably the 1539 record below referred also to a *\*bàrr an crochan*), then it is possible that there was both a Balgrochan and a *\*Bargrochan* at either extremity of the lands, the latter being subsequently assimilated to a *Bal-* form due to the numerous *Bal-* names in CPS. The northern Balgrochan, grid referenced here, lay on the lower slopes of the Campsie Fells; the southern Balgrochans lay just above the Kelvin floodplain. Both lay where burns run down from the higher ground. This northern Balgrochan is now a golf clubhouse; the southern ones still stand, but with Torrance’s housing steadily swallowing them.

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

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

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

*Balgrochtan, Estir* 1543 RSS iii no. 564

*Balgrochanes* 1627 Ret. STL no. 122

*Balgrochan* 1654 Blaeu Lennox

*Balgrochane* 1644 RMS ix no. 1529 [Mill of]

*Bagrochane, Eister & Wester* 1647 RMS ix no. 1849

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

<sup>304</sup> Cameron (1892, 31) refers to a “Robert Ferrie, North Balgrochan”, in 1825, returning to the congregation.

*Balgrochan, East & West* 1865 OS 1<sup>st</sup> edn.

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

Pronounced / bal'graxən/

**BALLENCLEROCH**      CPS S NS609794 1 90m

*Balneglerauch* 1208 x 1214 *Glas. Reg.* i 103

*Ballenaclerach* 1423 Quoted Fraser 1874 vol. ii p. 411

*Ballecleracht* 1439 *RMS* ii no. 165

*Bancleroch* 1584 *RSS* viii no. 1940

*Bancleroche* 1599 *RMS* vi no.894

*Bancleyrach* 1654 Blaeu Lennox

*Ballencleroch* 1865 OS 1<sup>st</sup> edn. [Print style as an antiquity, alongside contemporaneous name Kirkton House]

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

*G baile + G nan + G clèireach*

‘Farm of the clergymen’ (*baile nan clèireach*)

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

<sup>305</sup> A ploughgate was said to be 8 oxgangs, or 100 Scottish acres, or c.550 square m.

<sup>306</sup> Cameron (1892, 98 and 194-5): the name appears to have been recorded in 1642, 1665 and 1687

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

**BALQUHARRAGE** CPS S NS639751 1 50m

*Ballecarrage* late 13<sup>th</sup> c. *Lenn. Cart.* p.32

*Barcharage* 1504 *RMS* ii no. 2816

*Bawcharrage* 1526 *RMS* iii no. 394

*Bacharrage* 1531 *RMS* iii no. 983

*Buchquharrage* 1532 *RMS* iii no.1212

*Boquharrage* 1579

*Baquharrage* 1611 *RMS* vii no. 510

*Boquharrage* 1630 *Ret. STL* no. 139

*Balwharrage* 1654 *Blaeu*

*Ballquharridge* 1755 *Roy* [Also *Mains of Ballquharridge*]

*Balquarrage* 1865 *OS* 1<sup>st</sup> edn.

*G baile* + *G carragh* or *G carraig*

‘Rock farm’ (*baile carraighe* / *carraige*)

The early form suggests that it may have been recorded in the Gaelic-speaking era, since it retains the final unstressed vowel of *baile*. The disappearance from the written records of the *bal-* form between the 13<sup>th</sup> and 17<sup>th</sup> centuries (a development also found locally in Balgrochan, Balglass, Balcorrach, all q.v.), is an example of what Nicolaisen (2011, 276 - 7) refers to as “. . . the regular loss of the post-vocalic *l* . . .”<sup>308</sup> in Scots; he instances several *baile* names in ABD which had old forms as *Ba-* or *Baw-*, comparable to forms here. Similar to the 1654 form, there is a lost name *Balwharrage* in Denny parish, which Reid (2009, 54) argues is “*baile* + *carraig*, with lenited *c*”; this lenition would produce a sound in speech which, in Scots orthography, could be written as the *quhu* or *wh*, evident in the forms from the mid-16<sup>th</sup> century to the present.

Pronounced / bal'hwarəge/ or / bal'hwarət/

**BARFLOORS** CPS S NS632757 1 75m

? *Florurs* 1755 *Roy*

*Barfloors* 1784 *TE9/69*

*Barfloors* 1865 *OS* 1<sup>st</sup> edn.

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<sup>308</sup> After back vowels *a*, *o*, *u*.

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

**BARRHILL** CPS S NS630764 1 90m

*Barhill* 1768 Kilsyth Rentals

*Barhill* 1817 Grassom

*Barhill* 1864 OS 1<sup>st</sup> edn.

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

**BENCLOICH** CPS S NS633781 1 85m

*Ballyncloich* 1421 *OPS* p. 46 [See under Balcorrach]

*Ballincloch* 1545 *RMS* iii 3140

*Banchloch-Wester & Eister* 1549 *RMS* iv no. 346

*Ballincloych* 1553 *Prot. Bk. Glas.* ii no. 275

*Bandcloich* 1590s Pont 32

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

*Ballincloich* 1613 *RMS* vii no. 870 [‘. . . ordinando fortalicio de Ballincloich . . .’]

*Bancloch Wester* 1627 *Ret. STL* no. 122 [‘An *alias* of *Burbenistounis*’]

*Bandoich* 1654 Blaeu Lennox [The *d* probably a typesetter’s error for *cl*]

*Bankcloich Mill* 1747 Kilsyth Rentals

*Boncloch Mills* 1755 Roy [Also *Tower of Bonclach*]

*Bankcloich* 1769 Kilsyth Rentals [‘Accounts of the Barony of Bankcloich lying within Campsie parish’]

*Bancloch* 1820 Thomson

*Bencloich Mill* 1865 OS 1<sup>st</sup> edn.

G *baile* + G *na* + G *clach*

‘Farm of the stone or rock’ (*baile na cloiche*)

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

Pronounced /ben'kloix/

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

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

*Banclouch* *Wester* 1627 *Ret. STL* no. 122 [alias of *Burbenistounis*]

*Birshenstoun* 1654 Blaeu Lennox

*Berbistoun* 1755 Roy

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

*South Birbiston* 1817 Grassom

*South Birbiston* 1865 OS 1<sup>st</sup> edn.

This would appear to be the *toun* of a person with a surname like *Burben*<sup>309</sup>, or perhaps the rare *Burbone*: Black (1946) instances three 17<sup>th</sup>-century records of *Burbone* and *Burbon*, two in Edinburgh, one in Thridpart [county unspecified]. The early 17<sup>th</sup>-century records seem to indicate that it was a dependant farm of *Banclouch*.

**BIRDSTON** CPS S NS653752 1 44m

*Birdstoun* 1505 RMS ii no. 2816

*Birdistoun* 1526 RMS iii no. 394

*Birdistoun* 1532 RMS iii no. 1212

*Birdstoun* 1654 Blaeu

*Birrstoun* 1755 Roy

*Birdston* 1820 Thomson

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<sup>309</sup> There is a surname *Burben* in the USA, which appears to be of Turkish origin.



pn Bird + Sc *toun*

Black (1846) records the surname in Scotland from the 14<sup>th</sup> century onwards. Cameron (1892, 213) suggests that it was known locally also as *Burston*, which accords with Roy's spelling. During the 20th century, a new farm called Birdstonbank emerged 200m north-west of the original farm. The ground is near the Kelvin and the Glazert and liable to flood, as nearby names Wetshod, Springfield and Springbank, and Puddlehouse # (1865 OS) suggest.

**BLAIRTUMMOCK** CPS S NS587791 1 90m

*Blairtomok* 1613 RMS vii no. 870

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

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

*Blair Tumoch* 1755 Roy

*Blairtamnock* 1763 TE9/68 p. 1153

*Blairtumock* 1817 Grassom

G *blàr* + G *tomach*

'Bushy or hummocky plain' (*blàr tomach*)

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

**BURNFOOT** CPS S NS673761 1 40m

*Burnfoot* 1820 Thomson

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

**CAMPSIE, CLACHAN OF**

CPS PS NS610796 1 75m

- Chamsy* 1165 x 1189 *Kel. Lib.* 386  
*Chamsy* 1165 x 1174 *RRS* ii p. 202  
*Kamsy* 1165 x 1214 *Kel. Lib.* 13  
*Camsy* 1180 *Kel. Lib.* 413  
*Chamsi* 1189 x 1195 *RRS* ii p.363  
*Camsy* 1195 x 1199 *Kel. Lib.* 409  
*Camsy* c.1200 *Kel. Lib.* 226  
*Campsy* c.1200 *Glas. Reg.* i no. 103  
*Camsy* 1221 *Kel. Lib.* 230  
*Kamsy* 1235 *Kel. Lib.* 231  
*Chamsy* 1243 *Kel. Lib.* 1243 x 1254  
*Campsie* 1590s Pont 32 [Also *Muir of Campsie*]  
*Campsie* 1755 Roy [Also *Campsie Kirk*]  
*Campsie* 1820 Thomson [Also *Kirkton*]  
*Clachan of Campsie* 1865 OS 1<sup>st</sup> edn.

G *camas* + G locational suffix

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

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

The existence of other occurrences of the same name may be helpful in analysing the name. Campsie CRL (near Stanley PER) is situated within a huge bend in the lower Tay, and it was mapped as *Kampsy* by Pont (fragment 25, front). Another Campsie MEV is situated on a wide bend of the River Almond, not far from the CRL instance; whilst East and West Campsie farms LIN (*Campsy* in 1540) stand between the Isla and the Melgam Water at a point where the rivers come twisting together like mating snakes. Further, there are two occurrences of the name in Northern Ireland, Campsie in Derry, and Campsey in Tyrone, which McKay (1999) says are both derived from Irish *camsán*, ‘river bends’. Paul Tempan (pers. comm.) has suggested that the terminal *-ie* and *-ey* indicates a Sc influence (probably from Campsie STL) on the Anglicised ending since Irish *-án* would not

normally produce this. A comparison of the STL *Campsie* settlement's position with that of the other Campsies indicates that 3 of the 4 Scottish instances (i.e. CPS, CRL, and LIN), and both Irish examples, are associated with flowing water on three sides, either within a huge bend or between two substantial streams. It is also feasible that, from *cam*, 'crooked', derives from an adjectival form *camsach* or *camsaich*, 'place of [river] bends': Watson (1926, 439), in a chapter on river-names, wrote: "In numerous compounds the dative is now *-isi* (written *-isidh*) in unstressed position at the end of names, e.g. *Caolaisidh*, 'at narrow haugh', *Camaisidh*, 'at bent haugh' . . .". He did not identify this latter place, but perhaps he took it to be the original G form of Campsie. The later Sc coining<sup>310</sup> Haughhead close by is on the same haugh-land, and there was a Ha'-end (perhaps \*Haughend) recorded by Cameron (1892, 81).

Pronounced /'kamsɪ/

**CANNERTON** CPS S NS653762 1 50m

*Cannerton* 1755 Roy

*Cannertyne* 1817 Grassom

*Canderton* 1839 RHP40205

*Cannerton* 1865 OS 1<sup>st</sup> edn.

Sc *channer* + Sc *toun*

'Gravel farm'

This was situated close to the Glazert, where a large spread of glacio-lacustrine sands and gravels is located abutting the river's alluvial deposits<sup>311</sup>.

**CAPIESTON** CPS S NS623787 1 80m

? *Campnistoun* 1584 RSS viii no. 1940 ['*Balcarroch* on the east, *Innertethie* on the south, *Campnistoun* on the south towards the east, *Bancleroch* on the west']

? *Tamplistoun* 1599 RMS vi no. 894 ['*Campsi* (inter terras de *Balcorrache* ex orient, *Inverteithe* ex australi, *Tamplistoun* ex australi vesus orientem, *Bancleroche* ex occiden.')] ]

*Calpistounis, Thre (vel Calpmestounis)* 1613 RMS vii no. 870

*Calpistounis, Thrie* 1627 Ret. STL no. 122

*Chapestoun* 1654 Blaeu

*Calpstounes* 1664 RMS xi no. 648 ['. . . *The Three Calpstounes*. . .']

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

<sup>311</sup> Information from OS Drift Geology map Sheet 31W.

*Capiston* 1817 Grassom

*Capieston* 1865 OS 1<sup>st</sup> edn.

? pn *Campsie* + *Sc toun*

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

**CARLSTON** CPS S NS630747 1 55m

*Caristoun* 1458 RMS ii no. 634

*Carlstoun* 1543 RSS iii no. 564

*Carlstoun* 1654 Blaeu

*Carlston* 1817 Grassom

*Carlston, East & West & Upper* 1865 OS 1<sup>st</sup> edn.

pn Charles + *Sc toun*

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

**CLOCHCORE** CPS V(S) NS602777 1 185m

*Clochor* 1613 RMS vii no. 870

*Cloctor (vel Clocher)* 1627 Ret. STL no. 122

*Clochtour* 1647 Ret. STL no. 187

<sup>312</sup> This refers to the sale of the eleven ploughgates of Balgrochan in the 1630s (see under Balgrochan [N], above): the doggerel was recited to Cameron many years previously by the 'late laird Maitland'.

*Clochcar* 1654 Blaeu

*Cloichtor* 1664 RMS xi no. 648

*Clochcore* 1865 OS 1<sup>st</sup> edn.

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

### **CRAIGBARNET** CPS S NS593790 1 85m

*Cragbernard* 1486 RMS ii no.1653

*Cragbernard* 1502 ER xii, p.1 [‘. . . Johannem Striveling de *Cragbernard*. . .’]

*Cragbernard* 1508 RMS ii no. 3237

*Cragbarnet* 1545 RSS iii no. 1464

*Craigbarnet* 1549 RMS iv no. 346

*Craigbernard* 1565 RMS iv no. 1623

*Craigbarnard* 1580 RMS v no. 76

*Craig Bernard* 1590s Pont 32

*Kraigbarett* 1654 Blaeu

*Craig Barnett* 1755 Roy

*Craigbaronet* 1783 TE9/68 p. 1153

*Craigbarnet* 1817 Grassom

*G creag* +? pn Bernard or ? *G beàrn*

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

<sup>313</sup> Letters *c* and *t* looked similar in scribal records.

<sup>314</sup> Information from the farmer 22/06/11.

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

**CRAIGEND**            CPS S NS591786 1 85m

*Craigend, E. & W.* 1613 *RMS* vii no.870

*Craigend, & Wester Craigend* 1755 Roy

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

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

*Craigenglen* 1865 OS 1<sup>st</sup> edn.

*G creag + G an + G gleann*

'Crag at the glen' (*creag a' ghlinne*)

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

**CROSSHOUSE**      CPS S NS616793 1 80m

? *Corsatrik* 1486 *RMS* ii no. 1653 [". . . terras de *Cragbernard, Balgrochqueris, Corsatrik* . . .]

<sup>315</sup> Also known as Bernard of Airth, born c.1238.

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

<sup>317</sup> <http://db.poms.ac.uk/record/factoid/64105/#> and <http://db.poms.ac.uk/record/factoid/48156/#>

*Corshous* 1613 RMS vii no. 870

*Crosshouse* 1755 Roy [Also *W. Crosshouse*]

*Crosshouse* 1817 Grassom

The farm is situated near the line of the Crow Road, and the name may refer to the crossing of the hills it makes. The 1486 form may refer to the same place – it is located between other identifiable places – and may represent a metathesized *cross* with *rig*. The farm shown as *W. Crosshouse* on Roy is now this Crosshouse farm: the farm shown as *Crosshouse* on Roy has gone: there is another Crosshouse less than 2km west at NS598790, still within CPS.

**CROW ROAD**      CPS O NS6279

*Crow road* 1795 OSA vol. 15 p. 352

*Craw Road* 1865 OS 1<sup>st</sup> edn.

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

**DRUMAIRN**      CPS S NS671778 1 135m

*Drunearn* 1817 Grassom

*Dunearn* 1822 Thomson

*Drumairn* 1865 OS 1<sup>st</sup> edn.

G *druim* + ? G *feàrna*

? ‘Alder ridge’ (*druim fheàrna*)

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

Pronounced /drʌm'ern/

<sup>318</sup> That transhumance was practised is discussed under Baldorran above.

<sup>319</sup> Haldane’s *Drove Roads of Scotland* does NOT show a drove road here, although one is mapped running west-east along the Endrick – Carron valleys just north.

**DRUMBAIN** CPS S NS614749 1 90m*Drumhill* 1817 Grassom*Drumbain* 1864 OS 1<sup>st</sup> edn.? G *druim* + G *bàn*

‘White ridge’

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

**DRUMMAILING #** CPS S NS633779 1 75m*Drum Ellin* 1755 Roy*Drum Millan* 1767 Kilsyth Rentals*Drummailling* 1822 Thomson*Drummillan Park* 1840s NSA vol. 8, p. 241*Drummailling* 1865 OS 1<sup>st</sup> edn.G *druim* + ? G *muileann*‘Mill ridge’ (*druim muilinn*)

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

**DYKE FARM** CPS S NS673771 1 80m*Dyke* 1755 Roy*Dyke* 1820 Thomson*Dyke Farm* 1865 OS 1<sup>st</sup> edn.Sc *dyke*

‘Ditch’

The OSNB says that the previous two leases contained reference to a Dyke Hill, but that this name is no longer known; it may refer to the low rise immediately west of the



farmhouse. Running to the north side of this particular rise is a 150m long dike or ditch, straight and apparently man-made, which takes in a stream running eastwards but dispatches it running westwards to Antermony Loch – perhaps this is the eponymous dyke. Sc *dyke* in place-names often refers to a wall (e.g. in the common name Dykehead), but this farm is nowhere near the head-dyke enclosing farmland: the lost *Dykefoot* was however at the downslope end. Roy's map shows High Dykes # (c.NS6478), where the kirk session met in 1701<sup>320</sup>.

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

*Erlsfell* 1654 Blaeu Stirlingshire

*Earl's Seat* 1795 OSA vol. 18 p. 578 [Strathblane parish account]

*Earl's Seat* 1817 Grassom

This is the highest point in the range of hills now known as the Campsie Fells, and lies on the boundary of CPS, SBL and KLN. It is reasonable to suppose the specific refers to the title of the Earldom of Lennox, the last holder of which was Esme Stewart who died in 1583, whose heirs were titled Dukes. The name might have been given locally at that time in that Earl's memory<sup>321</sup>. Blaeu's map was based on Pont 32, which was considerably added to by Robert Gordon, particularly in this western part of the county, and he may have learned of the name, perhaps in wider use by the mid-17<sup>th</sup> century. Earl's Burn (NS583833) and Little Earl hill (NS567828, 504m) are derivative.

Blaeu's generic *fell* is interesting: although the hills are now known as the Campsie Fells (first recorded as such in Roy), *fell* is a toponym largely confined to western and south-western Scotland, a loan-word from ON *ffall*. The nearest individual summits bearing the generic are Goat Fell on Arran, and Culter Fell LAN, both c.70km distant: the former is ON (Cox, 2009), the latter a transferred name from the Pennines (Drummond, 2007, 177). The apparent switch from *fell* to *seat* may reflect the fact that the latter was a toponym often used in Scotland to denote an important person – thus Arthur's Seat, and the twenty hills called King's Seat; while conversely, perhaps the plural generic *Fells* was applied to this range from this singular example. The concept of a hill 'range' with a plural form of name (The Xs) seems to date from the 17<sup>th</sup> century on<sup>322</sup>: in 1644, the area now called the

<sup>320</sup> Cameron 1892.

<sup>321</sup> There is another Earl's Seat, also within Lennox, in the Kilpatrick's at NS4779.

<sup>322</sup> Blaeu's map has *The Ochels* and *Penthland Hills*: the latter group was first recorded in a plural form in 1642 (*RMS* ix no. 1069)

Fells, was described thus: “. . . a great *moor* [my emphasis] beginning at *Graymscastell* [Sir John de Graham’s Castle NS6885] then to the *Cory of Balglash* [Corrie of Balglass NS5985] then to *Drawguyin* [Dumgoyne NS5482] then to Kilsyth then to *Terduff* [? Dundaff Hill NS7384] which is 3 mile down upon *Carroun* [Carron] then to *Meckle Binn* [Meikle Bin NS6682] upon head of *Carroun*, it is cald in the west part the moor of *Blayne* [Strathblane Hills] and at the east end the Moor of Campsie from the kirk of Campsie which is upon the head of the *Glasdur* [Glazert] Water” (Macfarlane’s Geographical Collections, vol. 2, p. 581). Thus, it was perceived not so much as a range of hills as two stretches of moorland.

**FINGLEN** CPS R NS5881 1 300m

*Fynglenane* 1333 x 1364 *Lenn. Cart.* p. 52

*Fynglennane* 1423 Quoted in Fraser (1874, ii p. 412) [‘. . . omnes terras circa rivulum de *Fynglennane* ex parte orientali’]

*Finglen* 1654 Blaeu

*Finglen Burn* 1817 Grassom

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

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

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

**GARMORE** CPS S NS647784 1 180m

*Garmore* 1755 Roy

*Garmore* 1820 Thomson

*Garmore* 1864 OS 1<sup>st</sup> edn.

The lack of forms makes the etymology difficult, although the second element looks like *G mòr*, ‘big’, common in place-names: it is conceivably a *gart* name, but the forms do not support it, and it is a long way from most instances of *gart*. It is close to an antiquity mapped as Maiden Castle, a common name throughout Britain applied to forts or earthworks - RCAHMS list 15 in Scotland, and it says of this one (ID 45177) that it was a motte and bailey structure<sup>323</sup>, so perhaps the first element is *caer*, ‘fort’.

**GLASKELL #** FTY, CPS O NS6683 3

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

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

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

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

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

? *glas coille*

? ‘Green wood’

The whereabouts of Glaskell are suggested by the 1208 x 1214 charter detailed in the Introduction, and would appear to be land between the Carron and the Meikle Bin<sup>324</sup>, (i.e. that part of CPS disjoined to FTY either before or during the 1649 transfer of other parts), viz. “. . . the land of *Glaskell* (which is in *Campsy*) all the way to the water of *Carroun* . . .” Another clue to the location appears to lie in Blaeu’s map of Lennox, where a left bank tributary of the upper Carron is named as *Damchel b[urn]*., which may contain the same second element. The place named *Gleswells* or *Gleswalls* appears to have lain in this area,

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

<sup>324</sup> Its summit is now in FTY, and the Bin Burn on its west, running north to the Endrick, now marks the CPS boundary.

referred to in the 1539 and 1647 records; the lost *Finnich-haugh* is named *Fennauch* in the 1208 x 1214 charter, and still stood at the time of the 1865 OS 1<sup>st</sup> edn., at NS677846.

Perhaps *Gleswalls* or *Gleswells* be a mis-transcription of *Glaskell*.

**GLENMILL** CPS S NS604793 1 105m

*Glenmylne* 1613 *RMS* vii no. 870 [‘. . . . cum molendino *lie* Greinmill (vel Glenmylne) de Craighbarnett . . . ’]

*Glen-mylne de Craighbarnet* 1627 *Ret. STL* no. 122

*Glenmil* 1654 *Blaeu*

*Glenmill* 1817 *Grassom*

*Sc glen + Sc miln*

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

**GLORAT** CPS S NS641778 1 80m

*Glorelthe* c.1358 *RMS* i App. ii no. 1137, Index A

*Glorelth* c.1358 *RMS* i App. ii no.1139, Index A [‘Carta Gilberti de Insula de *Glorelth*’: Index B has ‘to Gilbert of Insula, of the other half of the lands of *Glorelt*’]

*Glorate* 1450 *RMS* ii no. 323

*Glorate* 1508 *RMS* ii no. 3237

*Glorat* 1526 *RSS* i no. 3497

*Glorelttis, Eister & Wester* 1580 *RMS* v no. 76

*Glorelt* 1590s *Pont* 32

*Glorattis* 1613 *RMS* vii no. 870 [‘. . . terrarum de *Eister* et *Wester* *Glorattis* cum *lie* *Maynis* de *Gloratt* . . .’]

*Gloratt* 1755 *Roy*

*Gloart* 1820 *Thomson*

*Glorat House* 1865 OS 1<sup>st</sup> edn. [Also *Glorat Mill*]

Watson (1926, 444-5) wrote: “The ending *-ad*, *-aid*, representing an early *-ant-*, is not uncommon in Irish names of places and streams . . . The reduction of *-nt-* began before the Ogham period and has gone on ever since . . . it is therefore certain that any ancient name in *-nt-* will suffer reduction of *n* when taken over into Gaelic.” He goes on to say: “In

stream-names this not uncommon . . . Glorat, near Lennoxton in Stirlingshire, is for *Glóraid*, ‘babbling stream’, from *glór*, voice, speech.” Glorat House is situated near a shelf of ground where the Langy Burn emerges from its torrent stage, to flow more gently – ‘babbling’ implies a gentle sound - before dropping to the Glazert. Nicolaisen (2011, 25) has established that over 50 Scottish hydronyms (of which 20 are G) derive from the noise they make. Coincidentally, and appropriate to its etymology, the Glorat estate now supplies Marks and Spencer with its ‘Scottish’ brand of bottled water. One low hill on the estate was known in the 19<sup>th</sup> century as Mount of Glorat, and this is the root of the reservoir name Mount Dam (NS646769).

Pronounced /glor'ət/

**GOYLE BRIDGE** CPS O, S NS653745 1 45m

*Inchgogyl* 1590s Pont 32

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

en *Goyle* + SSE *bridge*

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

**HAYSTON** CPS S NS641744 45m

*Hawiston* 1505 RMS ii no. 2816

*Hawstoun* 1526 RMS iii no. 594

*Hawystoun* 1579 RMS iv no. 2902

*Havystoun* 1611 RMS vii no. 510

*Hawystoun* 1630 Ret. STL no. 139

*Hayston* 1654 Blaeu

*Haystonn* 1755 Roy

*Hayston* 1817 Grassom

pn Haw + Sc *toun*

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

**HOLE**            CPS S NS618788 1 80m

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

*The Hole* 1755 Roy

*Hole* 1820 Thomson

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

**INCHBELLE**        CPS S NS664754 1 45m

*Inchbellie* 1577 *Wigton Chart. Chest* no. 119

*Inchbelly* 1590s Pont 32

*Inchbellies* 1606 *Ret. STL* no.53

*Inchbelly* 1755 Roy

*Inchbelly* 1817 *Grassom*

*Inchbelly* 1822 Thomson

*Inchbelly* 1865 OS 1<sup>st</sup> edn.

*Inchbelle* 2007 OS Explorer

G *innis* + ? G *bealaidh* or ? G *baile*

‘Broomy water-meadow’ or ‘farm water-meadow’ (*innis bealaidh* or *innis baile*)

Broom (*Cytisus scoparius*) grows unchecked on uncultivated ground, and with a practical use for making the implement of the same name in English. The suffix *bellie* / *y* appears in Galloway names like Corbely and Edinbellie<sup>325</sup>, probably respectively from G *corr*, ‘snout, horn, end’ and G *aodann*, ‘face’: in these, and perhaps in this instance, G *baile*, ‘farm’, acts as a qualifying specific. The change in the final letter from *y* to *e* on OS maps took place sometime between the 4<sup>th</sup> edition (1928) and the Landranger series in the 1980s. Pronounced /ɪntʃˈbɛlɪ/ or /ɪntʃˈbɛl/

**INCHBRECK**          CPS S NS661752 1 40m

*Inchbreak* n.d. *Wigt. Chart. Chest* no. 881

*Inchbreck* 1590s Pont 32

*Inchebrek* 1606 *Ret. STL* no.53

*Inchbrack* 1755 Roy

*Inchbrack* 1817 Grassom

*Inchbrack* 1822 Thomson

G *innis* + G *breac*

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

Although Sc *inch* is a loan-word from G *innis*, several of the *inch* names here near the Kelvin – Glazert confluence have G specifics<sup>326</sup> and are thus names where the G generic has been assimilated to a Sc form. Standing close to the (modern course of the) Kelvin, this is one of a number of places whose names denote that they were ‘islands’ of slightly higher ground above the flood plain. Watson (2002, 76-77) discussed how the original meaning of an island became, on the mainland, almost exclusively to mean ‘haugh’, or waterside meadow. G *breac* is an adjective commonly used in place-names for speckled, pie-bald, or patchy vegetated ground – there are for example over fifty hills called Beinn Bhreac<sup>327</sup>.

**INNERTEIDIE #**          CPS S NS6178 3

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

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

<sup>325</sup> Respectively NX9862 and NX5789.

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

<sup>327</sup> Drummond (2007, 114).

*Inerthdane* 1545 RSS iii no. 1464

*Inarthdane* 1549 RMS iv no. 346

*Invertadie* 1565 RMS iv no. 1623

*Innertethie* 1584 RSS viii no. 1940 [*'Innertethie on the south'* i.e. of Campsie]

*Inverteithe* 1599 RMS vi no. 894

*Indertethie* 1613 RMS vii no. 870 [*'... terrarum de Indertethie, comprehendentium terras de Clochor, Boighous et Litill Baldon ...'*]

*Indertethie* 1634 Ret. STL no. 148

*Innerteyly* 1654 Blaeu

*Inertedie* 1679 CRHC p. 6

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

**INSCHAH?** # CPS S 6775 3 4Om

*Inschah* 1590s Pont 32

G *innis* + ? G *àth*

'Water-meadow of the ford' (*innis an àth*)

With only one old form, and with location a little uncertain, this has to be a guess, but by definition it is near the Kelvin. Reid (2009) interprets it as *innis na h-àithe*, 'kiln'. Blaeu

<sup>328</sup> Nether-ton survived until recently at NS612780.

<sup>329</sup> Streams cannot easily disappear: it seems to me that the Finglen Burn is the prime candidate for the 'lost' stream name; I discuss it in Part One, section 3.

<sup>330</sup> Beveridge (1923, xiv) says there are 7 other occurrences of *inver* in STL.



seems to have conflated Pont's two forms *Inschah* and *Inchgogyl* to produce *Inchgeanshachy*.

**KEIRHILL** CPS S NS677777 1 105m

*Keerhill* 1755 Roy

*Keirhill* 1820 Thomson

*Keirhill* 1865 OS 1<sup>st</sup> edn

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

**KILWINNET** CPS S NS607790 1 80m

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

*Kylwynet* 1430 *RMS* ii no. 159

*Kilwynnet* 1489 *RMS* ii no. 1840

*Kilwinnet* 1503 *RMS* ii no. 2711

? *Balbonat* 1549 *RMS* iv no. 346 ['. . . *Craigbarnet* cum fortalicis, molendinis et silvis, *Balbonat* . . .']

*Kilwynnet* 1565 *RMS* iv no. 1623

*Kilwynneis* 1580 *RMS* v no. 76

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

*Kilwinnets* 1654 Blaeu

*Killuonett* 1755 Roy

*Kilwinnit* 1817 Grassom

*Kilwinnet*, *Lower* & *Upper* 1865 OS 1<sup>st</sup> edn.

<sup>331</sup> See *PNF5* Glossary, under *keir*

<sup>332</sup> Canmore ID 205385. Nothing is recorded bar the stone.

<sup>333</sup> Canmore ID 45194.

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

**KINCAID** CPS S NS652757 1 40m

*Kyncaith* 1238 *Lenn. Cart.* p. 30

*Kincaid* 1487 *RMS* ii no. 1686

*Kincaid* 1530 *RMS* iii no. 983

*Kenked* 1590s Pont 32

*Kincaidis Mekill and Litill* 1606 *Ret. STL* no. 53

*Kincaid* 1755 Roy

G *ceann* + ? Brit \**cēt*

‘Head of the wood’

Black (1946) says of the surname Kincaid that it was “of territorial origin from the lands of Kincaid in the parish of Campsie.” The name is clearly of some antiquity, and the second element may represent Brit \**cēt*, ‘wood’, as appears in *Dalkeith*, *Bathgate*, *Pencaitland*, etc: BLITON under *cēt* states that: “The possibility that apparently Gaelic place-names with *-cha[i]dh* disguise an earlier Brittonic form with *-cē:d* should not be overlooked.” As with nearby Kirkintilloch (at one stage \**caer-pen-tulach*), its name may represent a Brit name (\**pen cēt*) part-evolved to G \**ceann cēt*: the name Kinkell, less than 2km west and probably situated on the Kincaid estate, may represent a fuller evolution to G *ceann coille*, while Woodhead (q.v.) is the full translation to SSE.

Pronounced /kɪn'ked/

**KINKELL** CPS S NS634758 1 70m

*Kinkell* 1606 *Ret. STL* no. 53

*Kinkell* 1654 Blaeu

*Kinkell* 1820 Thomson

G *ceann* + G *coille*

‘Wood end’ (*ceann coille*)

Taylor (*PNF5*, 153) suggests, as a possible explanation for *coille* becoming *kell*, that: “. . . names such as Kellie, and even Kinkell (the name of several high-status places in eastern

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

Pronounced /kin'kel

**LENNOXTOWN** CPS S NS630776 1 70m

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

*Lennox* 1654 Blaeu

*Lenox Milne* 1664 RMS x no. 648

*Lennox Mills* 1755 Roy

*Lennox Town* 1817 Grassom

*Lennoxtown* 1840s NSA

CPS lay wholly within the ancient earldom of Lennox, which comprised DNB and much of STL. The earldom was replaced by a dukedom in 1581 – a farm *Dukedoms #* appears on Roy’s map, perhaps referring humorously to this change. However, the name Lennox persisted, and this mill – and later the town – was named after it. Cameron (1896, 103) says that the settlement was originally known as Newtown of Campsie, though he gives no dates, and certainly the modern form is late<sup>334</sup>. The nearby Lennox Castle, built in 1837-1841 for John Kincaid-Lennox, whose claim to the earldom of Lennox was rejected<sup>335</sup>, was clearly named in consequence of his claim: it subsequently became a psychiatric hospital, but is now demolished, while the less grand but more practical Lennoxtown thrives.

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

*Milton* 1865 OS 1<sup>st</sup> edn.

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

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

<sup>335</sup> Keay (1994, 616).

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

**MUCKCROFT**      CPS S NS637766 1 60m

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

*Mukrath* 1458 *RMS* ii no. 634

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

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

*Muckrachs* 1654 Blaeu [Also *Mukrachs*]

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

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

*Muckcroft* 1817 Grassom

G *mucrach*

‘Place of pigs’

There is another Muckcroft 7km south-east of this occurrence, in CAD; they share at least one old form, *viz.* *Mucrath* 1200 x 1202 (*Glas. Reg.* i) for CAD, *cf.* 1458 form above. They did however develop differently, for whilst the CAD instance has forms ending in *-raw* or *-ray* until the first appearance of *-croft* in the early 18<sup>th</sup> century, the CPS instance has *-croft* from the 16<sup>th</sup> century, albeit not consistently thereafter; possibly this CPS form influenced the later CAD form. Watson (1926, 138) defines G *mucrach*, as ‘place of swine’, a meaning he etymologises *Muckraw* Lothian from (147), a form which corresponds to some of the CAD forms. The element *croft*, ‘small-holding’ (*DOST*), a loan-word into Sc from OE, probably came to replace the second syllable in an attempt to make it intelligible to Sc speakers. The rearing of pigs would be an important function in the medieval rural economy, worthy of a place-name celebrating it. Unfortunately the word *muck* has a negative connotation for modern property owners, and Easter Muckcroft is now called Lennox Lea, while Wester Muckcroft is Cherry Tree Cottage.

<sup>336</sup> Pont 32 does not have this: but Gordon was involved in preparing this map for Blaeu, so he may have added it c.1630.

**NEWLANDS**      CPS S NS607765 1 205m

*Newlands* 1865 OS 1<sup>st</sup> edn.

This high, isolated farm, now surrounded by conifer plantings, has a name reflecting the fact of its late establishment: it was originally known<sup>337</sup> as Cock-my-Lane, a form discussed under Cockmylane NMO.

**PARKSTONE #**      CPS S NS628787 2 80m

*Parkistoun* 1627 *Ret. STL* no. 122

*Parkstoun* 1654 Blaeu

*Parkstone* 1755 Roy

*Parkston* 1820 Thomson

*Parkston* 1865 OS 1<sup>st</sup> edn.

pn Park + Sc *toun*

Park, according to Black (1946) was a surname quite common in the west of Scotland, including one who was a presbyter of Glasgow diocese in the 15<sup>th</sup> century. *Parkhouse* (Roy) lay near Torrance, some distance away, now Meadowbank; it probably contained Sc *park*, ‘a tract of land in which beasts of chase were kept; a piece of enclosed woodland or forest. Land set aside for recreation; gardens. A meadow or pasturage.’ (*DOST*). Roy’s map showed it enclosed with hedges or trees.

**SHIELDS**      CPS S NS657781 1 150m

*Shelso* 1654 Blaeu

*Shiels* 1654 Roy

*Shiels* 1820 Thomson

*Shields* 1865 OS 1<sup>st</sup> edn.

Sc *shiel*, ‘sheepcot, a rough shelter for sheep or cattle and their herds in a remote place, *specif.* one used in the summer when sheep and cattle were removed to higher and more distant pastures’ (*SND*), is a definition that might apply to the origin of this farm, high up the scarp slope of the Fells, but clearly it was built into a more permanent dwelling, after the age of transhumance. Within the AOS, the element also occurs on the high ground of

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<sup>337</sup> Cameron (1892, 204)

NMO (three instances), whose forms – like this one – show variation between *shiel(s)* and *shield(s)*. The importance of sheep rearing is illustrated further by the names of Bought Glen (NS643785) and Pattie’s Boughts (NS585778) both from *Sc bucht* (also *boucht*, *bought*), ‘sheep-fold, a milking fold for ewes’ (*DOST*), both on high ground, and Sheep Linn (NS612802) in the Kirkton Glen. Also, the story behind Maggie Lapslie’s Knowe (NS608801), according to Cameron (1892, 81) is that she was a sheep stealer who died *in flagrante* trapped beneath a beast she’d stolen as she crossed a fence nearby!

**SPOUTHEAD**      CPS S NS652782 1 160m

*Spouthead* 1755 Roy

*Spouthead* 1820 Thomson

*Sc spout*, ‘spring, well, waterfall’ occurs several times in CPS and KSY. The last of these meanings is most probable here, as the farm sits well up the scarp slope of the Fells beside the eponymous torrent plunging down a ravine: above the farm, the torrent bears the name Forking Burn, from its being the product of three or four tributaries starting at nearly 500m. Other waterfalls in CPS bearing the same element are the Spout o’ Craigie (NS608802), and the Black and White Spout on the Finglen Burn (q.v). In Cameron (1892) the farm was sometimes referred to as Spithead.

**TARFIN #**      CPS S NS623769 1 115m

*Tomfyne* 1333 x 1364 *Lenn. Cart.* p. 52

*Thomefyn* 1556 *Prot. Bk. Glasgow* no. 275

*Comfyn (vel Tomfyn)* 1627 *Ret. STL* no. 122

*Tomphin* 1664 *RMS* x no. 648

*Carfinn* 1755 Roy

*Tirfin* 1820 Thomson

*Tarfin Mine* 1865 OS 1<sup>st</sup> edn.

G *tom* + G *fionn*

‘White, fair knoll’ (*tom fionn*)

It is clear from the early forms that this is a *tom* rather than a *tòrr*, and it is curious that it changed its form late, although it is possible that the two names refer to two features.

Under *Tombuie* below is discussed the colour contrast with neighbouring farms.

**TEMPLE**      CPS S NS591742 1 60m

*Temple of Balgrochan* 1632 Quoted in Cameron (1892, 207); [‘tenants Richard Turner and Janet Provan’]

*Temple* 1755 Roy

*Temple* 1817 Grassom

OSNB says one authority claimed that the name is “said to be derived from lands belonging to the Templars”. This claim appears to have historical foundation: Cowan (1983, 210) lists *Bryingroughan* DNB as one of the properties of the Knights Templar in 1593-4, and in the index equates it with Balgrochan DNB<sup>338</sup>. (The list of Templar properties also included one in Baldernock, under the name *Bothornockis*.)

### **TOMBUIE #** CPS S 6276 4

*Thombry* 1421 *OPS* p. 46 [See under Balcorrach above]

*Tombow* 1556 *Prot. Bk. Glasgow* no. 275

*Tombuy* 1613 *RMS* vii no. 870 [“. . . *Tombuy* cum molendino de Bancloich”]

*Tombuy* 1627 *Ret. STL* no. 122

*Tombouie* 1664 *RMS* x no. 648 [‘. . . [the] Muckcrofts, Tomphin, Baldow, Torroure, Tombouie. . .’]

### G *tom* + G *buidhe*

‘Yellow knoll’ (*tom buidhe*)

This appears to have lain south of the Glazert, and the adjacent farms (in the 1664 record) also have colour names, to afford contrast: *Tomphin* (*tom fionn*, ‘white knoll’), *Torroure* (*tòrr odhar*, ‘dun knoll’), and Baldow (*baile dubh*, black farm). The colour *buidhe* often signified pale bent grasses, in contrast to peat or heather.

### **TORRANCE** CPS S NS620740 1 50m

? *Torrence* 1512 *RSS* i no. 2435 [‘. . . super hospitale eglisie de Torrence. . .’]

? *Torrens* 1531 *RSS* ii no. 977 [‘. . . super rectoria, capellania et hospitali de Torrens, infra diocisem Glasguensem . . .’]

*Torrans* 1820 Thomson

*Torrance* 1865 OS 1<sup>st</sup> edn.

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<sup>338</sup> Rental 56.

There are 5 places of this name in Scotland, and 3 of them lay in the medieval diocese of Glasgow<sup>339</sup>, hence the query before the 1512 and 1531 records<sup>340</sup>. It might appear to be *G tòrran*, ‘little hillocks’ with an English plural *s*, or more probably is an example of the *G* locational suffix *-as / -es*, and then represented in English orthography as *-ce*<sup>341</sup>: there are two places in the Highlands called *Torrans*<sup>342</sup>. This could refer to the substantial pieces of ground rising 15m above the Kelvin floodplain just west of the modern bridge at NS615736. There was a lost *Torrence* in KSY.

**WATERHEAD**      CPS S NS650836 1 255m

? *Headoff* 1654 Blaeu Stirling [Presumably for ‘head of Carron’]

*Waterhead* 1755 Roy

*Waterhead* 1817 Grassom

There are 15 places of this name in Scotland, and map study shows that they are not at the actual head of a watercourse, but isolated farms well up a river in hill country, often the last farm before the headwaters, so probably the lands including them. This stands on the Carron, about 2.5km below its source, but the farm is the highest settlement in the river’s valley. There is another instance in CND, on the upper reaches of the Luggie Water.

**WOODHEAD**      CPS S NS606783 1 125m

*Wodheid* 1545 RSS iii no. 1464

*Wodheid* 1599 RMS vi no. 968

*Woodhead* 1636 Gordon

*Woodhead* 1755 Roy

*Sc wuid + Sc heid*

Woodhead House stood at the crest of a steep north-facing slope that drops 50m to the valley of the Pow Burn. Such land would be poor for any kind of farming, and is productive mainly of timber: on Roy’s map, this wood is clearly mapped, whilst today the wood carries the name Bank Wood. The precipitousness of the slope is indicated by the name Lovers’ Leap for a small outcrop at the head of it. The lands of Woodhead were

<sup>339</sup> This one, and those by East Kilbride (NS6552), and by Kilmarnock (NS4436): the other two are near Dunblane (NN7502) and Blackridge WLO (NS9066).

<sup>340</sup> The ‘hospital’ referred to could be the place indicated under Temple (q.v.)

<sup>341</sup> Note the spelling variation between the two *RSS* entries.

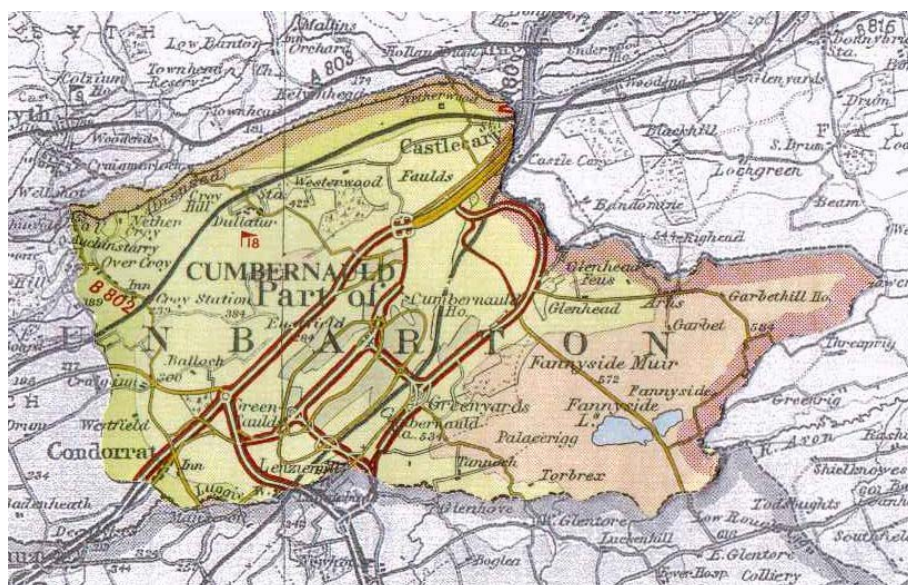
<sup>342</sup> NJ1419 and NM4825.



politically important, since Lennox Castle stood there: Cameron (1892, 166 and 169) quotes documents [unsourced] of 1660 and 1716 to the effect that they included ‘The lands of Bin’, (also *Bin* 1672 *CRHC* p. 13), perhaps from *G beinn*, ‘hill’. The 1716 document dealt with ‘oversouming’, a reference to over-stocking by beasts, and ordaining: “to be hirded upon the lands of Bin, 6 score soumes of nolt, 24 heads of sheep, 12 heads of horses and 9 score lambs”.

CPS, names not headworded; text location, or first record date.					
Place-name	NGR: NS	'Introduction' refers to this parish. Numbers (e.g. 7.1) refer to Part One sections.			
Acre Valley	618751	Acredyke BDK	Mounthullie	6077	Mounthuly NMO
Allanhead	610803	Allanfauld KSY	Muirend	6476	Figure 7.6
Banks	661771	Figure 7.8	Muirhead	619767	Balgrochan [S]
Bear Muirs	6776	Bearhill CAD	Netherton	612780	Innerteyly
Bin	6078	Woodhead	Neuk	6375	Figure 7.8
Birdstonbank	651753	Birdston	Newmill	642769	Milton of Campsie
Blackglen	6377	1613 RMS	Parkhouse	6274	Parkstone
Boghead	632778	1864	Puddlehouse	6475	Birdston
Boghouse	6178	Balcorrach	Redmoss	640760	1864
Bowbank	631748	1755	Roitfair	674763	1755
Braefoot	6776	7.2.a	Rosehill	621738	1864
Burnhouse	632773	Burnfoot	Roughcraig	627788	1864
Burnside	6174	Burnfoot	Rowentree Fauld	6377	1755
Burnside	673761	Burnfoot	Sandyhole	6274	Hole
Champrestoun	6278	Capieston	Saughs	6576	Figure 7.8
Clachan of Campsie	610795	Campsie	Southfield	625774	1864
Cockmylane	607765	Cockmylane NMO	Springbank	644743	Birdston
Colsay	6178	Balcorrach	Springfield	647746	Birdston
Croftjohn	6078	1817	Wardhill	627742	1817
Crosshouse	598790	Crosshouse	Wellbank	603789	1864
Cumroch	6278	Innerteyly	Westerton	639774	Hayston
Damhead	6278	1755	Westfield	625785	1817
Drumfarm	619748	Drumbain	Westfield	632740	1817
Dukedoms	6378	Lennoxtown	Wetshod	641754	Birdston
Dykefoot	6776	Dyke; & 7.2.a	Whitehill	636753	Barfloors
Finglenbank	6179	Finglen	Windy Edge	6078	Windyedge OMO
Finniescroft	625768	1864	Woodburn	680771	Burnfoot
French mills	651766	Milton of Campsie			
Gateside	672762	Gateside KSY			
Glenside	600796	1864			
Glenside	678772	1864			
Glenwynd	608760	Craigenglen			
Goolyhole	5979	Hole			
Greenfoot	6179	1660			
Greenhead	631774	1748 KR			
Guildie Acre	6274	Acredyke BDK			
Hallylands	627740	1817 Hollyland			
Haughhead	609790	Campsie			
Hunterston	666773	Hayston			
Kirkton	609794	Hayston			
Langshot	615755	Chapelton CND			
Lillyburn	648768	1864			
Loanhead	6777	1755			
Loanhead	6179	1755			
Lochhead	668763	Antermony			
Lochmill	667764	Antermony			
Lukeston	693793	Hayston			
Maryland	603791	1864			
Meadowbank	624737	1817			
Millfauld	6375	1755			
Mount	646769	Glorat			

## Cumbernauld parish (CND)



### Introduction

Cumbernauld is in Dunbartonshire, formerly the sheriffdom of Dumbarton (previously the sheriffdom of Stirlingshire, discussed KTL Introduction), and in the medieval diocese of Glasgow, deanery of Lennox. It was previously part of Lenzie parish, being disjoined from it in 1649<sup>343</sup> to create an Easter Lenzie parish, more convenient for those who lived at the east end of the former parish, its church being at Kirkintilloch in what now became Wester Lenzie. Both new parishes subsequently took on the name of the main settlement within them, *viz.* Cumbernauld and Kirkintilloch: Martin (1987, 21) says this name change - from what he calls the “cumbersome” new names - took place “within decades”; while Millar (1980, 27) says that “the [new] names were disliked and were soon reverted to Kirkintilloch and Cumbernauld”. This appears to be confirmed by the Statistical Accounts for the parishes: in the *NSA* (vol. 8, p. 143) for Cumbernauld, the writer records: “As far down as 1721, the meetings of the session are dated ‘Easter Leinzie’. The next entry in the record being the commencement of Mr Oughterson’s incumbency, is dated ‘Cumbernauld’, 7<sup>th</sup> May 1727, which is the name the parish now bears”. Half a century earlier, the *OSA* correspondent, a man of fewer words, had simply stated: “This parish and that of Kirkintilloch were formerly constituted one parish, called Lenzie.” (vol. 6, p. 463). The change from the affixed parish names to ones based on the main settlement are an interesting contrast with the parish to the south, Monklands, which in the same decade of

<sup>343</sup> APS c.34, VI, ii, 390

the 17<sup>th</sup> century was divided into Old and New Monkland, but which remained so-named. Thus the *NSA* (vol. 6, p. 635) for OMO accepts that the two parishes are known as Old or West, and New or East Monkland, but “are now popularly known by the names Old and New Monklands.” These two parishes were latterly dominated by the towns of Coatbridge and Airdrie respectively, but perhaps because Coatbridge only grew to become even a village in the late 19<sup>th</sup> century, it was too late to influence the name<sup>344</sup>.

The disjuncture came after two separate petitions by the Cumbernauld-based Earl of Wigton, the first in 1621, unsuccessfully<sup>345</sup>. The Cumbernauldians would have been further annoyed when the ancient chapel of the parish in Kirkintilloch, in ruinous condition, was replaced in 1642–44 by a new building – in that town’s centre, a further 1km distant from them! There appears to have once been a chapel of ease nearer Cumbernauld (see Auchenkilns, below), but it must have fallen into desuetude; the Earl of Wigton allegedly responded to the initial reluctance to build a new church by holding services in the hall of Cumbernauld House, which action may have been a minor factor in the 1649 decision by the Lords of Erection. Population statistics from the Statistical Accounts reveal a greater pressure to bring about the disjuncture: the *OSA* (vol. 2, p. 281) for KTL states that in 1751 that parish contained 1400 ‘examinable’ souls (i.e. over age 8), of whom c.575 (i.e. c.40%) lived ‘in town’; while the *NSA* (vol. 8, p. 142) for Cumbernauld states that in 1755 its population was 2303, of whom 1400 (i.e. 61%) lived in Cumbernauld village. Not only do these figures show the weight of the two ‘urban’ areas within the parishes, but also that the eastern end, Cumbernauld, had more ‘souls’ to minister to.

The substantial size of Cumbernauld village, or Town as it was known, in the mid-19<sup>th</sup> century was a reflection of its position on the main east-west transport routes across central Scotland: a turnpike road linking Glasgow to ports like Bo’ness ran just outside the village boundary, and accounts for at least two place-names; Tollpark (from the method of financing the turnpike, preserved in two roads in an industrial estate), and the Old Inns Roundabout and petrol station on the M80, where travellers 150 years ago were fuelled in a contemporary way<sup>346</sup>.

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<sup>344</sup> Thomson (1971, 5) states that in 1650, just after the new parish was created, Airdrie (town) and its two immediate villages had 70 communicants, while the countryside to the north had 748 – the reason why, of course, the kirk was built not in Airdrie but in its rural hinterland.

<sup>345</sup> Discussed more fully in KTL Introduction, first paragraph.

<sup>346</sup> As the name implies, Tollpark was not on the main road itself, but up nearer the Roman Wall, with a field or park running down to where the toll stood on the road’s high point – the Toll House is marked there on the 1825 map of Cumbernauld Estate [NLC Archives U7/02/1]; the

Topographically CND has considerably more upland than KTL, just as its southern neighbour NMO was higher than OMO. Much of CND is above 100m, and in the south-eastern portion the land rises steadily up to c.170m, becoming bleak and windswept moorland. Pont map 32 records a lost name *Drumconny moore* roughly south of the castle, possibly from *G druim connaidh*, ‘ridge of fuel, or firewood’<sup>347</sup>, referring possibly to the moorland peat, or to the timber from Cumbernauld Forest. North-western CND sits across a broad gap between the Forth and Clyde basins, with four distinctive transport routes – each following a natural breach within the overall gap - dividing it up into three zones of raised relief, all running south-west to north-east: the Forth and Clyde Canal, two railway lines (black on the map above) and the A80 dual carriageway (red-lined on map above): between these routes, the land rises up to c.150m. The infant Kelvin forms the boundary with KSY to the north, the Luggie with NMO to the south, the Moss Water with KTL to the west, and the Walton Burn with FAK to the east. Graystone Knowe (NS817757) may represent a variety of *Sc hairstane*, literally ‘grey, hoary stone’, which frequently indicate boundary markers: just at this point, the FAK / CND boundary follows a 2km straight line across rough moor, where determining a natural boundary would be difficult.

The main change that has affected this parish has been the post-war decision to make Cumbernauld a new town, formally from 1956 onwards, with the accompanying huge increase in population and industry. It took overspill population from Glasgow, and advertised heavily to attract new industries to the area, with its well-known slogan “What’s it called? Cumbernauld!”: below I attempt to answer the question ‘Why’s it called?’ In consequence of this growth almost the entire north-western portion of the parish is now under tarmac, bricks and mortar, from new housing estates to huge industrial estates, still expanding westwards, spilling into KTL (see Figure 1.5). Many of the farms in that area have consequently vanished, but it must be said that the New Town Corporation was good at retaining the old names for the districts (e.g. Balloch, Kildrum), schools (e.g. Greenfaulds, Glencryan), streets (e.g. Redburn Court, Broomlands Road), and even the road interchanges (e.g. Greenyards and Jane’s Braes).

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same map shows *Inn Farm* on the main road, and a ‘new’ Inn near Castlecary – hence the designation *Old Inns*.

<sup>347</sup> Cf. Drumconna NX0979

**ABRONHILL**      CND S NS782759 1 100m*Abrunshill* 1755 Roy*Abramhills* Horse Tax Records 1797-1798 vol. 2*Heberon, Low & High* 1825 NLC Archives U7/02/1 [Also has the form *High Hebron*.]*Abronhill, & Low Abronhill* 1864 OS 1<sup>st</sup> edn.pn Abrams + SSE *hill*

Abram is a variant spelling of the surname Abraham (Black, 1946); the genitival *s* appears to have been lost over time. There is a folk etymology that the hill was used for conventicles because it afforded a lookout for soldiers, and that it contains a Biblical reference to Hebron near Jerusalem; this belief may account for the 1825 record.

Pronounced /'ebranchil/

**ACRECROFT**      CND S NS786725 1 150m*Torbreaks* 1755 Roy*Tarbrax* 1820 Thomson*Torbrex* 1864 OS 1<sup>st</sup> edn.*Torbrex* 1961 OS 7<sup>th</sup> edn.*Acrecroft* 2001 OS

The original name was clearly a rendition of G *tòrr breac*, ‘speckled hillock’ for most of its onomastic life, changing to the modern form sometime in the last half of the 20<sup>th</sup> century: the name now applies to a farmstead c.700m away just across the NMO border, at NS791719, which was previously *Shiels*. Presumably a landowner who by then owned land on both sides of the Luggie Water decided to re-locate the name, perhaps because the lands on the south bank are those of Glentore, a name containing the same element *tòrr*. There is an *Acarscrofft* recorded in the *Glas. Rent.* in 1521 (p. 81) but it is not at all clear where that farm lay<sup>348</sup>, and there is no earlier record of the modern name in CND.

**AIRDRIE**      CND S NS750760 2 150m*Ardory* 1365 *RRS* vi no. 335*Airdrie* 1369 *Wigt. Chart. Chest* no. 245*Ardre* 1374 *RMS* i no. 491 [“*terram de Ardre*”]*Ardries* 1597 *Wigt. Chart. Chest* no. 292

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<sup>348</sup> No other CND names appear to be recorded in *Glas. Rent.*

*Airdries, E, W & Midle* 1634 RMS ix no. 22

*Ardry, E & Mid* 1755 Roy [Also *Ardyhead*]

*Ardry* 1777 Ross

*Airdriehead* 1864 OS 1<sup>st</sup> edn.

G *àrd* + or G *reidh* or G *ruighe*

‘High shelf or shieling’ (*àrd reidh* or *àrd ruighe*)

This lies 10km north of what is nowadays the better-known Airdrie NMO, a town of some 40,000 people; and although they both grew from the obscurity of a single farm, this one only survived until the 20th century as the farm Airdriehead, a name now only a street-name. I analyse Airdrie NMO (q.v.) as possibly meaning ‘level shelf’, and the topography here is of a small plateau, higher than either of the neighbouring parallel hills by fully 20m.

**ARNS**            CND S NS808755 1 160m

*Arns* 1755 Roy

*Arns* 1777 Ross

This might appear to contain G *earrann*, ‘portion or share of land’, and if so, the holder must have drawn the short straw, because this is high on bleak moorland: in reality that term applies to arable areas, and is anyway unlikely to exist in a simplex form. More likely it is from Sc *arn*, ‘alder tree’ – in Scots simplex plural form - this being a plant which loves wet or boggy environment: it lies on a north slope in an area with several wells, springs and streams. This would also account for Arniebog # (1825, NLC Archives U7/02/1).

**AUCHENKILNS**    CND S NS746727 1 85m

*Auchenkil* 1553 RMS iv no. 877

*Auchenkill* 1684 *Ret. DNB* no. 74

*Auchenkill* 1708 NLC Archives UT/164/2/1

*Achenhill* 1755 Roy [twice]

*Auchinkill* 1777 Ross

*Auchenfaulds* 1822 Thomson [Probably in confusion with nearby Greenfaulds]

*Auchinkilns* 1864 OS 1<sup>st</sup> edn.

G *achadh* + G *an* + G *cill* or ? G *coille*

‘Field at the church (or burial ground) or wood’ (*achadh na cille* or ? *achadh na coille*)

While the modern form, notorious until the early 21<sup>st</sup> century in radio reports of traffic congestion at the Auchenkilns A80 roundabout, might seem to imply pottery works, the older forms clearly rule this out, and point to *G cill*, ‘church’ or *coille*, ‘wood’. The parish church for the medieval Lenzie parish was situated at Kirkintilloch until 1649, when a new parish church was built in Cumbernauld village, 4km to the east of *Auchenkill*. A ‘chapel of ease’ may however have existed at this eastern end of the medieval parish for those unable to make the arduous Sabbath trek to Kirkintilloch. In the *NSA*, the Rev. John Watson noted: “At the Chapelton, in the farm of Achinkill, it is supposed there had been a religious house and burial ground, for upon the removal of the houses, some human bones had been turned up by spade and plough.” (vol. 8, p. 143). The RCAHMS website<sup>349</sup> indicates that a desk-based assessment in 2006 failed to establish any cartographic evidence for a religious building: but by the investigation’s non-archaeological nature, this does not rule out at least a burial ground – Dwelly indicates that burial ground is a secondary meaning of *G cill*. *Chapelton* settlement no longer exists, but its onomastic tombstone Chapelton Road runs alongside Auchenkilns Holdings, and *Chapelton* was listed in the same 1553 *RMS* document as *Auchenkil*: its name suggests there must have been a chapel, if not a church, in addition to a burial ground. Although there is little historic evidence of a wood here, there are two names on Roy’s map within 1km, Woodmill (on the Luggie) and Woodhead (north of Condorrat), but neither has any *G* form; and given the name Chapelton, which the *OPS* author considered significant too, perhaps *cill* is the more likely derivation.

A possible reason for the change of the name’s form to *-kiln* lies in a 1785 document in NLC Archives<sup>350</sup>, which refers to: “. . . the said Robert Stirling of Langlands, his Kiln of Langlands . . .” Langlands is only 200m from *Auchenkill*, and so the nearby kiln (for lime-burning) would have been, for local Scots-speakers, a useful handle on the opaque *G* element. As an example of how easily the *n* slips into a name, consider a 1798 Plan of Blairlinn NMO<sup>351</sup> which refers to “Kilnbowie the property of John Aitken” on its boundary, thus adding the letter *n* to Kilbowie. The Roy map shows two places of the name, and this may be the source of the apparent plural, i.e. ‘the Auchenkills’ becoming Auchenkilns.

Pronounced /ɑxən'kɪlns/

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<sup>349</sup> Canmore ID 281001

<sup>350</sup> UT/164/2/4. Also in UT164/2/3: “. . .also the just and equal half of my kiln of Langlands.”

<sup>351</sup> NLC Archives U1/11/25 ‘Plan of Middle Blairlinn’.

**AUCHINBEE** CND S NS736757 1 105m*Auchinbrae* 1597 *Wigt. Chart. Chest* no. 292*Auchinbee* 1598 *Prot. Bk. Glas.* no. 3387*Achinbee* 1777 Ross*Auchenbess* 1822 Thomson*Auchenbees lands* 1821 NLC Archives U107/2/3/1G *achadh* + G *an* + G *beith* or G *bràighe*‘Field of the birch or slope’ (*achadh na beithe* or *achadh a’ bhràighe*)

Place-names incorporating trees are not unusual in this area, as Barbeth KTL, Bedcow KTL, Craigenbay CAD and Drumgrew KTL (all q.v.), appear to show. Taylor (*PNF3*) tentatively<sup>352</sup> interprets Carnbee FIF as *càrn beith(e)* + suffix *-in*. If it is ‘farm at the brae’, as the 1597 record might suggest, this could refer to the slope that rises steadily eastwards up to Auchinbee. *Bràighe*, weakly supported only by the first record, can also mean ‘throat’, and there is a narrow ‘throat’ between the Auchinbee high ground and Croy Hill, a gap used since the mid-19<sup>th</sup> century for the main Glasgow - Edinburgh rail line; however, the disappearance of the letter *r* from *bràighe* would be unusual.

Pronounced /axən'bi/

**AUCHINSTARRY** CND S NS719767 1 50m*Auchinstarie* 1400 *Wigt. Chart. Chest* no. 15*Auchinstanry* 1547 *Spald. Misc.* V p. 309 [Probably scribal error, *stanry* for *starry*]*Auchinstarri* 1553 *RMS* iv no. 877*Auchinstarie* 1585 *Prot. Bk. Glas.* no. 2790*Auchinstarie* 1590 *Wigt. Chart. Chest* no. 138*Auchinstarrie* 1668 NLC Archives UT 151/1/1*Auchinsterie* 1777 Ross*Auchinsterry* 1822 Thomson*Auchinstarry* 1864 OS 1<sup>st</sup> edn.G *achadh* + G *an* + G *stair*‘Field at the bog-path or causeway’ (*achadh na staire*)

<sup>352</sup> He observes that other FIF place-names with *beith* often retained the final *th*, but that the local G may have begun to lose that by the time Sc became dominant here. The same could be true in AOS, cf. Barbeth.



Auchinstarry farm lies on the south bank of the Kelvin, a river with a wide marshy floodplain for a considerable distance both up- and down-stream. 1km upstream lies Island Wood (NS746776) whose name indicates that at flood times, it is cut off from the banks; whilst a further 2km upstream lies Hirst (q.v), the nearest possible crossing of the infant Kelvin. Auchinstarry is an ancient river crossing point because wedges of volcanic rock push in from both banks, especially the north, to narrow the floodplain to a manageable width, hence the old bridge here dating back to the 18<sup>th</sup> century. The northern rock mass looms over the bridge: it was quarried in the past, and its residual rock faces, c.50m high, are now a favourite spot for rock climbers. This could point to *G starra* ('a fixed block, as of rock'): in modern Irish *starr* means 'projection, or peak'. Of course the pinching effect of the two wedges would also allow an easier fording point, and *G stair* can mean 'stepping stones', as well as a 'path through a bog or a causeway'<sup>353</sup>, which latter is more likely. This meaning is all but confirmed by the Rev. Robert Rennie in the 1790s *OSA*: "In cutting the course of the Kelvin [straightening works late 18<sup>th</sup> century], not 20 yards below it [Auchinstarrie Bridge], there was found the remains of a paved causeway, built together with wood, which was still entire . . ." (vol. 18, p. 226). According to Watson (1926, 120), Stormont PER is from this word, and he suggests that *stair* can also be a rude bridge.

Pronounced /axən'starɪ/

**BALLOCH** CND S NS735744 1 100m

*Ballouch* 1365 *RRS* vi no 335

*Ballach* 1368 *Wigt. Chart. Chest* no. 245

*Balloche* 1374 *RMS* i no. 491

*Ballaches* 1597 *Wigt. Chart. Chest* no. 292

*Balloch, Easter* 1665 NLC Archives U107/2/1/1

*Bellocksholl* 1684 *Ret. DNB* 74

*Bullock* 1755 Roy [Also *E. Bullock*]

*Beloch* 1777 Ross

*Balloch* 1821 Ainslie [Also *Balosh, M & E*]

*Balloch* 1864 OS 1<sup>st</sup> edn.

*G bealach*

'Pass or gap'

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<sup>353</sup> Taylor (2002, 44).

The common G toponym *bealach* means ‘defile, pass gap’, and there are several settlements in Scotland bearing the Scotticised name Balloch, the best-known being at the south end of Loch Lomond. This farm stood at the south-western end of the gap – nowadays taken by the M80 - that funnels up to the ‘confluence’ (see under Cumbernauld) and thence through to the east. Millar (1980, 54) however believes it to be G *baile-loch*, ‘farm at the loch’: Watson (1926, 482) wrote: “When Balloch stands for *baile-loch*, ‘lochstead’, as it does for instance near Inverness, the stress is on the second syllable.” The local pronunciation here does not support this; and, whilst the ground nearby may have been marshy – there is a reference in *NSA* (vol. 8, p. 142) to ‘Balloch Bog’ - there is no evidence on maps (e.g. Roy’s), or in documents, to any loch. There is currently a man-made loch (called Broadwood Loch, after the nearby football stadium<sup>354</sup>), but this is over 1km away from where the farm was: whilst a farm shown as Island # (OS 1<sup>st</sup> edn.) was even further away. *Baile*-names in the AOS usually had earlier forms in *ballen-* (i.e. *baile an* or *baile na*), and this does not, even though the first record is quite early: further, it would be unusual in being the only *baile*-name in the medieval parish, as discussed in Part One, 6.1.a.

Pronounced /balləx/

**BARBEGS** CND S NS727756 1 90m

*Barbeg* 1777 Ross

*Barbegs* 1864 OS 1<sup>st</sup> edn.

G *bàrr* + G *beag*

‘Little ridge’

The adjective presumably applies because compared to Croy Hill to its immediate north (which rises to over 140m) it only rises some 15-20m above the hollow on the south (where Croy Station now stands). The terminal *s* may represent the remains of an affixed pair.

**BLAIRTUMMOCH** # CND S NS7276 2 60m

*Blairtummoch* 1755 Roy

G *blàr* + G *tomach*

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

<sup>354</sup> Broadwood is one of the few genuinely English name coinings in the area, and dates from its construction in the late 20<sup>th</sup> century.

This is quite a common toponym, there being other occurrences in the same modern form in CPS and OMO.

**CARBRAIN** CND S NS7647641 1 105m

*Garbrany* 1553 RMS iv no. 877

*Garteraine* 1668 Argyll Sasines ii no. 1424 [Presumably a misreading of *Gartbraine*]

*Gartbraine* 1673 Argyll Sasines i no. 502

*Carbran* 1755 Roy

*Carbrain* Thomson 1820

*Carbrine* 1820 NLC Archives U107/6/1 [‘Plan of the parish of Cumbernauld’]

G *gart* + ? G *bra* or ? G *brainn*

‘Quern, or bulge, enclosure’ (*gart bràthan* or *gart branna*)

The shift from G *g* to Sc *c* is noted under Cardarroch CAD and Cordrounan # NMO (q.v.), and seems to have occurred here too. Bannerman (1996) has suggested an etymology for the specific, G *bra*, ‘quern’ (a hand-turned milling stone), genitive *bràthan*; Auchenbrain AYR<sup>355</sup> derives from this meaning. MacLennan’s Dictionary has G *brainn*, ‘belly, a bulging’, which could refer to the shape of the ridge it sits on; whilst Dwelly has G *brain*, ‘big, bulky, extensive’. OG *bran*, ‘raven’ may also be appropriate; 1km away over the ridge stood the farm known as Ravenswood or Bogedge (1864, OS 1<sup>st</sup> edn.), but the OSNB says the latter name is the one used locally, and the proprietor altered it to the more felicitous Ravenswood “a year ago”.

Pronounced /kar'bren/

**CARRICKSTONE** CND S NS758759 1 130m

*Carrickstane* 1755 Roy

*Carikston* 1777 Ross

*Carrikstone or Carrigstone* 1839 NSA vol. 8, p. 141

pn Carrick + Sc *stane*

The name appears to derive from a large standing stone, still visible<sup>356</sup>. The NSA described it as follows: “Though it bears no inscription, it has the appearance of a Roman altar. It has a hole in it, where, tradition says, Robert the Bruce planted his standard before the battle of

<sup>355</sup> Personal communication, Thomas Clancy.

<sup>356</sup> Canmore ID 45818.

Bannockburn.” (vol. 8, p. 141-2). Bruce was the Earl of Carrick, and there is a local belief that he assembled his army here before Bannockburn; or alternatively that his coffin rested here en route from Cardross where he died to his burial in Dunfermline (beliefs outlined in Millar, 1980, 55). After the defeat of the Comyns, the Flemings were given the Castle and Kirkintilloch barony by Bruce, as a reward for their support. The title Earl of Carrick was later held by the Stewart kings until the 17<sup>th</sup> century; it is possible that the Carrick name was given in honour of one of the Stewarts, and that myth replaced history as to which Earl. It is an interesting coincidence that the second 1839 record contains a form similar to *G carraig*, ‘rock’, presumably the root of Carrick AYR. It is not impossible that the lateness of the records conceals an origin from the personal name Carrick (derived from the AYR place) + *toun*, i.e. \*Carrick’s toun, later re-interpreted to relate to the stone and its legends.

**CASTLECARY**      CND S NS785780 1 65m

*Chastel Kary* 1304 CDS v 353

*Castilcarry* 1369 *ER* ii p. 335

*Castelcary* 1450 *RMS* ii no. 353

*Castlecarry* 1509 *RMS* ii no. 3386

*Castelcary* 1588 *RMS* v no. 1595

*Castel Cary* 1590s Pont 32

*Castle Cary* 1755 Roy

*Castle Carie* 1777 Ross

This is really a FAK name, whose spilling over the parish (and county) border into Cumbernauld and DNB is testimony to the onomastic drawing power of railway stations (*cf.* Bearsden, Lenzie KTL q.v.). The name derives from a fort on the Roman Wall, known to Brit speakers as *caer*, ‘fort’, a medieval castle<sup>357</sup> then taking its name from the fort: the remains of the fort and the medieval castle are located in FAK. The building of the NBR railway mid-19<sup>th</sup> century threw a fine viaduct over the Red Burn here, and the nearest station to Castlecary was built on the west side (in CND), which led to the station name and that of Castlecary House near it, being located within CND.

**CHAPELTON**      CND S NS746726 2 70m

*Chapeltoun* 1553 *RMS* iv no. 877

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<sup>357</sup> Canmore ID 45827.

*Chapleton* 1755 Roy [Also another *Chapleton* nearby]

*Chappeton* 1777 Ross

*Chapelton Road* 1864 OS 1<sup>st</sup> edn.

*Sc chapel + Sc toun*

The only remainder of the settlement name is Chapelton Road: the name is discussed under Auchenkilns above. Nearby it, on Roy's map, lay a farm called *Shott*, from *Sc shot*, 'piece of ground, especially one cropped rotationally' (*SND*): the term is also found in the AOS at Langshot CPS, with *Sc lang*, long'.

**CONDORRAT**      CND S NS734733 1 100m

*Cundurāt* 1526 RMS iii no. 409

*Cundurāt* 1553 RMS iv no. 877

*Conderet* 1755 Roy

*Condorit* 1816 Forrest

*Condorrat* 1864 OS 1<sup>st</sup> edn.

Watson (1904, 91) suggests that the prefix *con* means 'together'<sup>358</sup>, whilst Taylor (*PNF1*, referencing Watson) analyses Contle # FIF from G *con-tuil*, 'flood together, gathering of flood'. Johnston (1934) etymologises Condorrat as "G *con*, *comh-dobhar-ait*, 'joint river place'". If it is a 'joint stream place' it is effectively the same thing as Cumbernauld (i.e. 'confluence of streams'); however, although it stands beside the Luggie Water, the original farm<sup>359</sup> lay between two very minor confluences, the Gain Burn 500m upstream, and the Moss Water 500m downstream. Watson (1926, 454) in a discussion of *dobhar*, notes firstly that; "In Scotland, as in Wales, it is common in stream-names, often in more or less disguised forms . . . When qualified by a prefixed adjective or noun used as an adjective, it is unstressed and sinks to *-dar*, *-dur*, or if aspirated, to *-ar*, *-ur*, represented in anglicised forms by *-der*, *-er*, etc." These morphological changes would presumably account for the shortened central element in such a construction. The final element in the name, *-at*, could represent an example of what Watson (444) describes as a feature of stream- and place-names in Ireland, an ending in *-ad* or *-aid*; the Scottish examples he cites often see the *-d* become *-t*, as in Tressat, or indeed nearby Glorat CPS (q.v.).

Pronounced /kʌn'dʌrət/

<sup>358</sup> He instances Coneas (a double waterfall), the [common] hill-name Conval, and Contin, Conachreag, etc.

<sup>359</sup> Mapped by Roy and Forrest, at c.NS7372.

**CORBISTON #** CND S NS750743 2 80m*Cuthbartston* 1553 RMS iv no. 877*Cuthbertston* 1708 NLC Archives UT/164/2/1*Culbertston* 1755 Roy*Corbiestoun* Horse Tax Records 1797-1798 vol. 2*Corbiston* 1864 OS 1<sup>st</sup> edn.pn Cuthbert + Sc *toun*

This will be the *toun* of one named either Cuthbert or Culbert: the latter, according to Black (1946) is a Fife name, a variant of Colbert; the former being popular in northern England (where it is often pronounced Cudbert) and southern Scotland. Cuthbert is the more likely source, taking into account Black's points, and the earlier forms; a record of a heritable bond transfer<sup>360</sup> in 1772 in Cumbernauld Town, from a William Gilmore to a William Culbertson, might suggest that the place-name was re-analysed in the 18<sup>th</sup> century as being connected with that surname. The first element seems to have been later re-interpreted as Sc *corbie*, 'crow'.

**CRAIGHALBERT** CND S NS743755 1 140m*Craighalbert* 1772 NLC Archives UT153/3/1

*Craighalbert* 1821 NLC Archives U107/2/3/1 [Shows a whinstone quarry at farm's south-west edge, where the crag would have been.]

*Craighalbert* 1864 OS 1<sup>st</sup> edn.

Prior to urban sprawl, there was a small cliff or break of slope immediately west of the farm. Sc *halbert* is from the Eng *halberd*, a medieval weapon combining an axe-head with a pike, and it is a loan-word into Irish as (*h*)*alabard* (*DIL*), so perhaps the crag had this shape. If Sc, it would mean a formation of unusual word order (compared with e.g. Black Craig # Roy<sup>361</sup>, and Cat Craig): or it could be a Sc re-interpretation of an older G word, now lost, perhaps G *creag* + OG *allabair*, 'echo'.

**CRAIGMARLOCH** CND S NS737773 1 45m*Craigmarloch* 1864 OS 1<sup>st</sup> edn.

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<sup>360</sup> NLC Archives UT/135/1/2.

<sup>361</sup> *Blackcraik* 1706 NLC Archives U7/01/01.

G *creag* + ? G *mèirleach*

‘Thief’s crag’ (*creag mèirlich*)

This is one of 8 CND names, extant or lost, beginning with *Craig-*, although unfortunately they all have a paucity of old forms. 3 seem to be Sc formations, viz. Craigend, Craighead (Roy) and Craighouse (*Craig* in Roy); the remainder G, viz. Craigie # (Roy), perhaps *creagaidh*, ‘at the cliff place’; Craiglinn (*Craigleen* and *Craigleenfoord* in 1706<sup>362</sup>), perhaps *creag* + *linn*, ‘cliff at the pool’; and Craigmor (a relief feature), *creag* + *mòr*, ‘big cliff’. Craigmorloch, also G, is the stretch of high ground with outcrops overlooking the south bank of the Kelvin opposite Craigmorloch Cottages and Drawbridge. It may derive from G *mèirleach*, ‘thief or robber’, perhaps referring to the hiding place (amidst the steep and wooded ground) of one of that profession, preying on travellers crossing the Kelvin at nearby Auchinstarry (q.v.). Elsewhere in Scotland there is Preas nam Mèirleach in Glen Luibeg, Cairngorms, ‘thicket of the robbers’<sup>363</sup>. The OSNB says that on top of the bank is ‘a prominent whinstone rock, known for miles around as the Kings Seat’ (NS736773). Less than 2km east is a projecting steep rock known as the Deil’s Scat, perhaps its contrastive negative.

### **CROWBANK**

CND S NS801757 1 150m

*Crowbanks* 1755 Roy

*Crowbank* 1777 Ross

*Crowbank* 1822 Thomson

*Crowbank* 1864 OS 1<sup>st</sup> edn.

Many Scottish place-names have Sc *craw*, ‘crow’, as their specific, usually for relief or vegetation features: there are Crow Hills in NMO and CAD, and Crow Wood in CND; and some such gave their name to nearby settlements such as this. It is part of the extensive Cumbernauld Forest area, above a slope down into the Walton Burn, where the tall trees that crows favour would grow. Ross’ map of 1777 also maps, a little downstream, Sparrowbrae #.

### **CROY**

CND S NS725759 1 70m

*Croy, Easter & Wester* 1364 *Wigt. Chart. Chest* no. 10

*Croy* 1374 *RMS* i no. 491 [‘*Croy occidentali* et. . . *Croy orientali*’]

<sup>362</sup> NLC Archives U7/01/01. Feu disposition between Earl of Wigton and George Russell.

<sup>363</sup> Watson and Allan (1984) translates *preas* as ‘copse’, but Dwelly has ‘bush’ or ‘thicket’.

*Croy* 1634 *RMS* ix no. 22 [‘*Over Croy* . . . molendino de *Croy*’]

*Croy, O. & N.* 1636 x 1652 Gordon

*Nether Croy* 1755 Roy [Also *Croymill & Croy Hill*]

*Croymilln* 1777 Ross

*Croy, Over & Croymill* 1864 OS 1<sup>st</sup> edn.

### G *cruaidh*

There are at least 8 extant places in Scotland called Croy: 2 of the 8 are *not* G, *viz.* Croy Point FIF, from Sc *cruive*, ‘fish trap’<sup>364</sup>, and Croy Hill, Orkney<sup>365</sup>. The others are all in G toponymic areas<sup>366</sup> - near Culloden INV, Elgin MOR, Rhu ARG, Killearn STL (as Croy Cunningham), Maybole AYR, Castle Douglas KCB (as Croys), and this CND instance. It is striking how all the old forms, of all the instances, are invariable in spelling<sup>367</sup>. It may represent G *cruaidh*, ‘hard, firm, difficult’, perhaps as in an awkward place to farm, although an adjectival simplex form is curious<sup>368</sup>: Dwelly also has a noun, *cruaidh*, usually meaning steel, but he also lists a meaning (in 5<sup>th</sup> position) ‘Declivity of a hill, hill-side’, which could better explain why the word appears in simplex form. Certainly, most places named Croy do appear to be on slopes, albeit sometimes gentle, but then very few places in the Scottish countryside do not slope to a degree, so the significance of this is limited. G *cruach* ‘heap’, is unlikely, because the distribution of Scottish hills with this element is confined to the south-west Highlands<sup>369</sup>.

Croy is sometimes locally known as ‘the Holy City’, on account of the heavy preponderance among the 20<sup>th</sup>-century villagers of quarrymen and their families of the Catholic faith. The website of its church, Holy Cross, opens with the assertion that the village name; “. . . in Gaelic, is *Cruaidh* meaning rocky or barren”, which could be another interpretation of the adjectival form above. Certainly the hard volcanic rock underlying the area, whilst the raw material for its quarries, would make for poor farmland.

<sup>364</sup> *PNF4*, 631.

<sup>365</sup> G was never spoken in the northern isles. It is a personal name there: e.g. ‘Johnny Croy of Volyar’ succumbed to a mermaid’s charms, always a risky course of action.

<sup>366</sup> Johnston 1934 stated there were three in Ireland, but I can only find two in the form Ballycroy, one of which has an Irish form Baile Chruaich, i.e. from *cruach* ‘heap’ – personal communication from Paul Tempan.

<sup>367</sup> E.g. - INV instance *Croy* 1473 (Johnston 1934, unsourced), STL instance *Croy* 1618 (*RMS* vii no. 1834), MOR instance *Croy* in 1577 (*RMS* iv no. 2681).

<sup>368</sup> *Cruaidh* usually appears in place-names qualifying a noun, e.g. Cruaidh Allt, Cruaidh Ghleann, as does G *garbh*, ‘rough’, e.g. Garbh Allt, though there is one instance of simplex Garve.

<sup>369</sup> Drummond (2007, 32).



Pronounced /kroi/

**CUMBERNAULD** CND P, S NS733758 1 70m

*Cumbernolde* 1319 CDS no. 655

*Cumbirnalld* 1374 RMS i no. 477

*Cumbyrnald* 1375 *Crossraguel Charters* i no. 20

*Cumyrnald* 1417 *Arb. Lib.* ii no 53

*Cummernald* 1440 RMS ii no. 244

*Cummyrnald* 1480 RMS ii no. 1453

*Cumernauld Castle* 1480 *Wigt. Chart. Chest* no. 51

*Cummernauld* 1538 RMS iii no. 1774

*Cummarnald* 1547 RSS iii no. 2501

*Cummirnaid* 1588 RMS v no. 1595

*Cu[o?]mbernade Castle* 1590s Pont 32 [Also *Cummernod Wood*]

*Cummernauld* 1617 RMS vii no. 1634

*Cumbernad Castle* 1654 Blaeu [Also *Cummernad Wood*]

*Cumbernauld* 1755 Roy

*Cumernauld* 1777 Ross [Also *Cumernauld Forest*]

*Cumbernauld* 1832 Thomson

? Brit *cömbër* + *in* + *-alt* or ? G *comar* +G *an* + G *allt*

‘Confluence of stream(s) / steep slope(s)’

Watson (1926, 243) derives the name from G *comar*<sup>[370]</sup> (O.Ir. *combor*<sup>[371]</sup>) *nallt*<sup>[372]</sup>, “. . . where the meaning may be ‘confluence of brooks’”. BLITON mentions, without discussion, the possibility that the 1417 form could “hint at a Cumbric [i.e. Brit] predecessor” in *cömbër*, ‘confluence’ (+ *-in-* + *-alt* ‘steep slope’), although it notes that the name is generally taken to be Gaelic and the persistent local pronunciation - i.e. without the *b* - might support this. The medial consonant cluster *mb* in both G and Brit tended to run to *mm*, so the 1417 (and later) forms are not conclusive evidence either way. Ó Maolalaigh (1998, 19) includes Cumbernauld in a list of place-names which he says may represent the fossilized remnants of eclipsis, following a neuter OI noun, by prefixing *n* to

<sup>370</sup> There is, e.g., a *Comar* in Strathglass at the junction of the Cannich and the Glass, NH3331.

<sup>371</sup> *DIL* gives *combar* and *cumar* as alternate forms of *commar*, ‘confluence of rivers’.

<sup>372</sup> Although Watson does not specify, this is presumably an nasalised form, which may later have been re-interpreted as the plural genitive article *nan*. I am indebted to Peadar Morgan (pers. comm.) for this observation.

a noun with an initial vowel, hence *Combor nAllt*; although he does caution (47) that the *n* of Cumbernauld could represent the [G] genitive form *an* or *nan*.

It is helpful to look at where the original settlement probably was: Cumbernauld today is an extensive new town, but the old medieval village centred round its church at NS765760, a location occupied mid-18<sup>th</sup> century (Roy map). This village was where the ordinary people lived, the original Cumbernauld Castle which they served being up on the ridge to the south-east, where Cumbernauld House now stands. The RCAHMS website (ID 45819) states: “Cumbernauld Castle was probably built in the late 14th century and its site is now occupied by Cumbernauld House. Excavation 65m NE of the house located 'a 15th century rubbish chute, an adjoining prison and cellar, and nearby, a well-house' (probably of 17<sup>th</sup>-century date), and recovered 'coins and pottery sherds dating from the 14th century'.” The castle’s site was protected for much of its circumference by deep, steep-sided glens: to the east the Red Burn runs in Vault Glen, whose base is c.25-30m below the brow of the hill; while to the north and west, the Bog Stank<sup>373</sup> burn flows along some c.20-25m below the hill-brow. The OS Geological Survey<sup>374</sup> states that the Red Burn was probably a meltwater channel, draining the glaciers to the south; hence its depth, scoured out by sub-glacial torrents<sup>375</sup>. These two streams come together at NS777761, then flow north to the Bonny Water. So the late 14<sup>th</sup>-century Cumbernauld Castle, built by the Flemings of Biggar<sup>376</sup>, was positioned overlooking the confluence of two streams, but more precisely – for security - the confluence of their deep glens. Of course *allt* or *alt* in early G could mean ‘steep slopes’, and these glens certainly provided that by their topography. The G toponym probably preceded the castle construction.

In the *OSA*, the Rev. William Stuart wrote: “Cumbernauld is of Celtic derivation *cumar an alt*, in that language signifying a meeting of streams: and there is a remarkable collection

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<sup>373</sup> Recorded 1824, Minute Book of Heritors of Cumbernauld [NLC Archives U89/1], when money was allocated for “the bridge to be built over the Bogstank”. Sc *stank*, ‘stretch of slow-moving water, a ditch’ (*DOST*), although this burn descends the last 1km to its confluence quite merrily.

<sup>374</sup> Legend to OS Drift Geology Sheet 31W; “. . . the Red Burn at Cumbernauld, a major misfit valley which could have linked the sub-glacial drainage of the Airdrie and Coatbridge areas to that of the Forth.”

<sup>375</sup> The burn’s ‘red’colour name may derive from iron in the bedrock. In *NSA*, the Rev. John Watson wrote: “. . . on the farm of Westerwood . . . is a mine of ironstone . . . this mineral is found in various other places of the parish.” (vol. 8, p. 136). There is another Red Burn in CPS: and 12 in OS grid area NS alone.

<sup>376</sup> They were rewarded for their support of Robert the Bruce with the barony of Kirkintilloch, replacing the Comyns: they may have built the motte that stands just north-east of the castle, though the RCAHMS website does not confirm this. The OSNB claims it was built “30 or 40 years ago” (i.e. c.1820) in honour of Lord Elphinstone going to be a governor in India.

of springs and streams, flowing in all directions, part running into the Forth, and part into the Clyde” (vol. 6, p. 462). This is a different take on the meaning of ‘meeting’ of watercourses, and certainly, Cumbernauld town was unusual in sitting on a major watershed.

Locally often pronounced /kʌmərˈnɑd/

**DRUMCAP** CND V, S? NS762768 1 150m

*Drumcape* 1830 NLC Archives UT 149/2/10 [A feu disposition: “. . . All and Whole of that part of the land of Mainhead called Drumcape . . .”.]

*Drumcap Plantation* 1864 OS 1<sup>st</sup> edn.

G *druim* + ? G *ceap* or Sc *drum* + Sc *cape*

‘Ridge (of the) top’ (*druim cip*)

The plantation lies over the highest part of a ridge along the north edge of which ran the Antonine Wall, and it abuts Mainhead Plantation: the latter takes its name from a farm (now a garden centre) on its south side<sup>377</sup>, so possibly Drumcap was also a farm now lost. The forms are too recent to allow surety of analysis, but *ceap* is likely as the specific, Dwelly giving it the meaning ‘top, as of a hill’. Also possible is a Sc formation, *drum*, with *cape*, ‘highest part of anything’ (*SND*), as in a coping stone.

**DRUMGIBBOCK** # CND S NS7674 3

*Drumgibbin* 1553 RMS iv no. 877

? *Drumytoun* 1755 Roy [Possibly a map-maker’s transcription error: but see Kildrum]

*Drumgibbon* 1785 NLC Archives UT/164/2/2 [‘James Shaw farmer in *Drumgibbon* park’]

*Drumgibbon* 1797 Horse Tax Records 1797-1798 vol. 2

*Drumgibbock* 1821 Ainslie

G *druim* + G *gibein*

‘Hump ridge (*druim gibein*)

This could be from G *gibein*, ‘a hunch on the back’, from the topography. There is also a surname Gibbon, attested from the 15<sup>th</sup> century in Black (1946). McNiven (2011, 222-223 and 417-418) discusses Balgibbon and Arngibbon STL, and indicates that the specific

<sup>377</sup> Mainhead in 1864, OS 1<sup>st</sup> edn, but apparently *Maiden head* on Roy.

could derive either from the personal name<sup>378</sup>, or from the toponym. The 1821 form, on a map not notable for accuracy, could be in confusion with Garnigibock NMO, not far away.

**DRUMGLASS**      CND S NS724755 1 70m

*Dunglas* 1755 Roy

*Dunglass* 1777 Ross

*Drumglass* 1797 Horse Tax records 1797-1798 vol. 2

*Drumglass* 1864 OS 1<sup>st</sup> edn.

G *dùn* + G *glas*

‘Grey hill-fort’

The older forms suggest G *dùn*; the number of *druim*-names in CND and KTL would make generic element substitution simple. The farm itself sits on a steep little hill, only 400m from a presumed (but as yet unconfirmed<sup>379</sup>) Roman fortlet beside the Antonine Wall.

**DULLATUR**      CND S NS744768 1 55m

*Dillator* 1401 *Wigt. Chart. Chest* no. 15 [‘. . . the lands of *Direltry*<sup>380</sup> or *Dillator* . . .’]

*Dullattur* 1553 *RMS* iv no. 877

*Dullatour* 1590 *Wigt. Chart. Chest* no. 138

*Dulettyr* 1590s Pont 32

*Dowletyr* 1636 x 1652 Gordon

*Dullator, Wr & Er* 1755 Roy

*Dolater* 1777 Ross

*Dullatur* 1864 OS 1<sup>st</sup> edn.

G *dubh* + G *leitir*

‘Dark slope’ (*dubh-leitir*)

Both Easter and Wester Dullatur farms sit just above the floodplain of the Kelvin at the foot of a north-facing slope. The slope itself drops 100m over 1km from the top of the Airdrie ridge, and hence it spends a lot of the winter, and many hours in the summer, in

<sup>378</sup> Black says the surname was especially a favourite in PER, and McNiven’s parishes are much closer to PER.

<sup>379</sup> Canmore ID 45902, says that a geophysical survey cannot confirm the long-held view that there was a fortlet here on Giral Hill.

<sup>380</sup> An apparent instance of metathesis.

shade, hence the specific *dubh*. Fraser (2008, 185-186) discussed the element *leitir*, indicating that its presence indicates steep slopes “always slop[ing] towards water”<sup>381</sup> (hence *leth-tìr*, ‘half-land’ – ‘half-water’ being thus implicit) and this location near the marshy Kelvin valley is appropriate. Unsurprisingly there are other extant instances of the name elsewhere, thus Dubh Leitir (NC1734, Assynt), Dullator and Dulater (NN9328 and NO0948, both PER). Much of the slope now plays host to a golf course, an indication of how the topography makes it less desirable for agriculture: and in recent years upmarket housing estates have pushed out from Cumbernauld. The OS 1<sup>st</sup> edition map shows that the Dullatur estate had three farms further up the slope, connectedly ‘head’-named – Dykehead (*Dykeheads*, Roy), Glenhead and Muirhead - and all now gone, although the first and last are ‘remembered’ in street-names.

Pronounced /'dʌlɪtər/

**DUMBACK #** CND S NS727757 1 80m

*Drumback* 1755 Roy

*Dumback* 1864 OS 1<sup>st</sup> edn.

G *druim* + G *bac*, or Sc *drum* + Sc *back*

With only two records this is difficult to assess: if the Roy record represents G, then it could be ‘ridge of the hollow, dip’ (*druim baic*) or from OG *bac*, ‘nook, corner, angle’. The element *bac* in place-names is commonly a generic (e.g. Bac Odhar, Bac na Lice), but Taylor (*PNF2*) analyses Kemback FIF as having *bac* as the second element. If it is Sc, then it could mean ‘the back of the drum [ridge]’, i.e. ‘the drum back’, but the only occurrences of the Sc element *back* in the AOS are in the form ‘Back o’ (e.g. Back o’ Loch KTL), or as an adjective in the initial position, e.g. Backmuir CND.

**FANNYSIDE LOCH** CND W, S NS804734 1 165m

*Finloch* 1636 x 1652 Gordon

*L[och] of Finlochs* 1654 Blaeu

*Faunieside* 1655 *Wigt. Chart. Chest* no. 873 [‘James Ross in *Glentor* of the room of *Faunieside*’]

*Fannyside Loch* 1755 Roy [Also *Fannyside Mill*]

? *Finny-side muir* 1790s *OSA* vol. 6, p. 462 [Possibly a poorly-printed *Fanny-side*]

*Fanyside loch* 1777 Ross

<sup>381</sup> Fraser quotes this from Watson (2002, 185).

*Fannyside Lochs* 1864 OS 1<sup>st</sup> edn. [Also *Fannyside & Fannyside Mill and Muir*]

*G fionn*, ‘white, fair’ or sometimes ‘cold’ (Dwelly) is the probable original specific for the loch, as the earliest records indicate, the colour perhaps chosen as one of a contrastive pair with Black Loch 6km south-east on the same plateau. It is probable that this specific of the loch’s original name \**Fionn Loch*, was later re-interpreted as that of the nearby settlement *Faunieside*: the 1655 record contains reference to *Sc room*, ‘piece of land for which a certain rent was paid to the landowner, a farm, a tack, an arable holding, a croft, the exact meaning varying according to the type of farming practised’ (*SND*), suggesting the name referred to a plot of land. Perhaps the lands name derived from *Sc faune*, ‘young deer’, in adjectival form, with *side*, ‘slope’. Watson (1995, 66) discussing the Ochils name Fanny Hill, whose earliest 16<sup>th</sup>-century forms were *Fawnehill* and *Fawnyhill*, argues that the shift to *Fanny* may have occurred as re-interpretation due to the popularity of the name Fanny in the 18<sup>th</sup> century, if not earlier, a process that may have taken place here too.

**GARBET** CND S NS808749 1 170m

*Garbethill* 1577 RSS vii no. 932

*Gerbadd* 1590s Pont 32

*Garbethill* 1595 *Wigt. Chart. Chest* No. 152 [‘James Russell of Garbethill’]

*Gaerpad* 1632 x 56 Gordon

*Gerbade* 1654 Blaeu

*Gaubethill* 1660s *NSA* vol. 8, p. 147 [‘George Russell in *Gaubethill*’ threatened with punishment for Covenanting activities]

*Garbethill* 1665 NLC Archives U107/2/1/1

*Garblet* 1755 Roy

*Garbathill* 1830 NLC Archives UT/149/2/10 [Disposition of feu]

G *garbh* + G *bad*

’Rough copse’ (*garbh bad*)

The name Garbet itself, with Garbethill, and Garbethill Muir and Burn, which latter forms the boundary with SLM, stake out perhaps 5km<sup>2</sup> of some of the bleakest boggy moor in central Scotland, most of it above 170m. Watson (1904) identifies two places in ROS called Garbat, both of which he interprets as G *garbh bad*, ‘rough clump’: and there are two instances of Garbet in ABD, both in remote hilly locations, probably with poor vegetation, so it may well be this G formation.

**GARNHALL** CND S NS782780 1 85m*Garnhall* 1755 Roy*Garnhall* 1822 Thomson

The lack of old forms of this name, and the apparently SSE and Sc specific *hall*, might suggest that this is not a *gart*-name but a hall or mansion house whose builder or owner graced it with the Gaelic-sounding name. It is noticeable that other AOS forms with *garn*- (Garngad GLW, Garngibboch NMO, and CAD names Garngabber, Garnkirk, Garnqueen) all have older forms containing *gart an*, whereas this name does not. Bannerman (1996) suggests *G all*, ‘cliff’ (presumably *gart na h-aill*), which lacks topographic authenticity here.

**GLENCRYAN** CND S NS774736 1 145m*Glen Crying* 1825 NLC Archives U7/02/1*Glen Crying* 1846 NLC Archives UT/145/1/3*Glencryan* 1864 OS 1<sup>st</sup> edn.*G gleann* + ? *G crìan*

‘Small, or dry, valley’

Although the only records of this name are late, it appears to be a G toponym, and refers to a small, deep-cut glen of the Red Burn. The specific is probably *G crìon* or *crìan*, as in Crianlarich PER, ‘small, diminutive’ or ‘withered, dry’, the former being more appropriate to its size compared to nearby downstream Vault Glen. Millar (1980, 56) however states; “Glencryan . . . is, in Gaelic, the “Little Clayey Glen”<sup>382</sup>, from whence clay was extracted for brick and tile making . . .”: and the on-site NLC information boards (probably based on Millar) derive it from *G crè* or *criadh*, ‘clay’, and state that there was brick-making [using clay] from the 1800s. The NSA of 1839, a detailed description occupying 20 pages, with much detail on the economy, does not mention brick or tile making; and there cannot have been the necessary technology available when the G name was given, which must raise doubts as to this etymology<sup>383</sup>.

**GREENFAULDS** CND S NS753731 1 100m*Greenfaulds* 1709 NLC Archives UT/136/1/1 [Feu disposition]

<sup>382</sup> Presumably he takes the terminal *-an* to indicate the G diminutive, but this should apply to the *gleann* rather than its specific.

<sup>383</sup> 1km away across the Luggie in NMO is *Clayslap* (NS7672, sic 1798 ‘Plan of Middle Blairlinn’, and Forrest, *Clayslope* OS 1<sup>st</sup> edn.), but they are both Sc formations.

*Greenfold* 1755 Roy

*Greenfaulds* 1864 OS 1<sup>st</sup> edn.

SSE *green* + *Sc fauld*

*Sc fauld*, ‘pen or fold for animals’, or – generally in the plural form – ‘the part of the *outfield* which was manured by folding cattle upon it’ (*SND*) is common in place-names, and in CND was also found in Faulds Cottage # (two instances), Longfaulds (*Langfauld*, Roy), and W. Faulds # (Roy). The name Greenfaulds is the only survivor, in the name of an estate and a large secondary school.

**GREENSIDE** CND S NS766734 1 130m

*Greenside* 1755 Roy

*Greenside* 1864 OS 1<sup>st</sup> edn.

SSE *green* + *Sc side*

‘Green slope’

This lies c.600m south-west of a lost farm *Greenyards*, shown on the OS 1<sup>st</sup> edn. 1864, and first recorded as *Greinyard* in 1553 (*RMS* iv no. 877), and as *Greenyard* in 1777 (Ross). *Greenyard* # lay on flat land whilst *Greenside* is on a definite slope or *side*; it may have been the grazing lands of *Greenyard*.

**HIRST** CND S NS764780 1 55m

*Hollinheartston* 1755 Roy

*Hollinhirst* 1822 Thomson

*Holland Hirst* 1840s NSA vol. 8, p. 169 [Listed as a coal field]

*Hollandhirst* 1863 NLC Archives UT/149/2/28 [Feu disposition]

*Hirst* 1864 OS 1<sup>st</sup> edn.

*Sc hirst* can be a ‘barren, unproductive piece of ground, usually a hillock, knoll or ridge’, or a ‘bank of sand or shingle in a river’, hence a ford or shallow (both *DOST*). This stands where a small stream descends into the large area of marshy ground forming the watershed of the Kelvin and the Bonny Water, and perhaps indicates a fording point here on the shingle bank. What is curious about this name is its evolution by losing elements, first the terminal element, *Sc toun*, recorded by Roy, then in the 19<sup>th</sup> century the initial *Sc hollin*, ‘holly bush’; there is another *Hollandhirst* OMO.



**KILBOWIE** CND S NS763733 1 100m*Kilbouy* 1553 RMS iv no. 877*Kilboui* 1755 Roy*Killbuy* 1777 Ross*Kilbowie* 1822 Thomson*Kilbowie* 1864 OS 1<sup>st</sup> edn.? G *cùil* or ? G *coille* + G *buidhe*‘Yellow corner, or wood’ (*cùil* or *coille bhuidhe*)

There can be little doubt that the specific is G *buidhe*, ‘yellow’, a common adjective in G toponyms, often referring to pale grasses or vegetation. *Kil-* in Scottish place-names can represent G *cill*, ‘church, chapel’ or G *coille*, ‘wood’ or G *cùil*, ‘nook, corner’. Evidence for any medieval chapel in this area points to Auchenkilns (q.v.) nearly 2km west, although Roy’s map had muddied the waters by showing two places *Chapleton*, one near Auchenkilns, the other near this spot. Ruling out *cill*, then *cùil* or *coille buidhe*, ‘yellow corner or wood’, is more likely: Taylor (2006, 34) interprets Kilbowie DNB (*Cuiltebut* 1182 x 1199 *Pais. Reg.* 157) as *cuilt buidhe*, ‘yellow nook, corner’, from vegetation such as gorse or iris; there’s another Kilbowie by Oban.

**KILDRUM** CND S NS767753 1 125m

? *Kyndromyn* 1310 BL Cotton Titus A XIX fo87r [‘Scriptis apud *Kyndromyn* in *leuenax*’ transcribed by Professor Dauvit Broun]

*Kildrwme* 1553 RMS iv no. 877*Kildrum* 1832 Thomson*Kildrum* 1864 OS 1<sup>st</sup> ed.G *coille* + G *druim* or G *ceann* + G *druim* + G *-in*‘Wood ridge, or head (of the) ridge’ (*coille droma* or *ceann droma*)

Taylor (*PNF5* Glossary) says that *kil*, while in some cases being an Anglicisation of G *cill*, ‘church, chapel’, can be derived – both in Ireland and Scotland – from G *coille*, ‘wood’.

The position of Kildrum is some 4km north-east of the only identifiable medieval chapel in the area (at Auchenkilns, q.v.), and so cannot be from *cill*; conversely, it is on the crest of the ridge near the former Cumbernauld Castle whose steep slopes<sup>384</sup> and consequent dense woodland<sup>385</sup> would make this etymology very appropriate. The 1310 record is in a letter

<sup>384</sup> See analysis of name Cumbernauld above.

<sup>385</sup> See analysis under Mid Forest below.

written from Robert I to Edward II, and may refer to this spot if indeed the *motte* near Cumbernauld Castle (which lies within 1km of contemporary Kildrum) was the king's temporary residence and the location of his letter writing<sup>386</sup>. There is a Kildrummie ABD which developed from an earlier \**Kindrummie*<sup>387</sup>, so the first element can change in this manner: it is possible that *Drumytoun* (Roy, see Drumgibbon above), lying c.1km south-east of Kildrum, may be a reduced form of \**Kildrummietoun*.

**LANGLANDS**           CND S NS748728 1 80m

*Langlandishill* 1553 RMS iv no. 877

*Langlands* 1711 NLC Archives UT/116/3/2

*Langlands* 1755 Roy

*Langlands* 1777 Ross

*Sc lang + Sc lands*

'Long lands'

Given the early date of the first record, the adjective *lang* may refer to run-rigs that are particularly long from end to end. RMS v no. 2305, in 1593, relating to land in Pittenweem FIF, includes: ". . . in *lie Langlandis* per rinrig . . ." which suggests that this 'length' adjective relates to runrig strips.

**LENZIEMILL**           CND S NS755729 1 85m

*Linzie Mill* 1816 Forrest

*Linzey Mill* 1822 Thomson

*Lenziemill* 1864 OS 1<sup>st</sup> edn.

This may seem a curious name since (modern) Lenzie KTL lies 10km west, but it will refer to this land being part of medieval Lenzie parish, and from the mid-17<sup>th</sup> century the new disjoined parish, now CND, was known as Easter Lenzie. In that sense, the name may have been bestowed to distinguish it from mills on the south side of the Luggie in NMO, e.g. Pettie Castle Mill # (NS7572, Forrest) on the tributary Shanks Burn.

**LOCH BAR #**                   CND W NS767771 1 120m

<sup>386</sup> There is Kindrum at NS4995, within Lennox, but it is a very remote Highland spot with no archaeological artefacts recorded.

<sup>387</sup> *Kyndrummy* 1275, *Kildromy* 1334, *Kyndrymmie* 1359, *Kyndrome* 1409, *Kildrummie* 1567: forms listed in Alexander (1952).

*Loch Barr* 1755 Roy

*Lochbar* 1777 Ross

*Loch Bar* 1864 OS 1<sup>st</sup> edn.

G *loch* + G *bàrr*

‘Loch of the top (ridge)’ (*loch a’ bhàrr*)

This shallow loch has now been drained; OSNB said that ‘in summer it was drained and produced rough and coarse hay’ and in winter ‘it is dammed and used for a curling pond’. It appears to have an authentic G name, the specific presumably from *bàrr*, ‘top’, for it does sit on the top surface of the broad ridge between the Kelvin and the modern M80. Close by is Hag Knowe; in Sc *hagg* can mean ‘notch’, ‘portion of wood set aside for felling’ (both *DOST*), or ‘soft, marshy hollow piece of ground in a moor’ (*SND*). It may be this latter meaning, connecting with the boggy ground round the loch.

## MID FOREST

CND S NS780747 1 130

*Forest, East & West* 1755 Roy

*Forest* 1777 Ross [Name shown in two locations]

*Forest, Mid & Wr.* 1822 Thomson

*Forest, Mid & East & West* 1864 OS 1<sup>st</sup> edn. [Also *Forest Plantation*]

McNeill and MacQueen (1996, 217) maps a royal forest at Cumbernauld in the late 15<sup>th</sup> century (first recorded between 1424 and 1513). Although in medieval times the word *forest* indicated a place for hunting, not necessarily with much tree cover (i.e. ‘deer-forest’), the south-eastern end of the parish has apparently been heavily forested (in the arboreal sense) for centuries: Blaeu’s 1654 map of Stirlingshire shows the area around Cumbernauld Castle and southwards as being extensively wooded, probably the largest area thus depicted in the map – this was maintained as hunting forest for the Castle owners<sup>388</sup>; Roy’s 1755 map shows heavily wooded glens (Vault Glen and Bog Stank Glen, see under Cumbernauld above); Ross’ 1777 map shows extensive woodland both round Cumbernauld House, and on the north-west-facing slope where the two Forest-named settlements stood; whilst the OS 1<sup>st</sup> edn. shows the Cumbernauld House / Vault Glen area as well-wooded, plus the sizeable Forest Plantation on the north-west-facing slopes. Even further back than the testimony of maps are references in the *Wigt. Chart. Chest*: “. . . the lands of *Cumernauld Castle* and *Forrest* thereof” (1480, no. 51); while in 1524 (no. 66)

<sup>388</sup> Gilbert (1979, 364) indicates the Cumbernauld was a hunting reserve, [i.e. a deer forest] after 1286.

there is mention of “. . . the office of forrestership of the whole Forrest of *Cumernauld*.” In modern times, there is still plentiful deciduous woodland round Cumbernauld House, and conifer plantations clothe the slopes towards the Slamannan Plateau. In this arboreal context the simplex name Forest is a precise description of the long-standing land-use here.

**NETHERWOOD**    CND S NS775784 1 70m

*Nethirwood* 1577 *RSS* vii, p. 932

*Nather Woodis* 1634 *RMS* ix no. 22

*E. Wood* 1590s Pont 32

*E. Wood* 1632 x 1654 Gordon

*Netherwood* 1755 Roy

*Netherwood* 1777 Ross

*Netherwood* 1822 Thomson

This together with Westerwood (q.v.) completes a band of woodland that stretches across the northern part of CND. *Sc nether*, ‘lower, under’ accurately states the comparative position vis-à-vis Westerwood, which lies on a ridge c.30-35m above Netherwood. Netherwood is also the eastern of the two, so its brief Pont incarnation as *E. Wood* is positionally accurate too.

**OLD SHIELDS**    CND S NS812755 1 160m

*Old Shields* 1755 Roy

*Shiels* 1777 Ross

*Aldshiel* 1821 Ainslie

*Auldshields* 1822 Thomson

*Old Shields* 1864 OS 1<sup>st</sup> edn.

*Sc auld* + *Sc shiel*

On the high ground here, *shiel* is quite a common element, occurring three times in NMO (discussed under Auldshields, NMO). It indicates summer transhumance, taking beasts up to pasture to leave the lower ground for crops: the name Herd’s Hill (NS799727) is another indicator. The affix *Old* (which also occurs in one NMO instance) indicates the practice was dying out by the mid-18<sup>th</sup> century, but it was not until the 19<sup>th</sup> century that the lexical term ‘old’ became toponymical, i.e. part of the place-name. Close by was Hindlayers # (1822, Thomson; a ruin by OS 1<sup>st</sup> edn.), whose name – given that it was a building – might indicate a place where a *hind*, ‘a married skilled farm worker who occupies a cottage on

the farm and is granted certain perquisites in addition to wages' (*SND*), had his dwelling or peat-allocation, from *Sc layer*, 'the bottom or floor of a peat-bank' (*DOST*), or 'a trench from which turves have been dug', although the word can also mean the resting-place for beasts<sup>389</sup>.

**PALACERIGG** CND S NS784733 1 170m

*Palacerigg* 1755 Roy

*Palicerig* 1777 Ross

*Palacerig* 1864 OS 1<sup>st</sup> edn.

*Sc palice*, 'place surrounded by a palisade, an enclosure: applied to a park or garden, or a fortified town' (*DOST*) seems somewhat inappropriate to this location, even though there is a modern Country Park here – unless it refers to an enclosure for deer, this being part of a medieval deer forest (Mid Forest, q.v.). The element also occurs in Palacecraig OMO and Palace NMO (both q.v.), and it may function therefore as a mildly ironic term, as the neighbouring places here within 1km - Sandyknowes, Dibside # (*Sc dib*, 'puddle, rainwater pool'), Blackmyreknoll # (*Sc mire*, 'peat bog'), Burntrigg # (Roy) and Stonylee #, - topographically indicate. Another possibility, although unsupported by the paucity of early forms, derives from *Sc peel* (also *pale*, *pail*) which can mean 'piece of common land enclosed by a fence and cultivated as arable ground, common in place-names in various counties of Scotland' (*SND*). This however is certainly not good arable ground, at this height.

**POLLOCKSHOLE** CND S NS745733 1 80m

*Pollokishole* 1553 RMS iv no. 877

*Polloxsholl* 1708 NLC Archives UT/164/2/1

*Pockhole* 1755 Roy

*Foxhole* 1777 Ross

*Pollockshill* 1821 Ainslie

*Pokeshole* 1825 NLC Archives U7/02/1

*Pollockshole* 1832 Thomson

*Pollockshole, & High Pollockshole* 1864 OS 1<sup>st</sup> edn.

<sup>389</sup> *Sc hind* can also mean 'female deer', but then *Hindlayers* would more likely apply to a natural feature. Up on this same high moor are Toddle Knowe (NS810728) and Toddle Well (NS793724), two natural features probably from *Sc tod*, 'fox', a word common in place-names.

pn Pollock + *Sc hole*

Black (1946) indicates that Pollock was a fairly common surname especially in the west of Scotland. *Sc hole*, ‘hollow’ is a common toponym, and certainly this spot is in the dip between the two main ridges that dominate the western part of the parish, as were Hole # (1553 *RMS* iv no. 877) and Holehead # (Roy) a short distance north-east. Black (1946) notes that in Pont’s Renfrewshire map (based on local pronunciation), the place-name is spelt Pook, and “that is the pronunciation in common speech”; in that context it is interesting to note what the 1755 and 1825 records above show.

**SEAFAR** CND S NS754741 1 135m

*Seafar* 1708 NLC Archives UT/164/2/1

*Seefar* 1755 Roy

*Seafar* 1864 OS 1<sup>st</sup> edn.

One might wonder if it is a humorous name, based on the fact of its position on top of a ridge, from where you can ‘see far’: on the other hand, its hilltop position could indicate an origin in *G suidhe*, ‘seat’, although it has to be said that this element is usually found in the west in association with the names of saints or other important figures<sup>390</sup>; the second element, if it is *G*, could be *fuar*, ‘cold’, or *faire*, ‘watching’. (There is Seafar # SHO, at c.200m, Forrest, *Shawfar* 1755 Roy.) There is also Seabeggs #, mentioned in three local documents<sup>391</sup> in the late 18<sup>th</sup> century, which Reid (2009, 72) locates at NS8179 in FAK: he suggests the first element is *G sìth*, ‘hill’, an element discussed under KSY Introduction.

**SHANKEND** CND S NS804758 1 140m

*Shank* 1755 Roy

*Shankend* 1822 Thomson

*Shankend* 1864 OS 1<sup>st</sup> edn.

*Sc shank*, ‘a downward spur or projection of a hill, a descending ridge which joins a hill summit to the plain’ (*SND*), is quite common in place-names, and there is a Shank NMO, as well as another Shank # (OS 1<sup>st</sup> edn.) in CND. Of course *Sc shank* can also mean a leg, and it could represent a leg-shaped piece of ground, but both the occurrences in this parish were at the foot of ridges.

<sup>390</sup> Cf. Drummond (2007, 60).

<sup>391</sup> NLC Archives UT/149/2/1 (dated 1756 – “. . . *the Lands and Barrony of Seabeggs*”), UT135/1/1 (dated 1768) and UT135/1/3 (dated 1773).

**SMITHSTONE** CND S NS730750 1 80m*Smythitona, le* 1365 RRS vi no. 335*Smythstoun, E & W* 1369 Wigt. Chart. Chest no. 245*Smethestone, Terram de* 1374 RMS i no. 491*Smythton* 1553 RMS iv no. 877*Smythistoun* 1634 RMS ix no. 22*Smiths* 1755 Roy*Smithston* 1777 Ross*Smithstown* 1864 OS 1<sup>st</sup> edn.*Smithston* 1901 OS 3<sup>rd</sup> edn.*Smithston* 1947 OS*Smithstone* 1961 OS

pn Smith, or occupation smith + Sc *toun*

I discussed in Part One, section 7.1.a, that the medial *s* tended to indicate the genitive form of a personal name, whilst the absence indicated an occupation. Here, the first record lacks the *s* although most subsequent records contain it, so it could represent either case. The 1365 form is the earliest *toun* name found in the AOS, by a century; the form with *y* as the initial vowel was the normal spelling in the 14<sup>th</sup> to 17<sup>th</sup> centuries, attested in Black (1946). The form *-stone* briefly appeared in 1374; had it referred to a piece of rock, Sc parlance of that time would have rendered it *stane*. Subsequently the form *-ton*, *-toun* or *-town* obtained until late 20<sup>th</sup> century, and while there are other *-toun*-names becoming *-tone*<sup>392</sup> it is strange that this change occurred so late.

**TANNOCH** CND S NS777727 1 130m*Tannoch* 1553 RMS iv no. 877*Tenoch* 1755 Roy*Tannoch* 1832 Thomson*Tannock Muir* 1846 NLC Archives UT/145/1/3

G *tamhnach*

Watson (1926, 148) says, for Tannach in Lothian, that it is from *tamhnach*, a green or fertile field, especially amongst waste or heathery ground, and that it is common from

<sup>392</sup> Cf. Craigstone KSY, *Cragstoun* 1509 RMS ii no. 3399, *Craigstones* Roy; and Parkstone # CPS, *Parkstoun* Blaeu, *Parkstone* Roy.

Caithness southwards. The word is not listed in Dwelly or MacLennan, but *DIL* has *tamnach*, ‘green place or clearing’. Barrow (1988, 1-4) has discussed its Scottish distribution, being concentrated in the south-west; he lists 28 occurrences, of which half appear to be in simplex form. He points out that identification of such fertile pockets would be of especial concern to the peasantry in search of permanent settlement<sup>393</sup>. Barely 1km from here is Greenside farm (q.v.), whose specific may be related, standing as they both do close to the Luggie.

**VAULT GLEN**      CND R, S NS775755 1 90m

*Vault* 1825 NLC Archives U7/02/1 [Also *Vault Glen*]

*Vault glen* 1839 *NSA* vol. 8, p. 143

*Vault Glen* 1864 OS 1<sup>st</sup> edn.

The writer of the *NSA* states: “Not far from this [*Towe Hill*, at NS778757, which the writer suggests may have been a place of execution] is the Vault glen: and till very recently the farm house called the vault, on the edge of the glen, was standing<sup>394</sup>; whether, as its name Vault would import, it was anciently a prison or place of confinement, is not well known.” Millar (1980, 46) however writes: “Another activity was the excavation and burning of lime . . . The kiln in which the lime was burned is still visible in Vault Glen, the name “Vault” being derived from that source.”

It is also possible that the (farm) name came from the deep glen itself (with steep sides dropping 25-30m to the burn), as being vault or dungeon-like. The steep slopes are ideal tree-growing terrain: the *NSA* noted: “. . . in the Vault glen there are some larch trees planted soon after the introduction of that tree in Scotland, of great height and girth, also some very fine specimens of Spanish chestnut.” (vol. 8, p. 142). One other possibility to consider, given the proximity of the Glen to the stream or glen junction that gave Cumbernauld (q.v.) its name, is that it derives from OG *alt* or *allt*, in its original meaning ‘height, steep slope, cliff’ or (from Dwelly) ‘river with precipitous banks’, either with a lost preceding element providing the *v*, or an Anglicisation of the genitive form *uillt*, with the *u* being sounded *v*.

**WARDPARK**      CND S NS778767 1 90m

<sup>393</sup> He also points out that *DIL* connected its origins with ‘tree trunk’, and that one might be tempted to connect it with *tamh*, ‘peace, quiet, refuge’.

<sup>394</sup> The 1825 plan locates this c.NS776750 on the true right bank.



*Parkhead* 1755 Roy

*Parkhead* 1777 Ross

*Wardpark* 1864 OS 1<sup>st</sup> edn.

Sc *waird*, ‘enclosed piece of land, especially for pasture’ (*SND*), appears to be the specific of this word, together with Sc *park*, ‘a piece of land enclosed for a particular purpose’. The element also occurred in *Wairdmuir* CAD (Roy). The name Wardpark now applies to an industrial estate somewhat north of the original location.

**WESTERWOOD**    CND S NS761774 1 105m

*Westwode* 1553 RMS iv no. 877

*W Wood* 1590s Pont 32

*W Wood* 1636 x 1652 Gordon

*Wester Wood* 1634 RMS ix no. 221

*Westerwood* 1822 Thomson

Attention has been drawn above to the large amount of woodland in this parish (see under Mid Forest), especially in the south-east of the parish. This wood, and that of Netherwood (q.v., formerly *E. Wood*), lie in north-east CND, completing a band of woodland stretching across the parish. Immediately west of here (NS753771) is a steep north-facing slope whose woodland, according to the OSNB, is called The Shore, perhaps from OE *scora*, ‘precipitous slope’.

**WESTFIELD**    CND S NS729738 1 70m

*Westfield* 1755 Roy

*Westfield* 1864 OS 1<sup>st</sup> edn.

The farm has gone in recent years, replaced by a substantial industrial estate and housing complex. Its ‘pair’, Eastfield, is some 3km away (also the locus of modern housing), the distance between suggesting an extensive estate. Similarly to most of the affixed names CND and KTL, it has the east-west pairing<sup>395</sup>, and follows the contour of the land, although *north-east* and *south-west* would be more precise.

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<sup>395</sup> See Part One, 7.1.c.

**WHITELEES** CND S NS786762 1 110m*Quheitleys* 1577 RMS vii no. 932*Whitelees* 1755 Roy [Also *S Whitelees*]*Whitelie* 1777 Ross*Whitelee* 1822 Thomson*Whiteleys, North* 1825 NLC Archives U7/02/1 [Also *North* and *South White-leys*]*Whitelees, South & North* 1864 OS 1<sup>st</sup> edn. [North Whitelees at NS787765]

*DOST* states of *Sc ley* (also *lee*), ‘the older meanings may have been: a wood, a woodland glade, a clearing in a wood, a clearing used for pasture or arable; and, later, a piece of open land, a meadow’; whereas *SND* states of *lea* (also *ley*, *lee*), ‘untilled ground, ground which has been left fallow for some time and is covered mainly by natural grass, ground which has been tilled and is now in pasture’. Given that the area where it lay was part of the extensive Cumbernauld Forest (see Mid Forest above), the former meaning is the more likely. The colour *white* could refer to the pale hue of the grasses in cleared pasture, by contrast with the dark heather and mossy moor beyond.

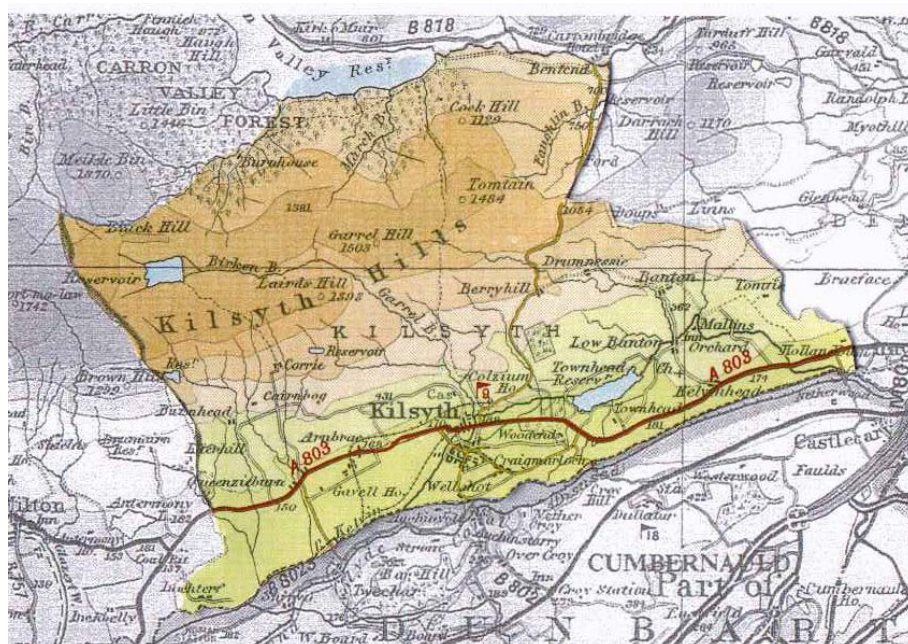
Although the farms have now been swallowed up in an estate, the name lives on in some street-names and the local primary school. What was unusual about the affixed names is that they were the only pair in either CND or KTL to have *north* and *south* as specifics<sup>396</sup>, most other directional names being *east(er)* or *west(er)*: lying between two deep glens, running broadly northwards, there was more room for such a north-south division than an east-west one.

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<sup>396</sup> North Muirhead farm on the modern Explorer map appeared only after the New Town was built across the plain Muirhead. Part One, section 7.1.c has a fuller discussion on such affixes.

<b>CND, names not headworded; text location, or first record date.</b>					
<i>Place-name</i>	<i>NGR: NS</i>	<i>'Introduction' refers to this parish. Numbers (e.g. 7.1) refer to Part One sections.</i>			
Airdiehead	748758	Airdrie	Old Inns	772767	Introduction
Arniebog	764774	Arns	Parkhead	7876	Wardhead
Backmuir	776736	Dumback	Ravenswood	749741	Corbiston
Bailside	7573	1553 RMS	Rig	8072	NMO Introduction
Black Craig	7374	Craighalbert	Sandyknowes	778731	Palacerigg
Blackmyreknoll	787731	Palacerigg	Sauchyrig	8175	Blackrig NMO
Bogedge	749741	Carbrain	Shank	763734	Shankend
Bogside	7574	1755	Shott	7472	Chapelton
Braehead	767756	1864	Stonylee	786731	Palacerigg
Broadwood	727743	Balloch	Thorn	741728	Figure 7.8
Brokenquarter	761740	Allthrid KSY	Tollpark	773776	Introduction
Broomhouse	7473	1755	Torbrex	786725	Acrecroft
Broomknowes	754750	1864	Townhead	742732	7.1.a
Broomlands	751730	1864	Walkershaws	8075	1755
Burntrigg	7873	Palacerigg	Waterhead	7673	Waterhead CPS
Cat Craig	832753	Craighalbert	West Burntrig	784732	Palacerigg
Craig	7573	Craigmarloch	Woodmill	7273	Auchenkilns
Craigend	835753	Craigmarloch	Woodhead	7273	Auchenkilns
Craighead	794760	Craigmarloch			
Craighouse	753731	Craigmarloch			
Craigie	7276	Craigmarloch			
Craiglinn	731743	Craigmarloch			
Craigmore	740763	1864			
Croyhill	732765	Croy			
Croymill	731753	Croy			
Dibside	776733	Palacerigg			
Dochledge	7276	1755			
Dykehead	7376	Dullatur			
Eastfield	752750	Westfield			
Faulds	752731	Greenfaulds			
Faulds	779773	Greenfaulds			
Forest	7874	Mid Forest			
Garbethill	819747	Garbet			
Glenhead	749768	Dullatur			
Greenyards	768740	Greenside			
Hill	749728	Figure 7.8			
Hindlayers	827552	Old Shields			
Hole	763753	Pollockshole			
Holehead	764752	Pollockshole			
Island	720733	Balloch			
Langhill	718766	1864			
Longfaulds	734747	Greenfaulds			
Mainhead	767765	Drumcap			
Mealins	7377	1755			
Miltonneuk	780736	1553 Miltoun			
Muirhead	754768	Dullatur			
Muirhead	765751	1864			
Muirhouse	761747	1864			
Newhouse	7674	1755			

## Kilsyth parish (KSY)



### Introduction

Kilsyth is in STL, formerly the sheriffdom of Stirling, and in the medieval diocese of Glasgow, deanery of Lennox. Under its original name *Moniabroc* it was a small parish, lying immediately east of the larger CPS<sup>397</sup>: the old western boundary was delineated by the Garrell Burn falling to the Kelvin, and the March Burn falling to the Carron. In 1649 the Lords Commissioner disjoined the eastern part of CPS between the Inchwood and Garrell Burns, and joined it to Moniabroch, thereby doubling this parish in size. This transferred land was the West Barony of Kilsyth. Nearly 30 years previously, Sir William Livingston of Kilsyth had acquired the *Moniabroc* estate from the Linlithgow family<sup>398</sup>, and established a Burgh of Barony<sup>399</sup> at the settlement near the old church. This coming together of the two secular baronies, known by then as the West and East Barony, probably influenced the Lords Commissioners' decisions regarding the parish creation three decades later. Then, as the OSA (vol. 18, 245) observed: "A new town [i.e. planned village] was built. This new town of course was called by the title of the proprietor, Kilsyth. And from that period, the whole village obtained that name, though the parish for upwards of forty

<sup>397</sup> *Moniabroc* was c.25km<sup>2</sup>, CPS was c.115km<sup>2</sup>.

<sup>398</sup> Millar (1980, 61).

<sup>399</sup> "... the king grants to the said William [Livingston] his town and burgh in the said barony of *Kilsayth* which the king has erected into a free burgh of barony to be known as the Burgh of *Kilsayth*," (1620 RMS viii no. 82).

years retained still the old name *Monaebrugh*.”<sup>400</sup> This would suggest that the parish name Kilsyth only became dominant in the early 18<sup>th</sup> century, which tends to be confirmed by the Rev. James Robe, in his “Narrative” of 1743<sup>401</sup>, who wrote<sup>402</sup> of “Kilsyth, till lately called Moniabroch.”

A large part of this parish is hill ground. The Rev. Robert Rennie wrote in the OSA (vol. 18, 216): “The general appearance of the whole to a stranger is rather bleak and bare. A child may number the trees . . . The east barony has very much the appearance of a highland district or strath.” (The modern housing estate Highland Park may owe its name to this phrase.) Both the original and expanded parish were and are bounded on the north by the River Carron (today partly submerged in the Carron Reservoir), and on the south by the Kelvin; in between, the land rises to over 400m. In addition to names head-worded below, the nature of the land over much of the parish is conveyed by the following names: of hills - Berryhill (*Roy*), Berrymuir # (1784 AS 529), Black Hill (NS671811, probably from its peat and heather cover), Cock Hill (NS720827), Cock Laws # (NS7177, RS58/8 f.258v, *Sc cock* a common specific referring probably to grouse) and Plea Muir (NS690806, from *Sc plea*, ‘argument’, suggesting a marginal and thus disputed moor<sup>403</sup>); of slopes - Forebrae # (NS7679, 1630s, Gordon), Braehouse (*Roy*), Toussbrae # (1760s Kilsyth Rentals, perhaps from *Sc tousie*, ‘shaggy, unkempt’), Hanging Brae # (NS7279, 1721 RS59/14 f.306v, probably *Sc hingin*, from OE *hangende*, ‘steeply sloping’) and Braes Burn (NS692827); of boggy ground – Belt Moss (NS724792), Red Moss # (NS7279, 1634 RS58/6 f.188), Bogside, Boghouse # (*Roy*) and Bogstank # (1731 RS59/15 f.606v, from *Sc stank*, ‘stretch of slow-moving water, a ditch’ (*DOST*)). The 150m contour appears to mark the upper limit of farming other than summer hill-grazing of beasts, and close to it lies a group of 7 *head*-names; Burnhead (1749 Kilsyth Rentals), Parkhead # (*Roy*), Orchard Head # (1864 OS 1<sup>st</sup> edn.), Dykehead (*Roy*), Braehead (NS794786, *Brahead* 1748 Kilsyth Rentals), Glenhead (1691 RS83/1 f.86v) and Loanhead # (1817 Grassom).

<sup>400</sup> NSA writer Rev. William Burns (vol. 8, p. 138) footnotes that “the spelling in the records is always Moniabroch.”

<sup>401</sup> “A Faithful Narrative of the extraordinary Work of the Spirit of God at Kilsyth, and other Congregations in the Neighbourhood near Glasgow,” 1742: as parish minister, he led a religious revival in 1742-43.

<sup>402</sup> Quoted in NSA, vol. 8, p. 138.

<sup>403</sup> There are a dozen names in Scotland listed in Hooker with this element, e.g. Plea Knowe: there is a Playhill KTL, formerly Pleahill.

The wester Kilsyth portion transferred from CPS brought as its dowry to the expanded parish more floodplain land, thus bringing some *inch* names; it also brought two<sup>404</sup> of post-medieval KSY's three *baile* names, since previously, Banton (originally *Ballintoun*) was the only *baile* in *Moniabroc*. With topography similar to CPS, it has or had several G names of hills, crags, and streams, partly discussed in Part One, sections 3 and 4. Since the 19<sup>th</sup> century, a minor parish boundary change appears to have detached the extreme south-eastern corner into Denny parish, a corner comprising the names of Auchincloch, Coneypark and Orchard.

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<sup>404</sup> *Viz*, Balcastle and Balmalloch.

**ALLANFAULD** KSY S NS716788 1 125m*Allanfauld* 1748 Kilsyth Rentals*Allanfauld* 1817 Grassomen \*Allan + *Sc fauld*

? ‘Fold by the Allan’

Lying beside the Garrell Burn (from *garbh allt*), the name \*Allan may derive from G *alltan*, ‘streams, or little stream’; cf. Allanhead CPS in a similar hillside position, and Allanrowie Hill CPS (both discussed in Hydronomy chapter). It could also represent G *àilean*, ‘green, meadow’<sup>405</sup>, although the topography does not suit, or a diminutive form of G *ail*, ‘rock’, from the rocky gorge immediately beside the farm. Reid (2009, 213) says the name comes from the personal name, but if so it lacks the genitival medial letter *s* normally expected (as in Neilstoun, Taigstoun). *Sc fauld*, ‘fold, enclosure for beasts’, is also found in Barlandfauld, Blackfaulds # (Shankfoot of Blackfaulds #, 1748 Kilsyth Rentals) and Greenhill Faulds # (1721 RS59/14 f.306v). The name Stoneree Glen (NS693786) appears to have similar meaning, from *Sc ree*, ‘permanent stone-built sheep pen’ (*DOST*).

**ALLTHRID #** KSY S NS7580 2 150m*Allthrid of Tamrawer* 1620 RS58/2 f.135v

This is in a group of four lost names at the eastern corner of the parish, all containing the land division denoter ‘third’. It may simply represent land divided into thirds (here, of Tamrawer holding), or it may represent the system known as ‘third and teind’, a method of renting whereby in return for some stock and equipment, tenants paid a tenth of produce as teind<sup>406</sup> (to the church), and a third as rent (to the landlord)<sup>407</sup>: perhaps one part of the land was set aside for this ‘third’, and took on the name. Whyte (1979, 77) says this practice was used for land that had just been brought into cultivation for the first time, and was used until its average yield could be established and a rent fixed based on that. In consequence they tended to be temporary names. The group consists of Westerthird # (1667 RS59/3f.10v), Myddilthrid # (1540 *RMS* iii no. 2095), Netherthrid # (1681 RS59/6 f.254v), and Allthrid itself – possibly, as Reid (2009) suggests, from *auld*, ‘old’. The last documented reference to any of them is 1715. Close by, another land division based on

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<sup>405</sup> As in e.g. Clac an Àilean, Mull, NM3952.

<sup>406</sup> *Sc teind*, literally a ‘tenth’.

<sup>407</sup> *The Scots Thesaurus*, 1990, p. 95, under ‘teind’.

fractions was that contained in Broken Quarter # (NS7875, 1721 RS59/14 f.307v), last documented in 1808: there was another in CND, mapped by Roy, at c.NS7674, which persisted until the OS 1<sup>st</sup> edn. Pont 32 maps two other places with this particular land division at the parish's far north-west (in the area now in FTY), *viz.* Souththrid # and Middthrid # (perhaps 'thirds' of the lands of Glaskell) on the northern slopes of the Meikle Bin.

**ARNBRAE** KSY S NS701778 1 65m

*Arnbrue* 1590s Pont

*Arnbrae* 1764 Kilsyth Rentals

*Aranbrae* 1820 Thomson

*Sc arn + Sc brae*

'Alder slope'

The alder is a tree that loves damp places, and this stands beside a small wood in the narrow glen of an unnamed burn. *G earrann*, 'portion, share' seems unlikely here: McNiven (2011) discusses a group of seven *Arn*-names north of the hills in Kippen parish, which owe their generic to the historical fact of a division into 'portions', four of them taking their portioners' name (or role) as their specific; but here, there is no other nearby 'portion' to relate to, and *arn* is the specific.

**AUCHINCLOCH** DNY (KSY) S NS766788 1 55m

*Achyincloych* 1370 *Morton Reg.* ii p. 88

*Auchinclocht* 1462 *Cambus. Reg.* p. 122

*Auchincloich* 1542 *RMS* iii no. 2768

*Achincloch* 1590s Pont 32

*Auchincloch, Little* 1747 Kilsyth Rentals

*Achnacloch* 1755 Roy

*Auchincloch* 1767 Kilsyth Rentals [Also *Meikle Auchincloch*]

*Auchincloch* [twice] 1817 Grassom

*Auchinloch* 1820 Thomson map

*G achadh + G na + G clach*

'Field of the stone' (*achadh na cloiche*)

*Clach*-names are inherently difficult to link to a particular stone, since so many have been incorporated as a later building material. The RCAHMS website (ID 45846) says there



were burial tumuli here whose stones have long since been removed for building other structures, and the name could well refer to these before dispersal. Reid (2009, 56) wrote:

“A stone-walled structure, known as Cairnfall, existed there in the 18<sup>th</sup> century . . . It may be that the name relates to that feature, in which case it would translate as *achadh nan clach*, ‘field of the stones<sup>408</sup>’. Equally possible is that it represents *achadh na cloiche*, ‘field of the stone’, referring to a specific stone such as a standing stone.”

Pronounced /axən'kloix/ [neighbouring farmer] or /axən'klax/ [nearby residents].

### **AUCHINMULY #** KSY S NS749793 2

*Auchinmuillie* 1659 RS58/12 f.220v

*Auchinmullie* 1805 RHP1557

*Auchinmuly* 1817 Grassom

*Auchinmuly* 1820 Thomson

*G achadh + G an + ? G muileann*

‘Field of the mill’ (*achadh a’ mhuileann*)

RHP1557 shows the two buildings of this farm standing perhaps 100m from the point where two streams, the Banton and Graigdouffie Burns, come together, so this would have been a good spot for a mill. Taylor (*PNF5*, 448) indicates that FIF names Balmule<sup>409</sup>, Pitmillie and Pitmilly, are probably derived from *muileann*. Reid (2009, 57) interprets the element as from *G maolach* ‘promontory place’ which he says ‘describes the situation’, although he also indicates the possibilities of *muileann*.

### **AUCHINRIVOCH** KSY S NS745795 110m

*Achinriuoch* 1590s Pont 32

*Auchinrivoche, Eister & Wester* 1627 Ret. STL no. 124

*Auchinrivach, E & W* 1664 RMS xi no. 648

*Achinrioch, Er & Wr* 1755 Roy

*Auchinrivoch* [twice] 1817 Grassom

*G achadh + G riabhach*

‘Speckled field’

<sup>408</sup> However all early forms show this is the genitive singular.

<sup>409</sup> Balmule DFL has old forms including *Bamuley* (Blaeu, Pont) and *Ballmulie* (Roy): Taylor does put a question mark beside the *muileann* etymology, due to lack of early forms.

G *riabhach*, ‘speckled, greyish, brindled’ is a common colour word in G place-names. The middle syllable is the ‘false’ *an* article, common in south-west Scotland, discussed in Part One, section 6.1.b. There is another place of this meaning 7km west, albeit with a slightly different anglicised spelling, *viz.* Auchinreoch CPS, originally a *dail*-name.

Pronounced /axən'rivax/

**AUCHINVALLEY** KSY S NS742791 1 105m

*Auchinvaley* 1767 Kilsyth Rentals

*Auchinvelley* 1783 AS STL 446

*Auchinvaley* 1795 AS STL 3012

*Auchinvillie* 1796 OSA Vol. 18 p. 292

*Auchinvelly* 1817 Grassom [twice]

*Auchinvelley* 1820 Thomson

*Auchinvalley* 1834 RHP6351

G *achadh* + G *an* +? G *baile* or ? G *balla*

‘Field of the farm, or the wall’ (*achadh a’ bhaile* or *achadh a’ bhalla*)

The variation of the initial vowel in the specific in the records makes a secure analysis difficult. Watson (1926, 483) suggests that names ending in *-valley* like Pinvalley KCB or Aldavallie BNF are from *bealach*, ‘pass’: but the topographical situation of this farm, on a slope above Banton Loch, does not lend itself to the situation of a *bealach*. The OSA author wrote of a ‘circular fortification’ here, with an “outer wall consist[ing] of a rude mass of large and small tumbling stones” and this wall could be the eponymous one<sup>410</sup>. If however we accept that Banton (originally *Ballintoun*) was the chief farm of the area, with Auchincloch, Auchinrivoch, Auchinmullie #, and Auchinvalley encircling it, initially as out-fields, latterly as settled farms, Auchinvalley is the nearest and could thus be the field of the farm, *achadh a’ bhaile*, proclaiming its proximity. This could be taken as evidence for the model suggested by Nicolaisen (2001, 164) with *baile* as a primary settlement name and *achadh* as secondary, although if so, it is unique within the AOS.

Pronounced /axən'valɪ/

**BALCASTLE** KSY, CPS S NS702783 1 120m

*Balcastell* 1459 RH6/357

*Balcastell* 1461 PSAS 17 pp. 312-6

<sup>410</sup> Canmore ID 45890 says there is no trace now, but classes it as a possible fort.

*Balcastel* 1470 RHS6/423

*Bacastell* 1590s Pont 32

*Ballcastle* 1755 Roy

*Balcastle* 1768 Kilsyth Rentals

*Balcastle* 1817 Grassom

G *baile* + G *caisteal*

‘Castle farm’ (*baile caisteil*)

The farm stands well up the south slopes of the Kilsyth Hills, c.200m distant from a motte standing on a knoll. An apparent Sc translation of the G name, in the form *Casteltoun*, first appeared in 1470 (Reid 2009, 262) and was recorded several times in the 17<sup>th</sup> century (*Ret. STL* no. 27) and *RMS* (viii nos. 82 and 648), but was last mentioned in 1796 in the *OSA* as *Castletown*, since when the apparently older G form has been used. However it is not clear that they referred to exactly the same place, as the *OSA* suggested in 1796, “. . . a farmhouse called Castletown or Balcastle . . .” (*OSA* vol. 18, p. 292): the 1470 source refers to legal action “. . . at the instance of Edward de Levingston of *Balcastel* concerning their [i.e. seven named alleged miscreants’] unlawful withholding and non-payment of the rents and profits of the lands of Casteltoun. . .” which might suggest that Balcastle was separate from Castletoun. Castle Hill (NS733783), 3km due east, is a low hill above another motte. The nearby name Castlegray # (1865 OS 1<sup>st</sup> edn., *Grays Castle* 1749 Kilsyth Rentals, *Castle Gray* 1755 Roy) appears to contain a family name.

Pronounced / bal'kasəl/

**BALMALLOCH** KSY, CPS S NS710781 1 50

*Balmoloch* 1470 RH6/ 423

*Balmolloch* 1545 RH6/1367a

*Balmalloch* 1553 *RMS* iv no. 851

*Balmoloch* 1590s Pont 32

*Ballmalloch* 1620 *RMS* viii no. 82

*Balmaloche* 1627 *Retours STL* no. 124

*Balmoloch* 1654 Blaeu Stirlingshire

*Balmaloch* 1664 *RMS* xi no. 648

*Balmuley* 1755 Roy [Probably surveyor error, confusing with Auchinmuly]

*Ballmalloch* 1817 Grassom

*Balmalloch* 1864 OS 1<sup>st</sup> edn.

G *baile* + ? G *molach* or ? G *meallach*

‘Shaggy (rough) farm, or hilly (lumpy) farm’ (*baile molach* or *baile meallach*)

The earliest forms might suggest G *molach*, ‘rough, hairy or shaggy’, and it would square with the location well up the hill slope: the adjective is used in place-names, there are for instance two significant hills called Beinn Mholach, one being the highest in Lewis. Reid (2009) suggests the specific is the G personal name Malloch. This seems unlikely by comparison with other *baile*-farms locally, although the surname, according to Black, comes indeed from the G *molach*, as an epithet for a hairy man. The farm is now quite swallowed up by the growth of Kilsyth’s housing estates, the name living on in street-names and a primary school.

Pronounced / bal'maləx/, sometimes / bal'muləx/

**BANTON** KSY S NS748798 1 120m

*Ballintoun* 1511 RSS ii no. 2842

*Ballintoun* 1569 RH6/2151

*Bantone* 1575 RH6/2366

*Bantoin* c.1590s Pont 32

*Ballintone* 1620 RMS viii no.82

*Balinton* 1627 RS58/8f.108

*Ballantoun* 1627 Ret. STL no. 124

*Bantone* 1659 RS58/12f.220v

*Ballenton* 1664 RMS xi no. 648

*Banton* 1755 Roy

*Ballanton* 1786 AS 947

*Banton* 1865 OS 1<sup>st</sup> edn.

G *baile* + G *an* +? G *tòn*

‘Farm of the buttock [-shaped hill]’ (*baile na tòine* or *nan tòn*)

G *tòn* is likely as the specific, since the term, literally bottom or buttocks, can be used to refer to hillocks of that shape<sup>411</sup>, and the settlement is indeed surrounded by little hillocks: on the 1:25000 map there are c.25 hillock summits shown (by close contours) within a 1km radius of Banton. Just over 1km from High Banton is the farm Doups DNY, from Sc *doup*, ‘fundament’, the polite term for buttock, and past which runs the Doups Burn, flowing close to the KSY eastern boundary. There are two places called Ballinton in Menteith, one

<sup>411</sup> PNF5 Glossary.

of which McNiven (2011, 185 and 285) says is securely *baile na tòine / nan tòn*, the other possibly thus<sup>412</sup>. The OS 1<sup>st</sup> edition, and Roy's 1755 map, both indicate that the original settlement was located at what is now mapped as High Banton, whilst what is now shown as Banton village was Low Banton on the OS 1<sup>st</sup> edition.

Pronounced /'bantən/

**BARR** KSY S NS722772 1 75m

*Bar* 1553 RMS iv no. 851

*Bar* 1590s Pont 32

*Bar* 1620 RMS viii no. 82

*Bar* 1627 Ret. STL no. 124

*Barr Mailling* 1768 Kilsyth Rentals [Also *Barrwood* and *Barr Moss*]

*Barrs* 1755 Roy

*Barr* 1820 Thomson

G bàrr

'Top, summit, ridge'

The element is discussed more fully in Part One, section 6.2.c. This farm sits atop a volcanic intrusion which forms a distinctive plateau of high ground, running east-west, c.40m above the Kelvin floodplain to the south, and the Ebroch Burn to the north. There was also Barlandfauld # (1748 Kilsyth Rentals), Barrpath # (*Roy*), and Barrwood, stemming from this name. Below the hill mass' western edge stood the former parish church of *Moniabroc*, and Wellshot where the spring mentioned in *OSA* (vol. 18, 229) as St Tartans Well, seeped forth from under the rock. Although Wellshot may refer to *Sc shot(t)*, land cropped rotationally', it is possible – from its location below the hill – it is possibly from OE *scēot*, 'steep slope'<sup>413</sup>.

**BINNIEMYRE** KSY S NS754798 1 120m

*Boon the Mire* 1805 RHP1557

*Boon the myre* 1865 OS 1<sup>st</sup> edn.

*Sc abune* + SSE *the* + *Sc mire*

'Above the morass'

<sup>412</sup> The instance at NS6898 may be pn Ballone + *Sc toun*.

<sup>413</sup> Scott (2003, 298) has several putative instances.

This lies in a hollow where two streams meet and is thus prone to marshy ground. The name is part of the category which Taylor (2008(c), 275) describes as a “. . . class of names belong[ing] to a wider category of humorous and ironic names which seem to have flourished in the 18<sup>th</sup> and early 19<sup>th</sup> century.” Over the hill in SNI, Roy’s map showed *Aboon the Kirk*, in the same vein. Many such names have, as Taylor observes, disappeared, this perhaps surviving by means of its transformation into an apparently ‘standard name’. The lost name Currymire # (1865 OS) lay nearby, possibly representing G *currach*, ‘marsh’, with Sc epexegetic *mire*. Rottencroft # (1721 RS59/14 f.307v), and Crossmyloof # (1749 RS59/19 f.313v, perhaps from Sc *aff loof*, ‘spur of the moment, carelessly’)<sup>414</sup> were also such names. Just across the stream from Binniemyre is Meadowside, whose name also indicates damp conditions good for grass-growing.

**BLAIRBLENSHIE #** KSY, CPS S NS6982 2 c.200m

*Blarenebleschy* 1165 x 1214 *Glas. Reg.* i no. 103 [First mention – see CPS Introduction]

*Blarneblenthy* 1165 x 1214 *Glas. Reg.* i no. 103 [Second mention – see CPS Introduction]

*Blairblinshy* 1590s Pont 32

*Blairblinchie* 1627 RS58/4f.108

*Blairblinschie* 1647 RS58/8f.258v

*Blairblinshie* 1684 CRS CC21/5/10

*Berblinchie* 1755 Roy

*Blairblenshie* 1758 RS59/21f.35

G *blàr* +G *an* +?

‘Plain of?’

This lay on the flat meadow lands by the River Carron, now drowned by the reservoir: the OSA described the river’s borders as “the finest, richest and most extensive meadows perhaps in Great Britain”. Whilst the generic G *blàr* is very appropriate, the specific is more obscure; Reid (2009) suggests an existing name \**Balinchy*, based on G *innis*, ‘water-meadow’, presumably preceded by *baile*, ‘farm’, forming *baile na h-innse*. While appropriate to the topography (see the Kelvin *innis* names e.g. Inchterf KSY), Hooker’s Index contains no names in either G or anglicised form, of a formation *blàr na b(h)aile X*,

<sup>414</sup> Cf. Crossmyloof, south Glasgow.

as this would have to be. In OG there is *blaesc*, ‘eggshell, nutshell’, but this seems mysterious, and most forms contain the medial *n*.

**BROCKIESIDE** KSY S NS726798 1 200m

*Bruickieside* 1736 RS59/17 f.81v

*Brockyside* 1755 Roy

*Brockieside* 1767 Kilsyth Rentals

*Brockieside* 1820 Thomson

*Broickieside* 1833 RHP140023

Sc *brookie* + Sc *side*

‘Dirty hill-slope’

The earliest form suggests that this is from Sc *brookie* (also *bruickie*), ‘grimy, dirty’: it is high up the hill-slope, and the adjective may refer to the poor vegetation and soil conditions. Less likely, G *bruach*, ‘bank, border, edge’, sometimes used of hill-slopes, with a G locational suffix (i.e. *bruachaidh*), may have been added to by an epexegetic Sc *side*, ‘slope’.

**BURNSIDE** KSY S NS7278 2 60m

*Burnsyde* 1545 RH6/1367a

*Burnsyde* 1590s Pont 34

*Burnsyde* 1795 OSA vol. 18 p. 245

From Pont’s map, this appears to have been located at the junction of the Ebroch and Garrell Burns. In the OS 1<sup>st</sup> edn., the name Burn Green appears beside this confluence, and the name is today retained in Burnside Industrial estate.

**CAIRNBOG** KSY, CPS S NS686785 1 175m

*Cairnbog* 1590s Pont

*Cairnboge* 1634 RS58/6 f.188

*Cairnisboig* 1671 CRHC p. 58

*Cairneboge* 1676 RS59/5 f.317v

*Kairn Bog* 1755 Roy

*Cairnbog* 1817 Grassom

Reid (2009, 314) observes that both of this name's elements "might have originated as either a Gaelic or Scottish name. Either way the meaning is roughly similar being, if Gaelic, 'cairn at the bog' or, if Scottish, 'bog at the cairn'." However, *G bog*, as well as being a noun, can also be an adjective meaning 'wet, soft, moist' *cf.* Glenboig NMO. OG *càrn* refers to a pile of stones, often marking a burial, and this is the meaning given in Dwelly: *Cairnfall* KSY (see Auchincloich above) may have represented this meaning; however, *G càrn bog*, 'wet burial cairn', makes little sense. In ScG *càrn* came to refer to hills and mountains: in Galloway it appears in hills with a pre-historic burial cairn on top, e.g. Cairnkinna, Càrn na Gath<sup>415</sup>, whilst in northern and especially north-eastern Scotland it came to be used for big hills, generally with a rounded top, but with no link to burial sites<sup>416</sup>, e.g. Càrn Gorm, eponym of the Cairngorms. However *G càrn* appears to be completely absent from the AOS and its surrounding area, and even the Sc term appears only in Crichton's Cairn CPS and Cairnhill OMO (q.v.), i.e. both Sc formations. More probably then it is a Sc formation structured like Cairnhill and meaning 'bog with cairn(s)': there are 5 other names in the AOS ending *bog*, and with the possible exception of Glenboig they appear to be Sc, *viz.* Arniebog CND, Blackbog NMO, Raebog NMO, and Redbog BDK.

Pronounced /kernbag/

**CLACHARIE (BURN)** KSY, CPS V, S NS700830 1 225m

*Clacharry* 1590s Pont 32

*Clachharich* 1755 Roy

*Clacharie* 1820 Thomson

*Clacharie* (ruin) 1865 OS 1<sup>st</sup> edn.

Watson (1926, 135) says that *clacharie* "is Gaelic for a stony place"; and lying as the eponymous farm did on a north-facing slope of the hill, it is not surprising that it was already an abandoned ruin by the time of the OS 1<sup>st</sup> survey. Another lost settlement near here, Burnhouse # (*Roy*) gave its name to Burnhouse Burn with its waterfall Peggie's Spout (NS679826).

**COLZIUM** KSY S NS728786 1 85m

*Colzem* 1553 RMS iv no. 851

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<sup>415</sup> Drummond (2006, 43-44).

<sup>416</sup> Drummond (2007, 25).



*Colyam Castel* 1590s Pont [Also *Catlynn B.* for Colzium Burn]

*Colzeame* 1620 RMS viii no. 82

*Coylum* 1755 Roy

*Colzium* 1767 Kilsyth Rentals

*Colzium* 1820 Grassom

*Colzium* 1864 OS 1<sup>st</sup> edn.

### G *cuingleum*

‘Defile leap’

Watson (1926, 143) says of another Colzium (MLO) that it is “. . . for *cuingleum*, ‘defile leap’, a rather common term for a narrow gorge in a stream.” There is another Colzium near Polmont STL, and Watson (487) lists four more in the Highlands. The Colzium Burn flows down in precisely such a narrow gorge, past Colzium House (on the site of the 16<sup>th</sup>-century castle built by the Earls of Lennox).

Pronounced /'koljʌm/

### **COLZIUMBEA**      KSY S NS737776 2

*Calzembra, Over & Nether* 1553 RMS iv no.851

*Collanbe* 1590s Pont 32

*Colzembeais, Over & Nether* 1620 RMS viii no. 82

*Colzembreas, Over & Nether* 1664 RMS viii no. 648

*Collzeambae* 1715 RS59/13 f.252 [‘Hendrie Marshell in *Tounhead* at *Collzeam Brae* (recte *Collzeambae*)’]

*Columbee* 1726 Gordon [*Itinerarium septentrionale*, quoted in RCAHMS, ID 45887, 1982]

*Colzumbea* 1747 Kilsyth Rentals

*Cullumbiea* 1755 Roy

*Colzumbea* 1817 Grassom

*Calliambe, Townhead of* 1938 RHP10000/SG303 [Plan of coal workings]

*Colzumbea Plantation* 1864 OS 1<sup>st</sup> edn.

en Colzium, or G *cuingleum*, + ? G *beith*

? ‘Birch wood of Colzium’, or ‘narrow leap by the birches’

G *beith*, ‘birch’ is a common place-name element, and locally can take on the form *-bee* (Auchinbee CND) or *-beth* (Barbeth KTL). Both Blaeu and Roy maps show substantial woods here. Although Pont spelt this name differently from nearby Colzium (i.e. *Collanbe*

*cf. Coylam*), they are close enough (1.5km between the settlements, but perhaps on the same lands) to be related. On the face of it the name might represent the birch-wood of Colzium (estate), where Colzium (see above) is an existing name; but this could only have happened after Colzium had crystallised as a Sc place-name, so a G specific could not be used: so it suggests that G *cuingleum* (literally ‘gorge-leap’) was in fact a G generic in its own right, like *achadh* or *bàrr*, and thus took on *beith* as a specific. The 1715 record appears to be correcting a 1664 re-interpretation of the last element as Sc *brae*.

**CONEYPARK** DNY (KSY) S NS772791 1 70m

*Kinneypark* 1755 Roy

*Cunniepark* 1820 Grassom

Sc *connie* + Sc *park*

‘Rabbit field’

This is on a low hill, now being eaten into by a housing estate but fringed with areas of gorse, the type of terrain suitable for rabbit warrens.

**CORRIE** KSY S NS690791 1 250m

*Corey* 1755 Roy

*Corry* 1786 AS 957

*Corrie* 1820 Thomson

G *coire* or Sc *corrie*

‘Hollow in the hills’

The settlement lies 1.5km east of the eponymous relief feature, which is the only sizeable indentation in the 12km line of steep slopes and cliffs between the Crow Road CPS and the Tak-Ma-Doon road KSY; the corrie bites deeply into the plateau at NS6779, and runs at an oblique angle to the general slope direction. It was also shown on Roy’s map as *Hells pott*, a name conveying its visual drama. The Corrie Burn runs from it, and the Corrie Spout is one its largest waterfalls. A simplex form of a toponym is unusual, but there are seven other occurrences of *Corry* or *Corrie* as settlement-names<sup>417</sup>, including one on Arran which until c.1600 did have a specific, subsequently dropped<sup>418</sup>. None of them are actually *in* corries (unsurprisingly, as these are usually bare of soil) and must thus refer to their nearby

<sup>417</sup> Corry – NC7202, NG6424: Corrie – NJ5456, NO4959, NS4995, NS0678, NS0243

<sup>418</sup> Fraser (1999, 75); *Coire Cnoc Dubh* in 15<sup>th</sup>, 16<sup>th</sup> centuries, *Corrie* thereafter (NS0243).

hollows: a specific is therefore not needed to distinguish one corrie from another, as in the mountainous areas. A tributary of the Corrie Burn is the Hailstane Burn (NS675790, 400m, first recorded *OSA* vol. 18 p. 235), presumably from the weather up here. In the Corrie Burn's last section, on the flood plain, it is mapped as the Cast Burn, from *Sc cast*, 'ditch'<sup>419</sup>.



**Figure KSY 2. The topography west of Cairnbog farm (shown) and Corrie.**

**CRAIGDOUFFIE (BURN)** KSY W, S NS752800 1 125m

*Craigduffie* 1749 RS59/19 f.313

? *Craigdowsie* 1805 RHP1557 [At c.220m, a field name]

*Craigdouffie* 1865 OS 1<sup>st</sup> edn.

G *creag* + G *dubh* + ? G locational suffix

'Dark crag place' (*creag dubhaidh*)

<sup>419</sup> The same term is used in Macfarlane's Geographical Collections, vol. 2, p. 578: "The springs of *Kelvyn* river cum from above *Colyam Cast* in *Sterlingschyr*." A canalised ditch runs from the Colzium Burn, east towards Banton Loch, and this must be the 'cast'.

There is a small cliff just above the site of the former farm, which is the source of the generic. In southern Scotland, G *dubh*, ‘dark, black’, was often anglicised to *duff*, here with the locational suffix. The lower course of the burn runs through Boiling Glen, nicely describing the torrent as it drops 50m vertically over 500m distance. This is one of a number of names of small outcrops that have been lost: *Craigroot* (1748 Kilsyth Rentals, G *creag ruadh*, ‘red crag’); *Craigeneur* (1805 RHP1557, a field name, perhaps G *creag an iar*, ‘western crag’, or more likely *creag an ear*, ‘eastern crag’, lying as it does in the parish’s east). Still further east is Craigs Plantation (NS761803) which appears to refer to the farm Craigs (*Craigend* 1817 Grassom).

**DRUMHELDRIC** KSY, CPS R NS696789 1 230m

*Drumheldric* 1899 OS 6” 2<sup>nd</sup> edn.

G *druim* + G *eileirig*

‘Deer trap ridge’ (*druim na h-eileirig*)

The specific is an element that occurs quite commonly in hill-names, especially in the east and in Galloway, where clefts in hillsides allow deer to be driven into and trapped by hunters<sup>420</sup>. Curiously, the name did not appear on the OS 1<sup>st</sup> edn. However nearby was Deerpark # (1786 AS 957), and an extant Hunt Hill (NS714813), which may be connected. The lost Shelloch # (Roy) named near here may contain G *sealg*, ‘hunt, chase’, though G *sealladh*, ‘viewpoint’ is feasible: there are several extant Shelloch or Shalloch places in the Highlands and Galloway<sup>421</sup>.

**DRUMNESSIE** KSY S NS736804 1 220m

*Drumnissie* 1639 RS58/7 f.245

*Drumnessy* 1755 Roy

*Drumnessie* 1865 OS 1<sup>st</sup> ed.

G *druim* + G *an* + G *eas*

‘Ridge of the waterfall’ (*druim an easa*)

<sup>420</sup> As a toponym, the word is discussed in Watson (1926, 489), and more recently by Taylor (2008b, 296).

<sup>421</sup> Hooker has one Shelloch and six Shalloch. Ansell (2006, and pers. comm.) says there are many instances of *sealg* in Galloway and Carrick, usually appearing as *shalloch*.

This lies where a steep torrent drops down 70m to join the Banton Burn. Not far away is DrumJohn # (Roy), perhaps *G druum eòin*, ridge of the birds. The house is now a ruin, in a remote location, and may soon become a lost name.

**DRUMTROCHAR** KSY S NS718790 1 150m

*Drumtrochir* 1553 RMS iv no.851Dumbre

*Drumcrocher (Drumtrocher)* 1620 RMS viii no. 82

*Drumtroiche* 1620 RS58/2 f.68

*Drumtrocher* 1627 Ret. DNB no. 122

*Drumcrocher* 1664 RMS viii no. 648

*Drumtocher* 1750 Kilsyth Rentals

*Drumcrocher* 1786 AS 947

*Drumtrocher* 1820 Thomson

*Drumtrochar* 1834 RHP6351

*Drumtrochar* 1865 OS 1<sup>st</sup> edn.

*G druum* + ?

‘Ridge +’

Reid (2009, 71) argues for the specific being *G tochar*, ‘causeway’, on the grounds that it lay on what may have been an east-west route avoiding the Kelvin bogs: however, it is fully 60m or so above the floodplain, whilst the old main road from Kilsyth to Kirkintilloch (shown on Roy, and now the modern A803), is also well above the floods level, rendering such high-level bog-avoidance unnecessary. Further, almost every form has the intrusive *r*<sup>422</sup>. *G tràcair*, ‘mercy, pity’ seems curious, unless the secondary meaning ‘blessing, favour’ implied good land – it sat on a shelf incising the slopes (*cf.* Lossit below). Some later forms suggest *G crochaire*, ‘villain, idler, or even hangman’. The farm has now gone, abandoned by 1896, the name living on in Drumtrocher Street.

**DUMBRECK** KSY, CPS S NS703773 1 50m

*Drumbreck* 1590s Pont 32 [Appears in Blaeu as *Banastreck*]

*Drumbrekfeild* 1633 RS58/6 f.58

*Dumbreak* 1775 Roy

*Dumbreck* 1768 Kilsyth Rentals [Also *Drumbreck*]

*Dumbreck* 1865 OS 1<sup>st</sup> edn.

<sup>422</sup> Reid argues that the *r* may have resulted from the *r* in drum, presumably affecting the specific.

G *druim* or ? G *dùn* + G *breac*

‘Speckled ridge or hill-fort’

As Watson (1926, 421-2) points out, the generics *dùn* and *druim* are sometimes transposed in toponyms. This can happen before a labial letter (*cf.* Dunbarton and Dumbarton); given the old forms, this name is probably a *druim* - referring to the slight ridge of higher ground protruding into the Kelvin valley here – rather than a *dùn*. There are no fortifications here recorded by RCAHMS, although there is a sharp little knoll just south of the former farm buildings (now an industrial estate) rising perhaps 5-10m above the surrounds, which conceivably was a defensive site.

### **GARREL BURN** KSY W~ NS719778 1

*Garcalt* 1208 x 1214 *Glas. Reg.* i no. 103

*Garwaldburne* 1540 *RMS* iii no. 2095

*Garvalburne* 1627 RS58/4 f.108

*Garal Burn* 1743 RS59/18 f.316

*Burn of Kilsyth* 1755 Roy

*Kilsyth Burn* 1817 Grassom

*Garrel Burn* 1864 OS 1<sup>st</sup> edn.

G *garbh* + G *allt*

‘Rough stream’

The oldest forms indicate that it was an *allt*-name, with the specific *garbh*, ‘rough’, common in hydronyms<sup>423</sup>. This is a lively and substantial burn, descending over 400m in less than 5km, and it powered Kilsyth town’s mill; ‘rough’ would certainly apply to its course. Just above the now-lost mill (*Garrell Mill* 1864 OS 1<sup>st</sup> edn., *Millton* 1755 Roy, *Milnetoun* 1682 RS59/6ff.316v) is a section named Deil’s Scat, ‘devil’s scratch’ perhaps<sup>424</sup> from Scots *scart*, ‘scratch’ (*DOST*), indicating the nature of the stream bed. Although it is the largest stream in this area, the Burn is curiously unnamed by Pont, although he maps it curving around Kilsyth Castle (see map extract under Monieburgh below), an omission followed by Roy. Its upper reaches are named Birken Burn (Scots *birk*, ‘birch’), and it has a tributary Bachille Burn, conceivably from G *bachal*, ‘crook’.

<sup>423</sup> There are dozens of *Garbh Allt*, or *Garvald* in southern Scotland, instances.

<sup>424</sup> *SND* says *scat* can be a reduced, pejorative, form of *scart*.

**GATESIDE** KSY S NS751782 1 65m*Gateside* 1708 RS59/12 f.294*Gateside* 1755 Roy*Gateside* 1768 Kilsyth RentalsSc *gate* + Sc *side*

‘Road side’

This stands right beside the modern A803, the original road shown on Roy, running east-west parallel to the Kelvin and the Bonny Water. There was another place of this name also shown on Roy, now lost, at NS7077, 5km west along this road. The name is also found in BDK, CAD, CPS and NMO, the latter two now lost. There is a lost *Sledgate* at c.NS7579, containing the same element – ‘the common road known as *Sledgate*’ (RS59/9 f.55v), Sc *sled* being ‘a slide-car or sledge used for the transport of goods, materials, etc.’ (*DOST*).

**GAVELL** KSY, CPS S NS696771 1 45m

*Gawell*, *Over* 1539 RMS iii no. 2095 [‘the old place of Wester Kilsyth in the town of *Over Gawell*’]

*Gavell* 1590s Pont 32*Gavill* 1748 Kilsyth Rentals [Also *Over Gavill of Meadowside* 1750 Kilsyth Rentals]*Gavell* 1755 Roy [Also *Upper Gavell*]*Overgavel* 1820 Thomson*Gavell* 1864 OS 1<sup>st</sup> edn.G *gobhal* [also *gabhal*] or G *gabhail*

‘[Place at] the fork, or the landholding’.

This stands on the true left bank of the Queenzie Burn where it emerges from the hill ground, and about 1km from the Kelvin: but the modern Kelvin is canalised and its old course may well have flowed much closer to this point, and in consequence the ‘fork’ may refer to the branching of these two significant watercourses. Flanagan (1994, 89) notes that in Ireland, *gabhal*, “in place-names the reference is almost invariably to a river.” However G *gabhail* also has a primary meaning as ‘the portion of work done by cattle at one yoking’ (*Dwelly*), and it can also refer by transfer to the feu or tenure; there are two other names in the AOS, *Darngavel* NMO and *Drumcavel* CAD, which may contain the same element, neither having a river ‘fork’ to justify it, so it may well represent the land tenure meaning. It could conceivably be Sc simplex *cavel* (discussed under *Drumcavel*), with *g* replacing *c*.

Pronounced /'gavil/

**INCHLEES #** KSY, CPS S NS6875 3

*Inch Lees* 1755 Roy

*Inchlees* 1786 AS 956

Sc *inch* + Sc *lea(s)*

‘Water-meadow with pasture(s)’

Sc *lea*, ‘piece of fallow ground, a grass field, a meadow’ (*SND*), was probably the most efficacious use of the land here beside a flood-prone river.

**INCHTERF** KSY, CPS S NS678758 1 50m

*Inchtarfe* 1590s Pont 32

*Inchterf* 1746 Kilsyth Rentals

*Inchtarffe* 1755 Roy

*Inchterf* 1817 Grassom

*Inchterf* 1832 Thomson

*Inchterff* 1834 RHP6351

G *innis* + G *tarbh*

‘Bull water-meadow’ (*innis tairbh*)

These water-meadows would be good for pastoral rather than arable farming, given the river’s propensity to flood, and would be ideal for cattle. Here, G *innis* has been re-interpreted as the Sc loan-word *inch*.

Pronounced /ɪntʃ'tɛrf/

**INCHWOOD** KSY, CPS S NS682768 1 50m

*Inchwoode* 1590s Pont 32

*Inchwood* 1685 RS59/7 f.26

*Inchwood* 1755 Roy

*Inchwood* 1817 Grassom

*Inchwood* 1832 Thomson

Sc *inch* + Sc *wuid*

‘Water-meadow wood’



This is part of a group of 7 *inch* names within a 2km radius of Inchterf. Most of them are probably from G *innis* ‘island, water-meadow’, but this appears to be the Sc reflex *inch* as a specific describing the wood. Unlike the others, it stands not in the old flood-plain on an ‘island’, but on a finger of high ground projecting from the hill to the north, and near where the Wood (sometimes Inchwood) Burn emerges onto the plain. The ‘wood’ is substantial, both in the gully of the Burn and on its west bank, and is the eponym for Woodburn CPS nearby. The upper part of the Inchwood Burn runs through Wham Glen, perhaps from Sc *wham* ‘the steep sides of [a broad gully], a slope, a bank’ (*SND*).

**KELVINHEAD** KSY S NS757786 1 60m

*Kelvinhead* 1795 AS 3012

*Kelvinhead* 1817 Grassom

en Kelvin + SSE *head*

This is located near the head or source of the River Kelvin, sitting almost at the watershed between it, flowing west, and the Bonny Water flowing east. Kelvinbank is downstream near the bridge by Auchinstarry.

**KILSYTH** KSY S, P NS715780 1 55m

*Kelnasyth* 1208 x 1213 *Glas. Reg.* i no. 103 [terrarium de *Kelnasyth*<sup>425</sup>]

*Kelnasydhe* 1217 Quoted in Fraser 1874 p. 401, Chtr. 202 [Grant by Maldoune, 3<sup>rd</sup> Earl of Lennox, to Malcolm son of Duncan, and his sister Eve ‘ . . . *Glaskell, Brengoene, et caracatum et dimidiam de Kelnasydhe* . . . ‘]

*Killnsyth* 1331 x 1371 *RMS* i (app. ii) no. 1414

*Keyllynsiche* 1362 *RMS* i no. 108 [Also *Kyllynsiche*]

*Kilsyht* 1424 RH6/265

*Kilsyth, Wester* 1540 RH6/1222 [Adding half the lands of Glaskell etc, and the new lands: ‘ . . . to be called the barony of Wester Kilsyth’]

*Kilsyth* 1553 *RMS* iii no. 2095

*Killsayth* 1590s Pont

*Kilsayth, Eister* 1620 *RMS* viii no. 82 [‘*terras et baroniam de Eister Kilsayth*’: defined as including lands in Moniabroch, CPS and FTY, including ‘with the patronage in the parish church of *Moniabroch*’]

<sup>425</sup> In the printed *Glas. Reg.* this appears as *Kelvesyth*, but examination of the original MS showed *Kelnasyth*. See CPS Introduction, long footnote.

*Kilsayth, Wester* 1620 RMS viii no. 82 [‘*terras et baroniam de Wester Kilsayth*’: defined as west of the *Garvaldburne* (Garrell Burn), ‘with the advocacy of the rector and church vicar of Campsie’]

*Kilsayth, Burgum de* 1620 RMS viii no. 82 [‘. . . quem rex in librum Burgum in baronia crexit BURGUM DE KILSAYTH nuncupandum;’]

*Killsyth* 1755 Roy

*Kilsyth* 1865 OS 1<sup>st</sup> edn.

As discussed in the Introduction, the post-Reformation parish, known as Kilsyth, had its new territory ‘assembled’ in 1620 (i.e. 29 years before being ecclesiastically ratified by the Lords Commissioner), by Sir William Livingston ‘putting together’ what the 1620 record refers to as the Easter and Wester baronies. The Easter barony conformed to the medieval parish of Moniabroch, with its church<sup>426</sup>, while the Wester barony<sup>427</sup> had no church within its bounds, being under Campsie church. Since the only church within either barony was that in Moniabroch, which only became known as ‘Easter Kilsyth’ (or the Eastern Barony) from 1620 when William Livingston obtained it to add to his land (in the Wester barony), it would seem to follow that the *Kil-* in Kilsyth *cannot* have derived from *G cill*, ‘church’, since the old lands of Kilsyth proper did not contain one. This appears to put a question mark over the explanation proposed by Watson (1926, 333). He refers to a St. Syth, who had been in vogue in pre-Reformation times – he quotes a rhyme by Sir David Lindsay mockingly suggesting she was the patron saint of minor domestic crises<sup>428</sup>. He goes on to say:

“The patronage of St. Syths [*sic*] belonged to the Earl of Linlithgow in 1696 (Ret.). Kilsayth, apparently in Islay, is on record in 1665 (RMS). Kilsyth STL appears in Gaelic as *Cill Saoif* in MacVurich . . . it is now known as *Cill Saidh(e)* pronounced exactly as the English ‘sigh’. In record it is Kelvesyth 1210, Kelnasydhe (read Kelua-) 1217 (Reg. Glas.); here *Kel* is for *cell*, church, and *ve, ua* are for *mhe, mha* representing aspirated *mo, my*, in unstressed position; ‘Kelvesythe’ is ‘church of my-Syth’”

Bawcutt (2001) states that the saint concerned, Zita of Lucca, became a popular cult figure in England and beyond from the late 14<sup>th</sup> to the early 16<sup>th</sup> century: however, the first three records above pre-date this, and this surely rules out the saint from the etymology. Johnston

<sup>426</sup> This lay – if Roy’s map is a guide – near where the road crossed the Kelvin at Auchinstarry, on raised ground between Kelvin and Garrell (NS716771).

<sup>427</sup> The 1540 record is the first record of the form Wester Kilsyth.

<sup>428</sup> According to Bawcutt (2001, 192) she was especially popular with women and servant girls.

(1934) dismisses Watson's explanation as "impossible", and posits instead G *ceall* [sic] 'church' or *coille*, 'wood', plus *saighde*, 'of the arrows'. Given what was observed above about the absence of a church in the original lands of Kilsyth, G *coille* is more likely for the first element, perhaps from the woods that crowd the gorges of the Wood, Cast, Queenzie, and Garrell Burns and other smaller streams<sup>429</sup>. It might be objected that *coille* normally goes to *kil-* in the west (as in Ireland), whereas the early forms here are *kel-*; but Reid (2009, 237) suggests that Torwood DPC is a part-translation of its old name *Keltor*; Kinkell CPS appears to have its second element in this form; and Taylor (*PNF5* Glossary) states that in the east *coille* often appeared as *kel-*<sup>430</sup>, and this is at the eastern edge of the AOS<sup>431</sup>. G *sith* 'hill, mount' has been suggested (Reid 2009, 73) for the specific, but there are difficulties with this: in place-names the G word usually occurs as *shee* (e.g. Glenshee ANG, Shee of Ardtalnaig PER); it is often associated with fairies and often a pointed or conspicuous hill, but there are no hills in the Wester barony fitting that description. Whatever the original specific, it is possible that it was re-interpreted as the saint's name later, particularly as there was a connection with Linlithgow (where St Syth's chapel apparently lay<sup>432</sup>) and the Livingstons – in 1606 Lord Livingston was created Earl of Linlithgow. The town of Kilsyth, as opposed to the barony, came into being from 1620, the king permitting William Livingston to erect a free burgh of barony there, from which the modern settlement grew.

Pronounced /kil'səiθ/ (older people) or /kil'saiθ/ (younger people).

**LOSSIT** S NS685777 1 125m

*Losset* 1817 Grassom

*Lossit* 1865 OS 1<sup>st</sup> edn.

G *losaid*, 'kneading trough for bread', is used in northern Ireland (e.g. Losset, Antrim) to suggest, by analogy, fertile fields<sup>433</sup> - the word also occurs in ABD<sup>434</sup>, ARG and WIG<sup>435</sup>.

<sup>429</sup> By contrast to this the wester barony, as the OSA noted: "The east barony has very much the appearance of a highland district or strath." (i.e. bare, treeless).

<sup>430</sup> E.g. Kilmagad, earliest form *Kelnegad* 1240.

<sup>431</sup> There is also Brit *celli*, 'wood'.

<sup>432</sup> Bawcutt (2001, 190) mentions that in 1503 James IV made an offering of 18 shillings "to Sanct Syths bred" in Linlithgow, and continues: "This was perhaps the altar in the parish church of St Michael, mentioned as late as November 1696, in a reference to 'the patronage of St Syths'."

<sup>433</sup> Joyce (1890, ii 430).

<sup>434</sup> Watson and Allan (1984, 186); *Losaid Beag*.

<sup>435</sup> MacQueen (2002, 37-38).

However Ó Maille (1989, 136) notes a meaning as ‘flat kneading tray’ and says it applies to a flat piece of land: and indeed immediately behind this farm is a wide shelf breaking the fall of the otherwise steep slopes. By contrast nearby the lost name *Torrance* (Roy, *Wester Torrance* 1748 Kilsyth Rentals) refers to G *tòrran*, ‘little hillocks’ (cf. *Torrance* CPS).

### **MAILINGS** KSY S NS753796 1 135m

*Mailings* 1865 OS 1<sup>st</sup> edn.

#### *Sc mailing*

‘Rented farm’

This is an unusual survival of an old Sc term meaning ‘lease of land, land let or taken for rent; rented land, tenantry, or a definite tract of rented land, a tenant-farm’ (*DOST*), which is by its nature often a temporary legal or functional term. In the parish, there was also *Barr Mailing*, (*Barmoss* or *Barmailing* 1795 AoS 3012), *Gilchrist mailing*, (‘part of Balmalloch’, 1748 Kilsyth Rentals), an *Over Mailing* and *Nether Mailing*, (‘of Auchincloch’ 1781 AoS 6), all now lost<sup>436</sup>. Also now lost, in line with the transience referred to above, were *Myriemailing* CAD (q.v.), *Dickies Mailing*, *Langs Mailing* and *Ones Mailing* all NMO (q.v.), and *Craigs Mailing* OMO (*RMS* vi, 1415). As a Sc simplex term, it has taken on the plural *s* form, as discussed in Part One, section 7.4.

### **MONIEBURGH #** KSY S, P NS7177 4

*Moniabroc* 1208 x 1214 *Glas. Reg.* i no.103

*Moniabrok* 1310 *CDS* v no. 552

*Monyabro* 1457 *RMS* ii no. 606 [‘. . . ac advocacionibus ecclesiarum de *Monyabro*, *Cultir* et *Slamannan*’]

*Monyabroch* 1594 *RMS* vi no. 118

*Monyabrack*, *K[irk]* of 1590s Pont 32

*Monyabrigh* 1644 *Geog. Coll.*

*Monzeabroch* 1664 *RMS* viii no. 648

*Monieaburgh* 1788 *AS* 1358

*Monyaburgh* 1808 *AoS* 5905

*Monieburgh* 2013 Modern street names

#### G *mòine* + en Ebroch

<sup>436</sup> *Over and Nether mealings of Auchincloch*, 1691 RS83/1 f.28v.2. The latter lay south-east of Kelvinhead.



pn Neil + Sc *toun*

Neil, according to Black, was a common family name in many parts of Scotland, and according to Dorward (2003), a very popular given name throughout history.

**NETHERINCH** KSY, CPS S NS688764 1 45m

*Nether Inches* 1746 Kilsyth Rentals

*Nether Inch* 1755 Roy

*Netherinch* 1817 Grassom

Sc *nether* + Sc *inch*

‘Lower water-meadow’

The Sc *inch* name will have derived from the nearby G *innis* group, either directly descended from a G simplex form, or indirectly from a later Sc reflex. This is a little lower (and nearer the Kelvin) than the nearby Inchwood. Roy’s map shows another farm just north of Inchwood, named Over Inchwood # (*Over Inches* 1746 Kilsyth Rentals), so it is feasible that this place was originally \**Nether Inchwood*, and has been shortened.

**OLD PLACE** KSY, CPS S NS692779 1 110m

*Old Place* 1590s Pont 32

*Old Place* 1755 Roy

*Old Place* 1820 Thomson

Millar (1980, 15) says of the Livingstons, who were the lairds of Kilsyth, that they first occupied the *motte* that lent its name to Balcastle (q.v.), but later says “there is a record of another Livingston residence at Old Place . . . where foundations are still visible”<sup>440</sup>. A charter of 1539 confirming Livingston’s possession of the Wester Kilsyth barony includes the following: “. . . ordaining the *old place* of Wester Kilsyth in the town of *Over Gawell*<sup>441</sup> to be the principal messuage thereof” (*RMS* iii no. 2095, my italics); Sc *messuage*, ‘landowner’s dwelling-house, especially his principal dwellinghouse, a manor-house or mansion’ (*DOST*). Apparently the term ‘old place’, a lexical item in 1539, had become a toponym within half a century, by the time of Pont. Not far from both Old Place and Gavell is Gallow Hill (1865 OS), a prominent wedge that shelters Queenzieburn from the westerlies, and presumably this is where the Baron had capital criminals executed: it stands

<sup>440</sup> Canmore ID 45169 says no remains were visible in 1954.

<sup>441</sup> OS 6” 1<sup>st</sup> edn. shows Over Gavell to be just 150m south of Old Place.

above the main road from Kilsyth to Kirkintilloch, thus fulfilling the requirement for justice being seen to be done.

**QUEENZIEBURN** KSY, CPS S NS692772 1 55m

*Goyny* 1590s Pont 32 [Also *Goyny B.*]

*goynie burn* 1644 Macfarlane's Geographical Collections, vol. 2, p. 578

*Goyny* 1654 Blaeu

*Guinzie Farm* 1748 Kilsyth Rentals [Also *Guinzie Burn*]

*Gunzie Miln* 1750 Kilsyth Rentals

*Guynie* 1755 Roy [Also *Guynie B*]

*Guinzieburn* 1786 AS 954

*Quinzie Burn* 1796 OSA Vol. 18 p. 225

*Quinzie* 1805 AS 5102

*Queenzieburn* 1817 Grassom

*Queenzieburn* 1865 OS 1<sup>st</sup> edn.

en Queenzie + *Sc burn*

? 'Stream, of the wedge place'

The settlement, as opposed to the stream, seems to have been known in the modern form only since the late 18<sup>th</sup> century, two centuries after the first record. From the earliest forms (although they are historically quite late) the etymology may be compared to the specific in Dumgoyne SBL (15km west), and Lochgoin AYR (40km south-west): 1km from this latter loch is a hill called Queenseat NS5249, which may be connected, and if so would confirm a development from *goin* to *queen* in sound. *G goin*, 'wound, hurt' would be an unusual root meaning, unless it refers to the gash on the hillside where the burn's gorge runs. A stronger possibility is *G geinn*, 'wedge', which here could refer to the protruding boss of high ground, now called Gallow Hill (NS690773), lying to the west of the village, protecting it from the prevailing westerly winds<sup>442</sup>. In both cases, the noun would be suffixed by the locational *G -in > -ie*. In the AOS, the element occurs in Gain NMO (*Gayn* 1508, *Geyn* 1541) and Bargeny Hill CPS, and it is a moot point whether it would be realised as an *oy* sound as in the earliest records: there's a Dalgain at NS5626 and a Gainhill at NS4443, with the same vowel as Gain NMO. If however the settlement took its

<sup>442</sup> There's an Ardnagoin, a headland about 10m high on Tanera Mor in the Summer Isles, described by F Fraser Darling as "The beak-like point of Ard-na-goinne provides effective shelter [for the Anchorage] from the north . . ." (*Island Farm* London 1951).

name from the stream (*cf.* Glorat CPS) perhaps G *caoineadh*, ‘weeping’ could be considered, particularly as the Sc *keening*, ‘crying, wailing’ shows the same vowel sound. Pronounced /'kwɪnɪbʌrn/

**RISKEND** KSY S NS730789 1 120m

*Riskend* 1683 RS59/6 f.356

*Riskend* 1747 Kilsyth Rentals

*Riskend* 1820 Thomson

Sc *risk* + SSE *end*

‘End of the moor’

Sc *risk*, ‘moorish or marshy ground, covered with coarse grass or sedge’ (*DOST*), is a word derived from G *riasc* (OG *riasc*) of the same meaning, and there may have been a simplex G name, to which the Sc proximity suffix *-end* was added. It occurs in names in simplex form in 4 locations in Scotland, the nearest being in DPC only 8km away. The nearby Bentend likewise refers to the poor bent grasses at altitude (200m). The proximity suffix ‘end’ (see Part One, section 7.2.a) for both indicates the lower ‘end’ of a stretch of such vegetation, since both lie at points below a moor.

**RUCHILL** KSY S NS753785 1 80m

*Rochill* 1553 RMS iv no. 851

*Roughhill* 1590s Pont 32

*Ruchill* 1620 RS58/2 f.120

*Roughhill* 1755 Roy

*Ruchill* 1788 AS 1360

*Roughhills* 1817 Grassom

*Ruchill* 1865 OS 1<sup>st</sup> edn.

Sc *roch* + Sc *hill*

*DOST* lists many variant spellings of this word, including *ruch*, *roch*, *rouch* and *rough*. Of terrain, it has this to say: “Difficult to traverse; broken, uneven; covered with tussocky vegetation or the like.” The element is found elsewhere in the AOS, e.g. Rochsoles NMO.

**SHAWEND** KSY S NS741778 1 65m

*Shahan* 1755 Roy [Also *Shahan Burn*]

*Shaw-end Burn* 1790s OSA vol. 18, p. 225



*Shawend* 1767 Kilsyth Rentals

*Shawend* 1820 Thomson

*Shawend* 1834 RHP6351

Sc *shaw* + SSE *end*

‘End of the copse’

Although Roy has a curious rendition, the appearance of the Shawend name barely a decade later in 1767 suggests the Roy transcription was unreliable, and that this is the common Sc place-name formation.

**SLACHRISTOCK (BURN)** KSY W, S NS714837 1 225m

*Slechryistock* 1590s Pont 32

*Slacrystock* 1629 RS58/4 f.271a

*Slay Christock* 1755 Roy

*Slaghchristock* 1817 Grassom

*Slachristock Burn* 1865 OS 1<sup>st</sup> edn

G *sliabh* + ? pn Christock or Christie

? ‘Christock or Christie’s moor’

The Burn took its name from the settlement, now lost. Like Slafarquhar, 2km east, it lay on a moor sloping gently up from the Carron, thus confirming one of the definitions of *sliabh* listed in Taylor (2007(b), 99), viz, ‘upland moor’. A drove road passed this way, from the Fintry area to the major market of Falkirk, and the two *sliabh* locations may have been overnight stances for the beasts.

**SLAFARQUHAR** KSY S NS730833 1 205m

*Slefarcharr* 1590s Pont 32

*Slafarchar* 1629 RS58/4 f.244

*Slay Farquhar* 1755 Roy

*Slaghfarquhar* 1817 Grassom

*Slafarquhar* 1864 OS 1<sup>st</sup> edn.

G *sliabh* + pn Farquhar

‘Farquhar’s moor’

(See notes under Slachristock Burn above). There is another *sliabh* bearing this personal name in ABD, Sliabh Fearchair, near Braemar. This remote corner of Kilsyth beside the

Carron seems to have hosted a small community: there was Waterside #, Spittle # (*Spitall* 1667 RS59/3 f.37v, *Sc spital*, ‘shelter or hospice’) on the old Killearn to Falkirk drove road, and Molland # (perhaps *miln*-land, discussed under Mollinsburn CAD).

**SMITHYHILL**            KSY S NS705779 1 60m

*Smiddiehill of Kilsythe* 1685 RS59/7 f.26

*Smiddyhill, Boghouse of* 1748 Kilsyth Rentals

*Smittyhill* 1755 Roy

*Smithyhill* 1820 Thomson

*Sc smiddie + Sc hill*

‘Blacksmith’s hill’

This lay right beside the main road from Glasgow to Falkirk, an ideal place for a smith to get custom from passing trade, as well as from the farmers uphill.

**TAIGSTON #**            KSY S NS7479 2 110m

*Taggstoun, Wester & Easter* 1553 RMS iv no. 851

*Taigstoun* 1590s Pont 32

*Taigstounes, Easter & Wester* 1620 RMS viii no. 82

*Taigston* 1755 Roy [Also *Taigstanes*]

*Taigston, West* 1766 Kilsyth Rentals

*Taigston* 1820 Thomson

pn Taig + *Sc toun*

This appears to be the *toun* of someone called Taig, modern form Tague<sup>443</sup>, derived from the Irish name Tadhg (MacLysaght, 1991)<sup>444</sup>. Black (1946) says that the surname MacCaig, from the Irish MacThaidg, means ‘son of Tadhg’, and is mainly confined to Galloway and Ayrshire. (*Taig* is now a term sometimes used disparagingly in the west of Scotland for a Catholic, by implication of Irish origin.)

**TAKMADOON ROAD**    KSY O NS735815 1 315m

*Tackmedown* 1755 Roy

*Tak-ma-doon road* 1833 RHP140023

<sup>443</sup> There are for instance 5 Tagues in the Clyde Valley phone book, all living in NMO.

<sup>444</sup> Thomas Clancy says OG *Tadg*.

*Takmadoon* 1845 NSA Vol. 8 p. 140 [‘. . . on the *Takmadoon* road (*Touchmadam*, supposed)’]

This road was apparently travelled by Daniel Defoe in the late 17<sup>th</sup> or early 18<sup>th</sup> century, who recorded in *A tour thro’ the whole island of Great Britain* (1724, Letter 12) that: “From Kilsyth we mounted the hills black and frightful as they were, to find the road over the moors and mountains to Sterling”. That he does not mention the road’s name suggests it was coined subsequently, in the next quarter of the 18<sup>th</sup> century; it may one of that class of names, discussed under Binniemyre above, based on humour. It is quite steep in places, so perhaps it was a case of a “*take me down* [safely]!” appeal to the guide. Most such names, applied to settlements, disappeared or were transmuted into more acceptable forms (Binniemyre, q.v.), probably to avoid later owners’ embarrassment; perhaps this one persisted because no-one felt proprietorial about a roadway. In neighbouring SNI, a similar road crosses the moors to Stirling, called Touchadam Muir, the specific similar to the NSA’s ‘supposition’: the *touch* comes from G *tulach*, ‘hillock’, and the hills are the Touch Hills (locally pronounced /tux/).

#### **TOMFYNE** KSY S NS762799 1 130m

*Tamphin* 1526 Kilsyth Charters [‘*Achinclochis*, *Tamphin*, *Tamrawer* with the Myll and Myll Lands’. Quoted in Graham 1952, p. 20]

*Tomfinn* 1755 Roy

*Tomfine* 1766 Kilsyth Rentals

*Tomfin* 1820 Thomson

G *tom* + G *fionn*

‘White or fair knoll’ (*tom fionn*)

In the hummocky ground to the east of Banton (whose name’s etymology implies this type of terrain, q.v.), two of the knolls have names that have been preserved in the record, this and *Tomrawer*. G *fionn* suggests pale vegetation or grass, and is a common adjective in hill-names. There was also Tapitknowe #, a common name in southern Scotland meaning a pointed hillock: and at NS743781, Bullet Knowes, perhaps from Sc *bullet*, ‘rounded boulder found in boulder clay or till’. There was a Billetcroft # OMO (1700, *Ret. LAN*) perhaps from the same word.

#### **TOMRAWER #** KSY S NS757796 2 135m

*Tamrawer* 1526 Kilsyth Charters [See Tomfyne 1526 record above]

*Tomraver* 1620 RS58/2 f.134v

*Tamraver, Allthird of* 1620 RS58/2 f.135v

*Tomrawyr* 1654 Blaeu

*Thomraver* 1697 RS59/9 f.55v [‘lands of *Thomraver*, commonly known as *Auldhall*’]

*Tomraver* 1755 Roy

*Tamraver* 1805 RHP1557 [Also *Tamraver Estate Hill* and *Tamraver Meadow*]

*Tamraver* 1820 Thomson

*Tomraver (ruin)* 1865 OS 1<sup>st</sup> edn.

G *tom* + G *reamhar*

‘Fat, broad knoll’ (*tom reamhar*)

G *reamhar*, ‘fat, broad, large’, is quite common in G toponyms, and there’s a Tomraver Knowe CPS, probably with the same meaning. The second 1620 record indicates the land unit was large enough to have separate parts distinguished by name.

**TOMTAIN** KSY R NS721814 1 453m

*Tomtein H.* 1590s Pont 32

*Tam Tane* 1755 Roy

*Tomtin* 1821 Ainslie

*Tomtain or Lairdshill* 1841 NSA vol. 8 p. 140 [‘The *Garrel Hill* and *Tomtain*, or *Lairdshill*, are 1800 feet in height.’]

*Tomtain* 1865 OS 1<sup>st</sup> edn.

G *tom* + ? G *teine*

‘Fire hill’ (*tom teine*)

The NSA’s Rev. Rennie got his tops mixed up, since Tomtain lies 3km east of Laird’s Hill (with Garrell Hill in between), although all three have similar steep south-facing summit slopes, breaking into cliffs in places. Of the three, Tomtain has the narrower top: if it indeed had some role as a beacon hill, using fire (G *teine*) to warn people, then it had the advantage of being easily seen to both north and south, unlike the plateau tops of Garrell and Laird’s Hill. It has in fact a direct line of sight<sup>445</sup> to the Lomond Hills FIF, Ben Lomond STL, and Tinto<sup>446</sup> LAN, all of which have been suggested as beacon hills on which warning fires were lit. Although *tom* normally implies a hillock, the name can be

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<sup>445</sup> Personal observation.

<sup>446</sup> Also known in past as Tintock, possibly from G *teinteach*, ‘fiery’.

applied to high mountains (e.g. Munros like Tom Buidhe ANG and Tom na Gruagaich ROS)<sup>447</sup>, apparently those with a hillock-like top at the summit, as Tomtain has. 500m west of the summit are two rough cairns, mapped as Chapmen's Graves: while there is no reliable local history<sup>448</sup> concerning this, *OSA* (vol. 15, p. 376) for neighbouring CPS tells of two people "killed by storms while travelling through the Campsie Fells", and this exposed spot may be their graves<sup>449</sup>. And while the *NSA*'s Kilsyth writer may have got his tops mixed up, his predecessor in the *OSA* (vol. 18, p. 217) was clearly a hill-climber, with lyrical yet accurate descriptions of the view, both in sunshine and temperature inversion fog, of panoramas from the summit. On the north slope of the hill is a subsidiary summit, Drumbuoy, *G druim buidhe*, 'yellow ridge'; *buidhe* is often used for paler grasses, or gorse - indeed there is a Yellow Muir not far away on the slopes of Garrell Hill, at a similar height.

Laird's Hill, mentioned in *NSA*, appears to have been *Craignyich* on Pont's map (see Figure KSY 3 above), perhaps *G creag an eich*, 'cliff of the horse'; the map has a delightful sketch of the hills of this area, probably viewed from the south: from east to west he sketches and names *Tomtein H.* (Tomtain), *Garuald H.* (Garrel Hill), then *Craignyich*, and beyond it *The Mekil Binn Hill* (Meikle Bin, FTY). This confirms that *Craignyich* is the one now referred to as Laird's Hill, which indeed has substantial cliffs just below the summit, now called White Craig and Black Craig. 700m west of the summit, the col between this hill and the next (unnamed) hill is called Gray Mare, a possible equine connection. There is a Lairds Loup 500m north-east, over the Garrell Burn.

**TOWNHEAD**            KSY S NS740782 1 65m

*Tounhead* 1664 RS59/2 f.2

*Tounhead* 1715 RS59/ 13 f.252v [ 'Hendrie Marshall in *Tounhead* at *Collzeam Brae* (recte *Collzeambae*)' ]

*Tounhead of Colliambae* 1721 RS59/14 f.306v

*Tonnhead* 1755 Roy

*Townhead* 1820 Thomson

*Townhead of Colliambae* 1820 AoS 9427

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<sup>447</sup> Drummond (2007, 62).

<sup>448</sup> There are local stories, none in print, one suggesting that one chapman murdered the other and was promptly hung on the spot; the other that they were both murdered by robbers.

<sup>449</sup> There is a local name Chapmen's Road for the path, marked in earlier OS maps but now lost, running to the graves from Drumtrocher. Information from Scotways.

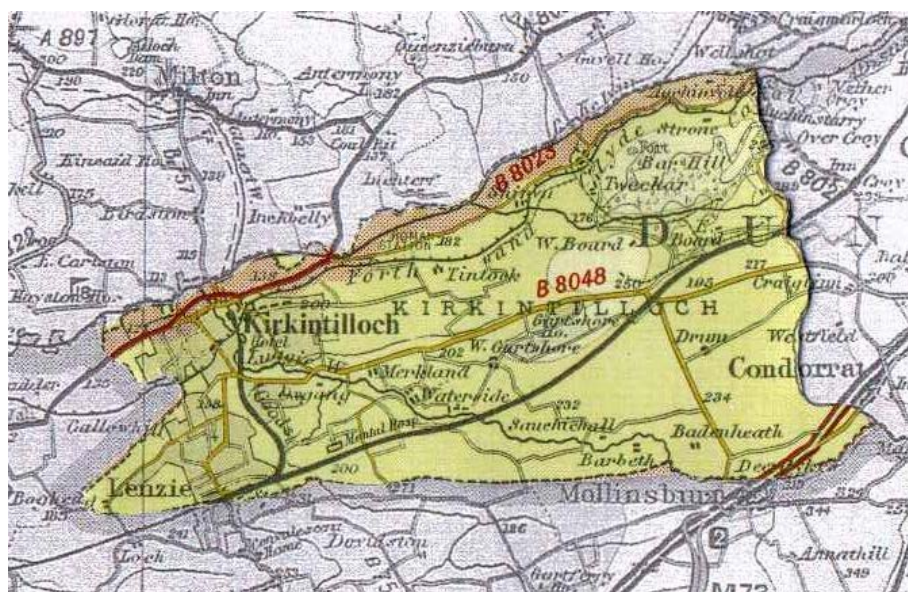
*Townhead* 1865 (OS 1<sup>st</sup> edn.)*Sc toun + SSE heid*

‘The end or head of the ferm toun land’

This is one of the commonest place-names in Scotland, and 5 of the AOS’ 8 parishes have an example. The element *toun* is discussed in Part One, section 7.1.a. It is interesting that in this case the old form of *Townhead of X*, a formation which persists in AYR, is apparent.

<b>KSY, names not headworded; text location, or first record date.</b>					
<i>Place-name</i>	<i>NGR:</i> <i>NS</i>	<i>'Introduction' refers to this parish. Numbers (e.g. 7.1) refer to Part One sections.</i>			
Auldhall	7579	Tomraver	Orchard Head	690778	Introduction
Bardowie	7381	Bardowie BDK	Over Gavell	692777	Old Place
Barlandfauld	7178	Allanfauld	Over Inchwood	6876	Netherinch
Barr Mailings	7579	Mailings	Parkhead	689779	Introduction
Barpath	7277	Barr	Rottencroft	7678	Binniemyre
Barrwood	733776	Barr	Shanbiggs	7480	1755
Bentend	736835	Riskend	Shankfoot	6978	Allanfauld
Berryhill	729801	Introduction	Shelloch	6878	Drumheldric
Berrymuir	7680	Introduction	Sickle Mill	745802	1805 RHP 1557
Blackfaulds	7078	Allanfauld	Sledgate	7579	Gateside
Boghouse	7177	Introduction	Soughhill	7578	1755
Bogside	714773	Introduction	Souththrid	6783	1590s Pont
Bogstank	7578	Introduction	Spittle	721837	Slafaquhar
Braehead	704786	Introduction	Tapitknow	7579	Tomfyne
Braehouse	694783	Introduction	Thornhill	690777	1864
Burnhead	682782	Introduction	Torrence	6978	Lossit
Burnhouse	687823	Clacharie	Toussbrae		Introduction
Casteltoun	7078	Balcastle	Waterside	724836	Slafaquhar
Castlegrey	700783	Balcastle	Wellshot	715771	Barr
Coneypark	772791	1755 ( <i>Kinneypark</i> )	Westerthird	7679	Allthrid
Craigroot	689776	Craigdouffie	Westfield	704780	1864
Craigs	746788	Craigdouffie	Westside	683783	1755
Croftingland	7679	1683	Woodend	733777	1848 KR
Crossmyloof	7483	Binniemyre			
Currymire	7378	Binniemyre			
Deerpark	7180	Drumheldric			
Dovecotwood	721782	1748 KR			
DrumJohn	7480	Drumnessie			
Dykehead	690780	Introduction			
Forebrae	7679	Introduction			
Garrelgarden	721781	3.b			
Gateside	7077	Gateside KSY			
Glenhead	747801	Introduction			
Grays Castle	7078	Balcastle			
Greenbank	692788	1817			
Greencrook	7083	1668			
Greenhill Faulds	7479	Allanfauld			
Hanging Brae	7279	Introduction			
Highland Park	716787	Introduction			
Inchgogyl	6876	Goyle Bridge CPS			
Kelvinbank	718770	Kelvinhead			
Kirkland	7679	Monyaburgh			
Langdrumy	7679	6.2.b			
Loanhead	7579	Introduction			
Meadowside	756797	Binniemyre			
Myddilthrid	7579	Allthrid			
Millton	7178	Garrel Burn			
Molland	7383	Slafarquhar			
Netherthrid	7479	Allthrid			
Newhouse	7678	1788			

## Kirkintilloch parish (KTL)



### Introduction

Kirkintilloch is in Dunbartonshire, formerly the sheriffdom of Dumbarton (previously the sheriffdom of Stirlingshire, discussed below), and in the medieval diocese of Glasgow, deanery of Lennox. The parish was originally known as Lenzie, based on the barony of that name, and after it was split in the mid-17<sup>th</sup> century, into Wester and Easter Lenzie, the resultant two parishes shortly became known respectively as Kirkintilloch and Cumbernauld after their principal settlements. The split followed some time after an unsuccessful petition of 1621<sup>450</sup>, from those who lived at the distant east end of Lenzie many miles from the parish church. (The original parish church building lay at Oxgang, near the western end of the parish. There appears to have been a chapel of ease, but not a parish kirk, at Auchenkilns CND.) Later, in 1649 a decree of the church commissioners (the Lords of Erection) approved the building of a church at Cumbernauld in the east, in 1650.

The chapel of St Ninian, probably built in the mid-12<sup>th</sup> century<sup>451</sup> near a ford on the Luggie Water (c.NS665732, a site subsequently known as the Auld Aisle), served as the parish

<sup>450</sup> From [www.rps.ac.uk](http://www.rps.ac.uk); Act V of 1621: item, a petitioun gevin in be Johnne, earle of Wigtoun, lord Fleming and Cummernald and remanent parochoneris of the parochin of Leinyee craveing licence to transport, found, build and erect the kirk of the said parochin of Leinye, presentlie standing at the west end of the parochin thairoff, to anye uther pairt of the same parochin neir the middis thairoff most convenient for the ease of the whole parochoneris, and, being buildit, to be declairit to be the onlie kirk of the said parochin of Leinye. (Dated 17/6/1621)

<sup>451</sup> Rorke, (2009, 14); also Canmore ID 45321.

church, and was in the care of Cambuskenneth Abbey's monks from later that century until the Reformation: they were given this church in the late 12<sup>th</sup> century, with half a carucate of land to support it, by William Comyn, whose family territory included the barony of Lenzie, a grant confirmed by a bull from Pope Celestine III in 1195. Alexander II restated this grant in 1226<sup>452</sup>, and confirmed the endowment of an oxgate of land to support the clergy. The aforesaid William was the son of Thorald Comyn, Sheriff of Stirling, hence the area was in Stirlingshire, until the early 14<sup>th</sup> century: then the Comyns<sup>453</sup>, having supported Edward I of England against Robert the Bruce, lost their lands, and it was transferred to Robert Fleming, as a reward for his support of the victorious Bruce. Robert's son Malcolm was created Earl of Wigton, and made Sheriff of Dunbartonshire, which is why the barony then became the (famously) detached part of DNB, rather than a continuation of Stirlingshire<sup>454</sup>. In the 14<sup>th</sup> century a chapel dedicated to the Virgin Mary was erected in Kirkintilloch proper (c.NS653742), with the lands of *Drumteblay* to support it<sup>455</sup>, but St Ninian's remained the parish church. In 1597 the town bailies complained to the presbytery that the St Ninian's chapel was too far from the town centre, and requested that St Mary's chapel become the parish church<sup>456</sup>. They were unsuccessful; but in 1642 agreement was reached on building a replacement for the St Mary's chapel on its existing site<sup>457</sup>, this becoming the new parish church. This replacement is known today (somewhat confusingly) as the Auld Kirk.

The Kelvin forms the parish's northern boundary with CPS and KSY, the Moss Water its eastern boundary with CND, and the Luggie the southern boundary with NMO for a short distance: the remainder of the southern boundary with CAD is discussed in CAD Introduction; it follows field drains or small burns round to the Kelvin. In the *OSA* of the 1790s, the parish minister described the landscape as "diversified throughout by a succession of waving swells" (vol. 2, p. 276). The writer of the *NSA* in the 1830s got further carried away: "The trap ridges seldom attain any great altitude, except at Stron and Barhill on the east, where the elevated peak and the abrupt precipitous crag, often assume

<sup>452</sup> *Cambus. Reg.* p. 176, document 133.

<sup>453</sup> There is a lost place-name *Cumynshauch* (1670 *Wigt. Chart. Chest* (quoted Watson 1894, 151)) near Woodilee, which refers to the family.

<sup>454</sup> From 1503 to 1509, the parish was briefly re-allocated to STL. *RPC* of March 1504 states: "Item, that Lenzie, Larbert, Broomage, Skathmur, Kippen, Garden and Seabegs, which were previously of the sheriffdoms of Dunbarton, Perth and Edinburgh, be from now on both of the sheriff court and justice ayre of Stirling."

<sup>455</sup> *RMS* i no. 643.

<sup>456</sup> Martin (1987, 20-21).

<sup>457</sup> Rorke (2009, 17).



an alpine appearance.” (vol. 8, p. 170). *Stron*, i.e. Strone Point (NS710765, *Strone Craig Roy*) is an impressive promontory towering over the Kelvin, from G *sròn*, ‘nose, promontory’, a toponym common in Highland hill-names. The other name mentioned in the *NSA*, Barhill, contains G *bàrr*, ‘top’. Most of these ridges run east-west, and a north-south traverse across the parish is of a roller-coaster nature<sup>458</sup>. In consequence of the topography, words for hills are quite numerous among the place-names of the parish. Half a dozen names include G *druim*, ‘ridge’ (or its Sc reflex *drum*) and three contain the Sc *brae*, ‘slope, hillside’, while SSE *hill* has nearly a score of examples, bringing the total of oronyms to over thirty. Bar Hill (with Castle Hill), Gallowhill, and Grayshill are headworded below, but to these can be added the following instances, the majority of which have become farm-names: Broomhill (Sc *brume*, ‘broom’ [plant]), Corbethill # (possibly from the surname<sup>459</sup>, although lacking the genitival *s*), Corsehill # (Roy, from Sc *corse*, ‘cross’ – it overlooks a crossing-point of the Luggie near Waterside), Giral Hill<sup>460</sup> (NS717760), Heronryhill [Plantation] (NS695735), Meiklehill (*Miklehill* 1821 Ainslie), Muirhill # (Roy), Stubble Broomhill (an agriculturally unpromising name), Todhills (*Toddhill* 1755 Roy, from Sc *tod*, ‘fox’), Turnyhill, and two instances of Whitehill (probably from light-covered grasses on their slopes). There are also two instances of Hillhead (both Roy).

<sup>458</sup> For example, a transect from easting NS682 to NS686, covering less than 3km, contains 5 significant rises and falls, totalling nearly 100m.

<sup>459</sup> Black (1946) says “Till lately a family of Corbet possessed lands in Clydesdale.”

<sup>460</sup> Sc *girnel*, ‘large chest for storing foodstuffs such as meal, grain or malt, or a granary or storehouse belonging to an estate’ (*DOST*). This hill could have been named for its shape resembling a chest, or possibly from a now-lost settlement fulfilling the latter function: there’s another hill of this name in KSY.

**ACHINTIBER #** KTL S NS661722 2 60m*Achintiber* 1755 Roy*G achadh + G an + G tobar*‘Field of the well or spring’ (*achadh an tobair*)

Although the area between the Kelvin and the Clyde is well-watered, with lochs in the hollows and streams wending round the drumlins, springs are rare since the gentle topography does not permit much of a head of water in the aquifers: this must have been exceptional enough to have been identified as a well. Roy’s map shows it lying on the left bank of the Bothlin Burn at a point where a small tributary flows in, draining the Mountain Moss, a large area of (water-retaining) peat that remains to this day, and which would provide a reliable spring, the more significant for being close to Kirkintilloch town and its needs. OG *tipra*, ‘well or spring’, might better account for the first vowel of the specific.

**AUCHINDAVY** KTL S NS677749 1 45m*Auchendavy* 1616 [‘teinds of *Auchendavy*’, quoted Watson 1894, 20]

*Auchindavie* 1670 *Wigt. Chart. Chest* (Watson 1894, 151)<sup>461</sup> [‘the march of *Auchendavie* called *Chapman’s Slack*’]

*Auchindavie* 1768 TE9/44 p. 67*Auchindevi* 1777 Ross*Achindavy* 1793 Roy*Auchendavie* 1821 Ainslie*G achadh + G an + G deabhadh* or + *G damh*‘Field of the draining, or the ox / stag’ (*achadh an deabhaidh* or *achadh an daimh*)

The word *deabhaidh*, ‘drying, draining, shrinking’, has been suggested for areas where wet ground is drying out<sup>462</sup>: given the proximity of the Kelvin, and lying as this farm does just above its flood-plain, this would be appropriate. The case for *damh*, ‘ox’, is perhaps helped by nearby Inchterf KSY, probably *innis tarbh*, ‘meadow of the bull’, a damp flood-plain being better for beasts than crops. On higher ground lies Auchindavyhill.

Pronounced /axən'devi/

<sup>461</sup> This and all subsequent entries labelled ‘1670 *Wigt. Chart. Chest* (Watson 1894)’ are from a document, quoted in full in Watson (1894, 147-157) and dated 27<sup>th</sup> December 1670. I cannot trace the original.

<sup>462</sup> Thus Fraser (1999, 135) interprets Arran’s Loch na Davie, as loch of the shrinking: Alexander, (1952) interprets Aulldavie and Bogdavie, ABD, as ‘dried-up burn’ and ‘drained bog’. There is a Tipperdavie SHO, NS822650, c.12km away.

**AUCHINVOLE** KTL S NS714768 1 45m

*Auchynboll'* 1365 RRS vi no. 335 [Possibly a transcription error, *b* for *v*]

*Auchinvolay* 1553 RMS iv no. 877

*Achinvool* 1590s Pont 34

*Auchinwoll* 1598 Prot. Bk. Glas. no. 3387

*Auchinvoill* 1603 Laing Chrs. no. 1431

*Auchinvolie* 1629 Ret. LAN no. 164

*Achinvoill* 1636 Gordon

*Achinvoill* 1643 Ret. DNB no. 42

*Achinvoyl* 1644 Geog. Coll. f.510

*Achinvoll* 1683 Ret. LAN no. 358

*Achinvole* 1755 Roy

*Auchinvole* 1777 Ross

*Auchenvole* 1822 Thomson

*G achadh* + *G an* + ? *G beul*

? 'Field at the gap' (*achadh a' bheòil*)

The primary meaning of *G beul*, 'mouth', by analogy leads to a secondary meaning 'opening, aperture' (Dwelly); thus Beinn Bheòil INV, an outlier of Ben Alder, stands above the 'gap' in which lies Loch Ericht. Auchinvole stands c.300m downstream of a gap where the Kelvin passes between two converging fingers of high ground, which enabled the building of a causeway, and later a bridge, at Auchinstarry CND (q.v.). Thus the valley, immediately downstream of this, suddenly widens out (at Auchinvole), as if beyond an opening or gap. Roy's map shows the farm sitting on an island formed as the meandering Kelvin has slowed and braided – although this may have occurred long after the place was named. The inflected form of the specific would have been *bheòil*, producing the *o* sound reflected in the early forms. The forms of 1553 and 1629 could conceivably represent *G boladh*, 'smell, stink'.

Pronounced /axən'vol/

**BACK O' LOCH** KTL S NS659731 1 60m

*Back o' Loch* 1864 OS 1<sup>st</sup> edn.

In a 1670 perambulation of Kirkintilloch's marches is stated: ". . . and by the east end of the Loch of Kirkintilloch to the north end of the lands of *Gartingaber*, from thence west

by the south syd of the said loch, to the eist syd of the *Playing-pot*, from thence south about the east end of the *Midlmuir* of Kirkintilloch . . .” (*Wigt. Chart. Chest*, Watson 1894, 151). Garngabber is at NS662721, and Middlemuir at NS658724, so Back o’ Loch would have lain north of this former loch on flat ground later used for two 19<sup>th</sup>-century rail lines. One of these lines had Back o’ Loch Halt on it.

**BADENHEATH** KTL S NS712723 1 70m

*Badenheath* 1538 *Wigton. Chart. Chest* no. 82

*Badinhaicht* 1550 *Glas. Prot.* no. 22

*Baddinhaith* 1555 *RPC* i p. 410

*Badinheth & Badinhethis* 1579 *RPC* iii p. 99

*Badinhath* 1617 *Ret. DNB* no. 18

*Bandheath* 1644 *Geog. Coll.* f.510

*Badinhaith* 1655 *Ret. DNB* no. 52

*Benheith Town* 1755 Roy [Also *Benheith Tower*]

*Banheath* 1777 Ross

*Badenheath* 1818 RHP81

*Banbeth Castle* 1821 Ainslie

*Badenheath* 1864 OS 1<sup>st</sup> edn.

G *bad* + G *an* + ? G [masc.] *àth* or ? G [fem.] *àth*

‘Spot or copse, at the ford, or kiln’ (*bad an àth*, or *bad na h-àth*)

Certainly the Luggie is fordable where Roy’s map shows *Benheith Town*: Ross’ map of 1777 indicates that immediately downstream of this potential crossing point is a wide marsh (due to a minimal stream gradient) which would inhibit crossing, thus making Badenheath upstream the logical fording point. On the other hand, the reconstructed G form (with voiced *h* in Sc) might favour the kiln idea; in OG ‘kiln’ is [fem.] *áith*, genitive singular *áithe*, whereas ‘ford’ is [masc.] *ath*, genitive singular *átha*.

G *bad*, ‘copse, thicket, spot, plain’ is not found in Ireland, and has a mainly eastern and northern Scottish distribution was considered by Watson (1926, 424) “to be simply British *bod*, ‘residence’, retained in the specialised sense of ‘place’, ‘spot’”. Taylor, however, (*PNF5* Glossary, 289) points out that the G cognate of *\*bod* is *both*, whilst agreeing that it appears to be a loan-word [from Brit or Pictish]. There are several *Bad-* or *Bed-*names in south-west Scotland<sup>463</sup>, another (*Bedcow*, *Badcow* 1465) in the immediate locality, and

<sup>463</sup> E.g. *Badlia*, *Badmany*, *Badshalloch*.

Bedlormie (*Badlormy* 1424) WLO 20km east. A bridge built at the fording point subsequently was called My Lord's Bridge (*sic* OS), of which OSNB says there was a tradition that it was built “. . . at the time of Badenheath Tower by Lord Kilmarnock, hence the name”.

Pronounced /badən'hiθ/

**BAR** KTL S NS701758 1 70m

*Bar* 1465 *Wigton Chart*. Chest. no. 36

*Bar* 1553 *RMS* iv no. 877

*Barr* 1775 Roy

G *bàrr*

‘Summit, top, hillock’

This farm derived its name from the prominent ridge of high ground rising above it, called – not surprisingly – Bar Hill, standing over 100m above the surrounds (*Barhill* 1636-52 Gordon, referring either to the hill or the settlement). It tops out at 155m at a point called Castle Hill (Roy, NS709761), referring either to the Roman fort close by, or to the prehistoric fort on the summit. Roy's map also shows *Barrhill* # farm on the east side of the hill. The element *bàrr* is fully discussed in Part One, section 6.2.c.

**BARBETH** KTL S NS705723 1 65m

*Barbath* 1755 Roy

*Barbeth* 1864 OS 1<sup>st</sup> edn.

G *bàrr* + G *beith*

‘Birch hillock (*bàrr na beithe*)

This stands on a low east-west ridge just south of the Luggie. It is 500m east of Sauchenhall KTL (*Sc sauch*, ‘willow’), and 2km east of Bedcow KTL (G *call*, ‘hazel’): these may be names differentiating locally between tree types.

Pronounced /bar'beθ/

**BEDCOW** KTL S NS685723 1 70m

*Badcow* 1465 *Wigt. Chart*. Chest no. 36

*Badcow* 1553 *RMS* iv no. 877

*Badcow* 1755 Roy

*Badkow* 1777 Ross

*Badcow* 1766 TE9/39 [Also *Baedcow*]

*Bedcows* 1795 Richardson

*Bedcow, Easter* 1864 OS 1<sup>st</sup> edn.

G *bad* + OG *coll*

‘Hazel spot / copse’ (*bad coill*)

Hazel is an important tree for coppicing, to produce sticks for fencing and the like. G *calltuinn*, as Taylor (*PNF5 Glossary*) indicates, often produces names in *Cowden*-; OG however has *call* or *coll* for the tree, and Watson (1926, 183) writes: “Duncow [DMF], older Duncoll, is ‘fort of hazels’ (coll[*oquial*].)”, which appears to confirm the form represented here. Elsewhere Watson writes (2002, 83) that “Coll becomes in Scots *cow* . . . just as *poll* becomes *pow* . . .” a further confirmation of the second element’s development: Moscow in Ayrshire is another instance<sup>464</sup>. G *bad* is probably a loan-word from Brit, and is attested locally (e.g. Badenheath above). The surviving farm is called Wester Bedcow.

**BOARD** KTL S NS716749 1 70m

*Borde* 1365 *RRS* vi 1365

*Bord* 1369 *Wigt. Chart. Chest* no. 245

*Bord* 1502 *Wigt. Chart. Chest* no. 58 [‘Walter Fleming of Bord’]

*Bordis* 1547 *Spald. Misc.* v p. 309

*Boird* 1698 *Glas. Prot.* no. 3387 [Also *Boird Mylne*]

*Boards, Wr. & Er.* 1755 Roy [Also *Boards Loch*]

*Board* 1777 Ross [Also *Boards*]

*Board* 1821 Ainslie

*Bord Loch* 1845 NSA

*Board, East & West* 1864 OS 1<sup>st</sup> edn. [Also *Board Loch & Board Craigs*]

Sc *bord* or G *bord*

‘Rim, edge place’

This is probably from Sc *bord*, *boird*, ‘ridge or rim of a hill’ (*DOST*); West Board (the NGR above) stands on a plateau above the 1km long Board Craigs<sup>465</sup>, where the ground drops steeply north. There is another Boards farm SBL, 18km west (NS542793), also standing near the edge of a plateau from which, to north and west, the ground plunges

<sup>464</sup> Watson (1926, 378).

<sup>465</sup> OSNB says crags are a band of whinstone mid-slope, now not really visible under woodland.

steeply for over 50m; and another Boards farm DPC (*Bordis* 1510), 15km north-east (NS791858), sits below a steep 30m bank; these instances would tend to corroborate the Sc etymology for this KTL instance. The plural forms of these two instances, also apparently recorded here (1547, 1755, 1777) point to a simplex Sc form, as discussed in Part One, section 7.4. OG *bord*, ‘edge, side, border, limit’ applied to terrain, is also possible, and could be the root of the Sc word<sup>466</sup>. There is a Sc term *bordland*, ‘land providing supplies for the lord’s table’, but the several instances of the place-name<sup>467</sup> tend to take on the form Borland or similar – this place never showed evidence of the latter element. Of the shallow Board Loch, now drained, the NSA says: “It seems to receive its chief supply of water from a copious spring in the centre, which in the severest frosts is seldom covered with a thick coat of ice. This arises from the spring-well temperature of the water, a great part of which is seldom much below 50 degrees of Fahrenheit.” (vol. 8, p. 173).

### **CLEDDANS** KTL S NS667744 1 55m

*Cleddans* 1864 OS 1<sup>st</sup> edn.

‘At the ditch place’

In OG, *clad* meant ‘ditch, trench, rampart’; Watson (1926, 202) says that the several places of this and similar name (e.g. Claddens) are from “G *cladhán*, a little ditch, with English plural”. He refers to this particular instance “east of Kirkintilloch . . . on the Roman Wall”: this, the Antonine Wall, was protected on its northern side by a deep V-shaped ditch or *vallum*, which the name may refer to<sup>468</sup>, since Cleddans is barely 100m from the Wall’s line. Taylor (2006, 17) notes of Cleddans OKP DNB; “. . . *cladhan* (or perhaps an unrecorded Scots word *\*cledden* or *\*cladden* . . .) was a standard word to refer to impressive early earthworks in central Scotland”; and certainly the KTL instance is also right on the Wall. Reid (2009, 68) however, notes several instances of the name, in differing forms, in and around Falkirk<sup>469</sup>, and observes that some of them, and some others to the west, are at a considerable distance from the Antonine Wall which ‘several writers associate it with’. Certainly, within the AOS, Cleddans NMO and Claddens CAD, and also

<sup>466</sup> Although *SND* derives Sc *bord* from ME. *borde* ‘edging, hem’, OE. *bord* or OF. *bord*.

<sup>467</sup> E.g. *PNF5* Glossary lists 5 in Fife, a Borland, two Borelands, a *Broad-land* and a Brodland.

<sup>468</sup> On Roy almost every section of the Wall is labelled ‘Roman Wall’, apart from the stretch from Kirkintilloch to Balmuildy, where it was called Graham’s Dyke, a name possibly influenced by the many English examples of Grim’s Dyke, which while it initially referred to the god Woden, latterly was used to mean Devil’s Dyke.

<sup>469</sup> Claddens FAK, Claddence # DNY, Cleddens # GRM and Claddens # GRM.

Cladance and Claddengreen<sup>470</sup> south of Glasgow, are distant from the Wall. In sum, while *G cladhán*, meaning ‘little ditch’, is a common toponym, it is coincidental that some of the ditches (and associated ramparts) lie close to the Wall, while there are others not so associated. If, as Taylor suggested, it passed into Sc, as a simplex form in that language, it could have taken on a plural form (see Part One, section 7.4.)

**DALSHANNON** KTL S NS725722 1 65m

*Dalshannon* 1766 TE9/39

*Dalshanan* 1777 Ross

*Daleshangan* 1797 Horse Tax Records 1797-1798 vol. 2

*Dilshanging* 1816 Forrest

*Dalshannan* 1839 NSA vol. 8, p. 169

*Dalshannan* 1864 OS 1<sup>st</sup> edn.

*G dail* + ? en Shannon or *G dail* + *G seangan*

‘Shannon meadow, or ant meadow’

The Shannon may be an old name for the small burn which flows into the Luggie Water here from the north. However, the only form I can find for Shannon being the hydronym is Matheson (2000, 18) where, enumerating the Luggie Water’s tributaries he refers to: “The Shannon, which bears no resemblance to its famous Irish namesake, rises in the hills south of Croy . . .” It is possible that his ‘hydronym’ is an erroneous back formation (by Matheson) from Dalshannon settlement. The tributary is very small, barely a trickle, and has borne the name Moss Water since the OS 1<sup>st</sup> edn.; it marked the parish boundaries when Lenzie was divided mid-17<sup>th</sup> century, too late to be represented in a G toponym. The stream’s alleged Irish namesake, a major river, is believed to mean ‘ancient goddess’ (Flanagan 1994, 137), but this seems unlikely here. Watson (1926, 418) observes that: “*Dol, Dul* is found not uncommonly with names of saints, indicating an old church site or land gifted to the church”: but while there are several saints called Senán, there is no evidence, archaeological or historical, for such a link here. There is a Dalsangan in Mauchline parish, which appears to mean ‘ant meadow’<sup>471</sup>; Dwelly also has ‘yellow clover’ (*Trifolium minus*) as a meaning for *G seangan*, and clover is a meadow-loving plant.

<sup>470</sup> Cladance NS6548 (beside Cladance Moss), Claddengreen NS6150.

<sup>471</sup> Personal communication, Thomas Clancy.



**DRUM MAINS** KTL S NS713737 1 75m*Drum* 1668 NLC Archives UT/151/1/1 ['Roberto Boyd de *Drum*']*Drum* 1755 Roy*Drum* 1777 Ross*Drum Mains* 1864 OS 1<sup>st</sup> edn. [Also *Little Drum*]

A *mains* farm is the principal farm on an estate, and Roy's map shows quite a grand establishment here with planted rows of trees; the specific may originally have referred to the very hummocky terrain (Sc *drum*, 'ridge') round about it, or it may represent a simplex G *druim*. The farm Little Drum close by probably refers to its status *vis-à-vis* the Mains farm (see Eastermains for discussion of Mains).

**DRUMBRECK** KTL S NS692730 1 60m*Drumbrake* 1755 Roy*Drumbreck* 1777 RossG *druim* + G *breac*'Speckled ridge' (*druim breac*)

G *breac* is common in toponyms, and there are at least two other places Drumbreck in southern Scotland, and four instances of Dumbreck.

**DRUMGREW** KTL S NS711743 1 80m*Drumgrew* 1755 Roy*Drumgrew* 1822 ThomsonG *druim* + ? G *craobh*'Trees ridge' (*druim nan craobh*)

Flanagan (1994, 63) states, regarding Ireland: "In Co[untie]s Antrim, Tyrone and Derry it [*craobh*] appears as 'crew' . . .", Crewbane and Crew Hill being given as examples. The formation *druim nan craobh* could have led to nasalisation of the *c* to sound as *g*, which later Sc speakers would simply have pronounced as *g*. Fortuitously, an accident of modern silviculture, the name of the now-lost settlement survives in Drumgrew Plantation.

Pronounced /drʌm'gru/

**DRUMHILL #** KTL S NS683745 1 65m*Drumhill* 1670 Wigt. Chart. Chest (Watson 1894, 151)

*Drumhill* 1755 Roy

*Drumhill* 1777 Ross

*Drumhill* OS 1864 1<sup>st</sup> edn.

Situated near the top of a classic drumlin, the name appears to be Sc *drum* ‘long, narrow, ridge’ and a tautological SSE *hill*.

**DRUMSHANTY** KTL S NS696727 1 70m

*Drumshanty* 1755 Roy

*Drumshaneie Miln* 1777 Ross

*Drumshanty* 1821 Ainslie

G *druim* + G *sean-taigh*

‘Old house ridge’ (*druim sean-taighe*)

This lies near to the Luggie Water about 2km upstream from Duntiblae mill (originally also a *drum*-name). G *sean*, ‘old’, often appears as the first element in a compound (e.g. *sean-bhaile*, as in the numerous Shenval place-names). There was another place of this name near Gourock<sup>472</sup>. The building has long vanished, and although this name remains on the OS map, it will probably soon be lost.

**DUNTIBLAE** KTL S NS673731 1 65m

*Drumtieblae* 14<sup>th</sup> century *Wigt. Chart. Chest* no. 12 [‘with the pertinents and miln thereof’]

*Drüteblay* 1399 *Glas. Reg.* i no. 319

*Dromteblay* 1399 *Glas. Reg.* i no. 319

*Donetablaw* 1553 *RMS* iv no. 877

*Dunteblay* 1593 *RMS* v no. 2310

*Duntablae Mill* 1755 Roy

*Duntayblae* 1766 TE9/39 [‘Andrew Gray portioner of *Duntayblae*’]

*Duntyblae* 1777 Ross

*Duntiblae* 1864 OS 1<sup>st</sup> edn.

G *druim* + ? G *taigh* + ? OG *blá* or ? G *bleith*

<sup>472</sup> *Drumshantie*, Ainslie’s map of Renfrewshire 1800.

‘Ridge (at the) house of the grinding [mill], or green sward / level ground / boundary marker’ (*druim taighe a’ bhlá* or *druim taigh-bleithe*)

In spite of the modern *dun-* form, it is clear from the old forms that it was a *druim*-name. It is situated on the Luggie at a good spot for a mill as Roy indicates – the mill was still there in 1864. Watson (1926, 421) has indicated that *drum* and *dùn* often interchange in Scottish place-names, but it is odd that substitution has taken place here when most nearby instances are *drum*-names, and there are no *dùn*-names. The construction of the name with *taigh* in the medial position parallels names elsewhere like Bartiebeth CAD (q.v.); and there is a Duntiglennan OKP not far away which evolved also from a *druim*, as *Drumtethglunan* 1182 x 1199. Taylor (*PNF2*, 142-4) discusses a name Balmblae FAL whose old forms include *Balbla* and *Baublay*, and which he etymologises from G \**blà* (OG *blá*) with the meaning of boundary marker, or green lawn / level ground; he also argues that two places called Pitblae (ABD and PER) derive their second element from this, which is common in early Irish texts. By reason of the (water-)mill’s location here, there would have been level ground, and we cannot rule out ‘boundary marker’; for it is at the junction of the Luggie with the Bothlin Burn, which prior to 1200 may have been the boundary with CAD (see discussion in CAD Introduction).

**EASTER MAINS** KTL S NS668747 1 55m

*Eastermains* 1465 *Wigt. Chart. Chest* no. 36 [Also *Westermains*]

*Easter Mains* 1598 *Wigt. Chart. Chest* no. 170

*E & W Mains* 1630 *Wigt. Chart. Chest* no. 195

*Eistermaynes* 1670 *Wigt. Chart. Chest* (Watson 1894, 151)

Eastermains (and Westermains, 3km south-west), may have been the two principal farms serving Kirkintilloch, sitting well above the Kelvin flood plain. A mains farm is the home farm of an estate and as such is common in Sc place-names.

**FALLHEAD #** KTL S NS674727 1 80m

*Foldhead* 1821 Ainslie

*Fallhead* 1864 OS 1<sup>st</sup> edn.

Although Ainslie’s map is not always the most accurate, the probability is that this was Sc *fauld*, ‘the part of the outfield which was manured by folding cattle upon it’ (*SND*) with Sc or SSE *head*. The element *fauld* occurs widely in the AOS, with several instances in CND.

**FORDSCROFT** KTL S NS671734 1 50m

*Foirdscroft* 1670 *Wigt. Chart.Chest* (Watson 1894, 151)

*Fordscroft* 1864 OS 1<sup>st</sup> edn.

Although this is quite close to the Luggie, a little upstream from Bridgend, the genitival form of the first element suggests it is more likely to be the smallholding belonging to a Mr Ford, than a pedestrian river crossing. The 1670 charter also contains the now-lost names of *Short's Croft* and *Croft of Kirkintilloch*, and there is a Broadcroft within the town, so the generic is common locally.

**GALLOWHILL** KTL S NS649726 1 55m

*Gallowhill* 1795 Richardson

*Gallahill* 1816 Forrest

*Gallowhill* 1821 Ainslie

*Gallowhill* 1864 OS 1<sup>st</sup> edn.

Over 100 hills and 25 settlements bear this name<sup>473</sup>, not counting the variants with the plural *gallows*, or alternative forms for hill like *law*. Taylor (*PNF2*, 229) says of one in Fife, “‘Hill where the gallows stand or stood’. Its position on a principal road out of the village is typical of places of judicial killing.” This one however does not lie on such a road, as evidenced by Roy’s or Richardson’s maps’ depiction of routes, though it lay within 1km of the seat of the medieval barony’s centre of power, and between the two vital peat roads running out to Mountain Moss. There is also Gallowsink, 3km away beside the canal, probably with Sc *sink*, ‘drain’: it is very close to the site where, in June 1683, the bodies of two hanged Covenanting sympathisers were hung in chains from the Inchbelle bridge<sup>474</sup>; there was also a Gallowmoss # (1670 *Wigt. Chart.Chest* (Watson 1894, 151) just south of this.

**GARNGABBER** KTL S NS662721 1 45m

*Gartangaber* 1439 *Wigt. Chart.Chest* no. 22

*Gartingabir* 1579 *RSS* vii no. 2047

*Gartingabber* 1670 *Wigt. Chart. Chest* (Watson 1894, 151)

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<sup>473</sup> Hooker’s Index.

<sup>474</sup> Martin (1987, 21-22).

*Garngaber* 1766 EDC Archives SDAP 6/1/1 [‘Plan of Kirkintilloch Newland Maillings’<sup>475</sup>, Charles Ross, surveyor]

*Garngibber* 1816 Forrest

G *gart* + G *nan* + ? G *cabar*

‘Enclosure of the antler / deer / tree trunks’ (*gart nan cabar*)

The old forms of this name are formally similar to Gartincaber, found at three other spots in central Scotland and Perthshire, two of them with almost-identical old forms in – *gabir*<sup>476</sup>. *Cabar* meaning ‘deer’ is given by Dwelly as a secondary meaning after ‘antler’; *cabar* can also mean a pole, by analogy, and indeed a tree trunk<sup>477</sup>, as in the object tossed competitively. It may therefore refer to land, which at the time of settlement and naming, had recently been cleared of trees<sup>478</sup>. The initial letter of the second element in the name may represent the nasalization of the *c* after a genitive plural definite article, in *gart nan cabar*.

Pronounced /garn'gebər/

## **GARTCLASH**      KTL S NS685742 1 65m

*Gartclosche* 1664 *Court. Book.* p. 9

*Gartclesh* 1670 *Wigt. Chart. Chest* (Watson 1894, 150-1) [Also *Gartclash*]

*Gartclosch* 1674 Argyll Sasines i no. 529

*Garclash* 1755 Roy

*Garclaish* 1777 Ross

*Garclaish* 1816 Forrest

*Garclaish* 1821 Ainslie

*East & West Gartclash* 1864 OS 1<sup>st</sup> edn

G *gart* + ? G *clois*

‘Marsh-weed enclosure’ (*gart cloise*)

*Clois* (marsh or horse-tail weed) appears to match the earliest forms best. Its pronunciation approximately as *klosh* (MacLennan’s Pronouncing Dictionary) with a closed *o*, meant it

<sup>475</sup> Name first recorded 1670 *Wigt. Chart. Chest* (Watson 1894, 151).

<sup>476</sup> Gartincaber in Buchanan STL (*Gartnagabbyr* 1654), Gartincaber in Kilmadock PER (*Gardyngabir* 1451), Gartincaber in St Ninians STL, and lost name *Gartingaber* in Dunipace STL.

<sup>477</sup> Taylor *PNF3* interprets first part of Caberswells as tree-trunk.

<sup>478</sup> McNiven (2007, 64) suggests that CLA *gart*-names often relate to clearances in the medieval forests.

could more easily shift to *a*<sup>479</sup>. The element seems to be present in a number of places in Scotland; Barclosh KCB (*Barclssh* 1654 Blaeu), Barclos # LAN (*Barclos sive Crawflatheid* 1587 RMS v no. 1260), and perhaps Closs Burn AYR and Closs Hill WIG. Indeed within the AOS, there was *Clossfoot* CAD 5km south, the name now retained in a hodyonym. Macbain's Etymological Dictionary defines *clois* as "the herb 'stinking marsh, horse tail'", from Ir *clóis*. The recent forms might appear to have G *clais*, 'ditch, gutter, pit', as the specific, but the location on the crest of a low hill make this unlikely.

**GARTCONNER** KTL S NS6773 2 60m

*Gartconnell* 1670 Wigt. Chart. Chest (quoted Watson 1894, 151)

*Gartcommon* 1839 NSA vol. 8, p. 201 ['*Gartcommon* to *Badenheath*, by road, 4m[iles]']

*Gartconner* 1886 Groome's Gazetteer

The late form is now quite prominent locally with Gartconner Primary School and some hodyonyms. Bannerman (1996) suggest the personal name Conchobar (which gave rise to the surname Connor), but the earliest form suggest a possible G *connail*, 'pleasant', or conceivably *connlach*, 'hay, fodder'. The paucity of forms makes it obscure.

**GARTSHORE** KTL S NS690738 1 70m

*Gartshoar, Wester* 1465 Wigt. Chart. Chest

*Carschour, Wester-* 1526 RMS iii no. 409

*Gartshoar* 1538 Wigt. Chart. Chest

*Gartschawr* 1543 TA viii no. 217

*Garthschore, Eister* 1553 RMS iv no. 877

*Gartschore, Vester* 1553 RMS iv no. 877

*Gartschoir, Eistir* 1670 Wigt. Chart. Chest (Watson 1894, 151) [Also *Wester Gartschoir*]

*Garshores, Wester* 1755 Roy [Two mapped occurrences]

*Gartshore* 1821 Ainslie [Also *E. Gartshore*]

G *gart* + ? G *soir* or G *siar*

G *soir* can mean 'east, eastwards': while preserving the vowel sound, it ought to be pronounced /gart'sor/, whilst *gart siar* ('west') would be pronounced /gart'fir/, neither

<sup>479</sup> Cf. Gartcosh CAD whose specific's vowel was thrice recorded as *a* or *ai*.

fitting the pronunciation well (see below); it is perhaps relevant that Shirva (q.v.), less than 2km distant, appears to contain *siar* as its specific. One of the earliest recorded *gart*-names in the AOS, and one of the more important, having given rise to a family name: Black (1946) says that the Gartshores of that ilk “are said to have held the lands since the reign of Alexander II”, i.e. two centuries before the first record. Along with Gartsherrie it is one of the few *gart*-names on Roy’s 1755 map, and is shown as enclosed land, an indication of its wealth; it is one of the few working farms in this part of the parish today. The farm recorded as *Easter Gartshore* by Ainslie appears to have become *Eastertoun* by the time of the OS map 1864, and remains Easterton.

Pronounced /gart'ʃor/

**GRAYSHILL**            KTL S NS708729 1 65m

*Grayshill* 1755 NLC Archives U7/01/05 [Instrument of Sasine in favour of Robert Gray of Grayshill]

*Grayshill* 1864 OS 1<sup>st</sup> edn.

The Grays, a Quaker family, have been important in the history of the parish, their names cropping up frequently from the 17<sup>th</sup> to 20<sup>th</sup> centuries, and references to them can be found under the entries for Bedcow and Wallflat. The farm is now called Newlands, but the name Grayshill lives on in a nearby industrial estate road. Newlands may be a transferred name, because the OS 1<sup>st</sup> edn. shows a Newlands near Wester Gartshore, 2km west, which after 1899 was mapped as a Friends [i.e. Quaker] burial ground.

**GREY YETTS #**        KTL S NS6772 2

*Grey Yetts* 1755 Roy

Sc *yett*, a gate (as into a field) is quite common in the AOS; in KTL there are Braes of Yetts and Honeyett # (Roy), the latter possibly from Sc *hone*, ‘whetstone’, referring to its materials; in NMO there was Yett # (*sic* OS, *Yate* 1816 Forrest), and in CAD *Stoneyett*.

**HARESTANES**        KTL S NS672742 1 55m

*Harestones* 1821 Ainslie

Sc *hairstane*, ‘a large grey, moss-covered stone, specifically a conspicuous fixed stone serving as a boundary mark common in place-names from c.1320’ (*SND*). In the 1670

charter<sup>480</sup> delineating the town's marches, the following indicates possible origins of this name:

“ . . . beginand at the north eist neuk of *Short's Croft*, and from thence marching southward upon the eist syd of the dyke hill and eister yeard conforme to the *march stones* yrin fixit, all belonging to James Findlay upon the west, and *Eistermaynes* upon the eist pairts of the sds marches, and from thence eist the north syd of the hie King's waye . . .” [my underlining]

The modern Harestanes housing estate lies north of the main road (the 'King's highway'), and on the lands of Easter Mains (q.v.), and is probably this same area. The dykes that were important in delineating land ownership appear elsewhere in the parish in the names Dykes # and Wr. Dykes # (Roy), Newdykes, and in Deerdykes further east.

#### **KIRKINTILLOCH** KTL S NS65241 1 40m

*Cair Pentaloach* late 11<sup>th</sup> century Nennius' *Historia Brittonum* [referenced Clancy 2000]

*Kirkintulauch, Ecclesiam de*, ante 1195 *Cambus. Reg.* no. 132 [Also *Kirkintolauch*]

*Kerkentulaht* 1200 x 1202 *Glas. Reg.* i no. 90

*Kirkentulaht* 1201 x 1202 *RRS* ii no. 501

*Kirkintulach* 1207 *Cambus. Reg.* p. 47 [*ecclesiam de*]

*Kirkintullo*<sup>t</sup> 1211 *RRS* ii no. 501 [With a superscript *t*]

*Kirkintulach* 1226 *Cambus. Reg.* no. 133 [*ecclesia de*]

*Kirkintologhe* 1304 *CDA* no. 1328 (index entry)

*Kerkintallach* 1315 x 1321 *RMS* i no. 80 (app. ii)

*Kyrkyntolach* 1369 *RRS* vi no. 399

*Kyrkyntullach* 1374 *RMS* i no. 477

*Kirkintullach* 1399 *RMS* i no. 49 (app. ii)

*Kirkyntulloch* 1399 *Glas. Reg.* i no. 319

*Kyrkyntulach* 1451 *Glas. Reg.* ii p. 390

*Kirkintuloch* 1466 *RMS* ii no. 874

*Kirkyntulloch* 1484 *Glas. Reg.* ii no. 435

*Kirkintullo* 1549 *ER* vol. XVIII no. 481

*Kirkintulloch* 1553 *RMS* iv no. 877

*Kirkintullo* 1558 *RMS* iv no. 1237

*Kirkintiloch* 1590s *Pont* 34

<sup>480</sup> 1670 *Wigt. Chart. Chest* (Watson 1894).



*Kirkintillo* 1596 RMS vi no. 402

*Kirkingtullo* 1614 RMS vii no. 1110

*Kirkintillo* 1652 Gordon

*Kirkintullo* 1634 RMS ix no. 22

*Kirkintillo* 1654 Blaeu Lennox [Blaeu STL has *Kirkintullo*]

*Kirkintillo* 1745 Moll

*Kirkintulloch* 1755 Roy

*Kirkintulloch* 1777 Ross [Also *Kirkintilloch* in map inset's title]

*Kirkintulloch* 1816 Forrest

*Kirkintilloch* 1820 Thomson

*Kirkintilloch* 1864 OS 1<sup>st</sup> edn.

Brit *cajr* + Brit *pen(n)* + ? Brit *tāl* or ? Brit *tul* + ? Brit *ōg*

‘Fort at the head of the brow or hollow’

The ‘fort’ in question was probably the Roman fort on the Antonine Wall, at a point where the ridge south of the Kelvin floodplain is breached by the Luggie Water, creating a good defensive site, certainly one utilised by the Romans. The earliest form *Caer Pentaloch* appears to have two Brit elements (*cajr*, ‘fort’ + *pen(n)*, ‘head / end’) followed by G *tulach*, ‘hillock’ which is an unusual combination in an early name<sup>481</sup>, although Watson (1926, 347-8) argues that the evolution of Kinneil WLO from *Penguaul* to *Peanfahel* was a similar part-translation. He wrote:

“The gloss on Nennius contains a closely parallel instance of the same procedure [a Brit compound name becoming half, then wholly, G], for *Caer-pen-taloch* can be no other than *Kir-kin-tilloch*, in old spellings *Kerkintalloch*, *Kirkintolach*, etc (RMS I, index) meaning ‘fort at (the) head of (the) eminences’ (G. *tulach*, *tilach*). In its earlier form *pen-taloch* would have been *pen-bryn* or such. The people who used the names knew perfectly well the meaning of such terms as *pen*, *cenn*; *bryn*, *tulach* in both languages.”

Morris’ (1980, 23) translation of the Latin in *Historia Brittonum* is as follows:

“To protect the subject provinces from barbarian invasion, he [Severus] built a wall rampart there, which is called Guaul in the British language, from sea to sea across the width of Britain, that is for 132 miles from Penguaul, a place which is called Cenail in Irish, Peneltun in English, to the estuary of the Clyde and Caer Pentaloch, where it finishes.”

<sup>481</sup> Dumville (1994, 297) describes the formation as a “remarkable Cumbro-Gaelic hybrid”.

Actually the Wall finished at what is now Old Kilpatrick on the Clyde, some 20km west of Kirkintilloch: as Dumville (1994, 295) observes: “. . . the text [*Historia Brittonum*] should probably read ‘usque ad *Cair Pentloch* et ad ostium fluminis *Cluth*’ – Bede had previously noted that the western end was at Dunbarton [*Alcluith*].

However there could have been an earlier stage of the name’s evolution, in the form *\*cajr – penn – tuloġ* (or *tālog*), meaning ‘fort at the head of the hollow’<sup>482</sup> (or ‘of the brow’<sup>483</sup>); the first two elements could then have been easily translated to Gaelic (i.e. to *cair*<sup>484</sup> *ceann*, as per Watson’s bi-lingualism), and the last element Gaelicised from an unfamiliar Brit term to a similar-sounding but known G term *tulach*, thus producing *\*cair-ceann-tulach*. Later, once the elements of the G name become opaque to Scots-speakers, the first part *caer ceann* was re-interpreted as ‘*kirk in*’, allowing the first two syllables of the name to be Scotticised to ‘Kirkintilloch’ – a similar process to that which brought about the name Kirkcaldy FIF from *\*caer + caled + -in* (PNF1, 487).

There could perhaps be a question mark over Watson’s suggestion that *tulach* was the G replacement or translation of *bryn* or some other Brit element; G *tulach*, whilst a very common toponym for ‘hillock, knoll, mound’<sup>485</sup>, is absent from the AOS. None of the low hills in KTL, or in the AOS, let alone the high ground north of the Kelvin, contain the element, and the nearest occurrences of *tulach* are near the south end of Loch Lomond c.25km north-west<sup>486</sup> or at the far side of the Touch Hills, 20km away<sup>487</sup>. The principal G toponym for higher ground here is *bàrr*, ‘ridge, top’ (discussed in Part One, section 6.2.c): this conforms to Watson’s own observation (1926, 184) that: “South of Loch Leven [ARG] *tulach* becomes rare; the term in use is *bàrr*, ‘a top’.” Nicolaisen (1969b, 160 *et seq.*) examines this assertion and concludes that the two toponyms are “practically mutually exclusive” and supports Watson’s statement. He also observes that the vowel in the first syllable of *tulach* is unstable, and that first-vowel *i* forms of it are especially common in east ABD, as in *Tilly-*, the result of a late dialectical change in that area; which makes odd, for this area, the late transition from earlier *-tulloch* or *-tullach* to the modern form -

<sup>482</sup> The ‘hollow’ might refer to where the south-north Luggie valley cuts through the east-west ridge.

<sup>483</sup> Alan James in BLITON suggests *tāl* (‘hollow’) + *ōġ* (an adjectival suffix, ‘likeness to’)..

<sup>484</sup> PNF5 Glossary notes: “Scottish Gaelic may have borrowed *\*cair* into the lexicon for a time.”

<sup>485</sup> DIL states that it can also mean an assembly mound, for a royal or important person, but there is no historical link to be made here at this place.

<sup>486</sup> E.g. Tullycross NS4686.

<sup>487</sup> E.g. Tulmore NS6992. The Touch Hills (pron. /tux/) are probably from *tulach*.

*tilloch*. So it is perhaps more likely that the original third element in the name Kirkintilloch was Brit *tulōg*, which G speakers did not translate but Gaelicised with the common suffix *-ach*. As Watson (*ibid.* 211) notes: “When British names were taken over into Gaelic they were often Gaelicised by the addition of the Gaelic suffix *-ach*, *-ech* to the name itself or to a shortened form of it.”<sup>488</sup>

Nicolaisen (1996), analysing categories of names which have seen the G terminal *-ach* develop through *-och* to *-o*, puts Kirkintilloch into a category<sup>489</sup> where the *-o* ending was transient, before reverting to the *-ach* or *-och* form. He observes that the name could equally well have evolved into *\*Kirkintullo*<sup>490</sup>, a form which appeared intermittently but was especially common in 17<sup>th</sup>-century records: he says of Kirkintilloch that it is; “an oddity in various respects as it also shows very early occurrence and long retention of the *-o* before ultimately producing the modern *-och* spelling” (288). This aspect of *-ach* names is discussed under *Cardarroch CAD*.

## LENZIE                      KTL S NS655720 1 70m

*Lennoch* c.1214 *Wigt. Chart. Chest* no. 1 [“... all the lands of *Lennoch*, now *Lenzie*”]

*Lengze* late 13<sup>th</sup> c. *Cambus. Reg.* xxxi [‘... in our open court of *Lengze* ...’<sup>491</sup>]

*Laynie* 1341 *RRS* vi no. 30 [baroniam de]

*Lenzie* or *Leigney* 1357 *Wigt. Chart. Chest* no. 3

*Leygne* 1358 *RRS* vi no. 160 [baroniam del *Leygne*]

*Leygne* 1365 *RRS* vi no. 335 [baroniam nostram de *Leygne*]

*Leygne* 1374 *RMS* i no. 477 [baroniam de]

*Leygne* & *Leyghne* 1373 x 1374 *RMS* i nos. 477 & 491

*Lenzhe* 1399 *Glas. Reg.* no. 319 [*Baronia de*]

*Lenze* 1451 *Glas. Reg.* no. 446 [‘*Kyrkyntulach* alias *Lenze*’]

*Lenze* 1466 *RMS* ii no. 874

*Lenyhey* 1488 *APS* c.9, II, 208

*Lenze* 1522 *Cambus. Reg.* no. 136 [‘... parrochianis de *Lenze* seu [or] *Kintulach* nuncupata ...’]

<sup>488</sup> The 17<sup>th</sup> / early 18<sup>th</sup>-century forms seem to show evidence of this, in the spoken word recorded by mapmakers.

<sup>489</sup> E.g. *Cumnock*, *Slioch*.

<sup>490</sup> Cf. *Kintullo PER*, which was *Kintulath* 1370 *RRS*, *Kintullache RMS* 1622 x 1632.

<sup>491</sup> The Grampian Club edition supplies this translation, with this spelling: the translation in <http://db.poms.ac.uk/record/source/4861/#> spells it as *Lenzie*, the current spelling.

*Lenze* 1523 *Cambus. Reg.* no. 137 [‘. . . the haill parrochin of the kirk of *Lenze* . . .’]

*Lenze* 1525 *Cambus. Reg.* no. 140 [‘ecclesie parrochialis Sancti Niniani de *Lenze*’]

*Lenze, The* 1547 *Spald. Misc.* v, p. 302 [‘the maills of the *Lenze*’]

*Linzie* 1617 *Ret DNB* no. 18

*Leinyie* 1621 Acts of the Parliament of Scotland V [Also *Leinyee*]

*Lenzie* 1895 OS 2<sup>nd</sup> edn.

G *lian* or G *lèana* or G *lianag* + G locational suffix

‘Place of (damp, marshy) meadows’

G *lian*, ‘field, meadow’, G *lèana*, ‘meadow, swampy plain, field of luxuriant grass’, or G *lianag* ‘small field, meadow’ are all contenders for the root of the first recorded form *Lennoch*, the first two words with locational suffix *-ach*<sup>492</sup>, although subsequent to this date the locational suffix *-aidh* seems to apply. The topography of the whole (former) parish is appropriate to the damp meaning: sitting between the floodplains of the Kelvin, the Luggie Water, and the Bothlin Burn, ill-drained by minor streams and pocked with lochs and mosses in the centre, it was effectively one large, often dampish, meadow. The many names in KTL with *moss* (see under Mountain Moss below), together with the now-drained lochs (the Loch of Kirkintilloch # - see Back o’ Loch above - Loch Bar # CND, and Board Loch), and the extant Westfield Loch<sup>493</sup> and Fannyside Loch CND, further indicate the moist environment<sup>494</sup>. Malleny MLO contains the same G element *lèana* with the locational suffix *-aidh*, according to Dixon (1947, 243)<sup>495</sup>, as does Lennie<sup>496</sup>, also MLO. Glasgow’s Barlinnie was Blairlenny #<sup>497</sup>; and Leny parish STL is from the same root<sup>498</sup>. However only here does the *n* become slenderised<sup>499</sup>, a process normally happening only at the end of a noun: this might suggest that the locational suffix *-aidh* was added later to an existing slenderised plural form of *lian* or *lean*.

<sup>492</sup> Watson (1904 xxxiv).

<sup>493</sup> A modern loch created for amenity, but on very damp ground depicted as a moss on Roy, and with a farm called Island on OS 6<sup>th</sup> 1<sup>st</sup> edn.

<sup>494</sup> CND (i.e. medieval Lenzie) has Arniebog, Back o’ Bog, Blackmyrehead, Bog Bridge, Bogside #, and Island #.

<sup>495</sup> The editor of the on-line copy on the SPNS website has commented that this is from Watson’s (1926, 143) word *léanaidhe*, which in Mod. G orthography would be *lèanaidhe*.

<sup>496</sup> First recorded as *Lanine* 1178 x 1179, containing the G locational suffix *-in* which in the east of Scotland became *-ie*; next recorded as *Lanye*, 1492 *et seq.*

<sup>497</sup> 1592, *RMS* v no. 2209.

<sup>498</sup> McNiven (2011, 256).

<sup>499</sup> Although the second and subsequent records for Lennie MLO (1492) as *Lanye* might suggest some slenderisation.

Lenzie was the ancient name of the barony and whole parish before and after the post-Reformation bi-section. The name however lacked a specific location, in the sense of being attached to one particular settlement, and when the two disjointed post-1650 parishes quickly became known as Kirkintilloch and Cumbernauld – rather than Wester and Easter Lenzie – on account of their principal towns, Lenzie verged on being a lost name. It failed to appear on the maps of Pont, Blaeu, Roy, Forrest or even the OS 1<sup>st</sup> edition. It was rescued by the 19<sup>th</sup>-century railway boom: the original station here was called Campsie Junction (a line branched north to Campsie), but in 1867 the railway timetables renamed it Lenzie Junction to avoid confusion with Campsie Glen halt<sup>500</sup>. Land was first advertised here as desirable for ‘commuting’ (though not a word used then) in 1841, and by later in the century it had become a desirable residence, thanks to the railway, and the growing settlement took the station’s name; this is why the name was first actually mapped only on the OS 2<sup>nd</sup> edition, 1895. The growing commuter town now spills over into CAD, and as it spread it encircled, but left untouched, Mountain Moss, the large area of peat-bog which was perhaps important in the original meaning of the name. The letter *z* in older forms would have represented in print the Sc yogh sound: the fact that it is now pronounced with a modern *z* is partly a consequence of the name falling into abeyance (as applied to an actual settlement) for so long.

We can certainly discount *OSA*’s Reverend Dunn’s stab at the name, writing that: “. . . by no very fanciful etymology, [it can] be considered as a provincial corruption of the Latin *linea*.” (vol. 2, p. 276). This, he suggested, was because of the “great Roman wall, commonly called Graham’s dyke, passing through the whole length of the parish” [i.e. in a linear fashion].

Pronounced /'lenzi/

**LUGGIEBANK**      KTL S NS659735 1 65m

*Logiebank* 1821 Ainslie [Also *Logie W.*]

*Luggiebank* 1864 OS 1<sup>st</sup> edn.

en *Luggie* + SSE *bank*

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<sup>500</sup> This process mirrors the genesis of Bearsden, where the railways, to avoid confusion with the station’s original name New Kilpatrick with Old Kilpatrick further west, renamed it after a large house, Bearsden, near the station.

The Water's name also appeared in Glenluggie # (1864 OS), and there is another Luggiebank in NMO 10km upstream. An equally transparent name for a riparian settlement lies 2km upstream, under the name Waterside (Roy). The name Luggie Water is discussed in Hydronyms chapter.

**MERKLAND**            KTL S NS673733 1 55m

*Merkland* 1864 OS 1<sup>st</sup> edn.

In 1451 Robert Fleming granted a chaplaincy at Kirkintilloch to be endowed by, among others, 'two merks of annual rent from his lands in *Kyrkyntulach*'<sup>501</sup>, which may be the origin of this particular instance of a place-name, common throughout Scotland, from 'piece of land assessed as having an annual rental value of one mark at the time of assessment' (*DOST*); one merk was two-thirds of a pound Scots. The name persists in a district of Kirkintilloch, and some hodonyms.

**MOUNTAIN MOSS #**            KTL V NS648719 1 70m

*Mountain Moss* 1659 *Court Book KTL* p. 5

*Mountain Moss* 1795 Richardson

*Mountain Moss* 1816 Forrest

This large expanse stretches into CAD where it is one of a number of names including *moss*; KTL also has several moss names - Gartshore Moss (NS702732), Low Mosswater, Moss of Drum # (Roy, NS7174), Blake Moss # (NS6673, 1659, *Court Book KTL*) and Mossfinnan # (Roy). Mountain Moss is probably a Scotticisation of G *mòintean*, plural of *mòine*, 'moss'. It reaches almost into the heart of modern Kirkintilloch, and was referred to in a late 13<sup>th</sup>-century charter<sup>502</sup> as "our peat moss of Kirkintilloch" from which were to come "thirty cart-loads of peat" for the canons of Cambuskenneth; this early importance might well strengthen the case for it having had, and retained, a G name. A 1766 map<sup>503</sup> of the area shows a lane named Peat Road leading from the Moss towards the burgh. An entry in the *Court Book KTL* (p. 4) in 1659 records a *Sowann Myre* contiguous with the moss, *Sc sowans* being a form of porridge, the name suggesting a glutinous bog. The moss, now a nature reserve<sup>504</sup>, is now known locally as Lenzie Moss, and there is even a Friends of

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<sup>501</sup> *Reg. Glas.* 390.

<sup>502</sup> *Camb. Reg.* xxxi-ii

<sup>503</sup> EDC Archives SDAP 6/1/1.

<sup>504</sup> Pollen analysis indicates it was cleared of woodland by the late pre-Roman Iron Age.

Lenzie Moss group with a website – they imply that it is called ‘Mountain’ because it is a raised peat bog, standing slightly higher than its surrounds. At the western edge of the moss is Boghead farm<sup>505</sup>, i.e. the head or end of the bog.

**MUIR #**            KTL S NS722728 1 60m

*Muir* 1864 OS 1st edn.

This is a common Sc place-name element, meaning moor or rough pasture - only this simplex form is unusual. In KTL there are Muirside and Muirhill # (Roy), Calfmuir, and Langmuir and Middlemuir (*Midlmuir of Kirkintilloch*), the latter two in 1670 *Wigt. Chart. Chest* (Watson 1894, 151).

**OXGANG**            KTL S NS668732 1 50m

*Oxgaing* 1644 *Ret. DNB* no. 43

*Oxgange* 1670 *Wigt. Chart. Chest* (Watson 1894, 151)

*Oxgang* 1755 Pont 34

*OxGang* 1777 Ross

Sc *oxgang* (sometimes *oxgait*), ‘extent of land calculated as the share of one ox in the land ploughed by the standard eight-ox team of a single plough in the course of a year, thus one-eighth of a ploughgate’ (*DOST*)<sup>506</sup>. This name is believed to originate in land granted to Cambuskenneth Abbey early 13th century, “together with an oxgate of land which adjoined the church on the east side” (Rorke 2009, 14)<sup>507</sup>. Watson (1894, 48) quotes a late 13<sup>th</sup>-century charter reaffirming “. . . one oxgate of land in the territory of Kirkintilloch to be held and possessed by the said canons . . .”<sup>508</sup>. The name now applies to a housing estate.

**PLAYHILL**            KTL S NS701726 65m

<sup>505</sup> *Bogheid* 1670 *Wigt. Chart. Chest* (quoted Watson, 1894, 152).

<sup>506</sup> Cf. Oxgangs, MLO (*Oxgangs* 1425 RMS).

<sup>507</sup> *Cambus. Reg.* Introduction p. xxx, Recently Discovered Charters, says this charter was not inscribed in the cartulary. It translates its Latin as: “. . . with an oxgate of land adjoining the churchyard on the east side . . . bestowed on the said canons”.

<sup>508</sup> *Cambus. Reg.* Introduction p. xxxi, Recently Discovered Charters, says this charter appears to have been extracted from a previous register. It augments the earlier grant with: “. . . the whole land adjoining that oxgate between Luggy and Buthlane, cultivated and uncultivated . . .”

*Pleahill* 1755 NLC Archives U7/01/05 [A witness ‘James Martine, weaver, of *Pleahill*’]

*Playhill* 1755 Roy

Sc *plea*, ‘action at law, a lawsuit’ (*SND*), is sometimes used in place-names to indicate disputed land, hence names elsewhere like Plea Muir KSY, Pleaknowe CAD. While it might also indicate a hill where pleas were heard, perhaps by the baron, it is remote from the burgh’s centre of political power, making this unlikely: the farm is now a ruin. There was also a lost name *Playing Pot Well* # (c.NS6572, *Playing-Pot* 1670, *Playing Pot Well* 1766) which may come from the same ‘legal’ term, or from Sc *play*, ‘bubbling up’ of water.

**ST. FLANAN**      KTL S NS688747 1 60m

*S Flamass croft* 1598 Glasgow City Archives CH2/171/1A, f.109r

*Sanct Flammams Croft* 1613 NAS CC9/7/11, f.185r-186v

*Saint Flannarie* 1657 Watson 1894, 81 [Tabling a DNB county valuation in which ‘*Saint Flannarie* is valued at £12 10s 0d.’]

*St Flannan* 1674 NAS RS10/1, ff.36v-37v

*Saint Flannene* 1680 x 1684 NAS CC9/7/44 p. 257

*St Fflamane* 1682 x 1696 NAS RS10/2 f.216r [Also ‘*croft of St Flanane*’]

*S. Flannan* 1777 Ross

*St Flanan* 1822 Thomson

Watson (1894, 48) says that in 1451 Sir Robert Fleming founded a chaplaincy in Kirkintilloch, and that one of the chaplain’s presumed duties was to tend the small chapel at St. Flannan, although there is no hard evidence for this suggestion. However, given some of the old forms, one wonders if there is a possibility that the new landowners the Flemings in the 14<sup>th</sup> century chose the saint’s name because of its resemblance to theirs<sup>509</sup>. The OSNB states; “There is nothing to be learned respecting the origin of this name.” Saint Flannan was a 8<sup>th</sup>-century Irish saint who is credited with achievements in Munster and Scotland<sup>510</sup>, the latter specifically on an island ‘Mananach’, perhaps the Flannans off Lewis<sup>511</sup>. However it is not clear why he should be remembered here. The other saint

<sup>509</sup> I am indebted to Morag Cross for this suggestion.

<sup>510</sup> Ó Riain (2011, 347).

<sup>511</sup> Watson (1926, 304).



locally onomasticated, St Ninian – now in the RC secondary school of that name – was the one to whom the original medieval chapel was dedicated.

**SAUCHENHALL** KTL S NS700725 1 60m

*Saughanhous* 1755 Roy

*Sauchenhall* 1864 OS 1<sup>st</sup> edn.

Sc *sauch*, ‘willow’ is common in place-names, most famously in Glasgow’s Sauchiehall Street: in this name, the earlier generic *house* has been replaced by the classier *hall*, suggesting a grander establishment – although the term can be used ironically<sup>512</sup>. It stands close to the Luggie, on ground where the hydrophilic willow would be plentiful.

**SHIRVA** KTL S NS690754 1 45m

*Shirway* 1465 *Wigt. Chart. Chest* no. 36

*Cowshirway* 1466 *Wigt. Chart. Chest* no. 414

*Shirvey* 1559 *Wigt. Chart. Chest* no. 117

*Sheorway* 1553 *RMS* iv no. 877

*Shyrvay* 1670 *Wigt. Chart. Chest* [Quoted Watson, (1894, 151)]

*Shirvey* 1755 Roy

*Shirva* 1777 Ross

*Sherva* 1821 Ainslie

*Shirva* 1864 OS 1<sup>st</sup> edn.

? G *siar* + G *magh*

‘Western plain’ (*siar mhaigh*)

Watson (1926, 500-2) examines a number of places whose final element has been anglicised to *-way* (or *-vy*, *vie*) from G *magh* (lenited as *mhaigh*), including Multovy, Muckovie, Fernway, Aikenway and Fossoway. Shirva farm stands on a rise of ground just above the flood-plain of the Kelvin, at a point where the substantial Shirva Burn (aka Boards Burn) flows in to it, the resultant alluvium building a small delta out into the Kelvin’s floodplain. The 1553 record might indicate an origin in *soir*, ‘eastern’, but this would tend to produce a non-palatised form which would rule this out, and the earliest two entries are perhaps closer to *siar*, ‘western’. The 1466 form could indicate a first element

<sup>512</sup> See *hall* in *PNF5* Glossary.

*cùl*, ‘back (of)’, perhaps subsequently lost; Taylor (*PNF4*, 504) etymologises Cowbakie LEU as originally from *cùl* + *bac* + *in*, appearing as *Cow-* from the 16<sup>th</sup> century on.

Pronounced /'ʃərvi/

**SIDEGOATS #** KTL NS692728 1 55m

*Sidegoats* 1864 OS 1<sup>st</sup> edn.

Although there is only one record, this is an intriguing name. It has nothing to do with animals, deriving rather from Sc *goat*, also *gote*, ‘trench, ditch, drain’: the farm sat right beside a field drain, marked on the OS 6” map, running south-west for c.350m into the Luggie. The element *gote* also occurs in CPS, and is discussed in Part One, section 3, Hydronyms.

**SOLSGIRTH** KTL S NS666742 1 50m

*Solsgirth* 1670 EDC Archives GD 85/1/14

*Solsgirth* 1755 Roy

*Solsgirth* 1777 Ross

An identical name lies in Fossoway parish KNR, and although it has more early forms dating back to the 14<sup>th</sup> century, McNiven (2007, 74) says that while the first element looks like *solus*, ‘light’, “it is difficult to see how this would work as a name”. The same element appears to occur in Rochsoles NMO (*Rouchsolis* 1545), possibly from *soil* (also spelt *soilze*), ‘the whole extent of the lands of an estate or community; sometimes applied particularly to the arable or grazing land of an estate’ (*DOST*): the second element may be from Sc *girth*, ‘place of safety’. It is not impossible that it could be a transferred name from KNR.

**TINTOCK** KTL S NS683745 1 65m

*Tintock* 1864 OS 1<sup>st</sup> edn

Although this would appear to have roots in the G *teinteach*, ‘fiery’, its late recording and its position on the very banks of the Forth and Clyde Canal (completed c.1790) rules out such an origin, and it is probably an antiquarian name, from the supposed old name of Tinto hill LAN.

**TOWNHEAD** KTL S NS655736 1 50m

*Touneheid* 1659 *Court. Book.* p. 4

*Townhead* 1755 Roy

*Townhead* 1821 Ainslie

This common Scottish place-name – there are over 70 extant – normally refers not to its position vis-à-vis a modern town, but to its location at the head or end of *toun*-land; the position of Townhead on the Roy map, at the end of a short stretch of road running south from the centre of Kirkintilloch town, could suggest either the end of the *toun* land, or to its position vis-à-vis the town of Kirkintilloch<sup>513</sup>. Other *toun* names in the parish include Orchardtown # (1864 OS) and Old Town # (Roy).

Pronounced /tun'hid/: locally referred to with definite article, The Toonheid.

### **TWECHAR**                    KTL S NS698758 1 45m

*Twefie* ? *Twefre* 1365 *RRS* vi no. 335

? *Treonries* 1369 *Wigt. Chart. Chest* no. 245 [‘ . . .lands of *Bord*, lands of *Treonries*, lands of *Croy* . . .’]

*Wecker* 1466 *Wigt. Chart* no. 414

*Tuchir* 1553 *RMS* iv no. 877

*Twachar* 1755 Roy

*Twechar* 1777 Ross

*Twechar* 1864 OS 1<sup>st</sup> edn.

### G *tochar*

‘Causeway or pavement’

The 1553 form is close to G *tochar*, but the other forms require analysis to support the etymology. In Scottish G *o* often changed to *a*, as in *cloch* > *clach*, *cos* > *cas*. OG *tóchar* however retained its original long *ó*, which was generally broken to the diphthong *ua*, e.g. *\*tóg* > *tuagh* ‘axe’; however, a following velar fricative *ch* or *g* (i.e. *gh*) was initially resistant to breaking, hence early doublets such as *slóg* ~ *slúag* or *tróg* ~ *truag*. If in this instance, the long *ó* of *tóchar* broke to form *tuachar*, this would account (in speech) for the *tuch-* and *-[T]we-* / *-[T]wa-* forms, whereby the G diphthong *ua* is Anglicised as *w* + vowel.<sup>514</sup>

<sup>513</sup> See discussion on *toun*-names, Part One, section 7.1.a.

<sup>514</sup> For the linguistic analysis in this paragraph, I am indebted to Roibeard Ó Maolalaigh, pers. comm. April 2012.

Twechar lies on the south bank of the Kelvin, here a slow-flowing river very prone to flooding and therefore difficult to cross safely. Roy's map shows clearly a track crossing the Kelvin upstream at Auchinstarrie CND (meaning 'field at the stepping stones or causeway', q.v.) then heading downstream along the south bank, keeping to the tight margin between the steep high ground on the south and the marshy floodplain on the north - except at The Strone where its precipice forces the route over its shoulder - to reach Twechar before running on to Kirkintilloch on more open ground. Anyone in medieval times heading from Kirkintilloch to Falkirk and onwards, taking this route (the most viable one at that time<sup>515</sup>) would come to the beginning of this important causeway precisely at Twechar.

Pronounced /'twɛxər/

**UNTHANK #** KTL S NS659738 1 60m

*Unthank* 1821 Ainslie

This is quite a common place-name both in Scotland and northern England. *DOST* states that in early use in place-names it indicated land taken without consent, i.e. squatted on. However, this is so close to the centre of Kirkintilloch and the focus of local power to believe that a squat could have been successful for more than a very brief period; thus an alternative meaning might be land of poor quality, that you would not thank anyone for. It latterly had an alternative name Waverly Park, drawing on Walter Scott's *oeuvre* for inspiration: OSNB states; "The name of this was changed by the proprietor a few years ago [to Waverly Park] . . . and at the present time it cannot be said that the new name is used as much as the old one." However, Waverly Park survives as a street-name, unlike Unthank.

**WALLFLAT #** KTL S NS675724 1 70m

*Welflat* 1593 *RMS* v no. 2310 [' . . . *Wedlie* [Woodilee] et *Welflat* cum dimedietate terrarum suarum de *Dunteblay*']

*Wellflitt* 1755 Roy

*Wallflat* 1777 Ross

*Wamflet* 1779 ['James Gray, *Wamflet*']

*Wellflatt* 1795 Richardson

*Wamflat* 1816 Forrest

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<sup>515</sup> There is a bridge crossing the Kelvin at Kirkintilloch, but the track from there would have to bear slightly west of north to avoid the Glazert Water, then turn east along the foothills of the Campsies.

*Wamflat* 1839 *NSA* vol. 6 p. 400 [‘on the railway line between Garnaber and Drumbreck’]

*Wallflat* 1864 OS 1<sup>st</sup> edn.

*Sc flat*, ‘piece of level ground’, is common in place-names in the AOS, especially in OMO<sup>516</sup>, and also in KTL in Stonyflat. As regards the specific, *Sc wall*, ‘a natural spring of water which forms a pool or stream’ (*SND*), might explain the change from first element *well* to *wall*, but the change to a *wam*-form is curious. Cross (2002, 111) has the following:

“Wallflat / Wamflet. In Wallflat we have a superb example of the corruption of a name. As far back as the 18<sup>th</sup> century, and probably a lot further, Wamflet was a viable farm. James Gray, who gave the land in Chryston for the building of the Chapel of Ease in 1797, farmed it. Thomas Pitcairn farmed Wamflet from 1848. David Gray, in his poem “The Luggie”, speaks of the River flowing past “fair Wamphlet”. *Wam* or *waim* meant originally the womb, then the belly, the warm place, the place of food, the place of hospitality, etc, etc, a totally suitable name for a couthy farm. It was when the farm was incorporated into the lands of Woodilee that the name changed to Wallflat . . . Literally, at the stroke of a pen Wamflet, of ancient origin, became Wallflat of no origin whatsoever. To the farming community it has always been Wamflet.”

This suggestion has little support from the recorded forms, since the original name is clearly *Well*- or *Wall*-flat. However it is not impossible that the form Wamflat was a parallel local alternative: Watson (1894, 173) quotes a local rhyme, undated, but probably mid-19<sup>th</sup> century: “The Woodilee and the Wamphlat and a’ Duntiblae / And bonnie Johnnie Fleming the laird o’ a’ thae”. The farm has now disappeared.

**WOODILEE** KTL S NS670727 1 70m

*Wedlie* 1593 *RMS* v no. 2310

*Wooddellie* 1664 *Court. Book.* p. 4

*Woodally* 1670 *Wigt. Chart. Chest* (Watson 1894, 152)

*Woodlee* 1777 Ross

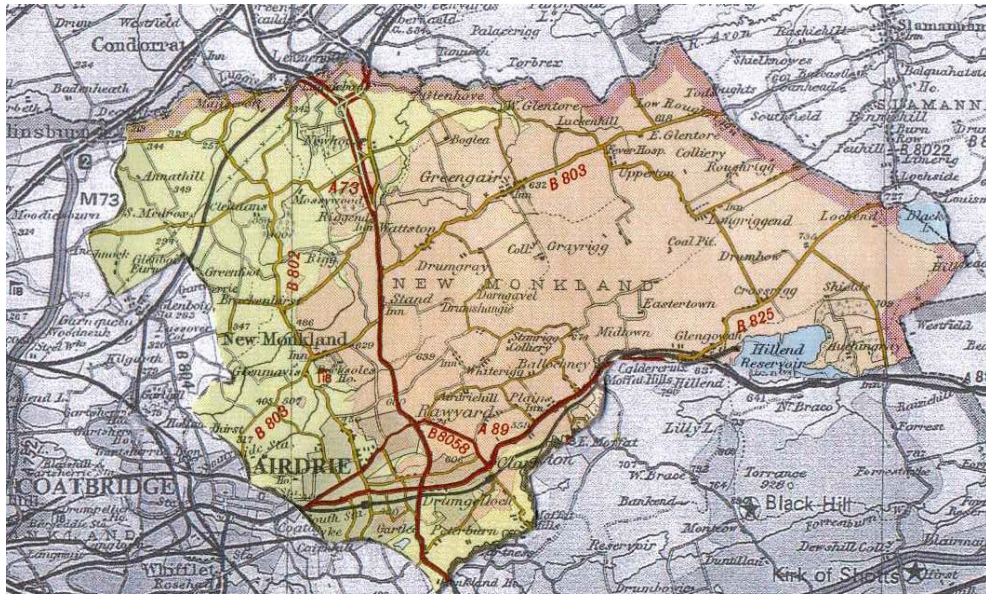
*Woodlee* 1821 Ainslie

*Sc lea* or *ley*, ‘untilled ground’, or land that has been cultivated and is now no longer so, would appear to be the second element – perhaps it lay fallow so long that secondary woodland established itself on the land, or the *lea* itself lay beside woodland.

<sup>516</sup> Discussed under Camphlett and Whifflet, OMO.

<b>KTL, names not headworded; text location, or first record date.</b>					
<i>Place-name</i>	<i>NGR: NS</i>	<i>'Introduction' refers to this parish. Numbers (e.g. 7.1) refer to Part One sections</i>			
Auchindavyhill	673747	Auchindavy	Shells	667744	Figure 7.8
Banks	660742	Figure 7.8	Shirva Dyke	679750	Shirva
Barhill	7175	Introduction	Stonyflat	664746	Wallflat
Barleybank	655738	Bearhill CAD	Stubble Broomhill	662739	Introduction
Bellfield	647735	1864	Thorn	6872	Figure 7.8
Blackwood	721743	1864	Todhills	722748	Introduction
Boghead	639717	Mountain Moss	Turnyhill	703761	Introduction
Bothlin Bank	668718	Bothlin Burn CAD	Waterside	677731	Luggiebank
Braes of Yetts	682738	Grey Yetts	Wester Dykes	6773	Harestanes
Bridgend	670733	Fordscroft	Wester Mains	650735	Easter Mains
Broadcroft	654739	Fordscroft	Whitehill	696723	Introduction
Broomhill	662744	Introduction	Whitehill	667747	Introduction
Calfmuir	671730	Muir	Woodhead	725725	1823
Claddens	669715	Cleddans	Woodmill	725721	1755
Corbethill	679747	Introduction			
Corsehill	677728	Introduction			
Coxdale	648739	1864			
Deerdykes	714722	Harestanes			
Dykes	6773	Harestanes			
Easterton	697745	Gartshore			
Florabank	659721	1864			
Gallowsink	665747	Gallowhill			
Glenhead	673731	1864			
Glenluggie	656737	Luggiebank			
Greens, The	653731	Figure 7.8; & 7.4			
Greenwells	715723	1864			
Hillhead	660742	Introduction			
Hillhead	7074	Introduction			
Holm	661732	Figure 7.8			
Honeyett	6872	Grey Yett			
Kirkside	664732	1864			
Laigh Hole	706726	Hole CPS			
Langmuir	678746	Muir			
Langside	717767	1864			
Little Drum	712738	Drum Mains			
Low Mosswater	724746	Mountain Moss			
Meiklehill	668738	Introduction			
Middlemuir	655723	Muir			
Mossfinnan	698724	Mountain Moss			
Muirhill	7174	Muir			
Muirside	698738	Muir			
Newdykes	666737	Harestanes			
Newlands	708729	Grayshill			
Newlands	688734	Grayshill			
Northbank	651734	1864			
Old Town	712727	Townhead			
Orchardtown	717723	Townhead			
Parkburn	656743	1864			
Rosebank	670737	1864			
Saddlers Brae	683743	7.1.b			
Scottsblair	649729	7.1.b			

## New Monkland parish (NMO)



### Introduction

New Monkland lies in Lanarkshire, formerly the sheriffdom of Lanarkshire, and in the medieval diocese of Glasgow, deanery of Rutherglen. In 1640, following the Reformation, the medieval parish of Monkland was separated into two, Old and New (often known respectively as West and East), NMO being the eastern, higher part. The unaffixed name Monkland in these names stems from the grant of this land in 1162 to the Cistercian monks of Newbattle Abbey, by King Malcolm IV, discussed in OMO Introduction.

The northern, eastern and southern boundaries of NMO are discussed in OMO Introduction. The western boundary with OMO follows small water features: from the Luggie Water, it runs up Mollin Burn, then a drainage ditch, then along [Airdrie's] North Burn, then along [Airdrie's] South Burn, thence Brown's Burn to the North Calder; linking these various burns are straight lines, not following natural features, e.g. the 1500m stretch between Greenfoot and a spot near Palace. Most of NMO lies above the 100m contour, occupying land that rises steadily up onto the feature known to geographers as the Slamannan Plateau; the kirk for the new parish was built in 1640 atop a long slope in a prominent position at 164m, at NS752677. Known locally as 'The Auld Grey Kirk on the Hill', the official name New Monkland Kirk was first recorded in Forrest<sup>517</sup>, whereas Roy had mapped it as *Ardry Kirk*. Much of the land in the east of the parish is above 200m,

<sup>517</sup> OSA, writer Wm. Mack, prefers the term East Monkland for the parish – he does not name the kirk.

with all the implicit consequences for climate, farming and settlement density: as the parish minister wrote in the *OSA*: “The parish is, on the whole, more beautiful than fertile” (vol. 7, p. 279).

The eastern boundary of the parish is approximately (but not exactly<sup>518</sup>) the watershed with the Avon in SLM<sup>519</sup>. By reason of the boggy ground, it was difficult to delineate clearly: there is a 1667 reference (*Ret. LAN* no. 303) to a Hairstains # (literally ‘grey stone’, i.e. one covered by hoar, lichen, which in Sc can indicate a boundary marker), which appears to place it between Darngavil and Blackrig (neither near the parish boundary). Hairmoss # (Roy, and as a ruin on OS 1<sup>st</sup> edn), was also some way from a parish boundary. However, the name of Stooprig Wood (NS855682), right up against the boundary, may derive from Sc *stoup*, ‘a post or stump, chiefly used as a boundary marker’ (*DOST*).

Two generics are particularly common in NMO place-names, viz. G *druim* and Sc *rig(g)*, ‘ridge’ in both languages. This reflects the topography in which the plateau has been dissected by streams to produce distinct ridges. There are 10 settlement-names with *Drum-* and over two dozen names with *-rig(g)*; the *druim*-names mostly appear to have G specifics (e.g. colours, plants, animals), while the *-rig* names all have Sc specifics (e.g. colours, positions or conditions). The *druim*-names tend to be found lower down, while the (historically later) farms with *rigg*-names are higher up on more difficult terrain. The *rigg*-names are discussed more fully under the headword Blackrig, and also Longrig and Stand below, and *druim*-names in Part One, section 6.2.b.

My database of settlement-names for NMO contains a large number compared to other parishes, c.350, compared to c.230 for OMO, or 160 for CPS. Partly this is due to NMO’s extent, but also to the fact that almost all the land was capable of at least marginal cultivation (compared to upland CPS), and that urbanisation has not swallowed up so much land (compared to OMO). In consequence I have had to limit the number of headwords. Indicative of the harsh and boggy nature of the landscape and sometimes the weather in this elevated parish are a number of names (not headworded below), most – not surprisingly given their marginality - now lost; only 13 of the 48 listed here following are extant. Thus: Back o’ Moss, Backmuir # (Roy), Bareside # (Roy), Bent # (Roy)<sup>520</sup>,

<sup>518</sup> The headwaters of the Avon are c.3km inside NMO.

<sup>519</sup> For a discussion of possible changes to the eastern boundary, see OMO Introduction.

<sup>520</sup> Sc *bent*, ‘coarse grass’.



Birkenshaw # (Roy)<sup>521</sup>, Blackbog # (Roy), Blackhill (two, Forrest), Blacklea, Blast # (Roy), Bog # (Forrest), Bogside (*Boigsyd*, Pont), Cauldhame # (OS 1<sup>st</sup>), Causewayend # (Forrest – where the road from Slamannan across the bog ends), Fairney Knowe (*Fernyknow* Roy), Gore # (Forrest)<sup>522</sup>, Haggmuir<sup>523</sup>, Haltmoss # (Forrest), Heathryknow # (Roy), Hillhead (and another lost), Howdoups # (1864 OSNB, near Bridgend)<sup>524</sup>, Hunger ‘im out # (Forrest)<sup>525</sup>, Isle # (Roy), Knowebirns # (Roy)<sup>526</sup>, Langbarrellmoss # (1667, *Ret. LAN* no. 303), Meadowfield (1816 Forrest), Mossend # (Roy), Mosshouse # (OS 1st), Mosside # (Roy, and another extant at NS742657), Moss Neuk # (RHP12572), Mossywood, Muir # (also South Muir, both Roy), Muirside # (Roy), Muirbarn # (Roy), Muirdykeend # (Roy), Muirend, Muirhead (one extant, two others now lost, both Roy), Nettlehole # (Forrest), Turfhill # (Forrest), Windy Edge # (Roy), and Windyridge. Thiefshill # (NS8173, Roy), in the bogs near the eastern parish boundary, has a name that speaks of a past peopled by social marginals in this difficult land. The colour black can indicate peat or moss, and aside from the 4 names above with the colour, there are also: Blackrigg #, Blacktongue, and Blackwalk Plantation (NS757674, *Blackwall* in 1864<sup>527</sup>). In contrast to this, probably, the names Whitehill #, Whiterigg and Whiteside (Roy) were given where better drainage encouraged light grasses to grow.

The relative poverty of the agriculture is also indicated by names incorporating *Sc fauld*, ‘the part of the *outfield* which was manured by folding cattle upon it’. (*SND*) – Lochfauld # (Forrest; *Fauld* in Roy), Heatheryfaulds, Newfauldhead (NS730713) and Bought # (Forrest) a sheepfold (since sheep occupy land too poor for arable): and by the *Sc mailing*, ‘rented farm’<sup>528</sup> – Dickies Mailing # (1864, OSNB says “a small cottage”), Langs Mailing #

<sup>521</sup> *Sc birk*, ‘birch’ & *Sc shaw* ‘copse’: also Gunnershaw # (NS7766, Roy) perhaps from *Sc gunner*, yellow-hammer – there’s another Gunnershaw in DPC which Reid (2009) derives from the surname Gunnar.

<sup>522</sup> Possibly from *Sc gore*, ‘deep furrow’ or *goor*, ‘mud’. *CRHC* p. 76 lists a *Drumgore* in 1732, perhaps *G druim gobhar*, ‘goat ridge’, so perhaps only the specific was retained here.

<sup>523</sup> *Sc hag*, ‘soft marshy hollow in moor where ground has been broken’, as in ‘peat hag’.

<sup>524</sup> *Sc how* & *doup*, ‘hollow’ & ‘buttocks’ – perhaps OS surveyor mistook pronunciation of *dubs*, ‘mud’.

<sup>525</sup> Taylor (*PNF1*) identifies two other places of this name in Fife.

<sup>526</sup> *Sc birn*, ‘pasture on dry heathy ground’.

<sup>527</sup> Perhaps from *Sc wall*, ‘natural spring or well’ – a stream emerges just east of the plantation and flows through it.

<sup>528</sup> Discussed under Mailings KSY.

(NS7565, OS 1st), and Ones Mailing # (*sic* Forrest, *Wandmeeting* in Roy, *Wandsmailing* 1837)<sup>529</sup>.

It is also noteworthy that *Sc toun*, an element indicating a settled agriculture, is here both late, and thin on the ground. Whilst the three adjoining AOS parishes (OMO, CAD, CND) have altogether 19 *toun*-names attested pre-1800, NMO had only 1 pre-1800 (*viz.* Townhead, Roy); it had 4 more in the early 19<sup>th</sup> century, and 2 post-1850; and of the post-1800 *-ton* names, most were not *-ton* in their earlier forms<sup>530</sup>. Wattston, now a sizeable housing estate, first mapped by the OS in 1864<sup>531</sup>, was built on land owned by John Watt who in 1868 had become 'Laird of Little Drumgray'<sup>532</sup> (on the hamlet edge), and went on to become a member of the presbytery, a school board trustee and a county councillor; he was probably quite pleased to have 'Watt's toun' as his memorial. The only other name that might indicate a prosperous farm is The Mains # (*sic* Pont; *Maynes de Airdrie*, 1649, *RMS* ix, no 2080, *Mains* Roy) on a south-facing slope on lower ground near Airdrie.

There are many more names, mapped by Roy, and most since lost, whose elements reflect the topography in a rather unimaginative way: Braehead #, Bridgend, Burnfoot (and another lost), Burnhouse #, Eastfield, Glenhead #, Hollinbush # (*Sc hollin*, 'holly')<sup>533</sup>, Leeend # (*Sc lea*, 'fallow ground, pasture'), Little Know #, Lonefoot (*Sc loan*, 'cattle lane between fields'), Lonehead (*Lonend* in Roy), Lochend by the Black Loch, Meadowhead #, Mounthuly #<sup>534</sup>, Newhouse #, Park # (*Sc park*, 'enclosed land'), Royal Dykes #, Tongue #, Wardhead (*Sc ward*, 'enclosed ground') and Wellhill #.

<sup>529</sup> Perhaps from the surname Wan, Wann, Wane or Wand, all attested in Black 1846: the first three of these are recorded in Glasgow or Lanarkshire in the 15<sup>th</sup> or early 16<sup>th</sup> centuries.

<sup>530</sup> Thus *Glentor* and *Upr. Glentor* on Roy became *Nether-ton of Glentore* and *Upperton* on Forrest, and Roy's *Mid* and *East Arn buckle* became *Mid-ton* and *Easterton* in Forrest. (For Clarkston, see below.)

<sup>531</sup> It emerged c.30 years earlier as a mining village: Alexander MacDonald, who went on to become a national miners' leader, as a teenager worked down the pit in the mid-1840s (MacArthur 1890, 379).

<sup>532</sup> *Sic* MacArthur 1890, 312.

<sup>533</sup> Also Hollandglen # (NS7470) on Forrest, from *Sc holland*, also 'holly'.

<sup>534</sup> *Sc huillie*, 'gentle'; there are at least ten place-names thus in Scotland, in various spellings *usu.* Mounthooly. There are two more in the AOS; Mounthullie CPS (NS6077), and *Mounthooly* CAD (NS7071, Forrest).

**AIRDRIE** NMO S NS760657 1 140m*Ardry* 1546 *RMS* iii no. 3244*Ardrie* 1560 *Glas. Prot.* no. 532*Ardrie* 1560s *BATB* p. 496*Ardrie* 1587 *RMS* v no. 1307*Ardre* 1593 *RMS* v no. 2312*Ardry* 1590s Pont 34*Ardrietoone* 1605 *CRHC* p. 65*Airdry* 1607 *RMS* vi no. 1959*Ardrie* 1633 *Ret. LAN* no. 179*Airdrie* 1639 *RMS* ix no. 928*Ardrie* 1645 *RMS* ix no. 1586*Airdrie* 1649 *RMS* ix no. 2080*Ardry* 1755 Roy*Airdrie* 1816 Forrest*G àrd + G réidh* or *G righe*

‘Height of the level shelf or high slope’

Airdrie’s literati have over the years speculated on a number of explanations of the name, from an alleged corruption of the battle of Arderyth in AD 577<sup>535</sup>, to *G àrd rìgh*, ‘height of the king’<sup>536</sup>, OW *ard tref*, ‘high farm or dwelling’, *G àrd àirigh*, ‘high hill-pasture’<sup>537</sup>, *G àrd rèidh*, ‘level height’<sup>538</sup>, and *G àrd righe (ruighe)*, ‘high reach or slope’<sup>539</sup>. There is no historical evidence to link Airdrie with any battles or kings, and it is outwith the normal distribution zone for *tref*<sup>540</sup>; the forms available indicate we have to consider only the latter two Gaelic toponymic possibilities.

<sup>535</sup> First mooted by Provost Rankin in his lectures on the history of Airdrie, now featured in Wikipedia. The house called Arderyth, at NS747691, is an antiquarian name which appeared in the early 20<sup>th</sup> century. The battle is properly referred to as Arfderydd (Koch, 2006, 82).

<sup>536</sup> Knox (1921, 2) refers to the “popular belief that [Airdrie’s] true interpretation was “The King’s Height”. Taylor (*PNF3*) derives the Fife instance from *àird + rìgh*, ‘King’s height’, on the grounds that it formed part of the royal lands of Crail, but this part of Scotland had no such land.

<sup>537</sup> J B Johnston (1934) chooses this option for this LAN instance, though he also suggests it could be from Arderyth, in turn from Celtic [i.e. Brit] *ard tref*, high dwelling.

<sup>538</sup> Miller (1932, page 2 of introduction.)

<sup>539</sup> *ruighe (righe* in Dwelly) means an arm or forearm, and by extension the outstretched base of a hill, or slope.

<sup>540</sup> Nicolaisen (2001, 215, map).

We can perhaps learn from other occurrences of the toponym Airdrie: it occurs near Crail FIF, Kirkbean KCB, Nairn MOR - and of course nearby Airdrie CND (q.v.). Watson (1926, 201-2) opted for *Ardruih*, ‘high reach, slope’, stating that the NMO instance is probably the same as Airdrie MOR. ‘High reach’ does certainly describe its situation – for its size it is one of highest towns in Scotland, its Top Cross being at around 140m. The instances in KCB, MOR, CND and NMO all share a situation of lying on an appreciable slope, at some height above sea level<sup>541</sup>. Further, in the case of KCB and MOR, the modern farms of that name<sup>542</sup> lie on a distinct shelf, in both cases c.200m wide, of level ground with steeper slopes both above and below. With this in mind, one might consider whether the NMO Airdrie could be on a similar shelf: it lies on a ridge between two west-flowing streams; the ridge rises from c.100m in the west, then to 200m eastwards, but for c.1km east and west of the Top Cross, traditionally the central point of the old town, it is fairly level. The 1790s OSA observed: “. . . The town of Airdrie . . . stands on a beautiful rising ground between two small rivulets, regularly built, with wide streets, and extends nearly an English mile from east to west.” (vol. 7, p. 276). The fact that Airdriehill (205m) was recorded as far back as the 1590s (*Ardryhil* Pont), indicates that Airdrie itself was perceived to have a hill rising above it. So *àrd rèidh*, ‘high shelf’, could be apposite for its situation.

Pronounced /'erdri/ or /'erdri/

#### **ANNATHILL** NMO S NS721710 1 110m

*Annethill* 1619 RMS vii no. 2086

*Annathill* 1624 RMS viii no. 604

*Annathill* 1740 TE9/21 [‘the old extent of *North Medrox* commonly called *Annathill*’]

*Annat* 1755 Roy

*Annathill* 1816 Forrest

en Annat (from G *annaid*) + Sc *hill*

‘Hill above Annat’

Watson (1926, 251) wrote at some length on *andóit*, now *annáid*, and its Irish meaning of a patron saint’s church, or one holding relics. He notes:

“Our [Scottish] Annats are numerous, but as a rule they appear to have been places of no particular importance. They are often places that are now, and

<sup>541</sup> KCB 100m; MOR 200m; CND 155m.

<sup>542</sup> Roy’s map suggests that the modern position was also the mid-18<sup>th</sup> century position.

must always have been, rather remote and out of the way. It is very rarely indeed that any particular Annat can be associated with any particular saint . . . but wherever there is an Annat there are traces of an ancient chapel or cemetery, or both; very often too, the Annat adjoins a fine well or clear stream . . .”

The first part of the above certainly applies to this out-of-the-way spot. Relevant to Watson’s last point, 500m northwards lies Adamswell CAD. Whilst there is a burial ground or tomb shown on Forrest, it is the private burial ground of the Marshall family, not ancient<sup>543</sup>: RCAHMS however has the following, which may be significant:

“On a grass-covered wooded whinstone outcrop behind Annathill Farm . . . is a circle of stones, 0.4m to 1m high, set in a low bank, 32m in diameter, and with possibly two entrances. These are associated straight lines of stones forming three sides of a rectangle 20m by 40m.” (ID 74534)

Did the old church site occupy one that had been a sacred site in pre-Christian times? Given that the place named *Annathill*, by its onomastic nature, was probably up the steep slope above the Mollin Burn from *\*Annat*, the original site must have lain close to *Adam’s Well*<sup>544</sup>.

MacDonald (1973) studied all known occurrences of Annat in place-names and summarised thus: “An *annaid* is . . . a 9th–10<sup>th</sup>-century term . . . for a church site of any kind, abandoned during that [post-Viking] period and not subsequently re-used as part of a focal church.” He also stated that apart from those on or near the sea, they lay in major river valleys and / or on well-used through routes. The Luggie is not a major river, but the nearby line of the modern M80 may approximate to an old route to the east; Roy’s map shows the road from Glasgow to Cumbernauld and Falkirk passing close by. MacDonald also said that most lay ‘near, but not actually at, less anonymous church sites’; by this criterion, this *\*Annat* disappoints, since the nearest churches or chapels in the medieval period appear to be several km away<sup>545</sup>. More recently Clancy (1995, 114) has concluded that: “The place-name element *annaid* . . . corresponds roughly to its early medieval Gaelic definition as the mother church of a local community.” He also argues that the names were given between 800 and 1100 AD, and that they may have formed the basis of later

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<sup>543</sup> Canmore ID 74533.

<sup>544</sup> The modern hamlet Annathill (NS725703) took its name from the original farm Annathill NGR above.

<sup>545</sup> Auchenkilns NMO, 3 km, Kipps NMO 5 km, Kirkintilloch KTL 7 km.

parochial boundaries and administration. If this is true for this occurrence, certainly the mid-12<sup>th</sup>-century establishment of the Cistercian grange post-dates the naming of \**Annat*, and the monks' founding charter seems to indicate its marches were already in place<sup>546</sup>. Lying 500m from the Luggie Water (i.e. the southern boundary of KTL), and on the banks of the tributary Mollin Burn (i.e. the eastern boundary of CAD), this situation of the meeting of three parishes may be significant.

**ARBUCKLE** NMO S NS8068 2 200m

*Arbucle* 1546 *RMS* iii no. 3244

*Arbukile* 1559 *Glas. Prot.* no. 498

*Arbukill* 1560s *BATB* p. 496-7 [Also *Arnbukill*]

*Arbouchling* 1587 *RMS* v no. 1307

*Arenbuckle* 1590s Pont 34

*Arbouchillis* 1602 *RMS* vi no. 1339

*Arnebukkil* 1607 *RMS* vi no. 1959

*Arnebuckle* 1633 *Ret. LAN* no. 179

*Arnebuckle* 1639 *RMS* ix no. 928

*Arbuckell, & Eister-maynes de Arbuckell* 1649 *RMS* ix no. 2080

*Arbuckle, & Er. Maynes de Arbuckle* 1688 *Ret. LAN* no.379

*Arnbuckle, Er.* 1755 Roy

*Arbuckle, East & West* 1816 Forrest

? *G àird* + *G buachaille*

'Height of the herds'

Black (1946) says of the surname Arbuckle that it comes from the place of that name in Lanarkshire (presumably this one): he records a John Arnbukle in 1499, a witness in Irvine, and a John Arbukile and Alexander Arbukill in 1511 in AYR and GLW – all dated before the first *RMS* entry here. Both in these surnames and in the forms above there is variability as to whether the *n* is recorded. Taylor (*PNF2*, 60) for Arnydie # FIF says that its first element was probably *G àird*, “. . . the consistent early spelling without *d* can be explained by the common assimilation of *d* to following *n*.”: that being so, a formation *àird nam buachaillean* is a possibility here, 'height of the herds', a possibility supported by the local pronunciation emphasising the second syllable of the modern name. *Arden House* however between East and West Arbuckle, first mapped Forrest, and Arden Glen

<sup>546</sup> See OMO introduction.

(NS804683), were probably antiquarian names, deriving – as the many houses (now hotels) of this name do – from Shakespeare’s Forest of Arden.

While it might be tempting to interpret the late 16<sup>th</sup> - and early 17<sup>th</sup>-century forms as containing *G earrann*, ‘land portion’, this is unlikely: the element is not found locally, whereas elsewhere it tends to occur in clusters (Galloway and Menteith<sup>547</sup>), and there is no letter *n* in most of the oldest forms (bar the surname of 1499) nor indeed in the 19<sup>th</sup>-century or current forms – *viz.* Wester Arbuckle.

Pronounced /ar'bʌkəl/

**AUCHENGRAY** NMO S NS847677 1 205m

*Auchtingray* 1559 *Glas. Prot.* no. 498

*Auchingray* 1560s *BATB* p. 496

*Auchingray* 1587 *RMS* v no. 1307

*Achingra* 1590s *Pont* 34

*Auchingray* 1642 *Ret. LAN* no. 205

*Achingra* 1654 *Blaeu* Lower Clydesdale

*Achingray* 1755 *Roy*

*Auchengray* 1816 *Forrest*

*G achadh* + *G an* + *G greigh*

‘Field of the horse stud or herd’ (*achadh na greighe*)

This is situated remotely from other AOS occurrences of *achadh* – 10km from the nearest<sup>548</sup> - and is 100m higher than any of them. This makes the specific’s etymology more likely, for while crops would struggle up here, beasts could better withstand the climatic rigour. Further, it lies immediately beside the old main road from Glasgow to Edinburgh, an ideal spot for the supply of new horses, or indeed of cattle. Since 1799, Hillend Reservoir<sup>549</sup>, built to supply the Monkland Canal, has occupied the broad shallow basin of the North Calder Water just west of the house, and perhaps until then these drowned meadows were the preferred grazing lands for the beasts.

Pronounced / axən'gre/

<sup>547</sup> McNiven (2007, 116) has a discussion of the element.

<sup>548</sup> Auchinloning OMO 10km W, Auchengean STL 10km NNW.

<sup>549</sup> From Hillend SHO on south bank.

**AULDSHIELS** NMO O NS771713 1 135m*Auld Shiells* 1795 NLC Archives U1/22/55*Auldshiels* 1816 Forrest*Auldshields* 1864 OS 1<sup>st</sup> edn.*Sc auld + Sc shiel*

*Sc shiel*, ‘a rough shelter for sheep or cattle and their herds in a remote place, *specif.* one used in the summer when sheep and cattle were removed to higher and more distant pastures’ (*SND*); by definition, this kind of transhumance farming is ‘old’, hence the *Sc* specific *Auld* – there is another Old Shields CND 6km distant. NMO also has Shielhill (*Shieldhill* Roy, *Shielhill* Forrest – the name remains in a relief feature) and Shiels. The 1795 Plan contains a table comparing the amount of croft (plus infield) to outfield land of each of the main farms, the outfield being the poorer ground: whilst Glenhove had over 28 acres of infield and 13 of outfield, Auldshiels had just over 4 of infield and 37 of outfield. The now-lost adjacent names of *Peathill* (Forrest), *Bogleas* (*Boglea*, Roy), and *Brackenknowe* (OS 1<sup>st</sup> edn.) add their testimony to the nature of the land up here. The name is preserved in Auldshields Bridge.

**BALLOCHNEY** NMO S NS797677 1 175m*Valluthnie* 1653 *RMS* x no. 189 [Presumably scribal error for *Balluchnie*]*Baluchnie* 1665 *CRHC* p. 49*Ballochnie* 1746 *CRHC* p. 84*Balochney* 1755 Roy*Ballochney* 1774 NLC Archives U1/7/8/1(1) [‘James Main of *Ballochney*’]*Ballochnie* 1816 Forrest

*Ballochney* 1864 OS 1<sup>st</sup> edn. [Name applied both to farm, and the mining hamlet 500m east.]

Travelling east from the Glasgow area, the most direct route towards the Lothians (traditionally that taken by the Cistercian monks) lay along the upper North Calder, and; where there is a shallow ‘pass’ (i.e. *G bealach*) through the high ground. Balloch CND is from *bealach*, sitting at the mouth of a gap, now taken by the M80: Ballochney, on the approaches to this ‘Calder’ gap, could represent *G* diminutive *bealachan* + locational suffix, thus ‘at the little pass place’, but this does not lie well with the local pronunciation



(stress on the second syllable), nor with with the topography<sup>550</sup>. It may therefore be a *baile* name, with the specific perhaps *lochanach*, ‘abounding in little pools’ (not supported by the current terrain) or *uaigneach*. ‘lonesome, remote’ (apt for the location). This would be one of only two *baile*-names in Monklands (*cf.* Bargeddie OMO, originally *Balgade*).

Pronounced /bal'axni/

**BANKHEAD** NMO S NS781646 1 150m

*Bankhead* 1590s Pont 34

*Bankhead* 1755 Roy

*Bankhead* 1816 Forrest

*Bankhead* 1864 OS 1<sup>st</sup> edn.

SSE *bank* + SSE *heid*

One of two of this name in NMO, this lies at the head of a steep bank down which the road ran to Gartness Mill on the North Calder.

**BELLSTANE** NMO S NS757707 1 140m

*Bellstane* 1755 Roy

*Bellstane* 1816 Forrest

Unlike Bellsdyke (Roy) wherein the medial *s* suggests the surname Bell’s possessive, here the *s* appears to initialise Sc *stane*, ‘stone’. Sc *bell* can indicate the ‘highest part of a slope’ (*SND*), which does describe the situation on ascending from the old road on the west.

**BLACK LOCH** NMO W NS860670 1 215m

*Black Loch* 1590s Pont 34

*Black Loch* 1755 Roy

*Black Loch* 1816 Forrest

The one substantial natural body of open water in NMO perhaps reflected its hydrographic qualities in its hydronym, for Black Loch - from which the North Calder flows - has dark waters, seeping from the surrounding peat mosses. Its level was artificially raised in the early 19<sup>th</sup> century by a dam, and its modern condition is not necessarily a guide to its past state. 6km north-west is Fannyside Loch CND, which in Blaeu was *L[och] of Finlochs*

<sup>550</sup> CND’s Balloch ‘pass’ is much clearer-cut, with ground either side 70m higher; Ballochney’s ‘pass’ is broad (hence nearby Plains, q.v.) and the slopes rise 40-45m.

(and *Fin-loch* in Gordon 1636), presumably *fionn loch*, ‘white or fair loch’, the contrastive pair for this black loch, which may indeed at one point have had a G form *\*dubh loch*.

**BLACKRIG #** NMO S NS772696 1 190m

*Blackrig* 1653 RMS x no. 189

*Blackrig* 1667 Ret. LAN no. 303

*Blackrigg* 1755 Roy

*Blackridge* 1766 TE9/39 p. 128

*Blackrig* 1864 OS 1<sup>st</sup> edn.

This is one of a remarkable collection of nearly twenty-five names in NMO containing *Sc rig(g)*, literally ‘ridge’: *DOST* states that *rig* when used in place-names, means “chiefly or only” in the sense of ‘an extent of land, long rather than broad, used for cultivation, a strip, a field’. The NMO collection is remarkable because with the exception of 4 instances in CND, (*viz.* Palacerigg, Burntrigg, Rig # and Sauchyrig # – all within 1km of the NMO boundary) – there is only one other instance of a *rig*-name in the whole AOS, *viz.* Lanrig CAD (*Longrig* Forrest). This suggests that the element cannot here refer to cultivation rigs, since these were widespread in other AOS parishes (discussed under Bargeddie and Rhinds OMO): indeed there is a reference to them on the fertile lower ground of NMO in the 1777 map RHP637 ‘Plan of the run-rig lands between Wardhead and Myvot’. The high, exposed land here probably meant late settlement, and very few of the instances show affixes (which would have suggested good land, through being productive enough to support two or more farms); few bar this one have forms earlier than mid-18<sup>th</sup> century, so perhaps the topographical sense ‘ridge’, rather than ‘cultivation rig’, played a part in *rigg* becoming a favoured oronym in the local toponymicon. This is perhaps supported by the continuation in SLM (to the immediate east) of both the ridged topography, and the occurrence of the element; two east-running parallel ridges, with *rigg*-names (e.g. Greenrig, Threaprig and Drumriggend), all lie within 5km of the AOS’ boundary. In NMO, this *Blackrig* was part of a cluster of eight *rigg*-names within a mile of the old road from Cumbernauld to Biggar, now the A73. Those in this cluster not covered by other headwords are: Rigend, High Rigend # and Laigh Rigend; Greyrig (Roy), Rig # (1864 OS 1<sup>st</sup> edn., *Ridge* 1590s, Pont, *Rigg* 1755, Roy); Stanie-Rig # (in a 1684 list of those wanted for Covenanting); Whinrig (*Windrig* Roy) and Windyridge (*Newhouse* in 1864, so perhaps a late antiquarian name from the old name of nearby Whinrig), and Rigghead.

**BLAIRLINN** NMO S NS757727 1 100m*Blairlyn* 1545 RMS iii no. 3186*Blairlyn Estir & Westir* 1546 RMS iv no. 31*Blairlyn* 1550 *Laing Chrs.* no. 568*Blainelyne Eistir & Wastir & Middill* 1560s *BATB* p. 497*Blairlyneis* 1587 RMS v no. 1307*Blairlyn E & W* 1590s Pont 34*Blairlinn* 1755 Roy*Blairlin, Mid* 1816 ForrestG *blàr* + G *linne*‘Pool, or mill-dam, plain’ (*blàr linne*)

It stands on a shelf above the banks of the Luggie Water, just opposite Lenziemill CND. Its importance stemmed from the substantial area of flat ground beside the Luggie, not found up- or down-stream for quite a distance.

Pronounced /bler'ln/

**BRACKENHIRST** NMO S NS747685 1 150m*Craighirst* 1755 Roy*Breackenhirst* 1816 Forrest*Brackenhirst* 1864 OS 1<sup>st</sup> edn.

Sc *hirst* is ‘a barren, unproductive piece of ground, usually a hillock, knoll or ridge’ (*SND*), whilst bracken (Sc *brecken*) is an enemy of cultivation or indeed grazing – one wonders how the farm survived.

**BRAIDENHILL** NMO S NS741672 1 110m*Bradanhill* 1545 RMS iii, no. 3186

*Brydenhill* 1554 RMS iv no.878 [‘*Brydenhill* cum 2 lie daywarkis<sup>551</sup> of medo in prato vocato *Kippart-medo*’]

*Bredinhill* 1560s *BATB* p. 49*Bradynehill* 1561 *Glas. Prot.* no. 606*Brydanehill* 1587 RMS v no. 1307*Bredenhill* 1590s Pont 34

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<sup>551</sup> Sc *dawark, dewark*, ‘a day’s work’ (*DOST*).

*Brydenhill de Kippis* 1602 RMS vi no. 1339

*Bradinhill* 1630 Ret. LAN no.168

*Brydenhill* 1633 Ret. LAN no. 179

*Braidinhill* 1667 Ret. LAN no. 303

*Breadenhill* 1755 Roy

*Bredenhill* 1816 Forrest

? *Drydon hill* 1829 NLC Archives U3/2/01 [Perhaps in error for *Brydonhill*]

*Braidenhill* 1864 OS 1<sup>st</sup> edn.

Whilst this might appear to contain a surname, Bradan or Bryden<sup>552</sup>, the form lacks the genitival *s* that might have been expected, cf. Bredisholm OMO. (Sc, and G, *brad(d)an*, ‘salmon’, makes little sense as the stream at its foot is tiny.) It could be G *bràighdean* (plural of *bràigh*), ‘upper parts, braes’, with an epexegetic *hill* added: the current farmer says one of his fields is called Braeside<sup>553</sup>.

Pronounced /bredən'hɪl/

#### **BROWNIESIDE** NMO S NS790662 1 170m

*Bronieside* 1546 RMS iii no. 3244

*Brownsyd* 1560s BATB p. 496

*Brounsyde* 1587 RMS v no. 1307

*Bromsyd* 1590s Pont 34

*Brownysyde* 1602 RMS vi no. 1339 [Also *Brwynsyde*; ‘. . . in the free barony of Monkland ordaining that the manor of *Brwynsyde* should be the principal residence’]

*Broumesyde* 1633 Ret. LAN no. 179

*Broumysyd* 1692 Ret. LAN no. 404

*Brownyside* 1755 Roy

*Brownieside* 1816 Forrest

*Brownieside* 1864 OS 1<sup>st</sup> edn.

Although this looks like the colour ‘brown’ applied to a ‘side’ (i.e. ‘slope’, above the Calder), the persistent medial *ie* in the name is an indicator that the etymology is otherwise based. Sc *brownie* means a ‘friendly household spirit’, often linked to farmhouses, this

<sup>552</sup> Black (1946) notes a John Bridin presbyter, in Glasgow in 1527, and there were Bradans in Renfrew the following century.

<sup>553</sup> Bareside # (Roy), a possible metathesized version of \**Braeside*, lay between Breadenhill and Braehead.

being a word found more often in the north, especially the northern isles, although also in FIF<sup>554</sup>. An alternative candidate, supported by the Pont and Retours' spellings, might be the adjectival form of the plant *broom*, found locally in the place-names Broomfield, Broomknoll (Street), Broomknowes #, and Broomlee #. Whyte (1979, 60) noted that broom was an important crop, for fuel and thatching, as well as a rotation crop, in the 17<sup>th</sup> century.

**CALDERCRUIX** NMO S NS820680 1 180m

*Caldercruikis & Caddercruikis* 1560s BATB p. 496-7

*Caldercruikis* 1587 RMS v no. 1307

*Caldarcrukis* 1590s Pont 34

*Caldercruikis* 1602 RMS vi no. 1339

*Caldercruikes* 1633 Ret. LAN no.179

? *Crooked Dykes* 1755 Roy [Upstream 0.5km from *Caldermill*]

*Caldercrook House* 1816 Forrest [Also shows *Crooked Dyke* at c.NS825682]

*Caldercruix* 1864 OS 1<sup>st</sup> edn. [Two locations, plus *Caldercruix Cottage*]

en Calder + Sc *cruik*

Miller (1932) interpreted this as “The crooks, or bends, on the Calder”, and this would seem plausible. The Calder’s valley is quite wide and shallow here, and before Hillend Reservoir was built in 1799, the river’s course was very sinuous, if Roy’s map is accurate. It is locally known as ‘The Cruix’.

**CAMERON** NMO S NS776706 1 180m

*Cameroun-burne* 1545 RMS iii no. 3186 [‘. . terras de *Glenhufe* et ly *Cameroun-burne*’]

*Cameroun* 1546 RMS iv no. 31

*Kamro~ & Kamro~ B[urn]* 1590s Pont 34

*Camron* 1675 NLC Archives U1/23/8/1(9) [‘Joannem Turner in *Camron*’]

*Cameron* 1755 Roy

*Cameron & Cameron Craigs* 1795 NLC Archives U1/22/55

*Cameron* 1816 Forrest

G *cam* + G *sròn*

<sup>554</sup> *PNF5* Glossary: e.g. Brunies Haugh, Brownie’s Chair.

‘Crooked nose (i.e. promontory)’

This is likely to be a G toponym referring to the steep 20m high promontory carved out by a very tight bend in the Burn, where it alters course by 180° in less than 500m, just below the farm; the 1795 Plan shows *Cameron Craigs* as a natural parapet above the tight bend of the stream. The element *sròn* occurs in *Sronzait #* (1590s, Pont) and *Strone Point KTL*. Although the family name *Cameron*, derived from the G for crooked nose, was common enough in the Lowlands<sup>555</sup>, the suffix *-toun* or similar would normally have been added to indicate possession had it been so-based. Taylor (*PNF2 & 3*) has two instances of *Cameron*, both of which he derives from G or Pictish *cam* + Pictish or G *\*brun*, ‘hill’ / *bruinne*, ‘chest, belly, rounded hill’, supported by old forms (e.g. *Cambrun* 1199), but these latter elements do not occur locally.

**CLARKSTON** NMO S NS781657 1 175m

*Clarkston* 1816 Forrest

The OSNB says of this “a small village . . . the property of Dr. Clark of Wester Moffat.” His mansion was a short distance south-east. The same man is the name behind Clark Street, the name for the A89 eastwards from central Airdrie, which was given its name by Airdrie town council in 1842<sup>556</sup>.

**CLEDDANS** NMO S NS742702 1 125m

*Claddams* 1590s Pont 34 [Possibly *Claddanis*]

*Cledens* 1766 TE9/39 p. 128 [‘ten riggs of the land of *Cledens*’]

*Clydens* 1766 TE9/39 p. 172 [‘. . . the lands of *Gain*, *Clydens* and *Gardronnan* . . .]

*Clydens* 1766 TE9/39 p. 176 [‘. . . the march dike betwixt *Clydens* and *Dennyvock*’]

*Claydens* 1816 Forrest

*Clydens* 1820 RHP12572

*Claddens* 1864 OS 1<sup>st</sup> edn.

*Cleddans* 1899 OS 2<sup>nd</sup> edn.

‘At the ditch or stream place’

The name *Claddens* (or *Cleddans*), usually taken to mean ‘ditch’, recurs in CAD and KTL, as well as elsewhere in the central belt, and is more fully discussed under the KTL

<sup>555</sup> Black (1946, 128-9): e.g. John Camroun was procurator in Lanark 1498.

<sup>556</sup> MacArthur (1890, 23).

instance. The latter 1766 record refers to a ‘march dike’, *Sc dyke* being either a wall or a ditch, and may refer to this boundary between lands. Dwelly defines *G cladhan* as ‘channel, very shallow stream’, and this Cleddans stands in a deep little hollow where a small tributary joins the Shank Burn as it runs through a cleft. Of all the AOS’ instances of the name, it has the oldest recorded forms; and it may be the one recorded as ‘the lands of *Cladinis* within the sheriffdom of Lanark’ in 1490<sup>557</sup>, although – less likely due to paucity of forms - it could be either of the CAD (q.v.) or East Kilbride instances.

**CLEUCH** NMO S NS782716 1 155m

*Cleugh* 1755 Roy

*Cleugh* 1795 NLC Archives U1/22/55

*Cleugh* 1816 Forrest

*Cleuch* 1864 OS 1<sup>st</sup> edn.

The name now only applies to a relief feature, but the farm here stood at the mouth of a gorge where a tributary of the Luggie emerged onto more open ground: as such it fits the definition of *Sc cleugh*, ‘a narrow gorge or chasm with high rocky sides’ (*DOST*).

**COCKMYLANE #** NMO S NS735721 1 90m

*Cockmylane* 1816 Forrest

Taylor (*PNF2*, 510) says of Cock-ma-lane FIF that: “*Cock* may be a verb, perhaps meaning ‘indulge, pamper’ [. . .] while *Sc my lane* means ‘on my own’. The name may originally have been coined to refer to a dwelling place on its own, or to someone living on their own . . .” He also refers to other instances of the name at Strathmiglo and Tayport. In the same vein were the names of farms Blast # (Roy) and Hunger’im out # (Forrest), both c.NS7469: the latter name, meaning ‘starve them out’, was also found in two FIF locations (Taylor 2008c, 281).

**COLLIERTREE** NMO S NS781661 1 175m

? *Collieries* 1653 RMS x no. 189

*Colliars* 1667 CRHC p. 20

*Colliertree* 1755 Roy

*Colliertree* 1816 Forrest

<sup>557</sup> Quoted in Reid (2009, 68) from *Acta Dominorum Concilii* 1501-2, ed. J. A. Clyde (Edinburgh 1943).

*Colliertree* 1837 NLC UP9 075 [‘Plan of Rawyards’]SSE *collier* + SSE *tree*

Black (1946) says that a collier was originally a charcoal-burner rather than a coal-miner: but the latter meaning must be the appropriate one here, for as the 1790s *OSA* observed; “Coal and ironstone are, or may be found, almost in every farm” (vol. 7, p. 274). *RMS* x, source of the 1653 record - although it identifies Colliertree alongside geographic neighbours Brownieside, Cowbrae, Blackrig, etc - is plagued by scribal errors<sup>558</sup>, including *Valluthnie* (Ballochney) and *Drinknelloch* (Drumgelloch), so the *Collieries* form is possibly unreliable. Forrest’s map shows a ‘coal works’ right beside it, perhaps the successor of earlier shallower pits.

**COMMONHEAD** NMO S NS758664 1 140m

*Commonhead* 1816 Forrest

*Commonhead* 1864 OS 1<sup>st</sup> edn.

Sc *common* + Sc *head*

The common – i.e. ‘common pasture’ (*DOST*) - of Airdrie town was where the townspeople’s beasts could be pastured: it stands at the head of a slope (Sc *side*) half way down which stood Commonsie (OS 1864). The *OSA* of the 1790s stated; “There around 200 milk cows kept in the town of Airdrie, which not only supply the inhabitants with milk, but have greatly improved the neighbouring fields with their dung.” It also observed: “Cheese, equal to Stilton (perhaps not inferior to Parmesan) is made by some families.” (vol. 7, p. 271). The generic *common* also appears in *Commonyait* in Pont, a name re-appearing as *Commonyeatt* in 1729<sup>559</sup> (from Sc *yett*, ‘gate’), then as Roy’s *Commonyard*, near Palace (approximately where Pont located it), the specific having by then been assimilated to SSE *yard*. Commonhead and Commonsie are still hodonyms within Airdrie, while Yetts Hole Road runs past Cromlet farm.

**CORDRONAN #** NMO S NS745703 1 125m

*Gardronan* 1766 TE9/39 p. 124 [‘All and hail the lands of *Gardronan* belonging to the said John Wilson which are part and pertinents of the lands of *Inchnosh* and *Gain* . . . ’]

<sup>558</sup> *PNF5*, 140.

<sup>559</sup> NLC Archives U1/13/7/1(2) - ‘Robert McCulloch in *Commonyeatt*’.



*Cordronan* 1766 TE9/39 p. 128 [‘. . . that part of the six shilling and eight pence land commonly called *Cleden* and *Cordronan* . . .’]

*Gardronnan* 1766 TE9/39 p. 172 [‘. . . *Gain*, *Clydens*, *Gardronnan*’]

*Gordronan* 1797 Farm Horse Tax Records 1797-1798 vol. 10

*Cowdroning* 1816 Forrest

*Cordrounan* 1864 OS 1<sup>st</sup> edn.

? *G gart* + *G dronnan*

Given the old forms it could well represent *G gart dronnan*, ‘farm of the ridge or hump’.

Described by the OSNB as “a row of cottages”, this sat at the crest of a ridge where a steep road climbed up from cleft of the Shank Burn, where Cleddans lies.

**CRAIGELVAN** NMO S NS774721 1 135m

*Craighead* 1755 Roy

*Craigelvan* 1770 TE9/47, p. 455

*Craighead* 1816 Forrest

*Craighead* 1864 OS 1<sup>st</sup> edn.

*Craigelvan* 1899 OS 2<sup>nd</sup> edn.

This is situated on a steep break of slope, and so possibly is *G creag ailbhinn*, cliff of the precipice or projecting rock. The apparent reversion, late 19<sup>th</sup> century, to the older form may reflect an antiquarian leaning on the owner’s part.

**CRAIGMAUKEN** # NMO S NS777676 1 190m

*Craigmakine* 1653 RMS x no. 189

*Craigmakin* 1755 Roy

*Craigmauken* 1816 Forrest

*G creag* + *G macan* or *Sc craig* + ? *Sc mauken*

‘Cliff of the little boy, or hare’

*Sc mauken*, ‘hare’ looks plausible, but one would expect \**Mauken Craig* in *Sc*; so perhaps a *G* specific, possibly *macan*<sup>560</sup>, genitive *macain*, was re-interpreted by *Sc* speakers to an element they were familiar with, but retaining *G* word order: for comparison there is a *Tormaukin PER* which Watson (1995) can date back only to 1860, and which he suggests

<sup>560</sup> Cf. Tolmachan NB3119 and NB0905, presumably *toll machain*; there is a *Machan* at NS7650, which Miller (1932) suggests is from OG *maghan*, ‘little field’.

may be G *tòrr* + Sc *mauken*. On the other hand, there are several *craig*-names in the AOS with this word order, with apparent Sc specifics as the second element, so perhaps this is one of a category of Sc names which take the G word-order, as discussed by Taylor (*PNF5*, 344). Within NMO, there was also *Craigend*, *Craigside* and *Craighead* (all Roy).

**CRAIGNEUK** NMO S NS781653 1 145m

*Craigneucke* 1676 *CRHC* p. 28

*Craignook* 1755 Roy

*Craigneuk*, *E & W* 1816 Forrest

Sc *craig* + Sc *neuk*

‘The corner at the cliff’

Syntactically one would expect \**Neuk Craig* in Sc word order; perhaps G *creag* + *cnoc*, ‘knoll’, was converted by Scots-speakers into the element *neuk* they were familiar with (*cf.* *Inchneuk*, q.v.); or it could be another case of a Sc name with a G word order, discussed under *Craigmauken* above.

**CROMLET** NMO S NS735673 1 115m

*Cromelat* (*with Palis*) 1559 *RMS* iv no. 1354

*Crumlat* & *Crumlotis* 1560s *BATB* p. 496-7

*Crumlat* 1587 *RMS* v no. 1307

*Crumlat* with ‘*palice*’ 1590 *Laing Chrs.* no 1202

*Cru~lait* 1590s Pont 34

*Crumlat* 1613 *RMS* vii no. 964

*Cromlatt* 1729 NLC Archives U1/13/7/1(1)

*Crumlet* 1755 Roy

*Crumblet* 1816 Forrest

*Cromlet* 1864 OS 1<sup>st</sup> edn

G *crom* + G *leathad*

‘Crooked slope’ (*crom-leathad*)

Cromlet farm sits on a ridge surrounded on 3 sides by two streams which unite on the west side, so it is in the ‘crook’ of streams. The ground drops down 30m on the west side. The name is found elsewhere, as a relief feature at NO3064, and at NN7812.

Pronounced /ˈkrʌmlət/

**CULLOCHRIG** NMO S NS756698 1 155m*Cullochrig* 1755 Roy*Coalheughridge* 1756 NLC Archives U1/38/11/4(5) [‘*Coalheughridge* being part and parcel of the twenty shilling lands of *Wardhead*’]*Cullochrigg* 1764 NLC Archives U1/38/11/4(8)*Collochrig* 1764 NLC Archives U1/38/11/4(13) [‘The Mailling lands of *Collochrig*’; also ‘*Coalluchrig*’]*Coalheughrigg* 1777 NLC Archives U1/38/11/4(10) [‘. . . the twenty shilling land of *Wardhead*, *Coalheughrigg* . . .’]*Cullochrig* 1799 NLC Archives U1/24/12*Cullochrig* 1816 Forrest*Sc coalheugh* + *Sc rigg*

*Sc coalheugh* or *cole-heuch*, ‘heugh or bank from which coal is dug’ (*DOST*), represents the early stage of mining technology in which an outcrop was tunnelled into horizontally, by the adit method. The transition to *Culloch* may have come about because the Gavin Miller who is granted the lease in the 1756 record also has his wife named in the document – she was Jean McCulloch! Reid (2009, 173) has an instance of *Culloch Burn* SLM, also from *coalheugh*, rising in NMO at NS8370.

**DALMACOULTER** NMO S NS766677 2 190m*Drwmmakowder* 1561 *Glas. Prot.* no. 606*Damacauder* 1667 *CRHC* p. 23*Dalmacoulter* 1679 Knox (1921, 12) [He states that a John Morrison of *Dalmacoulter* fell at the Battle of Bothwell Brig – but this may not be a contemporary form]*Dalmacoulter* 1748 NLC Archives U1/13/8/1(11) [‘John Steill of *Kilntongue* . . . with the servitude and priviledge [*sic*] of 4 dargs of peat yearly out of the west side of *Dalmacoulter Moss*’]*Dalmacouter* 1764 TE9/36 p. 120*Drumcouter* 1764 TE9/36 p. 121*Drumacauder* 1775 Roy*Dalmacoulter* 1816 Forrest*Dalmacoulter* 1864 OS 1<sup>st</sup> edn.

Names with G *dail*, ‘meadow’, are rare in this area<sup>561</sup>, and tend to lie beside watercourses<sup>562</sup>: therefore G *druim*, ‘ridge’, locally common, and also the earliest form, is more likely. TE9/36 has *Dalmacouter* and *Drumcouter* both owned by one David Inglis: they could of course be two nearby places sharing a specific, or two alternative spellings of the same place. Sc *cooter*, sometimes *coulter*, is the blade of a plough, but it is difficult to see how this could fit into an apparently G formation, and alternatively G *cùl tìr*, ‘back land’ (as in Culter parish LAN) might be appropriate.

Pronounced /dəmə'kutər/

**DARNGAVEL** NMO S NS783688 1 205m

*Darngavell* 1667 *Ret. LAN* no. 303

*Gavel* 1816 Forrest

*Darngavil* 1864 OS 1<sup>st</sup> edn.

G *gabhail* or *gobhal* often appears in place-names meaning ‘fork’ (e.g. Glengavel LAN). Watson (1926, 201) says Dargavel RNF is from *doire gabhail*, ‘copse at the fork’. However, if this was *doire gabhail*, it would be difficult to link either a copse or a topographical fork to this remote and lonely moorland situation, today razed by opencast mining and waste disposal sites. 10km away in neighbouring SLM is Darnrig Moss, probably from Sc *dern*, sometimes *darn*, ‘dark, desolate’ + *rig*; Sc *cavel*, a possible option, is discussed under Drumcavel CAD.

**DINNYVOCK #** NMO S NS7569 2 140m

*DenyVoak* 1755 Roy

*Dennyrock* 1766 TE9/39 p. 173 [‘. . . the lands of *Dennyrock* belong Hugh Hamilton of *Rosehall* . . .’]

*Dennyvock* 1766 TE9/39 p. 176 [‘. . . the march dike betwixt *Clydens* and *Dennyvock*’]

*Dunnyvick* 1797 Horse Tax Records 1797-1798 vol. 10

*Dinnyvock* 1816 Forrest

Watson (1926, 143) discusses several places that he derives from O.Ir [i.e. OG] *dind*, genitive *denna*, ‘height, fortress’, including Denny. *DIL* also has the variant form *din*; a form *dinn a’ bhoc*, therefore, could represent ‘height of the roe-buck’.

<sup>561</sup> Daldowie OMO is 11 km away, and Dalshannan KTL is 6km.

<sup>562</sup> The persistent second vowel and its preceding consonant would be problematic for a *dail*-name, because it would leave *ma* to be explained.

**DRUMBATHIE** NMO S NS769657 1 160m*Drumbachy* 1755 Roy*Drumbathie* 1771 TE9/51*Drumbathy* 1816 Forrest*Drumbathie* 1837 NLC UP 075 ('Plan of Rawyards')*G druim* + ? *G bàthaich*

'Ridge of the byre'

*Bàthaich* is a word occurring in the several hills called Am Bàthaich, 'the byre, cowshed'; but the paucity of old forms makes this name problematic.

Pronounced /drʌm'baθi/

**DRUMBOW** NMO S NS835696 1 230m*Drumbow, Er. & Wr.* 1755 Roy*Drumbow* 1816 Forrest*G druim* + *G bò*'Cows ridge' (*druim bò*)

The height here would preclude arable farming, hence the link to stock grazing. The first element of *Sc bowhouse*, 'cattle shed' probably derives from *G bò* as in Bowhouse # CAD (Roy). *Sc coo*, 'cow', is probably the specific in *Coubrae* (*sic* Pont, *Cowbrae* in Forrest), where the land slopes gently down to a crossing of the North Calder – the road on the south side is Bowhousebrae Road. In OMO, near the Clyde, stood Cowgang # (1864 OS), the second element perhaps from *Sc gang*, 'range or right of pasture'. Not far from Drumbow lay *Drumbreck in Caldercruiks* # (1615, *CRHC* p. 65; *G druim breac*, 'speckled ridge'), and Drumtech # (OS 1<sup>st</sup> edn, *Drumtach* Roy, *G druim taighe*, 'ridge of the house'): lying at over 200m, it is not surprising that they, and Drumnarrow (q.v.), are all lost.

**DRUMBOWIE** NMO S NS755693 1 150m*Drumbowie* 1661 *CRHC* p. 27*Drumbuy* 1755 Roy*Drumbowie* 1816 Forrest*G druim* + *G buidhe*

'Yellow ridge'

The colour here, as elsewhere with *buidhe* names, would refer to the pale bents and grasses on the ridge, in contrast perhaps to the dark muirland to the south (which is shown graphically on Roy).

Pronounced /drʌm'bʌuɪ/

**DRUMGELLOCH** NMO S NS766655 1 160m

*Drinknelloch* 1653 RMS x no. 189 [Probably scribal error for *Drumgelloch*]

*Drumgalloch* 1755 Roy

*Drumgillock* 1797 Farm Horse Tax Records 1797-1798 vol. 10

*Drumgelloch* 1816 Forrest

*Drumgelloch* 1837 NLC U9 075 ('Plan of Rawyards')

G *druim* + ? G *gealach*

'Fair, white or pale ridge?'

Colour adjectives in Gaelic often refer to the vegetation, and perhaps it had pale grasses, from an adjectival form of G *geal*, 'white, pale'<sup>563</sup>, a colour often applied to oronyms, on account of paler grasses (Drummond, 2007, 145). Miller (1932) suggested G *gealachadh*, bleaching, where linen might have been laid out in the sun. Scotrail recently Gaelicised the station sign as *Druim Gailleach*; the argument for this form, recommended to them by AAA, is summarised as follows. 'A possible variant of ScG *gall* is ScG *gaille* 'rock, stone'. This noun was apparently lost to the general G lexicon by the latter nineteenth century. Unrecorded are the genitive forms \**gailleach* and \**gaillich*. Though an extant stone or rock is not evidenced in all instances, others are associated with monoliths and/or a cairn or cairnfield, or a flat rock acting as a parish boundary marker, or jutting into the sea, or a source of stone.' The absence of any of these topographical features, and the lateness of the forms, make this somewhat speculative, in my opinion.

Pronounced /drʌm'gɛlɔx/

**DRUMGRAY** NMO S NS775706 1 175m

*Drumgray* 1545 RMS iii no. 3186

*Drumgray* 1550 Laing Chrs. 568

*Drumgra* 1590s Pont 34

*Drumgray* 1616 Ret. LAN no. 110

<sup>563</sup> *Gealach* can also mean the moon; Drummond (1987, 16) got a bit carried away, surmising that the monks at the Drumpellier Grange, looking back east towards Newbattle, saw the moon rising over this ridge . . . However he also suggested 'white', from pale grasses.

*Drumgrey* 1755 Roy [Also *Drumgreyhill* and *Greyrigg*]

*Drumgray* 1766 TE9/39 [‘. . . the lands of *Drumgray* called *Riggend* belonging to John Martin’<sup>564</sup>]

*Drumgray, Little* 1816 Forrest

*Drumgray, Meikle & Little* 1864 OS 1<sup>st</sup> edn. [Also *Hill of Drumgray*]

G *druim* + G *greigh*

‘Horse-stud, or herd, ridge’ (*druim greighe*)

This lies at a height too great for arable farming, and in summer beasts from lower farms may have been brought up here for grazing: it thus echoes the situation of Auchengray, 7km away (q.v.). The NGR is that of Drumgray House, *Drumgrey* on Roy: Meikle Drumgray and Hill of Gray # (OS 1864, *Hill* in Forrest), lay nearby.

**DRUMNARROW** # NMO S NS852687 1 220m

*Drumnarrow* 1816 Forrest

G *druim* + G *an* + ? G *ruadh*

? ‘Ridge of the deer’ (*druim na ruadh*)

This stood on a ridge in the highest part of the parish, remote from habitation, and hence perhaps attractive to deer through lack of disturbance: the specific appears to be found in Dalnarrow (Lismore) and two instances of Auchnarrow MOR<sup>565</sup>.

**DRUMSHANGIE** NMO S NS7768686 1 165m

*Drumshang-the-stande* 1561 *Glas. Prot.* no. 606

*Drumshangie* 1680s MacArthur 1890, 50 [Alexander Baird of *Drumshangie* was fined £83 – 6/8d for his part in the Covenanted movement.]

*Drumshangy* 1816 Forrest

*Drumshangie* 1864 OS 1<sup>st</sup> edn.

*Drumshangie Moss*, 2001 OS Explorer

G *druim* + G *seang* + G locational suffix

‘Slender ridge, or thin ridge’ (*druim seangaidh*)

<sup>564</sup> NS764702.

<sup>565</sup> Respectively NM7936, NJ2123 and NJ0532.

Unfortunately, although the settlement was indicated on Forrest as being on a ridge – at the lower end of which stood Stand (see 1561 record), the landscape here has been so transformed by opencast mining and landfilling as to make judgements on the topography impossible<sup>566</sup>. There was Bleashangie # FIF, which Taylor (*PNF2*) indicates may represent *baile seang + in*.

Pronounced /drʌm'fʌŋɪ/

**DRUMSKEOCH** NMO S NS7641681 1 190m

*Drumskioch* 1755 Roy

*Drumskeoch* 1816 Forrest

G *druim* + G *sgitheach*

‘Hawthorn ridge’ (*druim sgitheich*)

Thorn trees were often planted round the fields in this area, primarily to keep beasts within the field, and to provide some protection from the wind. The *OSA* observed: “The parish in general is inclosed with ditches and hedges of white thorn.” (vol. 7, p. 276).

**DRYFLAT** NMO S NS744672 1 120m

*Dryflet* 1590s Pont 34

*Dryflatt* 1740 TE 9/36 [‘lands of *Ryden* called *Dryflatt*’]

*Dryflett* 1755 Roy

*Drifflat* 1816 Forrest

*Drifflat* 1820 RHP12572

Sc ‘*flat*’, ‘piece of level ground’, is a common element in Monklands (discussed under Camphlett and Whifflet). Presumably ‘dry’ refers to its position, well above the burns. It lies just south of Shyflat (q.v.). Dryflat is still a field name on Braidenhill farm.

Pronounced /'drɔɪflət/

**EASTERTON** NMO S NS809684 1 215m

*East Arbuckle* 1816 Forrest

*Eastertown* 1864 OS 1<sup>st</sup> edn.

Sc *easter* + Sc *toun*

<sup>566</sup> Even by the time of the OS 1<sup>st</sup> edition, extensive coal and iron workings surround the settlement.



‘Eastern farm settlement’

One of a pair with West Arbuckle, its G generic seems to have been replaced by *toun*, the more general Sc term for a farm.

**FEDDERLAND** NMO S NS777724 1 150m

*Fidlerland* 1675 NLC Archives U1/23/8/1(9), ‘Titles of Glenhove’

*Fidlerland* 1706 NLC Archives U1/23/8/1(15), ‘Titles of Glenhove’

*Fedderland* 1795 NLC Archives U1/22/55

*Fiddlerland* 1816 Forrest

*Fiddlerland* 1864 OS 1<sup>st</sup> edn.

*Fedderland* 1904 OS 3<sup>rd</sup> edn.

Whilst it might seem reasonable to attribute the name to ownership by a man who could play the fiddle, it is noticeable that of the dozen extant places<sup>567</sup> beginning ‘Fiddler’, all but two have the genitival *s* (e.g. Fiddler’s Bog), unlike this. Sc *fedder*, ‘feather’ seems inappropriate as an element, and the earlier forms with Sc *fiddler*, ‘crane-fly’ or ‘sand-piper’ - both by analogy with their twitchy movements - seem more apt. The crane-fly is better-known as the daddy-long-legs, while the sandpiper family includes the curlew, a bird whose liquid cry often haunts the moors up here. What is odd about the current form, which replaced the *Fiddler*- form of the 1<sup>st</sup> and 2<sup>nd</sup> OS series (very few names do change, once mapped by the OS<sup>568</sup>), echoes a 1795 form which then appeared to slip away for over a century, and must either have survived orally, or been resurrected by an antiquarian.

**GAIN** NMO S NS735702 1 110m

*Gayn* 1508 *Glas. Rent.* ii p.254

*Geyn* 1541 *RMS* iii no. 2328

*Gane* 1545 *RMS* iii no. 3186

*Gayne* 1560s *BATB* p. 498

*Gayne* 1587 *RMS* v no. 1307

*Gayne* 1615 *Ret. LAN* no. 100

*Gain* 1755 Roy [*Gaindykehead*]

*Gain* 1816 Forrest [Also *Gainbrae* & *Gaindykehead*]

<sup>567</sup> Hooker’s Gazetteer lists a Fiddler’s – Bog, Ford, Moss, Knowe, Rock, Bay, Burn, Green, Well and Crus: the two exceptions are Fiddler Burn LAN and Fiddlerhouse ORK.

<sup>568</sup> Drummond (2009, 9-10): amongst c.350 PEB settlement-names in OS 1<sup>st</sup> edn., the only changes subsequently were 2 mills with new specifics, 2 names that added minor specifics, 2 spelling changes of one letter, and one ‘proper’ change, from Townhead to Galalaw.

*G geinn*

‘Wedge [of land]’

The farm sits where higher ground juts from either side into the valley of the Gain Burn: although the farm lies to the east side, on the west side there is a volcanic dyke creating a striking wedge of land (5m or so above the surrounds) bearing the minor road along to the bridge over the burn (see Figure NMO 2 below): the wedge itself was perhaps too narrow to be the site for the farm, but the name would have been appropriate for its lands.

Pronounced /gen/



**Figure NMO 2. The wedge of igneous rock at Gain.**

**GARNGIBBOCH** NMO S NS749724 1 90m

*Garngavokis* 1546 *RMS* iv no. 31

*Gartyngailbok* 1560s *BATB* p. 496

*Gartyngavok* 1560s *BATB* p. 498

*Garngavok* 1565 *RSS* v no. 2449

*Gartingawok* 1587 *RMS* v no. 1307

*Gargavock* 1590s *Pont* 34

*Gartingawak* 1602 *RMS* vi no. 1339  
*Gartingawaikis* 1603 *RMS* vi no. 1403  
*Gartingavakis* 1617 *Ret. LAN* no. 113  
*Gartingawak* 1619 *RMS* vii no. 2086  
*Garngebok* 1688 Register of Sasines, Lanark  
*Garnkibbock* 1755 Roy  
*Garngibbock* 1816 Forrest  
*Garngibbock* 1864 OS 1<sup>st</sup> edn.  
*Garngibboch* 1914 OS 3<sup>rd</sup> edn.

G *gart* + G *an* + ? *gàbhadh* or *cabòg*

Most of the earliest forms contain a medial *v* in the specific, which suggests *bh* in the element: this might suggest G *gàbhadh* (also *gàbhach* in Dwelly), ‘peril, danger’, though it is not clear why. Bannerman (1996) proposed G *cabòg*, a jackdaw – although in Dwelly it is *cathag*; Dwelly does have *gabhagan*, ‘rock-pipit’.

Pronounced /garn’gibəx/

**GARTLEA** NMO S NS769650 1 155m

*Gartlie* 1560s *BATB* p. 49  
*Garthlie* 1587 *RMS* v no. 1307  
*Gartly* 1590s Pont 34  
*Gartlie* 1602 *RMS* vi no. 1339  
*Gairtlie* 1607 *RMS* vi no. 1959  
*Gairtlie* 1633 *Ret. LAN* no. 179  
*Garthlie* 1634 *Ret. LAN* no. 187  
*Gartle* 1692 *Ret. LAN* no. 404  
*Gartlee* 1755 Roy  
*Gartlee* 1864 OS 1<sup>st</sup> edn.

G *gart* + G *liath*

‘Grey enclosure’

G *liath* is a common colour adjective in G toponyms, and there is another Gartlea in Kilmarnock parish DNB. The colour may owe something to the height that it is at, subject to stronger winds, cooler temperatures and less lush crops. The translation of the colour might have disappointed local poet Robert Tennant who lavished purple prose on ‘Bonny Green Gartlee’ (in his *Wayside Musings*, Airdrie 1872, pp 19-24).

**GARTMILLAN** NMO S NS746695 1 125m

- Gartmulane* 1546 RMS iv no. 31  
*Gartmillan* 1559 Laing Chrs. no. 699  
*Gartmylane* 1560s BATB p. 49  
*Gartmillane* 1575 RMS iv no. 2457  
*Gartmillane* 1587 RMS v no. 1307  
*Gartmyland* 1616 Ret. LAN no. 110  
*Gartmillane* 1617 Ret. LAN no. 113  
*Gartmilland* 1617 CRHC p. 54  
*E Mellan, & W. Mealan [sic]* 1755 Roy  
*Gartmillan, E. & W.* 1816 Forrest

G *gart* + G *muileann*

‘Mill enclosure’ (*gart muilinn*)

This farm sits on a south-facing slope above the Shank Burn, at a point where it drops 30m over the course of 0.5km, and thus would be fast-running enough to power a watermill. In the 1546 source, the Latin text reads: “. . . , ac cum molendino granorum de *Calzelair* astricta multura *et lie suckin viz.* astricta multura de *Gartmulane* ad decimumtertium granum ordeï et avenarum et ceterorum granorum super solo dict. terrarum crescent. cum una firlotha *de lie ring schilling . . .*”. This indicates that there is an obligation to have a thirteenth of all crops grown to be ground at *Gartmulane*, and the rest can then be ground at the mill of *Calzelair* [Milncroft, q.v], the miller to keep his firloth (measure) of the *ring*, i.e., the grain which in the milling process falls into the spaces between the millstone and the casing, a traditional perquisite<sup>569</sup>. The present farmer is the sixth generation to work the farm, and his father can recall as a boy the ruins of the old mill visible upstream from the farm.

**GLENBOIG** NMO S NS727693 1 105m

- Glenboig* 1816 Forrest  
*Glenbog* 1829 NLC Archives U3/2/01

? G *gleann* + G *bog* or Sc *glen* + Sc *bog*

? ‘Boggy or soft glen’ (*gleann bog*)

<sup>569</sup> The word ‘shilling’ may refer to a financial transaction as part of the process, or to *scheling* or *shilling*, which, according to *DOST* can mean the act of separating the grain and the husk.

The land here is very boggy; for contrast, Inchneuk (*G innis cnoc*, ‘hillock island’) sits beside it, dry above the bog. However, the absence of earlier references put a question mark over its G authenticity, as other AOS names with *bog* as second element are Scots, viz. Arniebog CND, Blackbog NMO, Raebog NMO, Cairnbog KSY, and Redbog BDK. Pronounced glen'boig/

**GLENHOVE** NMO S NS772724 1 115m

*Glenhufe* 1545 RMS iii no. 3186

*Glenhuf* 1546 RMS iv no. 31

*Glenhoif* 1560 NLC Archives U1/23/8/1 [Land granted by charter from Mark, Abbot of Newbattle]

*Glenhuif* 1577 RMS ix no.2718

*Glenhoof* 1590s Pont 34

*Glenhuiff* 1617 Ret. LAN no. 113

*Glenhove* 1675 Ret. LAN no. 335

*Glenheuve* 1755 Roy

*Glenhove* 1816 Forrest

G *gleann* + G *uaimh*

‘Glen of the hollow or cave’ (*gleann na h-uaimhe*)

This sits in a hollow, well back from the Luggie Water, at the mouth of the tributary Cameron Burn: this latter is exceptionally deep-cut, almost gorge-like, and about 200 m upstream a sharp bend in the stream has undercut an outcrop to carve out a shallow but distinctive cave, possibly the source of the name – although it may refer to the ‘hollow’ of the glen itself. The element occurs elsewhere – there are four occurrence of Auchenhove<sup>570</sup>, and one of Cultenhove, all in hollows.

Pronounced /glɛn'hov/

**GLENMAVIS** NMO S NS752677 1 105m

*Glenmavis* 1837 Pigot’s Directory

*Glenmavis* 1864 OS 1<sup>st</sup> edn.

Glenmavis is now a substantial commuter village on the edge of Airdrie, but in 1864 it was a small settlement at a road junction, overshadowed by the larger settlement of New

<sup>570</sup> At NS3056, NJ5502, NJ6636, NJ4552 and NS7889 respectively.

Monkland centred on the parish kirk of that name, higher up the slope. In 1837 a blacksmith, a vintner and a wright were all listed as residing in the hamlet. The name was conceivably a house name, composed of two Sc elements, *glen* and *mavis*, 'song-thrush', latterly applied to this small settlement. It does not appear to be a genuine *G gleann* name – the valley is very shallow anyway - and the small stream that runs from the hamlet drops into Virtuewell Glen (named after a well at its foot), from where it flows to join North Burn. To further confuse, upstream on North Burn stands Mavisbank, a Sc formation perhaps re-interpreting the name of Thrush Cottage (see Thrashbush below), since Sc *mavis* is the song-thrush. Glengowan House near Caldercruix is perhaps a similar Sc confection (Sc *gowan*, 'daisy'), also first recorded in the 19<sup>th</sup> century.

**GLENTORE** NMO S NS786721 1 150m

*Glentoris* 1545 RMS iii no. 3186

*Glentor-Westir* 1546 RMS iv no. 31

*Glentore* 1554 RMS iv no. 878

*Glenter Eister & Waster* 1560s BATB p. 49

*Glentoris* 1587 RMS v no. 1307

*Glentoir East & W.* 1590s Pont 34

*Glentorris* 1602 RMS vi 1339

*Glentoiris* 1607 RMS vi no. 1959

*Glentoures* 1633 Ret. LAN no. 179

*Glentour, Wester* 1696 Ret. LAN no. 429

*Glentore & Upr. Glentor* 1755 Roy

*Glentore, Wester & Easter* 1816 Forrest

*G gleann* + *G tòrr*

'Hillock glen' (*gleann tòrra*)

There are little hillocks, i.e. tors, around this farm; and just 500m north, across the infant Luggie, was Torbrex (*tòrr breac*, speckled hillock, *Torbrakes* Roy), a name transferred late 20<sup>th</sup> century to former Shiels farm. Another *G gleann* formation, Glenhove q.v., lies 1km west. The plural form of the first record indicates the affixes Easter and Wester; Roy's map has *Glentore* [now Eastern], and *Upper Glentor* [subsequently Upperton]. As affixes, Easter and Wester are unusually far apart, 2.5km<sup>571</sup>, and indeed lie across the watershed of the Avon: the old road that connects them is Hulks Road, perhaps from Sc *hulk*, 'hump'

<sup>571</sup> Discussed in Part One, section 7.1.c.

(*SND*), another reference to the tors. The NGR given is for Wester Glentore: Easter Glentore is at NS812716, and another of the same name at NS811712, which was mapped as *Easterton* by Forrest.

Pronounced /glɛn'toər/

**GREENGAIRS** NMO 1 NS788707 1 190m

*Green Geirs, Wr.* 1755 Roy

*Greengares* 1766 TE9/39 p. 124 ['the lands of *Wester Glentore* called *Greengares*']

*Greengare* 1795, NLC Archives U1/22/55

*Greengares, E. & W.* 1816 Forrest

*Greengairs* 1864 OS 1<sup>st</sup> edn.

Sc *green* + Sc *gair*

'Green strips of grass'

The colour is somewhat tautological since Sc *gair* is 'a strip or patch of green grass, generally on a hillside' (*SND*): on the other hand perhaps the colour was to distinguish it from neighbouring farms Blacktongue and Brownrig, and indeed from a landscape where verdure was uncommon enough to be significant. In other NMO names, Green # (Roy), Greens (Forrest) and Greenfoot suggest the Sc / SSE noun 'grassy ground'<sup>572</sup>, whilst *Greencraig* (Forrest), and Greendykeside, suggest the colour adjective.

**GURDEVEROCH #** NMO S NS8369 2 225m

*Gardivaroch* 1755 Roy

*Gurdeveroch* 1816 Forrest

While the earlier form may suggest G *gart*, the isolation of this farm from the other *gart* names, make this obscure; possibly it represents G *gart* a' *bharrach*, 'high (topped) farm', from its height.

**HOLEHILLS** NMO S NS770670 1 175m

*Holehills* 1816 Forrest

The Sc *hole*, 'hollow' is not uncommon in this area; thus in NMO we have this place and a lost Holehouse #, in OMO Muttonhole # (c.NS7365), and in CND Holehead.

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<sup>572</sup> *PNF5* Glossary.

**INCHNEUK** NMO S NS717692 1 100m*Inchnock* 1508 *Glas. Rent.**Unchena* 1541 *RMS* iii no. 2328*Unchenoch* 1546 *RMS* iv no. 31*Inchynnok* 1587 *RMS* v no. 1307*Inchnoch* 1590s Pont 34*Inschennok* 1602 *RMS* vi no. 1339*Unchena* 1603 *RMS* vi no. 1415*Unthene* 1615 *Ret. LAN.* no. 100*Inchnoch* 1654 Blaeu*Inchnic* 1755 Roy*Inchnosh* 1766 TE9/39 p. 124*Inchnauch* 1816 Forrest*Inchnock* 1864 OS 1<sup>st</sup> edn.*Inchneuk* 1961 OS 7<sup>th</sup> Series*G innis* + *G an* + *G cnoc*‘Water-meadow, or island, of the knoll’ (*innis a’ chnuic*)

Inchnock Castle was described in Hamilton (1831): “it is situate singularly in the midst of woods, almost surrounded with mosses of difficult access”: unlike the *innis*-names by the Kelvin subject to the river’s whims, this one is surrounded by bogs and lochs, lying beside Glenboig (*gleann boig*). The *cnoc* provided a good foundation and strategic site for the castle, which fell into ruin in the mid-17<sup>th</sup> century. Several 16<sup>th</sup>- and 17<sup>th</sup>-century forms show the loss of the G terminal *-ach* /*-och*, discussed under Cardarroch CAD. The second element was only assimilated to the Sc *neuk*, ‘corner’ in the second half of the 20<sup>th</sup> century.

**KILTONGUE** NMO S NS7366 2 90m? *Kill* 1590s Pont 34? *Killand* 1654 Blaeu

*Kilntongue* 1732 NLC Archives U1/13/8/1(10) [Contains reference to a kiln on the lands.]

*Kilntongue* 1748 NLC Archives U1/13/8/1(11) [‘John Steill of *Kilntongue*]*Tongue* 1755 Roy*Kilntongue* 1816 Forrest*Kilntongue* 1864 OS 1<sup>st</sup> edn.



Sc *kill* + Sc *toung*

*Kill* is a Sc form for ‘kiln’, often used in place-names (*cf.* Kilhill, Killknowe FIF), and Sc *toung*, ‘narrow strip of land’ is echoed in Blacktongue 6km north-eastwards. The improbability of a Saint Tongue, militates against a wholly G name with *cill*, even though it is just north of Kipps (q.v.), the site of the pre-Reformation chapel.

**KIPPS** NMO S NS739665 1 90m

*Kippis* 1553 RMS iv no. 878

*Gibchapell* 1559 RMS iv no. 1354

*Kipchapell* 1559 Glas. Prot. no. 497

*Kypchaplane* 1560s BATB p. 498

*Kipps, Capellam de* 1577 RMS iv no. 2718

*Kipps* 1587 RMS v no. 1307

*Kyps* 1590s Pont 34

*Kippis* 1607 RMS vi no.1959

*Kyppes* 1633 Ret. LAN no. 179

*Kip-chapell* 1642 RMS ix no. 1225

*Kipps* 1755 Roy

The *OSA* (vol.7, p. 280) states that the ‘abbots of Newbottle’ held an annual court at Kipps for levying rents and feus: the site certainly seems to have had importance ecclesiastically, for it was used even after the Reformation when the presbytery met to set the division of OMO and NMO<sup>573</sup>. The *OSA* goes on to say that “upon rising ground, there is still to be seen an upright granite stone where it is said, in former times, they burnt those imaginary criminals, called witches.” It could thus be derived from G *ceap*, genitive singular *cip*, ‘block’. It could also represent Sc *kip*, ‘jutting, projecting point on a hill’, although this word is found more often in south-east Scotland. Unfortunately, iron slag dumping in the 19<sup>th</sup> and early 20<sup>th</sup> centuries has covered the site, making the topography inaccessible. There is a Kipps farm WLO (NS9973), beside a couple of pointed little hills, but also with a collection of large rocks which were investigated by RCAHMS<sup>574</sup> but found to be natural, so either meaning of *kip* could be attributed to that site too. Kipps, the modern farm, lies on a ridge about 400m distant and 20m higher than the mapped site of the chapel

<sup>573</sup> Durkan (1986, 288).

<sup>574</sup> Canmore ID 47920: the OSNB surveyor surmised it represented remains of a druidic temple.

near a stream. The name also forms the generic in Kippark # (*Kippark-medo* 1554 *RMS* iv no. 878), Kippbrigg # (Roy), and Kippsbyre (*Kipbyre* 1554, *RMS* iv no. 878). The plural form might indicate it is the survivor from two or more affixes, or it may represent *ceap* + locational suffix *-as / -es*, sometimes added to simplex forms; or it could conform to the pattern of Sc simplexes (discussed Part One, section 7.4) adding an *s*.

**LANGDALES** NMO S NS797712 1 180m

*Langdales* 1755 Roy

*Longdales* 1816 Forrest

*Langdales* 1864 OS 1<sup>st</sup> edn.

*Sc lang* + *Sc dale*

‘Long portions, or dykes’

*Sc dale* refers in southern Scotland to ‘shares or portions of ground’ (*SND*), or sometimes the dykes marking these portions out. There was another of this name in CAD, *Langdales* in Roy, *Langdale* in OS 1<sup>st</sup> edn.

**LOADMANFORD #** NMO S NS802672 1 150m

*Leadmonfoord* 1590s Pont

*Leadmanford* 1679 Knox (1921, 12) [James Drew of Leadmanford fell at the Battle of Bothwell Brig]

*Leadmanfoord* 1755 Roy

*Loadmanford* 1773 *CRHC* p. 31

*Lademanford* 1816 Forrest

*Loadmanford* 1864 OS 1<sup>st</sup> edn.

The eponymous ford is on the North Calder, and Roy’s map clearly shows the road crossing it here, as the modern road still does; it must have been an important crossing for centuries, on the monks’ road from Newbattle to Drumpellier. *Sc lead* can mean the load hauled by a carter, but there is no historical attestation of a *leadman* as occupation. However, there is a mill c.500m downstream, on Forrest’s map, and *lead* is an attested Sc spelling of *lade*, a channel leading water off a stream to feed a mill: perhaps a man was employed to operate its sluice gate, and the place-name thus referred to the *lade-man*, particularly as there is no genitival *s*, which absence suggests occupation rather than personal name (discussed Part One, section 7.1.b). The lade is still there – in 1864 it supplied Ford Forge.

**LONGRIGG** NMO S NS834706 1 215m*Langridge* 1590s Pont 34*Langrigg* 1755 Roy*Longrig* 1816 Forrest*Longrigg* 1864 OS 1<sup>st</sup> edn.

*Langridge* is one of the only two *rigg*-names recorded by Pont (the other being *Ridge*)<sup>575</sup>, and is at the core of a cluster of six on the highest ground of OMO, including Crossrig, Longriggend, Brownrigg # and Monkrigg<sup>576</sup> # (both Roy), and two farms called Roughrigg (*Rughriggs* Roy), at over 200m, the latter's specifics requiring little analysis. (Shortrigghead # and Middlerigg #, were recorded in 1853 and 1851 respectively<sup>577</sup>.)

**LUCKENBURN** NMO S NS822717 1 175m*Luckenburn* 1816 Forrest*Luckenburn* 1864 OS 1<sup>st</sup> edn.

The farm takes its name from the burn. Reid (2009, 175) notes that there are two burns of this name, both tributaries of the Avon, and he derives them from the Sc *lucken gowan*, a water-loving plant (*troileeus europaeus*). The *SND* says that there may be a form *lucken* (with only one attestation) meaning simply a bog, possibly a misunderstanding of the plant. There is also a Luckenhill nearby, and both sites lie beside the high bogs of the plateau, one beside its eponymous stream. The original meaning of Sc *lucken* is 'locked', so it could suggest a stream partly closed over with plants.

**MADGISCROFT** NMO S NS745721 1 75m*Magiscrist* 1560s *BATB* p. 49*Magies Croft* 1590s Pont 34*Magiscroft* 1665 *CRHC* p. 78*Magiscroft* 1775 RHP643/1*Majescroft* 1816 Forrest

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<sup>575</sup> Under Blackrigg above.

<sup>576</sup> See Glentore above for reference to Newbattle Abbot granting lease there at the time of the Reformation. Perhaps this process happened here, and the name was used to refer to the transfer from the monastery's lands.

<sup>577</sup> NLC Archives U8/02/12 and U8/02/08.

*Majiscroft* 1864 OS 1<sup>st</sup> edn.

*Madgiscroft* 1926 OS 1<sup>st</sup> Popular edn.

? pn *Maggie + Sc croft*

If this is ‘Maggie’s croft’, it would be one of a group with *Sc croft* locally: *Milncroft*, recorded by Roy as *Millcroft*, was *Milcrist* in 1560s (*BATB* p. 498, with the same final element as *Magiscrist*, perhaps a scribal error); while *Crofthead* (Forrest) appears to have marked the extent of this holding. Less than 1km upstream on the Shank Burn stood a place named *Maryburgh* (OS 1<sup>st</sup> edn., *Merryburgh* 1816 Forrest), perhaps named as a counterpoint to ‘Maggie’s croft’. The name lives on as *magiscroft* for a coarse fishing complex and housing estate.

### **MEDROX** NMO S NS725715 1 90m

*Metherauch* 1162 *RRS* i no. 198

*Metherauch* 1166 x 1170 *RRS* ii no. 61

*Metherach* 1224 *Newb. Reg.* no. 122

*Medrois* 1546 *RMS* iv no.31

*Meddrawis* 1560s *BATB* p. 49

*Midrois* 1587 *RMS* v no. 1587

*Midrois* 1591 *RMS* v no. 1951

*Medderoicks* 1590s Pont 34

*Medros* 1603 *RMS* vi no. 1403

*Medros* 1617 *Ret. LAN* no. 202

*Matherucks, South & Mid* 1755 Roy [Also *Maid Vock* [N Medrox] & *Metheruck Loch*]

*Medrox, South* 1766 TE9/39 p. 174 [‘. . . the march Goll and dyke betwixt the said p[illegible] lands of *Gain* and *South Medrox*’]

*Meadrox, N. & South* 1816 Forrest

In this gently rolling landscape, the ground between North and South Medrox is unusual, being a flat-topped plateau<sup>578</sup> of nearly 1km<sup>2</sup>, with steep scarps north and west. Mid Matherucks # lay at the centre (c.NS7371) of its north-south axis. Geologically it is an intrusive block of quartz-dolerite protruding through the surrounding sedimentary rocks. The fact that its affixes are North / South, rather than the usual East / West<sup>579</sup>, perhaps

<sup>578</sup> Roughly triangular in shape from NS720711, to NS730710 to NS728701.

<sup>579</sup> Discussed Part One, 7.1.c.

underlines the distinctive nature of the topographic feature, running contrary to the general trend of the land, making it noteworthy, and thus nameworthy. One possibility is G *meadar* ‘pail, bicker [beaker], churn’ (Dwelly says the Irish *meadar*<sup>580</sup> was quadrangular, hollowed with a chisel), giving a form *meadarach*, ‘churn-like’. There are hill-names, e.g. Meall Cuaich, Beinn a‘Chlèibh, and Quinag, which similarly refer to upturned implements of this kind<sup>581</sup>.

Looking at Brit possibilities, Owen and Morgan (2007, 331) interpret the first element of Myddfai CRM as W *mydd*, ‘tub, dish’: its early forms are *Meduey* (1284), *Medevev alias Methvev* (1316), and *Methvev* (1535). This shape (an upturned bowl?) could account for the first element, followed by W *yr*, ‘of the’; W *awch*, ‘point, edge’ could be the second, referring to the striking edge along both north and west sides of the plateau<sup>582</sup>, although this element has no other instances in place-names, to my knowledge. Alternatively the first element could be Brit *meδ*, ‘middle’; *δ* would presumably give the *th* pronunciation<sup>583</sup>. The NGR given is for North Medrox; South Medrox is at NS727701.

Pronounced /'mɛdraks/

#### **MILNCROFT** NMO S NS752718 1 95m

*Calzelair, molendino granorum de 1546 RMS iv no. 31*

*Calzochclair, molendinum de 1577 RMS iv no. 2718*

*Calzeochclair, molendino de 1587 RMS v no. 1307*

*Calzeokclair, molendino de 1602 RMS vi no. 1339*

*Calzocclair, molendino 1603 RMS vi no. 1403*

*Culzeorclair, Molino de 1617 Ret. LAN no. 113*

*Culzelair 1619 RMS vii no. 2086*

*Millcroft 1777 NLC Archives U1/38/11/4(10)*

*Millcroft 1755 Roy*

*Milncroft 1799 NLC Archives U1/24/12*

*Milncroft 1816 Forrest*

*Millcroft 1864 OS 1<sup>st</sup> edn.*

*Milncroft 2001 OS 1:25000 Explorer 349*

*Sc miln + Sc croft*

<sup>580</sup> OG *medar*, sometimes *metar* (DIL).

<sup>581</sup> Drummond (2007, 108).

<sup>582</sup> I am grateful to Andrew Breeze (pers. comm.) for this suggestion.

<sup>583</sup> I am grateful to John Wilkinson (pers. comm.) for this suggestion.

‘Small-holding by the corn mill’

The mill was down in the glen of the Shank Burn, whilst the eponymous croft was up on the bank 200m distant and 25m higher, where some cultivation could take place: the very separation between workplace and residence is at heart of the Millcroft name, since in previous times millers lived on top of their mill. In the 1777 document, local farmers were instructed to bring “their whole grindable victual which shall happen to grow upon their land (seed and bear [barley] excepted) to Boyd’s Mill commonly called the Mill of Millcroft.” The 1546 *RMS* record relates to the owner of many lands here (Medrox, Myvot, Blairlinn, Garngibbock, Ryden) as a ‘Willelmo Boyd’ (of Badenheath), while the 1619 record lists the owner as ‘Roberto Domino Boyde’, which means this must be the mill for the Boyds’ family lands, and the same as that identified in the 1777 record.

Whilst Millcroft is a Sc formation, the earlier recorded mill-name *Calzochclair* appear to be from G, perhaps *cailleach*, ‘old woman’, possibly with G *clàr*, ‘smooth, level surface’ or G *làr*, ‘ground, floor, earth’; the old mill (a solid structure still standing) is sited on a distinctly flat piece of ground by the Stand Burn. This however would be an odd G construction, and the meaning is obscure.

**MOCHRIESINCH #** NMO S NS788704 1 195m

*Machries Inch* 1755 Roy

*Mochries Inch* 1795 NLC Archives U1/22/55

*Mochries Inch* 1816 Forrest

*Mochriesinch* 1864 OS 1<sup>st</sup> edn.

pn *Mochrie + Sc inch*

Sc *inch*, normally defined as ‘an island’ or ‘low-lying tract of ground on the banks of a river sometimes cut off at high tide, a riverside meadow’ (*DOST*), can also suggest an island of firm ground amongst mosses or bogs, which latter precisely describes the setting: both the 1795 plan and the OS 1<sup>st</sup> edn., clearly show the farm and its ground isolated to north and south by large areas of bog. The specific is from the surname Mochrie: an Alexander Mochrie was recorded as paying the Horse Tax in 1797 for *Gordronan* [Cowdrounan] farm nearby.

**MYVOT** NMO NS740723 1 100m

*Maiueth* 1162 *RRS* i no. 198

*Mayeuth* 1224 *Neubotle Chrs.* no. 155

*Myvoit* 1546 *RMS* iv no.31

*Mywetis* 1560s *BATB* p. 498

*Mywat* 1587 *RMS* v no. 1307

*Mywattis* 1591 *RMS* v no. 1951

*Myuet neather* 1590s Pont 34

*Mycet* 1654 Blaeu

*Mywat* 1602 *RMS* v no. 1339

*Myvoit* 1603 *RMS* vi no. 1403

*Myvoit* 1617 *Ret.LAN* no. 113

*Myvit, & Wr. Myvit & South Myvoit* 1755 Roy

*Mayvat, Lands of* 1775 RHP643/1

*Myvot, N. & W. & South* 1816 Forrest

*Myvet, North & South* 1864 OS 1<sup>st</sup> edn.

*North Myvot* 1926 OS 1<sup>st</sup> Popular edn.

?G *mèith* + *magh* or Brit \**mið* + \**bod*

? ‘Rich plain’ (*mèith mhagh*) or ‘middle farm’ (*mið vod*)

This is situated at the junction of the Gain Burn with the Luggie. If the name is of Brit origin, a parallel could possibly be that of Meifod MTG, Wales, *mei fod*, ‘middle dwelling’; *Meiuot* 12<sup>th</sup> c., *Meyvod* 1254, *Meivot* 1346, *Myvod* c.1520<sup>584</sup>. On the other hand, regarding the first two recorded forms and their ending *th*, Taylor’s discussion of Kilmux (*PNF2*, 234-5), whose old forms ended similarly in the 12<sup>th</sup> and 13<sup>th</sup> centuries (e.g. *–aueh* 1164 x 1178), indicate that the ending could reflect G *magh*, ‘plain’. Watson (1926, 502) argues that Alva, Alloa and Alloway are all G *ail-mhagh*, ‘rock-plain’, and all had early forms ending *–veth* or *ueth(e)*. If indeed the generic is *magh*, the first (specific) element may be *mèith*, ‘fat, rich’, perhaps relating to the land being fertile enough to support three farms<sup>585</sup>. The NGR given is that of the present North Myvot farm: Wester Myvot is at NS734716, and South Myvot at NS743716.

Pronounced /'marvət/

## **PALACE** NMO S NS737677 1 110m

*Palis* 1559 *RMS* iv no. 1354 [‘*Cromelat cum pendiculo vulgo vocato Palis*’]

*Palice* 1590s Pont 34

*Palys* 1613 *RMS* vii no. 964 [‘*Crumlat cum pendiculo Palys*’]

<sup>584</sup> Old forms from Owen and Morgan (2007, 315). However Brit *bod* is very poorly attested in Scotland: Márkus (2012, 125) tentatively suggest Bute is from \**bod*.

<sup>585</sup> Dwelly’s definitions of *mèith* include ‘sappy, rich, as soil’.

*Palite* 1616 *Ret. LAN* no. 110

*Pallice* 1729 NLC Archives U1/13/7/1(1) [‘That piece and pendicle of land of the lands of *Cromlatt* called *Pallice*’]

*Paylace* 1755 Roy

*Palace* 1816 Forrest

### Sc *palice*

This may be an ironic toponym, since it was basically a dependent farm of Cromlet, and probably anything but palatial. (See *Palacerigg* CND for discussion of *palice*.) Nearby Castle # and its neighbour Castledry # (both Roy, the former replaced by *Castelspails* #, the latter by *Castlehill* # (both 1864 OS) were perhaps named in similar vein. Between *Palace* and *Cromlet*, on Roy, stood *Westport* #<sup>586</sup>, perhaps part of the onomastic joke: whilst *Clachan* #, from Sc ‘cluster of cottages’<sup>587</sup>, may have been part of the group as counterpoint to the palace. There is a *Palacecraig* OMO 5km south (*Palice* in Roy).

### **PETERSBURN** NMO S NS773645 1 150m

*Pedderisburne* 1546 *RMS* iii no. 3244

? *Pedderstoune* 1572 MacArthur 1890 [‘*Johnne Hamiltoune* of *Pedderstoune*’]

*Peddarisburne* 1587 *RMS* v no.1307

*Peddarsburn* 1590s Pont 34

*Pedderisburne* 1602 *RMS* vi no. 1339

*Peddersburne* 1633 *Ret. LAN* no. 179

*Patersburn* 1755 Roy

*Peddersburn* 1816 Forrest

*Peterburn* 1864 OS 1<sup>st</sup> edn.

*Petersburn* 1923 OS 4<sup>th</sup> edition (Popular series)

### pn *Pedder* + Sc *burn*

Literally *pedlar*’s *burn*, it is likely to be from a family surnamed *Pedder* (derived from the *pedlar*’s occupation<sup>588</sup>). *Brownsburn* 1km to the west – now an industrial and housing

<sup>586</sup> Also named in NLC Archives U1/13/7/1(18) dated 1816.

<sup>587</sup> It was often used for a hamlet linked to a kirk, but this is some way from New Monkland Kirk. In NLC Archives U1/13/7/1(21) there is mention of James and Alexander Robb farmers at *Clachan* (1729). There is still a field called *Clachan* – information from farmer at *Cromlet*.

<sup>588</sup> Thus Black (1946).



estate – was named after another small tributary of the Calder (*Brown's Burn* 1820 RHP12572).

**PINWINNIE** NMO S NS761684 1 175m

*Pinwinny* 1755 Roy

*Pinwinny* 1816 Forrest

*Penwinnie* 1864 OS 1<sup>st</sup> edn.

*Pinwinnie* 1904 OS 3<sup>rd</sup> edn.

*Pin* can represent G *peighinn*, ‘pennyland’; the specific is perhaps *uaine*, ‘green’.

However, this is a long way from other occurrences of the pennyland system as reflected in names, such as Carrick. McCabe (1992) states that “Watson suggests *fair height* for Brythonic *penn gwynn*”, but I am unable to locate his reference and regard this as unlikely. (A blending plant in Airdrie produces Pinwinnie Royale whisky for the export market).

**PLAINS** NMO S NS797668 1 160m

*Plains* 1864 OS 1<sup>st</sup> edn.

There is no record of this name prior to the OS: even in 1816, Forrest has a farm Smithfield # hereabouts. A local folk etymology claims it was named after the *plains* of Waterloo by a returning war veteran after the 1815 battle: apparently, many Airdrie weavers took part in the battle<sup>589</sup>; but why then was it not named Waterloo (there is one in Wishaw LAN)? The truth is probably more prosaic, in that it does lie in a substantial piece of flat land by the Calder, perhaps the largest piece between Airdrie and the Lothians: there are other Plains, one in AMY Fife and one in ANG, both on similar terrain<sup>590</sup>, and a fourth on hilly ground near Glenfarg<sup>591</sup>, this last perhaps an ironic name.

**RAEBOG** NMO S NS763685 1 185m

*Raeboge* 1663 CRHC p. 21

*Rawbog* 1755 Roy

*Rawbog* 1816 Forrest

<sup>589</sup> *Monklands – an Introduction to the History of the District* (1980, p17); “During the Napoleonic wars recruits from the weaving communities outnumbered other professions . . . by 10 to 1. Many Airdrie weavers lost a father or son at Waterloo.”

<sup>590</sup> At NO2510 and NO6466.

<sup>591</sup> At NO0910.

*Rawbog* 1864 OS 1<sup>st</sup> edn.

*Raebog* 1899 OS 2<sup>nd</sup> edn.

en *Raw* or Sc *raw* + Sc *bog*

The old forms of the name might suggest a connection with the lands of Raw OMO, (q.v.), perhaps as their source of peat; however those lay c.3km distant and c.80m lower, which makes this a little impractical, especially as there are plentiful peat bogs closer (e.g. at Moss side). Sc *raw* can mean 'row' (as in a line of houses – but Roy and Forrest's maps suggest but one house here), whilst Sc *rae* can mean 'stripe', perhaps describing the appearance of the moss.

### **RAWYARDS**            NMO S NS773665 1 160m

*Ryzairdes* 1559 *Glas. Prot.* no. 498

*Riyardis* 1560s *BATB* p. 498

*Ryzairdis* 1587 *RMS* v, no. 1307

*Ryzards* 1590s *Pont* 34

*Ryzairdis* 1602 *RMS* vi, no. 1339

*Ryyairdis* 1630 *RMS* viii, no. 1531

*Ryzairdes* 1633 *Ret. LAN* no.179

*Ryeyairdes* 1671 *Ret. LAN* no. 319

*Ryzeards* 1688 *Ret. LAN* no. 379

*Ryeyards* 1755 *Roy*

*Rawyards* 1816 *Forrest*

*Rawyards* 1864 OS 1<sup>st</sup> edn.

Sc *ry* + Sc *yaird*

The older forms of the name suggest 'rye yards' (Sc *yaird*, 'yard, kitchen garden'), the shift to 'raw' coming in the 19<sup>th</sup> century, possibly influenced by the nearby Rawbog. Rye is a hardy cereal crop, often used for fodder, which would suit this elevation better than wheat. Whyte (1979, 63) noted that rye-growing was widespread, often planted at field margins to keep poultry off.

### **ROCHSOLES**            NMO S NS757677 1 165m

*Rouchsolis* 1545 *RMS* iii no. 3186

*Rouchsollis* 1545 *RMS* iii no. 3186

*Rouchsolis* 1550 *Laing Chrs.* no. 568

*Rouchsollis* 1553 x 1554 *RMS* iv no. 878

*Ruscholis* 1560s *BATB* p. 498

*Rouchsoilis* 1587 *RMS* v no. 1307

*Ruchsols* 1590s Pont 34

*Rowchsolis* 1602 *RMS* vi no. 1339

*Rouchsolis* 1603 *RMS* vi no. 1415

*Rouchsolis* 1662 *Ret. LAN* no. 283

*RughSoll* 1755 Roy

*Rochsoles* 1816 Forrest

*Rochsoles* 1864 OS 1<sup>st</sup> edn.

*Sc rouch + Sc soil*

‘Rough land’

*DOST* has a definition of *soil* (also spelt *sole*, *soilze*, *suylze*) as ‘The whole extent of the lands of an estate or community; sometimes applied particularly to the arable or grazing land of an estate’. The adjective *rouch* (also spelt *ruch*, *rowch*) may relate to the difficulty of arable cultivation at this height. Close by is Roughcraig (*Ruchcraig* in Pont) which may share a specific. The apparent plural form *-s* may reflect the alternative spelling *soilze*, *suylze*, noted above.

Pronounced /rax'sols/

**ROCHSOLLOCH** NMO S NS754650 1 140m

*Rauchsallo* 1545 *RMS* iii no. 3186

*Rouchsalloch* 1559 *RMS* iv no. 1354

*Ruchsellocht* 1560s *BATB* p. 498

*Rowchtsallo* 1559 *Glas. Prot.* no. 498

*Rachsallo* 1575 *RMS* iv no. 2457

*Rouchsallo* 1587 *RMS* v no. 1307

*Rochsalloch* 1593 *RMS* v no. 2312

? *Roysillach* 1590s Pont 34

*Ruchsallo* 1602 *RMS* no. 1339

*Rouchsalloche* 1607 *RMS* vi no. 1959

*Russalloch* 1639 *RMS* ix no. 928

*Ruchsalloche* 1649 *RMS* ix no. 2029

*Rugh Solloch* 1755 Roy

*Roughsalloch* 1816 Forrest

*Rochsolloch* 1864 OS 1<sup>st</sup> edn.

? *G ruighe* + *G sailleach* or *G seileach*

? 'Broad, or 'willow, reach'

Whilst the modern forms of this name and Rochsoles (q.v., above) are similar, in Rochsolloch's case the first element varies in form in almost every record, either with a different vowel<sup>592</sup>, or different terminal ending<sup>593</sup>. *G ruighe* 'reach, slope' may be this first element, it perhaps being the generic in neighbouring Airdrie. *G sailleach*, 'fat' (Rochsolloch sits atop a broad ridge) might be the specific, appropriate to the topography (*Sc shalloch* 'plentiful, abundant' may derive from it), but more likely is *G seileach*, 'willow'. The absence of the terminal *ch* from the earliest and several subsequent records, can be accounted for by the process discussed by Nicolaisen (1988), whereby *G* place-names ending in the adjectival *-ach* proceed through *-och* to end in *-o* (see discussion under Cardarroch CAD).

Pronounced /rʌ'sʌlɒx/

**RYDEN** NMO S NS749681 1 150m

*Ryding* (and *Rydingmure*) 1545 RMS iii, no. 3186

*Riding* 1546 RMS iv no. 31 [*'in communa mora de Riding'*]

*Riding* 1550 *Laing Chrs.* no. 568

*Ryden* 1554 RMS iv no. 878

*Ryddan* 1554 RMS iv no. 1354

*Rydingmure* 1575 RMS iv no. 2457

*Rydane* 1587 RMS v no. 1307

*Redding* 1590s Pont 34

*Ryden* 1602 RMS vi no. 1339

*Ridding* [*mora de*] 1603 RMS vi no. 1403

*Ryddane* 1613 RMS vii no. 964

*Ridding* 1617 *Ret. LAN* no. 113

*Reiding* [*mora de*] 1619 RMS vii no. 2086

*Riddingmuir* 1683 *Ret. LAN* no. 358

*Reden* 1755 Roy [Also *Redendyke*]

<sup>592</sup> In the first five recorded forms the vowels all differ, and in the fifteen listed, there are six different vowel combinations

<sup>593</sup> Although the *-ch* is fairly constant, it becomes *-gh* in some later forms, and more significantly it disappears in the spoken form, both the modern form and that apparently recorded (from spoken) by Pont.

*Riding* 1816 Forrest

? Brit *redin* or Sc *redding*

‘Bracken, or clearing’

One etymological possibility is offered by that of Glenridding in Cumbria, for which Watts (2004) and Whaley (2006) analyse the specific as from W *rhedyn*, ‘fern, bracken’ (PrW *redin*), with influence from ME *ridding* or *rydding* ‘clearing’. This latter appears in Sc *red*, ‘the clearing of a piece of ground of growth’ (*DOST*), and the verbal noun *redding*: Scott (2003, 115) notes several southern Scotland place-names with Sc *ridding* or *ridden*, derived from OE *\*rydding*, ‘clearing’. In this context it is interesting to note that the neighbouring farm, about 350m away is Brackenhirst (q.v.)

**SHANK** NMO W, S NS753708 1 120m

*Shank* 1590s Pont 34

*Shank* 1630 *CRHC* p. 48

*Shank* 1755 Roy [At two locations along the Shank Burn]

*Shank* 1816 Forrest [Also *S. Shank* NS761692]

The name of the lost settlement persists in the Shank Burn and Bridge (NS752708) over it. Sc *shank*, ‘leg’, is by extension a spur of high ground: it was sited where such a spur runs down to take the old road to Cumbernauld to the bridge in a steep little valley. Knox (1921, 15) mentioned a fugitive after Bothwell Bridge battle called Alexander Martin of *Overshank*.

**SHIELDS** NMO S NS843683 1 210m

*Shields* 1755 Roy

*Shiels* 1816 Roy

*Shiels* 1864 OS 1<sup>st</sup> edn.

This is one of a group of names with Sc *shiel* (discussed under Auldshiels above), ‘summer sheep pasture’ or ‘rude temporary hut’ (as used by shepherds), and the altitude shows this land would be problematic for crop-growing. Summerhill and Summerfield near Cleddans<sup>594</sup> may have played the same role as seasonal pastures. The name Coathill was

<sup>594</sup> Also, MacArthur (1890, 39) quotes a local 1664 document “. . . lands called Midsomerhill on north . . .”

*Cotthill* in Roy, perhaps with Sc *cott*, ‘small house, sheep house’, part of the same farming practice.

**SHYFLAT** NMO S NS747676 1 125m

*Scheyflet* 1590s Pont 34

*Schyrflat* 1615 *CRHC* p. 28

*Shifflet* 1755 Roy

*Shyflat* 1797 Horse Tax Records 1797-1798 vol. 10

*Shiffat* 1816 Forrest

*Shiffat* 1820 RHP12572

*Shyflat* 1864 OS 1<sup>st</sup> edn.

One of several *-flat* names in OMO and NMO, including nearby Dryflat (q.v.); Sc *shae* (literally shoes) can refer to the top turf on a moss being replaced after peat-cutting, but this seems a little unlikely here.

Pronounced /'ʃəɪflət/

**SPAIRDNUM** NMO S NS7571 2 115m

*Spairdrum Road* 2001 OS 25000 map.

Sc *spair* + Sc *drum*

The lack of old forms - it was not on any previous OS map - makes this a weak candidate for a G *druim*, and the word order would be wrong for G. Sc *spair*, ‘uncultivated, held in reserve, unoccupied’ (*DOST*) with Sc *drum*, ‘long narrow ridge or knoll’ (*SND*), might make more sense.

**SPRINGWELLS** NMO S NS770655 1 150m

*Springwelles* 1590s Pont 34

*Springwalls* 1621 *CRHC* p. 63

*Springwell* 1755 Roy

A south-facing slope with springs that fed the infant South Burn; not as euphonic a name, perhaps, as Spouty Braes (NS727716) or Spout Well (NS725715), which employ Sc *spout* for a gushing well.

**STAND** NMO S NS761689 1 175m

? *Drumshang-the-stande* 1561 *Glas. Prot.* no. 606 [Drumshangie (q.v.) is 1km from Stand, and connected to it by track: perhaps it represents ‘Drumshangie by the Stand’]

*Stand* 1590s Pont 34

*Stand* 1665 *CRHC* p. 81

? *Stanie Rig* 1684 Miller (1864, 93) [‘*John Corsie of Stanie Rig*’ wanted for Covenanteding’]

*Stand* 1755 Roy

*Stand* 1816 Forrest [Also *Standrig*, now Stanrigg]

McCabe (1992) suggested this was a cattle stand, although there was no drove road here; however, Sc *stand* can mean ‘A place for standing in, a position, station; also, space to stand in, accommodation (for horses)’ (*DOST*) so perhaps there was a stabling point here on the old Biggar Road between Cumbernauld and the south. MacQueen (2008, 168) etymologises The Stand WIG as ‘the stance, station’ perhaps as in a place where hunters may shoot game, a function that seems unlikely here. Further up the moor (2km ESE) lay *Standrig*, probably its summer pastures: recorded as such by Forrest and the OS 1<sup>st</sup> edn., it was later known as Stanrigg (*sic* OS 2<sup>nd</sup> edn.), the site of the Stanrigg Disaster in 1918 when a mine flooded with liquefied moss, killing 19 men. Standrig was in another cluster of *rigg*-names, with Brownrigg #, Whiterigg, Roughrigg #, Blackrigg #, all shown on Roy.

**STAYLEE** NMO S NS770711 1 155m

*Staylee* 1755 Roy

*Stayleys* 1795 NLC Archives U1/22/55

*Staylees* 1816 Forrest

? Sc *stey* + Sc *lea*

‘Steep meadow’

From the farm, the bank plunges steeply down to the Cameron Burn to the east, a drop of over 30m.

**THRASHBUSH** NMO S NS763668 1 160m

*Rashebushe* 1667 *CRHC* p. 76

*Rashbush* 1816 Forrest

*Thrushbush* 1864 OS 1st edn.

*Thrashbush* 1961 OS 7<sup>th</sup> edn.

*Sc rash-buss*

‘The rush bush [i.e. clump of rushes]’

According to the *SND*, a lad who grows quickly and straight is said to be ‘growin’ like a rash-buss’. In the case of this place-name, the definite article seems to have become prefixed to ‘rush-bush’. (A similar process happened to Rushyden # on the fringe of the Pentland Hills (Armstrong 1775), now lost but ‘remembered’ in the name Thrashedean Plantation.) According to Scobbie (1954, 320), “The ancient name of these lands is Thrashbush but some years ago the town council decided that Thrushbush was more euphonious or more understandable”, but sense has prevailed in returning to the original Scots spelling.

**TIMPINS #** NMO S NS7570 2 150m

*Timpinhead* 1755 Roy

*Timpins* 1816 Forrest

*Timpins* 1864 OS 1<sup>st</sup> edn.

The later plural form suggests there may have been affixes of an original \**Timpin* which may derive from G *tiompan*, usually meaning a musical instrument but topographically referring to a one-sided hillock, or a narrow gully. Indeed immediately beside this farm (on the old north-south road to Cumbernauld) lies the 25m deep and steeply-banked gully of Douglas Glen (perhaps from G *dubh ghlais* ‘dark stream’, referring to its north-flowing burn)<sup>595</sup>.

**TORBREX** NMO S NS791719 1 160m

*Shiels* 1816 Forrest

*Shiels* 1864 OS 1<sup>st</sup> edn.

*Shiels* 1961 OS 7<sup>th</sup> edn.

*Torbrex* 2001 OS

G *tòrr* + G *breac*; originally Sc *shiel*

‘Speckled hillock’; originally ‘shieling’

The original name, was from Sc *shiel* (discussed under Auldshiels above). For some reason this name persisted until the late 20<sup>th</sup> century, at which point it took on the name of a farm

<sup>595</sup> Watson (1926, 457) derives several southern Scottish Douglas toponyms from this G construction.



across the Luggie in CND, by then ruined<sup>596</sup> (*Torbreaks* in Roy, *Tarbrax* in Forrest, *Torbrex* 1864 OS). Perhaps the original *shiel* name implied rough living, whilst *Torbrex* the transferred name fitted better with *Glentore* nearby.

**WHINHALL** NMO S NS754662 1 110m

*Whinhall* 1816 Forrest

Sc *whin* + Sc *hall*

‘Gorse house’

This same plant seems also to be the specific in *Whinrig* (although it was recorded by Roy as *Windrig*, by Forrest as *Winerig*, and by OS 1<sup>st</sup> edn. as *Winnrig*). *Whin* can also refer to a type of volcanic rock, and this is the specific in *Whinstonehall* #. Taylor (2008c, 275) wrote: “. . . the ubiquitous *Whinnyhall*, where the use of a high-status word *hall*, ‘hall, big house’ coupled with the adjective *whinny* ‘abounding in whins or gorse’, a plant typical of poor, rough, marginal land, creates its own ironic humour.” This is apposite here too.

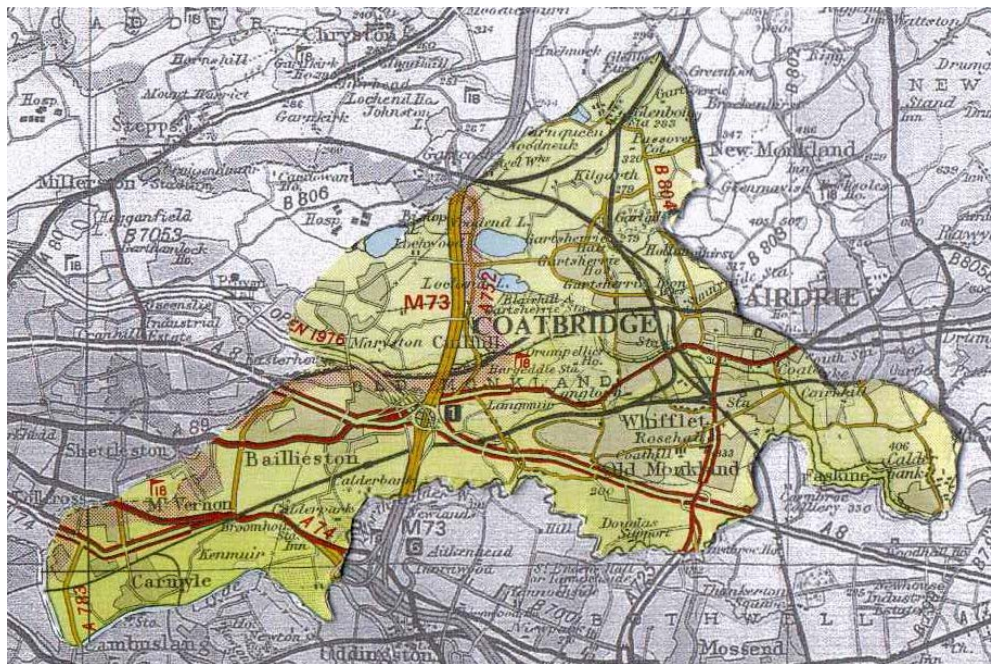
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<sup>596</sup> Subsequently re-named *Acrecroft* (q.v. in CND).

<b>NMO, names not headworded; text location, or first record date.</b>					
<i>Place-name</i>	<i>NGR: NS</i>	<i>'Introduction' refers to this parish. Numbers (e.g. 7.1) refer to Part One sections.</i>			
Airdriehill	777672	Airdrie	Crofthead	748719	Majiscroft
Avonhead	806700	OMO Introduction	Crookeddyke	826680	Caldercruix
Back o' Moss	742705	Introduction	Crosshead	763713	1816
Backmuir	818726	Introduction	Crosshouse	762716	1816
Bankhead	744694	Bankhead	Crossrig	838687	Longrigg
Bareside	7466	Braidenhill	Crowhill	7668	1864
Bellsdyke	763645	Bellstane	Dickies Mailing	7870	Introduction
Bent	7671	Introduction	Drumbreck	821688	Drumbow
Berryhill	767701	1864	Drumtech	864691	Drumbow
Birkenshaw	717700	Introduction	Dykehead	772674	1755
Blackbog	760711	Introduction	Eastfield	831684	Introduction
Blackhill	815722	Introduction	Entryhead	767638	Rosehall OMO
Blackhill	724719	Introduction	Fauld	721690	Introduction
Blacklea	821681	Introduction	Fairney Knowe	8269	1755
Blacktongue	784708	Greengairs	Fisheraw	736714	Passover
Blast	739693	Cockmylane	Fruitfield	761657	1816
Bog	7671	Figure 7.8	Gainbrae	737704	Gain
Boglea	778716	Auldshiels	Gaindykehead	736698	Gain
Bogside	804717	Introduction	Gateside	763713	Gateside KSY
Braehead	760666	Introduction	Glengowan	827680	Glenmavis
Braehead	747698	Introduction	Glenhead	755693	Introduction
Braes	785702	Figure 7.8	Gore	812690	Introduction
Bridgend	729697	Introduction	Greyrig	7867	Blackrig
Bridgend	810723	Introduction	Green	7375	Greengairs
Brackenknowe	777712	Auldshiels	Greencraig	809724	Greengairs
Broomknowes	748702	Brownieside	Greendykeside	811704	Greengairs
Broomlee	752710	Brownieside	Greenfoot	732694	Greengairs
Brownrig	8070	Greengairs	Greens	762719	Greengairs
Brownsburn	775637	Petersburn	Gunnershaw	7766	Introduction
Bught	852681	Introduction	Haggmuir	738687	Introduction
Burnfoot	824679	Introduction	Hairmoss	790714	Introduction
Burnfoot	752663	Introduction	Hairstanes		Introduction
Burnhead	782666	1816	Hallbrae	740715	1816
Burnhouse	778700	Introduction	Hallcraig	765656	Pont
Burniebrae	771648	1816	Haltmoss	788712	Introduction
Castle	7368	Palace	Heartloup	768703	1816
Castledry	7368	Palace	Heatheryfaulds	750708	Introduction
Castlehill	733691	Palace	Heathryknow	725694	Introduction
Cauldhame	765707	Introduction	Hill of Drumgray	787698	Drumgray
Causewayend	836683	Introduction	Hillhead	750722	Introduction
Clachan	741680	Palace	Hillhead	864693	Introduction
Clartyholes	7564	Palacecraig OMO	Holehouse	770720	Holehills
Clayslap	761728	Glencryan CND	Hollandglen	743706	Introduction fn.
Coathill	767721	Shields	Hollinbush	747703	Introduction
Commonside	760661	Commonhead	Howdoups	8172	Introduction
Commonyett	7568	Commonhead	Hunger 'im out	743682	Cockmylane
Cowbrae	7864	Drumbow	Isle	8271	Introduction
Craigend	730716	Craigmauken	Kill	7466	Kiltongue
Craighead	771715	Craigmauken	Kippbrigg	740661	Kipps
Craighirst	747685	Brackenhirst	Kippsbyre	743665	Kipps
Craigside	749717	Craigmauken	Kippspark	749662	Kipps
			Knowebirns	782712	Introduction

Laigh Riggend	765696	Blackrig	Roughcraig	758675	Rochsoles
Langbarrellmoss		Introduction	Roughrigg	785677	Longrigg
Lazyraw	7269	Raw	Roughrigg	832710	Longrigg
Leeend	7566	Introduction	Roughrigg	826706	Longrigg
Limelands	813680	1864	Royaldykes	781721	Introduction
Linnysate	771711	1795	Rydendyke	741680	Ryden
Little Know	723688	Introduction	Shawlands	730695	1864
Loanhead	787714	Introduction	Shielhill	806711	Shields
Loanhead	745715	Introduction	Shiels	791719	Shields
Lochend	853699	1755	Skeoch	761681	Drumskeoch
Lochfauld	723696	Introduction	Smithfield	797688	1816
Loanfoot	748716	1755	Springwells	738699	Springwells
Longriggend	823701	Longrigg	Sronzait	7468	Cameron
Luckenhill	797717	Luckenburn	Standburn	857679	1816
Luggiebank	763727	Luggiebank KTL	Stanierigg		Blackrig
Mains, The	7666	Introduction	Stanrigg	786680	Stand
Maryburgh	740718	Magiscroft	Summerfield	745702	Shields
Mavisbank	756658	Glenmavis	Summerhill	745712	Shields
Meadowfield	819708	Introduction	Tollbrae	769655	1816 ('Toll')
Meadowhead	7967	Introduction	Tongue	737688	Introduction
Meadowside	774655	1816	Townhead	740702	Introduction
Midhouse	759708	1816	Turfhill	792722	Introduction
Midtown	802682	7.1. a	Upperton	808710	Glentore
Monkland House	774637	1755	Wardhead	739710	Introduction
Monkrig	818718	Longrigg	Wattston	777700	Introduction
Mossend	7668	Introduction	Wellhill	783722	Introduction
Mosshouse	792683	Introduction	Westport	736675	Palace
Mossie	720685	Introduction	Whinrig	764706	Blackrig
Mossneuk	762643	1820	Whinstonehall	764672	Whinhall
Mossie	742657	Raebog	Whitehill	753671	Introduction
Mossywood	750706	Introduction	Whiterigg	781682	Introduction
Mounthuly	7668	Introduction	Whiteside	860687	Introduction
Muir	741700	Figure 7.8	Windy Edge	7667	Introduction
Muirbarn	752700	Introduction	Windyridge	763712	Blackrig
Muirdykeend	7368	Introduction	Woodend	721700	Medrox
Muirend	730710	Introduction	Woodhead	753678	1816
Muirhead	742689	Introduction	Woodside	852672	1864
Muirhead	724691	Introduction	Yett	767707	Grey Yetts KTL
Muirhead	768716	Introduction			
Muirside	7470	Introduction			
Netherton of Glentore	811716	Glentore			
Nettlehole	756694	Introduction			
New Monkland kirk	752677	Introduction			
Newfauldhead	730713	Introduction			
Newhouse	763712	Introduction			
Ones Mailing	777665	Introduction			
Park	723706	Introduction			
Peathill	775718	Introduction; & Auldshiels			
Rees	776715	Figure 7.8			
Rig	756696	Blackrig			
Rigend	764702	Blackrig			
Rigghead	764694	Blackrig			
Rosebank	781659	1816			

## Old Monkland parish (OMO)



### Introduction

Old Monkland lies in Lanarkshire, formerly the sheriffdom of Lanarkshire, and in the medieval diocese of Glasgow, deanery of Rutherglen. In 1640, following the Reformation, the medieval parish of Monkland was bisected into Old and New, OMO being the western, lower-lying part. The pre-Reformation parish took its name from the fact of its ownership by the Cistercian Abbey of Newbattle near Edinburgh<sup>597</sup>. They were granted the lands, which formerly belonged to Gillepatric Mac Kerin, by a royal charter of Malcolm IV in 1162 – just over twenty years after Malcolm’s grandfather David I had founded the Abbey. The charter, translated and summarised<sup>598</sup>, reads:

<sup>597</sup> There is a folk legend that a penitent was responsible. Thus the OSA (vol. 7, p, 375): “. . . There exists a tradition that a certain pilgrim, in order to do penance for some sin, was obliged to carry a particular stone in this direction from Glasgow; and when he could bear it no further, to build a church at his own expence. The stone is still to be seen”. OSNB (1857) identified ‘Pilgrim’s Stone’, weighing about 50lb, which “is supposed to be the stone carried by the pilgrim referred to in the NSA”. Knox (1921, 8) wrote: “The stone is still to the fore but is now broken into two, one on each side of the main entrance to the church”. The main gates to the present church (built 1790) are in fact massive sandstone blocks, none of which could be borne by a man. The stone, if it ever existed, is no longer identifiable, and is not recorded by the RCAHMS. The folk legend however now is made solid in a statue unveiled nearby in 2005, bearing on its plinth the words : “It depicts the man who gave Old Monkland its name”. A folk etymology in bronze!

<sup>598</sup> RRS i no. 198. The footnote to this entry states: “It appears that the estate granted to Newbattle under the name ‘Dumpeleder’ . . . was at least the nucleus, if not the whole, of the later parish of Old Monkland”.

“... *Dumpeleder* by its right marches, namely with *Metherauch* and *Maiueth* and *Glarnephin* as far as *Duniduffel* towards the east. As Gillepatric Mac Kerin previously held it, and as Baldwin, the King’s Sheriff of Lanark and Geoffrey his Sheriff of Edinburgh and Fergus Mac Ferthet and Donald, son of Ewein and Uhtred the King’s Sheriff of Linlithgow and other good men seized<sup>599</sup> the Abbey of this land according to its right marches between Lothian and Clydesdale and its other marches, and perambulated it, showing the marches to the monks of Newbattle . . .”

Within the context of the medieval Monklands parish, *Dumpeleder*, modern Drumpellier, lay in the western third, and it is probable that the monks built their grange on the gentle rise here<sup>600</sup>. The modern Traprain Law ELO, part of Newbattle’s lands in the east, bore the similar name *Du<n>peldre* in 1232 x 1241<sup>601</sup>, and so early references added ‘in Clydesdale’ apparently to signify this western one, e.g. “*et grangiam Dumpeleter in Cludesdale*” (1174 *Newb. Reg.* no. 28). *Metherauch* is the modern Medrox NMO<sup>602</sup>, standing close to the three-way junction of NMO, KTL, and CAD – perhaps significantly Annathill (from *annaid*, a mother church<sup>603</sup>) is there too. *Maiueth* is Myvot NMO, 2km upstream from Medrox on the Luggie Water, this stream marking the parish’s northern boundary from Medrox eastwards for 5 or 6km. The source of the Luggie is the moor forming the watershed with the east-flowing Avon Water, which becomes the River Avon when into SLM<sup>604</sup>, so conceivably *Glarnephin* could represent a clerically-mis-transcribed \**Glenavon*.

*Duniduffel* has been interpreted as Dundyvan<sup>605</sup>, but this makes little sense orthographically and even less geographically since Dundyvan lies barely 1km south-east from Drumpellier. In fact it is more likely related to *Drumduff*, a lost name at NS9070 in West Lothian<sup>606</sup>, 2km east of the current eastern extremity of the NMO border<sup>607</sup>. Watson

<sup>599</sup> i.e. ‘gave the Abbey sasine of’.

<sup>600</sup> *OPS* p. 53: “Reserving their own mains and grange at Dunpeldre, the abbots of Neubottle . . .”; Hall (2006, 143) locates the former grange at the car park of Drumpellier Golf Club, where stood the now demolished Drumpellier House. There are no archaeological records relating to the site.

<sup>601</sup> *Newb. Reg.* no. 97.

<sup>602</sup> *South Matheruck* in Roy.

<sup>603</sup> Discussion under Annathill NMO.

<sup>604</sup> The ‘Head of Avon Water’ is mapped at NS804697 (near Avonhead Cottage NMO): the Avon leaves NMO at the three-way junction with CND, NMO and SLM.

<sup>605</sup> *RRS* i, 234 after *Duniduffel* has “(Dundyvan?)”: also, after *Glarnephin* has “(Garnqueen?)”. *Garnqueen*’s old forms (q.v.) are not very apposite to this suggestion, and its position (just outside Monklands in CAD) is also closer to Drumpellier than Medrox and Myvot, and thus in the wrong order of listing.

<sup>606</sup> Adair’s 1682 map ‘Waste Lothian commonly called Linlithgowshire’ shows it, as does Roy’s 1755 map.

(1926, 421) has pointed out that *druim* and *dùn* sometimes get confused, either as alternative forms for the same feature, or as two places close together sharing the same specific: there are several *druim*-names here<sup>608</sup>, so *Dunduffel* could have become *Drumduff*<sup>609</sup> by generic element substitution. Another possibility is that the G form *druim dubh* referred not to a specific settlement but to a broad area, literally the dark, or black, ridge<sup>610</sup>: in that context the name of Blackridge WLO at NS8967 – a modern village, but a single settlement on Roy – could be a literal translation<sup>611</sup>. Roy's map also shows, between *Blackrig* and *Drumduff*, the names *Haircraig*<sup>612</sup> and *Borestane*<sup>613</sup> (these two either side of the Red Burn, draining from the moss), words which indicate a boundary in Scots<sup>614</sup>. Is it possible that this burn, which is locally Louburn (pronounced /'lʊbʌrn/), marked the early medieval boundary with Lothian<sup>615</sup>?

From this easterly extremity, the southern boundary of NMO, and then OMO, follows the North Calder downstream to the Clyde, which in turn it follows downstream for c.6km. The westernmost boundary, with GLA and CAD, is less clearly defined by geography. From the Clyde near Fullarton, the boundary runs up the Battles Burn, for c.3km to its source; this burn's name is probably a reduced form of *\*Newbattle's Burn*. The boundary continues northwards, briefly following the Camlachie Burn, and later a drainage ditch, but also short straight stretches on dry land, to reach Bishop Loch. From here it follows not the Bothlin Burn which drains the Loch, but a tributary stream<sup>616</sup> that leads to near Garnqueen Loch, and from there to the Luggie Water it follows the Mollin Burn. The Bishop Burn (*Bishopburne* 1664, *RMS* xi no. 626), which flows into the Luggie Burn at NS706641, less than 1km west of Drumpellier, which may have marked the original western boundary

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<sup>607</sup> The WLO / LAN border at this point, as suggested by Blaeu's map, ran further east to near modern Blackridge, which would encompass most of the ground currently dividing it from *Drumduff*.

<sup>608</sup> Drumbeg, Drummillie, Drumelzie and Drumtassie are all within 2km.

<sup>609</sup> The loss of the terminal *el* can be accounted for by its unstressed final position in the name, but it is not clear what element it originally represented.

<sup>610</sup> MacArthur (*New Monkland Parish*, 1890) wrote: "Certain lands and heights in the western portion of Torphichen parish are still called by a name nearly approaching "Dunduffel" . . ." NLC Archives U1/07/10/1(1), dated 1777, has a reference to the "lands of Nether Hillhouse commonly called Drumduff" in the Ogilface barony, which lies north-east of Blackridge.

<sup>611</sup> The station at Blackridge has *An Druim Dubh* on the nameboard.

<sup>612</sup> Hairstane is a 'conspicuous fixed stone serving as a boundary marker' *SND*.

<sup>613</sup> 'A boundary stone, either single or one of a series' (*SND*)

<sup>614</sup> There is also Canty c.NS9068, possibly indicating a boundary, from Brit *cant-* (*cf.* Higham 1999, 66-67).

<sup>615</sup> Sc *red* 'To fix exactly, or verify the boundaries' (*DOST*) may be the etymology of the hydronym.

<sup>616</sup> Visible on Forrest 1816.

(with the bishop of Glasgow's lands beyond); while the extension westwards of the Monklands boundary is undated, circumstantial evidence would put it early in the parish history<sup>617</sup>.

Local historian MacArthur (1890, 19) stated that the monks built a grain mill, chapel and court-house not far from Drumpellier at Kipps NMO, where a fast-running stream descended from the high ground on the east. The RCAHMS website states that while there is no archaeological evidence for the mill, however for the chapel, there is:

“A small chapel with burial ground attached. David Thomson, farmer of Kippspark, whilst ploughing up the burial ground c.1827, threw up several bones. The name of the place is also good proof of a chapel being here (Refers to name of house formerly here - 'Kiltongue' -*kil* or *cil* [properly *cill*] signifying a church or burial ground).” (ID 45772)

Certainly, after the Reformation, during which the chapel was allegedly destroyed<sup>618</sup>, the Presbytery of Hamilton and Campsie still convened its meetings here<sup>619</sup> until poor attendance forced a change - it was still recorded as *Kip-chapell* in the mid-17<sup>th</sup> century. Apart from Monklands itself, there do not appear to be other names reflecting the Cistercians' tenure, bar a Monkrig NMO (see footnote under Longrigg NMO). However the Old Monkland kirk has spawned the specific for three housing estates - Kirkwood, Kirkshaws and Old Monkland itself - indicating the importance of the kirk on this low ridge. *Sc shaw* means 'copse or small wood', and the ridge seems to have been wooded to a considerable extent eastwards where lie Shawhead, and Haggs # (which can mean a portion of wood set aside for cutting). In this context the name Kirkshaws might indicate the portion belonging to the minister. It is a testimony to the strength of the concept of a parish that when Pont drew up his maps in the 1590s (before the post-Reformation split), the place-names of Monklands parish are recorded on his sheet 34 at right angles to those of neighbouring parishes, without exception<sup>620</sup>.

There is a remarkable cluster of *gart*-names in OMO, a cluster which spills over into adjacent NMO (which was of course the same parish until 1640), GLW and

<sup>617</sup> Barrow (1999, 61) says of *Cunclut* [later *Kinclaithe*, c. Glasgow Green] that it “was probably in the west part of what became the parish of Old Monkland, which stretched as far west as Shettleston [now GLW] and included Baillieston and Carmyle.”

<sup>618</sup> OSA vol. 7, 280.

<sup>619</sup> Durkan (1986, 288) states they met there in 1648 before perambulating the parish bounds.

<sup>620</sup> I am indebted to Bob Henery for this observation.

CAD. The pattern is discussed in Part One, section 6.1.d. One substantial difference between OMO and NMO, stemming perhaps from the fact that the latter being higher had more marginal farms, is that more farm-names have been lost since mid-18<sup>th</sup> century (Roy map) in NMO<sup>621</sup>. Those from OMO that have gone, but are not covered in the parish survey's headwords, include: Bogside #, Burnbrae #, *Faulds* # (1816 Forrest; *Fauldheads* Roy), Hillneuk #, Little Sandyhills #, Millhouse #, New Mill #, and Stonehill #. OMO however, being invaded steadily by the growth of Glasgow city, has had many farm-names preserved as housing estate-names, such as Crosshill (1816 Forrest)<sup>622</sup>. As in NMO, these names conveyed the landscape in plain terms. OMO, being more favoured agriculturally than NMO, could thus be described in the *OSA*, thus: "A stranger is struck with a view of this parish; it has the appearance of an immense garden." (vol. 7, p. 377).

By the late 19<sup>th</sup> century however the parish could not be considered a 'garden' of any size. The population of the parish rose from c.10,000 in 1831 to over 50,000 in 1901, as the area industrialised on a grand scale. OMO became the focus of a large iron manufacturing district, with associated furnaces, waste bings, coal- and ironstone-mines, canals, railways, and engineering works, to the extent that Coatbridge town became known as the Iron Burgh. Air pollution was severe, and one ironmaster admitted, in 1845, that ". . . there was no worse place out of hell than that neighbourhood."

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<sup>621</sup> 36 of Roy's OMO names are now lost, and 89 of NMO's.

<sup>622</sup> Probably 'cross' in the sense of 'across' or 'athwart': in contrast to the general east-west direction of topography, there is a spur of higher ground running north-south from Crosshill towards the Clyde.



**AKISTON #** OMO S NS6965 3 80m*Aitkeinstoune* 1659 *Ane Roole**Aikinstoun* 1666 *Munimenta Glas.* ['twenty shilling land of *Aikinstoun*']*Akiston* 1755 Roypn Aitken + Sc *toun*

Aitken was a common name in both CAD and OMO; for example, a Patrick Aiken (died 1600) in Garnqueen, and a John Aiken (died 1610) in Johnston CAD<sup>623</sup>. According to Black (1946), the surname is a double diminutive of Adam (*Ad + kin*), and spelling variations include Aiken, Aitken and Atkin; there is an Aitkenhead just across the Calder in BTW.

**AUCHINLONING #** OMO S NS699657 1 75m*Auchynlonyne* 1526 *Glas. Rent.* p. 86*Auchtinlonyng* 1546 *Glas. Rent.* p. 132*Auchinlonying* 1560s *BATB* p. 497*Achinlonyyn* 1590s Pont 34*Auchinloning* 1638 *BATB* p. 272*Achinlom* 1654 Blaeu Lower Clydesdale*Achinlonnan* 1755 Roy*Auchenloaning* 1801 Forrest*Auchenlonning* 1816 Forrest*Auchinloning* 1864 OS 1<sup>st</sup> edn.

G *achadh* + G *an* + ? G *lòininn* or ? G *lann* (locative *loinn, loinnean*<sup>624</sup>)

'Field of the loan(ing) or enclosure' (*achadh an lòininn* or *achadh loinnean*)

The G specific seems to have been re-interpreted to Sc *loan*. The farm lay at the south-western corner of a stretch of ill-drained peaty ground abutting Lochend Loch, and just north of arable land that was runrig in 1801<sup>625</sup>. As such the conditions were ideal for Sc *loan*, 'Originally, before the enclosing of fields, a strip of grass of varying breadth running through the arable part of a farm and freq. linking it with the common grazing ground of the community, serving as a pasture, a driving road and a milking place for the cattle of the

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<sup>623</sup> CRHC p. 2

<sup>624</sup> Dwelly, 'locative case in place-names'.

<sup>625</sup> Evidenced by Forrest's map 1801, see Figure OMO 2.

farm or village and as a common green.’ (*SND*). The hamlet of Langloan, also containing the Sc specific *loan* is barely 1km east; Roy’s map shows Lonehead # just to the east, while Forrest’s 1801 estate map shows several ‘*Common Loans*’ weaving around fields just to the south-east. An 1835 map of Bishop Loch<sup>626</sup> recorded a “Site of the driving loan between Dungeonhill and Lochwood, having been lately under cultivation”. This is ‘loan country’ indeed.

**BAILLIESTON** OMO S NS671635 1 55m

*Baillyston* 1755 Roy [Two settlements mapped with this name, 0.5km apart]

*Bailieston* 1816 Forrest

pn Baillie + Sc *toun*

A *baillie* in medieval times was an officer of a barony, but in later Scots (commensurate with these late records) was a magistrate or administrator, equivalent to alderman in England. It is likely that the (derivative) surname Baillie is the specific, since the use of a family name (with genitival *s*) preceding *toun* is common in the AOS: in the 16<sup>th</sup> century there are records of a “Willelmi Bailzie, prebender of Barlanrik”, relating to a respite in connection with his “lands and lordship of Provand”<sup>627</sup>; and later to (probable descendants) Elizabeth and William Bailylie also in nearby Provan<sup>628</sup>.

**BARGEDDIE** OMO S NS699645 1 75m

*Balgade* 1513 *Glas. Rent.* p. 47

*Balgade* 1515 *Glas. Rent.* p. 73

*Balgade, Nedyr* 1518 *Glas. Rent.* p. 76

*Balqhedy, Neddyr* 1529 *Glas. Rent.* p. 92

*Belgedy* 1535 *Glas. Rent.* p. 106

*Balgady, Vuer* 1538 *Glas. Rent.* p. 112

*Bargady, Owir* 1541 *Glas. Rent.* p. 119

*Balkeddy, Nedyr* 1543 *Glas. Rent.* p. 122

*Balgady* 1544 *Glas. Rent.* p. 125

*Bagady, Vuer* 1554 *Glas. Rent.* p. 158

*Balgadie Over & Nether* 1560s *BATB* p. 497

<sup>626</sup> NLC Archives UP/190.

<sup>627</sup> Renwick and Lindsay (1921, 335-336).

<sup>628</sup> *RMS* v no. 2209, and vi no. 973, respectively dated 1592 and 1599.

*Balgedy, Nedder* 1568 *Glas. Rent.* p. 187  
*Balgadie* 1587 *RSS* vi no. 1769  
*Balgaddeis* 1587 *RMS* v no. 1406  
*Balgedy, & Ouer Balgady* 1590s Pont 34  
*Balgady* 1607 *RMS* vi no. 1918  
*Balgedie, Nether* 1698 *Ret. LAN* no. 443  
*Balgedie* 1730 NLC Archives U1/18/32/3  
*Bargeddy* 1755 Roy  
*Balgedy* 1801 Forrest  
*Bargaddie* 1805 NLC Archives U1/18/061  
*Bargeddie* 1816 Forrest  
*Bargeddie* 1820 Thomson  
*Bargeddie, & Over Bargeddie* 1864 OS 1<sup>st</sup> edn.

G *baile* + G *gad* or ? G *gead* + G locational suffix

‘Withe farm, or, strip of arable land farm’ (*baile gaidaidh* or *baile geidaidh*)

Modern Bargeddie is a sizeable village, mainly of social housing, but has a folk etymology relating to the Monkland Canal nearby, that it is named after a bargee called Eddie (or in some versions the bargee’s horse). However, the name is recorded nearly three centuries before the canal was built, let alone horsed, and was originally a *Bal-* not a *Bar-name*. It is unusually located for a *baile*, since it lies over 10km from the main group of AOS *baile-* names in CPS; and unlike the majority of the instances there, it was never recorded in the form *ballin* (*baile an*). The paucity of neighbouring *baile-* names, and conversely the proximity of Barlanark GLW, Barrachnie OMO and Barmulloch GLW, was perhaps a factor in the assimilation to a *bàrr-* name, which only appears to have occurred decisively as late as the 19<sup>th</sup> century. This factor may also account for the occasional early appearance of the *bar-* form (e.g. 1541) - which could be down to the Glasgow Rentals clerk’s familiarity with *bar-* names, rather than local usage - whilst Roy’s recording is more likely due to local informants.

Forrest’s 1801 map (extract below) shows *Balgedy* farm abutted by two contrasting methods of agriculture, runrig strips close to it, and larger enclosed fields beyond, but clearly a fertile area. Even today, in spite of the closeness to the Glasgow City boundary, the green belt designation has allowed arable farming to continue to its immediate east. This could suggest a specific in G *gead*, ‘strip of arable land’, as in Balgeddie FIF (two instances, discussed in Taylor *PNF2*), the *-in* locational suffix having reduced to *-ie*.

However the majority of early forms suggest *G gad*, ‘withe, twisted twig used to bind something, osier’<sup>629</sup> as the root, although the appearance of *e* in the second element several times in the Glasgow Rentals, and the fact that Pont’s map appears to show both alternatives, suggests both elements must be considered as viable etymons.

Pronounced /bar'gɛdɪ/ or /bar'gedɪ/



**Figure OMO 2. Extract from Forrest’s 1801 map, showing apparent run-rig relics.**

**BARRACHNIE** OMO S NS666639 1 50m

*Barrachnie* 1520 *Glas. Rent.* p. 77

*Barrachne* 1522 *Glas. Rent.* p. 83

*Barraknay* 1526 *Glas. Rent.* p. 86

*Barrachny* 1532 *Glas. Rent.* p. 101

*Barakny* 1535 *Glas. Rent.* p. 107

*Barachtnye* 1553 *Glas. Rent.* p. 152

*Balrauchny* 1559 *Glas. Rent.* p. 173

<sup>629</sup> There are a sizeable number of English place-names with *withe*, translated as osier or willow, as their specific, e.g. Wishaw, Wythenshaw (Watts, 2004).

*Balrachny* 1564 *Glas. Rent.* p. 183

*Barachany* 1560s *BATB* p. 497

*Barachanny* 1587 *RSS* vi no. 1769

*Balrachany* 1587 *RMS* v no. 1406

*Barachnye* 1590s *Pont* 34

*Brachny* 1755 *Roy*

*Barrachnie* 1820 *Forrest*

G *bàrr* + ? G *fraoch* + G locational suffix

? ‘Heathery ridge’ (*bàrr fraoichaidh*)

There seems little doubt that the mid-16<sup>th</sup>-century forms, suggesting *baile*, represent a brief period of generic substitution, perhaps from nearby Bargeddie (then *Balgade* q.v.); the Glasgow Rentals book records 14 separate instances of the name<sup>630</sup> in *Bar*-form prior to then. The generic is G *bàrr*, ‘ridge’, and, travelling out from Glasgow, the ground rises some 40m after leaving Sandyhills, then drops 15m continuing east; Barrachnie sat part way up the slope on the east side. The modern name for the area where it was centred is Garrowhill, first recorded by the OS in 1864, sitting on the ridge crest. Taylor (*PNF2*, 297) has suggested for Pitrachnie FIF that the original *f* of *fraoch* was lenited and lost in the G period, and the locational suffix *-in* became *-ie / y*; this seems feasible for this name too. (Dalrachney INV shows a similar form.) That there was heather in this area is indicated by the toponym Heatheryknowe less than 2km to the east. Alternatively, G *raineach*, ‘bracken’, in a metathesised form, could be considered for the specific.

Pronounced /ba'raxni/

## **BARROWFIELD**

OMO S NS732638 1 60m

*Barrowfield* 2000 OS

Only appearing on recent OS maps as an estate-name, it derived from a street-name, which in turn derived from a 19<sup>th</sup>-century Vice-Lord Lieutenant of Lanarkshire, called William Wallace Hozier, Baron of Newlands and Barrowfield (which latter is in east Glasgow). Streets in or near this part of Coatbridge now include William Street, Wallace Street, Hozier Street, Newlands Street and the eponymous one. He was a director of the Caledonian Railway Company, whose lines criss-crossed Coatbridge, which may be the reason for the connection.

<sup>630</sup> I have only selected half of these fourteen here, since the spellings are similar: they date from 1520 to 1554.

**BARTIEBEITH** OMO S NS674653 1 70m

*Barthibeth* 1518 *Glas. Rent.* p. 76

*Bartybath* 1531 *Glas. Rent.* p. 99

*Bairte Baith* 1553 *Glas. Rent.* p.146

*Bertebocht* 1553 *Glas. Rent.* p. 150

*Bartebeyt* 1559 *Glas. Rent.* p. 173

*Bartebeithe* 1560s *BATB* p. 497

*Bartbith* 1590s Pont 34

*Bartibeith* 1598 *Glas. Prot.* no. 3392

*Berte Beyth* 1613 *Glas. Rent.* . p. 48 [‘*terrarium de Conflattis, vocatis Berte Beyth*’]

*Bartebyt* 1638 *BATB* p. 272 [Also *Bartebetke*]

*Bartiebeith* 1770 Thomson (1980s, 9). [John Miller of *Bartiebeith*, cited as a subscriber to Monkland Canal]

*Bartobie* 1816 Forrest

*Bartiebeith* 1864 OS 1<sup>st</sup> edn.

G *bàrr* + G *taigh* + G *beith*

‘Birch house ridge (*bàrr taighe beithe*)

Although this is an unusual G formation, there are parallels in the AOS at Duntiblae KTL (q.v), and other examples of these formations are discussed in Part One, section 6.2.c.

There was perhaps an existing name, e.g. *\*taigh beithe*, to which the geographic specific *bàrr* accreted.

**BARTONSHILL** OMO S NS697645 1 70m

*Bartounshylle* 1527 *Glas. Rent.* p. 87 [‘*twa merkland of*’]

*Bantenis Hyll* 1553 *Glas. Rent.* p. 146 [‘*Pennyland of*’]

*Bartonis Hyll* 1566 *Glas. Rent.* p. 185

*Bartonehill* 1560s *BATB* p. 497

*Bartenshil* 1590s Pont 34

*Bartounshill* 1617 *CRHC* p. 43

*Bartonshill* 1755 Roy

*Bartonshill* 1816 Forrest

pn Barton + Sc *hill*

There are Bartons recorded in Lanarkshire from the 15<sup>th</sup> century, according to Black (1946); the genitival form, from the earliest record, supports such an origin.

**BISHOP LOCH** OMO W NS690670 1 75m

*Bishop Loch* 1755 Roy

*Bishop Loch* 1816 Forrest

*Bishops Loch* 1829 NLC Archives U3/2/01

*Bishop Loch* 1864 OS 1<sup>st</sup> edn.

The nearby Lochwood (q.v.) was the seat of the bishops of Glasgow, and hence that name is recorded frequently from the 16<sup>th</sup> century on. The Loch itself however, barely 300m away, was not recorded until the 18<sup>th</sup> century, and probably the original meaning was from the denizens of the house, rather than that it formed the eastern boundary of their lands. The OSNB surveyor notes that, in spite of extensive enquiries, he could find no trace of the *s* in local spoken forms; this accords with the observation made in Part One, section 7.1.a, on the lack of a genitival *s* when an occupation rather than personal name is involved.

**BLACKLANDS** OMO S NS729667 1 100m

*Blaklandis* 1559 RMS iv no. 1354

*Baiklandis* & *Blaklandis* 1560s BATB p. 496-7

*Blaklandis* 1587 RMS v no. 1307

*Blacklands* 1590s Pont 34

*Blackland* 1755 Roy

*Bleaklands* 1816 Forrest

*Blacklands* & *Blacklandswood* 1829 NLC Archives U3/2/01

*Blacklands* 1864 OS 1<sup>st</sup> edn.

Reid (2009, 153) argues that *black* is often used in Scotland as a specific denoting uncultivated land, such as *muir*, used only for grazing cattle. Whilst the farm sits atop a low hill with a southern aspect, the ground it is named for appears to be the north and north-east facing slopes running down to the Gartsherrie Burn, which would have been poorer land; 1km southwards was Sunnyside (q.v.), with which it may therefore be a contrastive pair. The farmhouse is now a residence whose alarmed security gates proclaim its onomastic rebirth (or rather demise) as Oaklands Manor, while on the land to the south a new housing estate (2013) is labelled Parklands. Anything but black . . .

**BLACKYARDS #** OMO S NS6862 2 60m*Blak Zardis* 1521 *Glas. Rent.* p. 81*Blakyardis* 1557 *Glas. Rent.* p. 166*Blakyairdis* 1560s *BATB* p. 49*Blakyairdis* 1587 *RMS* v no. 1406*Blackyards* 1590s Pont 34*Blackyards* 1755 Roy

This lay on the south edge of a stretch of moor, *Yellowmuir* on Roy (now Ellismuir): yellow as a toponymic adjective usually means pale or fair (as in grasses), so black earth would be a contrastive name. The name appears to have been replaced by a house called Calderbank (q.v.).

**BLAIRHILL** OMO S NS725653 1 100m*Blair* 1667 *CRHC* p. 81*Lolowmeadow* (vel *Blairmeadow*) 1678 *Ret. LAN* no. 346*Blair & E. Blair* 1755 Roy*Blairmeadow* 1757 *Laing Chrs.* no. 3325*Blairholme & Blairhill Park* 1801 Forrest*Blairhill House, Plantation & Blair Bridge* 1864 OS 1<sup>st</sup> edn.

en *Blair* + *Sc hill*

The specific, derived from G *blàr*, ‘plain’, has been Scotticised to *blair*. Roy’s forms suggest the eponymous farm was initially a G simplex form, and there is indeed a wide flat plain to the south of the hill, across which the Monkland Canal made easy lock-free progress.

**BLAIRTUMMOCK** OMO S NS675655 1 75m*Blairtamnock* 1590s Pont 34*Blairthomock* 1598 *Glas. Prot.* no. 3392*Blairthomas* 1560s *BATB* p. 497*Blairthomock* 1638 *BATB* p. 272*Blairthamock* 1659 *Ane Roole**Blairtammoch* 1755 Roy*Blairtomack* 1795 Richardson*Blairtummock* 1816 Forrest



*G blàr + G tomach*

‘Plain of hummocks or tussocks’ (*blàr tomach*)

The extant form is one of several occurrences of this name in the AOS, the others being in CND and CPS. *Sc tummock* is a loan word from *G tomach*, and means ‘hillock, tussock or clump of grass’.

**BOGLESHOLE** OMO S NS638618 1 10m

*Bogillishoill* 1565 *CRHC*, p. 5

*Bogyllis Hol* 1569 *Glas. Rent.* p. 191 [‘Land in *Carmyl*, callit *Bogyllis Hol*, be consent of Wylzem Bogylle, last rentailit there’]

*Bogillishoill* 1573 *Glas. Prot.* no. 1936

*Bogleshole* 1590s Pont 34

*Boglishole* 1755 Roy

*Bogleshole* 1816 Forrest

pn *Bogle + Sc hole*

‘Bogle’s hollow’

This lies on low ground (the eponymous ‘hollow’) by the Clyde: the family Bogle is referred to in the introduction to *Glasgow Rentals* (p. 27) as one of several prominent “rentallers” in the barony, and the surname under various spellings has a substantial number of entries in the *Rentals* index, in 1510 in association with land in Carmyle (the land that bears this place-name), and also Shettleston, Sandyhills and Dalbeth. Later they made a fortune in the tobacco trade<sup>631</sup>; Forrest’s 1816 map shows a Miss Bogle as owner of nearby Daldowie House, and Bogle, Esq., at Calderbank East house – still important landowners after three centuries. Roy showed *Bogleshill* (*Bocles Hill* 1816 Forrest) near Calderbank, perhaps part of the same family’s holdings.

**BRAEHEAD** OMO S NS702635 1 60m

*Lwgyhyle* 1528 *Glas. Rent.* p. 90

*Lughill* 1560s *BATB* p. 498

*Luggiehill* [lands] 1638 *BATB* p. 274

*Braehead* 1816 Forrest

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<sup>631</sup> Devine 1975, 57.

*Sc brae + Sc head*

‘Top of the slope’

Durkan (1986, 289) states that there was a gathering to elect a parish clerk on this hill, which he says was at that time called *Luggie Hill*, taking its name from the stream just below. (See Dykehead below for discussion of ‘head’ cluster.)

**BREDISHOLM** OMO S NS693633 1 30m

*Braidisholme* 1560s *BATB* p. 497

*Bradies Holme* 1565 *Glas. Rent.* p. 184

*Bredishoom* 1590s Pont 34

*Braidisholme* 1607 *RMS* vi no. 1918

*Bredisholm* 1743 NLC Archives U1/18/3/1(1)

*Breadyshome* 1755 Roy

*Braidieshome* 1795 Richardson

*Bredisholm* 1816 Forrest

*Breadiesholm* 1831 NLC Archives U1/18/32/1(18)

pn *Brady* or *Breadie* + *Sc holm*

‘Brady’s water-meadow’

Johannis Brady held land in Glasgow in 1487 (*Glas. Reg.* ii p. 414): whilst Black (1946) records a surname Breadie that may also be appropriate; the medial *ie / y* in most forms would support either. Black (1946) also records John de Brade as canon of Glasgow in 1231, and Radulf de Brade as priest at Glasgow cathedral late 13<sup>th</sup> century; the surname Bread, being derivative, could account for the vowel shift in the recorded forms. However the persistent medial syllable makes Brade or Bread less likely than Breadie or Brady.

**BREWLANDS** OMO S NS7464 3 80m

*Brewlandis* 1545 *RMS* iii no. 3186 [‘*terras de Eistir Garthurk vocat. lie Brewlandis*’]

*Brewlandis* 1587 *RMS* v no. 1307

*Brewlandis* 1602 *RMS* vi no. 1339

*Breulandis* 1616 *Ret. LAN* no. 110

While there is no archaeological evidence, a brewery in the 16<sup>th</sup> century would have been a very small affair, its remains easily lost. The alcoholic possibility is however strengthened by the name by Brewsterford Cottage BTW (NS746637, just across the North Calder),

from Sc *brewster*, ‘brewer’; often it was the publican’s wife to whom fell the work of preparing the brew.

**BROOMHOUSE** OMO S NS678624 1 50m

*Broombussbrae* 1700 *Ret. LAN* no. 460

*Brooms* 1755 Roy

*Broomhouse* 1816 Forrest

Broom, the plant *cytisus scoparius*, is common on poor sandy ground in this area, and in fact the OS Geological Survey<sup>632</sup> uses the term Broomhouse Formation, for the spread of sands and gravels deposited by glacial meltwaters in this area. There was a Broomton # 2km north, Burnbroom # (*Brointbrowme* 1560s *BATB* p. 497) 2km west, and Broomlee # and Broomknowes # in NMO; broom was important for both roofing and fuel.

**BURGUNSHOLM #** OMO S NS7164 2 75m

*Barganshoum* 1590s Pont 34

*Barganshome* 1659 *Ane Roole*

*Bargainsholm* 1706 Drumpellier Papers, NLC Archives U1/27/06/1

*Bargansholm* 1740 TE9/21

*Bargainsholm* 1768 Drumpellier Papers, NLC Archives U1/03/14/1

*Burgins-holme* 1801 Forrest (a field beside Luggie Burn)

*Burginsholm Burn* Forrest 1801

*Burgunsholm* 1864 OS 1<sup>st</sup> edn.

? pn Burgan + Sc *holm*

‘Burgan’s water-meadow’

In older Scots the spelling of *holm* was *howm*, which may account for the early forms. It lay beside the Luggie Burn, and the tributary joining it here was mapped as the *Burginsholm Burn* by Forrest 1801. The surname Burgan was commoner in Fife and the east, according to Black (1946).

**BURNFOOT #** OMO S NS7364 2 80m

*Burnesyde* 1591 *RPC* iv p. 604

*Burnsyd* 1590s Pont 34

<sup>632</sup> Text accompanying Drift Geology Sheet 31W.

*Burnside* 1755 Roy

*Burnside* 1801 Forrest

*Burnfoot* 1816 Forrest

This lay beside the South Burn on the Coats lands, in a flattish fertile valley: exactly why it changed name between the two Forrest maps is not clear, but by then the construction of the Monkland Canal across the land seems to have forced cottage relocation to the south bank of the Burn, this perhaps meriting a change of name. Soon after, the construction of numerous iron works and factories along the canal banks obliterated any farming, and the name. There is still a Burnside Court in Coatbridge, beside the Luggie, but it is c.1200m west of the original site.

**CAIRNHILL** OMO S NS756642 1 120m

*Carnhill* 1590s Pont 34

*Carnehill* 1596 *Glas. Prot.* no. 3356

*Cairnhill* 1645 *RMS* ix no. 1586

*Cairnhill* 1791 [Nisbet of *Cairnhill*, compensated for Canal construction, quoted Thomson (1980s p. 24).]

*Cairnhill* 1816 Forrest

This is probably the common Sc formation, i.e. hill with a cairn on it: *G càrn* is usually in lowland areas a 'burial cairn' (see discussion under Cairnbog KSY), and is rare in the AOS.

**CALDERBANK** OMO S NS768628 1 125m

? *Chorrywood* 1755 Roy

*Forge* 1816 Forrest

*Calderbank Inn* 1852 Slater's Directory

*Calderbank* 1864 OS 1<sup>st</sup> edn.

The Calderbank Iron Company opened a forge here, on the banks of the North Calder, in 1797. This works, like many in the west of Scotland, imported Irish workers, and the name of nearby Peep o' Day Cottage refers to an Orange secret society active in Ulster late 18<sup>th</sup>

century<sup>633</sup>. Downstream, Forrest mapped a *Calderbank East* on the Calder at NS684630, about 8km west of here: ironically it became the ‘western’ Calderbank relative to the current example. There are also the late names Calderbraes and Calderpark deriving from the river. Roy’s name *Chorrywood*, situated where this Calderbank now is, might appear refer to a cherry wood, but it is more likely a corruption of Crow Wood, since the OS 1<sup>st</sup> edition shows Crowood Cottage on the edge of the new village. Forrest’s map shows the lost *Rockshill* here, a settlement first recorded as *Rookshill* in 1681 (*CRHC* p. 10)

**CAMPHLETT #** OMO S NS6865 3 20m

*Conflattis* 1513 *Glas. Rent.* p. 47

*Conflattis* 1613 *Glas. Rent.* p. 48 [‘*terrarium de Conflattis, vocatis Berte Beyth*’]

*Conflattis* 1528 *Glas. Rent.* p. 90

*Conflat* 1535 *Glas. Rent.* p. 106

*Conflait* 1553 *Glas. Rent.* p. 142

*Conflat* 1557 *Glas. Rent.* p. 166 [‘land of *Conflat* callit the *Nethyr Hous*’]

*Conflattis* 1560s *BATB* p. 497

*Conniflattis* 1587 *RMS* v no. 1406

*Confla[?]ts* 1590s *Pont* 34

*Conflatts* 1638 *BATB* p. 273

*Comflatt* 1659 *Ane Roole* [*Comflatt* includes lands of *Netherhouses*, *Aitkenstowne*, *Hoill*, *Dungeonshill*, *Westerhouses*, *Bogsyd* and *Blairthamock*.]

*Camflett* 1677 *NLC Archives* U1/28/12/1(8) [‘*terrarium de Hanyngyett*<sup>634</sup> alias *Neatherhouses de Camflett*’]

*Camflett* 1725 *NLC Archives* U1/18/32/1 [‘*Camflett* alias *Netherhouse*, also *Camflett* alias *Netheryett*’]

*Camflet* 1765 *TE9/37* p. 109 [‘Old land of *Camflet* commonly called the Eastern houses’]

*Camphlett* 1831 *NLC Archives* U1/18/32/1(18) [‘the old extent of *Netheryeat* of *Camphlet* alias *Netherhouse*’]

? + *Sc flat*

<sup>633</sup>The Peep-of-day Boys arose in the year 1784, in County Armagh, Ireland. Members of this secret association were also known as the "Protestant Boys", "Wreckers", Hearts of Steel, Oak Boys and, finally "Orangemen." Wikipedia.

<sup>634</sup> Yett (gate) to Haining #, see under *Heatheryknowe* below.

Pont appears to place this on the true right bank of what is now the Tollcross Burn<sup>635</sup>, but by the time Roy's surveyors passed this way, the name was presumably falling out of use since his map does not show it. However it was known locally in its changed form, *Camflett*, as late as the 1830s. *Sc flat* has been used since the 13<sup>th</sup> century to denote level land<sup>636</sup>, especially near rivers<sup>637</sup>: in OMO there are also Crowflat<sup>638</sup>, Whifflet and Whamflet and a lost *Heyflat* (1666, *CRHC*, p. 12), in NMO Dryflat and Shifflet #, and in CAD a lost Medoflat<sup>639</sup>, all indicating the widespread use of the generic here; most of these instances' old forms vary between *flet* and *flat*, as they do here. The specific is more difficult: *Sc con*, 'squirrel' seems unlikely, whilst the 1587 form might support the more plausible *Sc connie* (sometimes *coney*), 'rabbit'. *Sc con* can also mean 'cone' (*DOST*), so perhaps it referred to the drumlins dotting the area. It was clearly fertile land, various parts being sold to create other farms as the records above indicate. The 1557, 1638 and 1765 records seem to indicate that the main group of affixed farms upon these lands, the Nether- and Easter- and Wester- Houses (all q.v.) came to supplant the old name.

**CARLING CROFT #**

OMO S NS728657 1 80m

*Carling croft* 1560s *BATB* p. 496*Carlingcroft* 1587 *RMS* v no. 1307*Karling Croft* 1590s Pont 34*Carlingcroft* 1629 *Ret. LAN* no. 164*Carlinscroft* 1683 *Ret. LAN* no. 358*Carlinscroft* 1816 Forrest*Carling Croft* 1829 NLC Archives U3/2/01*Sc carling* + *Sc croft*

'The old woman's smallholding'

*Sc carling* is of ON origin, referring to an old woman, and is quite widely found in place-names in Scotland and northern England<sup>640</sup>. It can also be used pejoratively as 'witch', and

<sup>635</sup> Apparently between Hallhill and Bartiebeith: although Blaeu shows it well upstream of Halhill, and on the true left bank, between Auchinlonying and Barrachnie [modern spellings here].

<sup>636</sup> *DOST flat, flatt*, n.1 'Piece of level ground. Frequent in place-names [from 13<sup>th</sup> century]'.

<sup>637</sup> *SND flat* 1.

<sup>638</sup> Crowflat Wood NS717625.

<sup>639</sup> 1553, *Acta Dominorum Concilii et Sessionis* vol. 14, p. 127, "lands of *Medoflat* and *Cardarroch*".

<sup>640</sup> Hough (2008, 48).

this interpretation may have been the basis for the later name Witch Wood (NS720666)<sup>641</sup> and the adjacent Hornock cottage, perhaps from *Sc hornie*, ‘the Devil’ (*Horneck* 1829 NLC Archives U3/2/01, *Hornock* 1816 Forrest). When the giant Gartsherrie ironworks swallowed up the spot in the mid-19<sup>th</sup> century, the name lived on in one tall chimney locally known as ‘the Carlin Lum’.

**CARMYLE** OMO S NS648618 1 25m

*Caruil* 1114 x 1124 *David I Chrs* no. 15 [Probably scribal error for *Carmil*]

*Kermyl* 1165 x 1173 *RRS* ii no. 61 [‘Et terram illiam que iacet secus *Clud* nomine *Kermyl*’]

*Kermil*’ 1224 *Newb. Reg.* no. 122, p. 91

*Kermil* 1265 *Glas. Reg.* i no. 218 [‘terra de *Kermil*’]

*Kermyl* 1273 *Glas. Reg.* i no. 224

*Carmiele* 1430 *Inchaff. Chrs.* p.254 [‘William de *Carmiele*’]

*Carmyle* 1510 *Glas. Rent.* p. 43

*Carmill* 1515 *Glas. Rent.* p. 73

*Carmylle* 1527 *Glas. Rent.* p. 88

*Carmyld, Weyster* 1537 *Glas. Rent.* p. 110

*Carmyll, Wester, alias Fullartoun* 1546 *Glas. Rent.* p. 131

*Carmyldie, Over & Nether* 1560s *BATB* p. 497

*Carmyle* 1582 *RMS* v no. 451

*Karmyld, Ovir & Nether* 1587 *RMS* v no. 1406

*Kaermyil* 1590s *Pont* 34

*Carmile* 1755 *Roy*

*Carmyle House* 1816 *Forrest*

Watson (1926, 367) says it was *Kermill* in 1240 (a form I have not been able to trace), and suggests “it may be for [Brit] *caer moel*, ‘bare fort’, with *m* of *moel* not mutated”.

Although there is no archaeological record of a fort here, the huge bend of the Clyde would be a good defensive site. There is a similar name *Carmylie* near Arbroath, which Watson interprets as “warrior’s fort, from *milidh*”, the specific from G: it is not clear why Watson did not consider such an etymology applying also to *Carmyle* OMO, given the forms ending with *’, e’* or *d*.

Pronounced /kər'məil/

<sup>641</sup> Wood first recorded 1864 by OS; Witchwood Court is a modern block of high flats here.

**CASTLESPAILS** OMO S NS732689 1 110m*Castle* 1755 Roy*Castlespels* 1816 Forrest*Castle-spalls* 1829 NLC Archives U3/2/01*Castlespails* 1864 OS 1<sup>st</sup> edn.

There is no historic castle here. The *castle* part of the name may have been a humorous allusion to nearby Palace farm NMO. Sc *spail* or *speel* can mean climbing or ascending, and this does stand where the road from Greenfoot climbs steeply up for c.25m. Nearby, and no doubt related, is Castledry # NMO.

**CLIFTONHILL** OMO S NS742649 1 100m*Cliftonhill* 1816 Forrest*Clifton Hill* 1846 NLC Archives U8/17/40

*Cliftonhill* 1848 NLC Archives U9/182 [‘Plan showing the Verterwell [Virtuewell] and Kiltongue Coal Workings on part of the lands of Cliftonhill’]

This appears to be an imported name, from the prestigious Clifton area of Bristol, whose huge 18<sup>th</sup>-century mansions were built with profits from the tobacco and slave trades: Forrest’s map shows it as a big house owned by Rymer Esq., and although the house has gone the name lives on as the football stadium for local team Albion Rovers who moved there in 1919, and the adjacent generously-spaced 1920s council estate called Cliftonville.

**CLYDESMILL** OMO S NS6461 2 45m*Clydis Myls* 1527 *Glas. Rent.* p. 87*Clyddismyln* 1553 *Glas. Rent.* p. 143*Clydis-Milne* 1582 *RMS* v no. 451*Clydesmilne* 1603 *Ret. LAN* no. 42*Clydsmil* 1654 Blaeu

*Clydey miln* 1730 NLC Archives U1/18/32/3 [‘cum illa parte de Molendini de *Clydey Miln*’]

pn Clyde + SSE mill

Although it lies near the River Clyde, the letter *s* seems to indicate the genitival form, and thus a person: the name is attested in Black (1946). There is a Clydesmill industrial estate



within OMO, but the Forrest map and the OS 1<sup>st</sup> edition, appear to locate Clydesmill on the south bank of the river, in CAG. Durkan (1986, 280) refers to *North Clydesmill* [my emphasis] in Carmyle [estate], which might suggest the OMO instance was originally an affix.

### **COATBRIDGE** OMO S NS731651 1 100m

*Cottbrig* 1755 Roy

*Cotes Bridge* 1771 Thomson (1980s, 14) [Quoting Jas. Watt's diaries re Canal.]

*Coat Bridge* 1816 Forrest

*Coat Bridge* 1829 NLC Archives U3/2/01

*Coatbridge* 1864 OS 1<sup>st</sup> edn.

en Coats + *Sc brig*

'Bridge on the Coats estate'

The eponymous bridge was built at a point where the old east-west Edinburgh-Glasgow road crossed the north-south Gartsherrie Burn. It was a mere pinpoint on Roy's map as *Cottbrig* (a form close to the modern local pronunciation). Johnston (1934) suggested etymologies as follows: "Corn. *coat*, OW *chet*, W *coed*, 'a wood'. The English Coathams and 3 Coats are prob. all fr. ME *cote*, 'cot, cottage'." Since then, compilers of derivative popular place-names books<sup>642</sup> have offered either 'bridge by the wood', or 'bridge by the cott(age)s', whereas it is in fact 'Coats [estate] bridge', an onomastic sibling to nearby Coatbank, Coatdyke, and Coathill. The 1790s *OSA* does not even mention Coatbridge, for the town was yet to be brought into existence by the industrial revolution, whilst the *NSA* half a century later refers to it only as one of several villages in the area, although it conceded "the centre of the parish, about Langlone and Coatbridge, is one large village"; the latter became the Iron Burgh's official name 40 years later.

It is sometimes pronounced /kot bridz/, but many locals render it /kot'bridz/ or /kot'brig/, the emphasis showing that *bridge* is the specific. Similarly, Coatdyke is locally pronounced /kə'dəik/, with stress on the specific: the dental stops of the terminal *t* of *coat* and the initial *d* of *dyke*, have fused, and because the stress is on *dyke*, the initial vowel *o* becomes muted. This may explain the forms recorded by Roy and Forrest (1755 and 1816 respectively) who, listening to locals, heard (and therefore mapped) *Cowdyke*: even earlier in 1615, *CRHC* (p. 51) had recorded *Curdyke* 'in Monkland parish.'

<sup>642</sup> E.g. Fiona Johnstone *Introducing Scotland: Place-names* (Edinburgh 1982).

**COATS** OMO S NS737650 1 100m

*Cottis, & Coteburne* 1545 RMS iii no. 3186

*Coitis* 1550 Glas. Prot. no. 22

*Coitis, & Uvyr Coitis* 1557 Glas. Prot. no. 348

*Coittes, & Nather Coittes* 1560s BATB p. 496

*Cottis, & Cottmure* 1582 RMS v no. 468 [Also *Coittis*]

*Coitis, & Nether Coitis* 1587 RMS v no. 1307

*Coittis* 1593 RMS v no. 2313 [Also ‘*terrarium de Coittis viz. the Quhytflott [Whifflet] at Overhus of the Coittis*’]

*Cotts, Over & N.* 1590s Pont 34 [Also *Coatdycks*]

*Coittis* 1602 RMS vi no. 1339

*Coats, & Coatburn* 1616 Ret. LAN no. 110

*Coittis, & Nether Coittis* 1636 RMS ix no. 533

*Coats, Over & Nether* 1692 Ret. LAN no. 403

*Coatts* 1698 Ret. LAN no. 440

*Cotts, & Upper Cotts* 1755 Roy [Also *Cottbrig, Cotthill, and Cowdyke (sic)*]

*Cotesburn* 1770 Act permitting building Monkland Canal (Geo.III, c.105)

*Coats, & Laigh Coats* 1816 Forrest

*Coats, & Low Coats* 1864 OS 1<sup>st</sup> edn.

Ostensibly, this name could be a plural form of Sc *cot(t)*, ‘cottage or small house’ (*DOST*). In Part One, section 7.4, I discuss how such simplex forms often take on a plural form ending *s*. There are examples elsewhere: Harris (2002, 167) on Coates in Edinburgh from this word, Taylor (*PNF2*, 481) on Coates in Fife, and Dixon (2011, 344 and 411) on two Coates in MLO, all derive it from this root. In all their four instances, the early forms are plural<sup>643</sup>. As a codicil, however, a consideration of settlement-names in Hooker’s Gazetteer containing *cot(t)* in either simplex or conjoined form, shows that almost all instances are found in the east of Scotland<sup>644</sup>, although there is a Coathill NMO (*Cotthill* in Roy). This raises the possibility of a transferred name, since the Cistercians’ Newbattle lands in the east included at least one of these instances<sup>645</sup>.

<sup>643</sup> Respectively, *Coittis* 1581, *Kotis* 1260, *Coats* 1654, and *Coittis* 1582, all similar to the OMO forms.

<sup>644</sup> Including Coat(e)s (x5), Cot(e)hill (x8), Cothall (x2), Cot(e)town (x2) and Cotbank (x2): of 23 such names, half are in ABD.

<sup>645</sup> *BATB* p. 101, under ‘Abbey of Newbattle’, has ‘Coittes; Mr John Henrysoun’.

Family historian Colt (1887, 38) states that in 1578 one Alexander Colt was buried at Old Monkland cemetery, leaving “a small estate called Coats or Colts”. This was inherited by a distant relative, also an Alexander Colt, a grandson of Perthshire-based Blaise Colt<sup>646</sup>: he married Mary Crooks, by which union he obtained the adjacent lands of Garturk, at that time the principal estate in the area. He used the title Laird of Garturk<sup>647</sup>. One of his sons signed himself Coult, the other as Coats, in session books; and by the late 17<sup>th</sup> century the Lairdship’s lands (which included the smaller estates of Coats, Cliftonhill, Dundyvan and Summerlee) were extensive<sup>648</sup>. This family history may be accurate, but his implication that the estate was named from the family name Colt (which he derives from an Anglo-Norman family *Colet*<sup>649</sup>), may in fact be coincidence between the incoming family and the pre-existing name of the lands.

The 1593 mention of *Overhus* being the location of Whifflet indicates that the estate stretched right across the alluvial plain from Coats House (at NS737650) to Coathill (*Coithill* 1591 *RPC* iv, p. 604), and east to Coatdyke (*Coitdyke* 1591 *RPC* iv, p. 604). Other places on the Coats’ estate, apart from Coats itself (and its affixes *Over*, *Nether* and *Low*), were Coatburn # (*Coteburn* 1545, *RMS* iii no. 3186), Coatmuir # (*Coatsmuir* or *Muiryhall*’ in *NSA*), Coat’s Wood # (NS730664), and Coatbank, still a street-name: and most pre-eminently Coatbridge (q.v.), i.e. bridge on the Coats estate.

**CRAIGEND** OMO S NS680662 2 80m

*Craigend* 1755 Roy

Mapped close to it on Roy is Craigfin #, which could possibly be *G creag fionn*, white crag; there is a Craigfin AYR, with its complementary Craigdow, *creag dubh*, nearby, but this one has no such contrastive pair. Craigend is a Sc formation, and thus more probably relates to Craighead of Camphlett # (1679 *CRHC* p. 83). Craigendmuir GLW lies just over 1km away over the Cardowan Moss, and was presumably the common grazing ground for Craigend.

<sup>646</sup> Black (1946) confirms the family had a barony in Perthshire.

<sup>647</sup> Colt of Garturk was still the title of a subscriber to the Monkland Canal in the 1790s, according to Thomson (1980s).

<sup>648</sup> By the late 18<sup>th</sup> century the family occupied Gartsherrie House north of the town, and it was in honour of a Captain Colt of that family that a Colt Terrace (NS733655) was named in the late 19<sup>th</sup> century.

<sup>649</sup> Black (1946) does not support this.

**CUILHILL** OMO S NS701649 1 70m*Cuillhill* 1560s *BATB* p. 49*Coolhill* 1590s Pont 34*Cuylehill* 1638 *BATB* p. 273 [Also *Coalehill*]*Coalhill* 1715 *CRHC* p. 8*Coolhill* 1755 Roy*Cuilhill* 1816 Forrest

This is possibly from an existing G simplex form \**Cuil* (G *cùil*, ‘corner, nook’, or G *coille*, ‘wood’) with Sc *hill* added later. Alternatively the name is Sc *cool hill*, the specific being a type of hat or cap (*SND*), perhaps applying to the hill’s shape. The name is retained only in Cuilhill Road.

**CUPARHEAD** OMO S NS721638 1 80m*Couperhead* 1755 Roy*Couperhead* 1851 Robson*Cuparhead* 1864 OS 1<sup>st</sup> edn.

Sc *couper* or *coupar* is a dealer in horses or cattle, or sometimes a cooper. This house was close to Souterhouse (q.v.), the home (and workplace) of a cobbler.

**DALDOWIE** OMO S NS673618 1 20m*Daldwe* 1521 *Glas. Rent.* p. 76*Deldowye* 1529 *Glas. Rent.* p. 94*Daildowy, Weyster* 1539 *Glas. Rent.* p. 115*Daildwye* 1553 *Glas. Rent.* p. 149*Daldowe, Eister & Waster* 1560s *BATB* p. 497*Daldowie, Eistir* 1582 *RMS* v no. 452*Daldowie* 1587 *RMS* v no. 1406*Dalduy, W.* 1590s Pont 34*Daldavie-Westir* 1598 *RMS* vi no. 818*Daldowie, Eistir* 1599 *RMS* vi no. 939*Dalduy* 1755 Roy*Daldowie House* 1816 Forrest

Brit \**dōl* + Brit \**dūβ* or G *dail* + G *dubh* + G locational suffix (or, + *duibhe*)

‘Dark meadow, or meadow of darkness’ (*dail dubhaidh*, or, *dail dhuibhe*)

This is one of several *dail*-names on the lower Clyde – viz. Dalziel, Dalbeth, Dalsarf, Dalmarnock<sup>650</sup> - and the word has the nuance of ‘riverside meadow or haugh’<sup>651</sup>. Taylor (*PNF5* Glossary) indicates that G *dail* is a loan word from Pictish or Brit \**dol*, of similar meaning: if this place was originally a Brit name, it may have later been Gaelicised. Today the name is linked in many local minds to a different kind of darkness, being the site of a crematorium. In the grounds of Daldowie is Chuckie Hill (NS675619), referring to Sc *chuckie*, ‘wheatear’ or more likely ‘pebble’.

Pronounced /dal'dlʌi/

### **DEANBANK #** OMO S NS718642 2 80m

*Dene Bank & Denbank* 1560s *BATB* p. 496-7

*Deynebank* 1563 *Glas. Prot.* no. 736 [‘lands of *Dundyvane* and *Deynebank*’]

*Denbank* 1560s *BATB*

*Deanebank* 1587 *RMS* v no. 1307

*Dumba[n]k* 1590s Pont 34

*Denebank* 1607 *RMS* vi no. 1959

*Denebank* 1633 *Ret. LAN* no. 179

*Deanbank* 1638 *BATB* p. 273

*Deanbank* 1664 *RMS* xi no. 626

*Dumbank* 1755 Roy

*Deanbank* 1760 NLC Archives U1/18/26/1

Sc *dene* + Sc *bank*

Roy shows this lying immediately beside the Luggie Burn and it probably derives from Sc *dene*, ‘small valley’ (*DOST*). What is curious is how two map-makers Pont and Roy gave the first element as *dum*; perhaps they, or their informants, were influenced by the close proximity of Dundyvan and Drumpellier (*Dunpelder* in Pont). Until recently a special education facility called Deanbank School operated here: that the name survived from the 18<sup>th</sup>-century, neither Forrest nor the OS recording it, to become a late 20<sup>th</sup>-century school name, is testimony to the tenacity of names in local memory.

<sup>650</sup> The last two listed contain the names of saints, which indicates both their antiquity and importance.

<sup>651</sup> BLITON.

**DRUMPARK** OMO S NS705645 1 65m

*Drumpark Farm* 1822 Drumpellier Papers U1/29/06/2

*Drumpark* 1864 OS 1<sup>st</sup> edn.

*Sc drum + Sc park*

This rather fine stone building was built around the 1820s, the 1822 reference being payment to the mason for construction. The name was created at that time; Forrest's very detailed 1801 estate map has no trace of it, although the field and wooded area westwards, dropping into a low hollow, bore the name *Drummoss Planting*. The farm does not really stand on a *druim* or ridge, and probably took the *drum* element from nearby (prestigious) Drumpellier, on whose lands it was built, with *Sc park* 'field', used elsewhere on the same estate (e.g. Boghead Park).

**DRUMPELLIER** OMO S NS705663 1 90m

*Dumpeleder* 1162 RRS i no. 198

*Dunpeldre* 1165 x 1173 RRS ii no. 61

*Dumpeleter* 1174 *Newb. Reg.* no. 28

*Dunpeldre* 1215 *Newb. Reg.* no. 223 ['et grangiam de *Dunpeldre* in *Cludesdale*']

*Dumpeletr* 1224 *Newb. Reg.* no. 122

*Donpeldre* 1320 *Newb. Reg.* no. 201

*Drumpender & Drumplear* 1560s *BATB* pp. 496 & 498

*Drumpendar* 1587 *RMS* v no. 1307

*Dunpelder* 1590s *Pont* 34

*Drumpendare* 1602 *RMS* vi no. 1339

*Dumpendar* 1607 *RMS* vi no. 1932

*Dunpelder* 1608 *RMS* vi no. 2133

*Dumpeleder* 1616 *Ret. LAN* no. 110

*Drumpeller* 1635 *NLC Archives* U1/8/21/9/1

*Drumpelder* 1638 *BATB* p. 273 [Also *Drumplear*]

*Dumpellier* 1755 *Roy* [Possibly *Dunnpellier*]

*Drumpellier* 1816 *Forrest*

*Drumpeller* 1864 OS 1<sup>st</sup> edn.

*Drumpellier (House)* 1897 OS 2<sup>nd</sup> edn.

Brit \**d̄n* + Brit \**peleidir* [plural of \**paladr*]<sup>652</sup>

‘Fort of the spear-shafts’

There was another *Dunpelder*, now Traprain Law, in ELO<sup>653</sup>, which figured in medieval lore: allegedly the mother of St. Kentigern (patron saint of Glasgow) was hurled off the hill on her father’s orders<sup>654</sup>. There is the possibility that the name was simply one which occurred in two different places, in ELO and LAN, as toponyms do. Unlike ELO, there is no archaeological evidence of a fort here (RCAHMS records only a single cist<sup>655</sup>), and the topography of the hill on which it sits is that of a fairly gentle rise, with no outcrops of rock, the steepest slope (on the south) being a drop of c.18m over 250m (i.e. c.7-8%), so not a promising site for a fort. The monks of Newbattle Abbey in the east would have been very familiar with the name from ELO<sup>656</sup>, and when they built their grange in the Monklands, it is possible they transferred the name, distinguishing it from the eastern one as per the 1215 record. Durkan (1986, 293) appears to hint that David I, who gave the land to the monks, being ‘determined to forge a united land out of disparate regions’, may have pushed for this name linking east and west<sup>657</sup>. On the other hand, the 1162 charter delineating the lands given to the monks already contains the name, suggesting it pre-existed their settlement here. Drumpellier was classed a royal forest in the 13<sup>th</sup> century (McNeill and MacQueen, 1996, 200), where the landowners had exclusive rights to hunt, but this was “probably to ensure that their flocks of sheep were not disturbed by [other] baronial hunting parties.”

Watson (1926, 345) explained the shift of stress within the specific as follows: “In *paladyr* the stress fell on the penultimate syllable; *-pelder*, later *-pellier*, on the other hand, follows the Gaelic system of stressing the first syllable.”; he remarks elsewhere (421) that *dùn* and *drum* are sometimes confused, which would account for the change in the generic. It is interesting how the old and new forms overlapped from the late-16<sup>th</sup> to the early-17<sup>th</sup>

<sup>652</sup> Sic BLITON, under *paladr*.

<sup>653</sup> OSA (vol. 11, p. 84) for Prestonkirk parish notes: “the only considerable hill in the parish is Traprain Law, formerly called Dun-pender”; Blaeu maps it as *Dunpendyrlaw*.

<sup>654</sup> Watson (1926, 345). He also says that “. . . ‘Mons Dunpelder’ was one of seven sites on which Saint Monenna planted her churches.”

<sup>655</sup> ID 45793.

<sup>656</sup> Newbattle lies in Midlothian, but Traprain Law is clearly visible from it, and more importantly the Abbey owned the land round it (e.g. *Newb. Reg.* no. 97, which mentions *Dunpeldre* and *Suythale* [South Hailes]). Durkan (1986, 294) says that in Bishop Jocelin’s time, with him as witness, “Newbattle acquired pasture-land in South Hailes beside Dunpelder”.

<sup>657</sup> Durkan (1986, 293): “Dunpelder, the key point in Newbattle’s Monkland, is suspiciously like Dunpelder (later Traprain Law when the name of a nearby village was transferred to the hill) in the life of Kentigern’s mother . . .”

centuries. In 1735 the land was bought by ‘Tobacco Lord’ Andrew Buchanan, who built the House and surrounded it with ‘Pleasure Grounds’<sup>658</sup> – and one can imagine he preferred the French-seeming form of the name<sup>659</sup>. The shift from Drumpeller to Drumpellier, on maps at least, seems to have taken place in the later 19<sup>th</sup> century; the local pronunciation sometimes remains as Drumpeller.

The name is now applied to territory greater than the original building, or its grounds (now Drumpellier Golf Club), to Drumpellier Country Park, whose centrepiece (properly Lochend Loch) is locally known as Drumpellier Loch.

Pronounced /drʌm'pɛljər/, sometimes /drʌm'pɛllər/

## **DUNBETH** OMO S NS736654 1 95m

*South Raw* 1837 NLC Archives U9/170 ‘Plan of Coats and Sunnyside’ [‘Road to *South Raw*’ marked at west end of modern Dunbeth Avenue]

*Dunbeth or Raw* 1846 [‘Farm known as *Dunbeth or Raw*’; rental agreement NLC Archives]

*South Raw* 1848 NLC Archives U9/0401 [‘Plan showing Clyde Iron Cos. Workings in part of Raw Lands’]

*Dunbeth* 1859 NLC Archives U8/03/01 [Roup roll of crops growing at Dunbeth farm]

*Dunbeith* 1864 Miller p. 112

*Dunbeth* 1864 OS 1<sup>st</sup> edn.

This name now applies to a district of Coatbridge, and appears to stem from the name of a building (perhaps named after Dunbeath SUT) that stood alone on what is now Dunbeth Avenue: there is certainly no evidence of a *dùn* here, nor of earlier forms of this name. The directors of Bairds of Gartsherrie ironworks owned most of this area – Gartsherrie Church and Academy were built in the early 1840s - and were laying out what became a company town of fine houses and churches (Drummond 1982, 32-36); in that context Dunbeth was a more euphonious name than Raw.

## **DUNDYVAN** OMO S NS729646 1 70m

*Dundyvene* 1545 RMS iii no. 3186

*Dundyvane & Dundivane* 1560s BATB p. 496-7

<sup>658</sup> *Sic*, in Forrest’s 1801 map of the estate.

<sup>659</sup> *Cf.* Montpellier, Hérault, southern France.



*Dundyvane* 1582 RMS v no. 468  
*Dundyue~[n]* 1590s Pont 34  
*Dundovane* 1602 RMS vi no. 1339  
*Dundyven* 1607 RMS vi no. 1959  
*Dundyvane* 1616 Ret. LAN no. 110  
*Dundyvene* 1633 Ret. LAN no. 179  
*Dundiven* 1635 NLC Archives U1/8/21/9/1  
*Dundevane* 1639 RMS ix no. 928  
*Dundyvan* 1755 Roy  
*Dundyvan* 1816 Forrest

Brit *dīn* + Brit *duβīn*, or G *dùn* + G *dímaín*

‘Deep fort, or waste ground fort’

The form of this name is remarkably consistent over the years: and whilst there is no archaeological evidence for a *dùn*, the site is beside the Luggie Burn, at a stream bend which may have afforded sufficient protection for a fort. There is a lost name *Drumdyuane* in FIF, the specific of which Taylor (*PNF1*) suggests is OG *dímaín* ‘useless or uncultivated ground’, which might be appropriate: and it is an element that seems to occur elsewhere – *Dundywayn* # near Galston, *Drumdiven* near Methven, *Drumdivan* by Tain, and another by Cawdor. Wilkinson (2002, 142) whilst discussing river-names with the element *Devon*, has suggested *en passant* that *Dundyvan* could preserve what he says is Welsh *dyfn*, ‘deep, dense’. The name of the adjacent stream, the Luggie Burn, being Brit, might strengthen this possibility, the ‘deep’ referring to the cleft cut by the stream. Watson (1926, 372-3) discusses a number of names in Lothian (listed under Paddochan below) which he derives from W. [i.e. Brit] *par-ddwfn*, the second element meaning ‘deep’.

Pronounced /dʌn'daɪvən/

**DUNGEONHILL** OMO S NS683657 1 85m

*Duncheonhile* 1528 Glas. Rent. p. 90  
*Duncheonhill* 1659 Ane Roole [‘Johne Baird, heritor of ane half merk land callit *Duncheonhill*’]  
*Duncheonhill* 1684 Knox, 1921, 15 [Quoting names sought for Covenanting, including ‘James Baird of *Duncheonhill*’]  
*Duncheonhill* 1755 Roy  
*Duncheonhill* 1816 Forrest

There is no castle or historical feature (i.e. *G dùn*) here; whilst *Sc dungeon* ‘a person of great learning’ was first attested mid-18<sup>th</sup>-century (although place-names can carry an element before being recorded in the lexicon). The appearance of the apparent genitival form in 1659 might suggest the surname Dunion.

**DYKEHEAD** OMO S NS698640 1 70m

*Dykehead* 1755 Roy

*Dykehead* 1816 Forrest

One of two of this name on Roy, the other now lost, from *Sc dyke*, ‘low wall made of stones, turf, etc., serving as an enclosure’ (*SND*); it may be related to the lost name *Dikie #* in Monkland parish (1560s *BATB* p. 498). It is also part of a remarkable cluster of ten names all containing the element *head*, in the sense of ‘upper end of’: just north of the Luggie before it joins the North Calder, we have from east to west, *Mosshead #* (Roy), *Bankhead* (Roy), *Woodhead*, *Braehead*, *Lonehead #*, another lost *Dykehead #*, *Avenuehead #*, *Muirhead*, and *Burnhead #*.

**EASTERHOUSE** OMO S NS682653 1 95m

*Er. House* 1755 Roy

*Eastern Houses* 1765 TE9/37 p. 109 [‘Old land of *Camflet* commonly called the *Eastern houses*’]

*Easterhouse* 1816 Forrest

Now a Glasgow peripheral housing estate, nationally-known for its social problems and almost a by-word for urban deprivation, it began onomastically as one of a humble trio with *Netherhouse* and *Westerhouse*, in an area earlier known as *Conflats* (see *Camphlett*). As affixes, they are unusual in that the generic is *house*, a rather simple term and to that extent intriguing, although indeed *Netherhouse*’s (q.v.) differed both in 1725 and in 1816.

**ELLISMUIR** OMO S NS686634 1 55m

*Yellowmuir* 1755 Roy

*Islamuir* 1816 Forrest

*Ellismuir* 1864 OS 1st edn.

It seems doubtful if this has anything to do with the surname Ellis which is not especially common in this area<sup>660</sup>. Whilst 'yellow' is an unusual colour for place-names in Sc, it is paired with nearby Blackyards (q.v.) and is, on Roy, on the edge of a moorland area where the yellow-flowered broom grows.

**FASKINE** OMO S NS761631 1 70m

*Foscane* 1545 RMS iii no. 3186

*Foskane* 1557 Glas. Prot. no. 350

*Fiskane* 1560s BATB p. 498

*Foskan* 1590s Pont 34

*Sostrane* (*Foskane*?) 1602 RMS vi no. 1339

*Foscane* 1603 RMS vi no. 1603

*Fascane* 1638 BATB p. 273

*Foscam* 1645 RMS ix no. 1586

*Fascan* 1684 Miller (1864, 93)

*Faskine* 1790 Act of Geo. III, 30, c.73, re Monkland Canal [With Forth & Clyde]

*Faskine* 1816 Forrest

This may represent G *fasgaidhean*, 'shelters, refuges, or pens for beasts'. McCabe (1992) suggests G *fo sgath*, 'under shade', rather inappropriate to a site on a south-facing slope on the banks of the North Calder. The location may however be apt for the 'shelter' etymology, protected from northerly and easterly winds. There is also the possibility of a derivation from the G noun *fasgan*, 'winnow, sieve', perhaps connected to its favourable agricultural situation.

**FULLARTON** OMO S NS638627 1 10m

? *Foulerton* 1424 CSSR ii p. 45 [Alexander de *Foulerton*]

*Fullartoun*, *Wester Carmyll alias* 1546 Glas. Rent. p. 131

*Foulartou(n)* 1590s Pont 34

*Fullertoune* 1659 Ane Roole

*Fullertoun* 1755 Roy

*Fullerton* 1816 Forrest

*Fullarton* 1864 OS 1st edn.

<sup>660</sup> There are no Ellis names listed in the Glasgow Rentals, for example.

? pn Fowler + Sc *toun*

‘Fowler’s or Fullar’s farmstead’

Black (1946) says there was a Johannes de Foulartoun holding a tenement in Glasgow in 1487, possibly a descendant of Alexander of the 1424 record. What is unusual is that it is only the only *toun* name in the AOS preceded by an apparent family name but lacking the genitival medial *s*, and it thus may be an occupation name (i.e. a fowler, or fullar) rather than a family name<sup>661</sup>; there are three other places named Fullarton in Scotland, and it is not clear which one the 1424 record refers to.

## **GARGUNNOCHIE #**

OMO S NS731664 1 100m

*Garginzeane* 1553 RSS iv no. 2318

*Garginzeane* 1593 RMS v no. 2309

*Ardgumon* 1590s Pont 34

*Argownzie* 1654 Blaeu

*Gargunzeane* 1603 RMS vi no. 1415

*Garthgunzeane* 1629 Ret. LAN no. 164

*Garthgunzean* 1683 Ret. LAN no. 358

*Gunny* 1755 Roy

*Gargunnochie* 1816 Forrest

*Gunnie Wood* 1829 NLC Archives U3/2/01

*Gartgunzean* 1852 NLC Archives U3/1/2 [‘. . . the lands of *Gartgunzean* and *Blacklands* on the east’]

*Gunnie Cottage* 1864 OS 1<sup>st</sup> edn.

*Gunnie* 1868 Kiltongue Coal Works map [‘lands of’]

G *gart* + ? pn *Finnian*

There is a similarity between the earliest form’s generic and the modern form of Kirkgunzeon KCB (*Kirkwynnin* c.1200) which Watson (1926, 165) attributes to a Welsh [i.e. Brit] form, *Finnen*, for the bishop Findbarr of Moyville who was some time at Whithorn. McNiven (2007) suggests the personal name Finnan for Gartwhinzean KNR (old forms include *Gartquhinzeanis*). For a century the waste iron slag from the nearby Gartsherrie furnaces was tipped here round the clock, burying it deeply: now burials of a human kind take place, as it became the site of a new municipal graveyard, called

<sup>661</sup> See Part One, section 7.1.a for discussion of occupation ethonyms.

Coltswood Cemetery, so investigating the topography is impossible. The name *Gunnie* is still known locally, as are “The Slaggies”.

**GARNHEATH** OMO V NS710655 1 80m

*Garnhigh Planting & Garnhigh Moss Planting* 1801 Forrest

*Garnheath Cottage* 1864 OS 1<sup>st</sup> edn. [Also *Garnheath Wood*]

G *gart* + G *an* + ?

The lack of old forms, and the apparently English specifics *high* or *heath*, place a question mark beside the authenticity of this name. However this spot is right at the heart of *gart*-name country and perhaps *gart na h-àth* (OG *áith*) ‘field of the kiln’ is possible (cf. Badenheath KTL).

**GARTAE #** OMO S NS7065 2 80m

*Gartia* (perhaps *Gartea*) 1755 Roy

*Gartae Park* 1801 Forrest

*Gartae Park* 1803 Drumpellier Papers U1 38/8/1(1) [‘All and whole that part of the lands of *Rinns* called *Gartae Park*’]

G *gart* + ?

This might represent G *gart* with a locational suffix *-aidh*, meaning ‘at the farm place’; or the specific could be G *taigh*, ‘house’. An 1801 map (RHP4058) shows a neighbouring field apparently in bizarre anagrammatic form, *Argate*, re-appearing 1836 as *Argate-End*<sup>662</sup>.

**GARTCLOSS** OMO S NS710672 1 80m

*Gartloss* 1628 CRHC p.10

*Gartloss* 1755 Roy

*Gartcloss* 1816 Forrest

*Gartclose* 1829 NLC Archives U3/2/01

G *gart* + ? G *los* or ? G *clois*

‘Tail, or marsh-weed, enclosure’ (*gart lois* or *gart cloise*)

<sup>662</sup> Drumpellier Papers U1/18/28/1; also in U1/18/32/1(18) as *Argot*.

Given the paucity of forms, one would have to go for the earliest records, and thus the ‘tail, end or foot’ suggestion rather than the ‘marsh-weed’ one (*cf.* Gartclash KTL): it lies at the eastern end of the drumlin on which sits Woodend Farm, from where a ‘tail’ of dry land pokes out into surrounding mossy ground. *Los* is classed obsolete in Dwelly, but was attested in OG.

**GARTGILL** OMO S NS718669 1 85m

*Gairtgell* 1654 Argyll Sasines ii no. 853

*Gartgill* 1755 Roy

*Garthgill* 1797 Horse Tax Records 1797-1798 (vol. 10)

*Gargill* 1816 Forrest

*Gargill* 1829 NLC Archives U3/2/01

*Gartgill* 1864 OS 1<sup>st</sup> edn.

G *gart* + G *geal* or ? G *coille*

‘White enclosure, or wood enclosure’

Bannerman (1996) opted for G *coille*, ‘wood’ as the specific; however, the oldest form might support G *geal*, ‘white, pale’, as would the retention of the medial letter *g* throughout the forms.

**GARTLISTON** OMO S NS727677 1 110m

*Gartlusken & Gartluskane* 1560s *BATB* pp. 496 & 498

*Gartluscan* 1571 *Glas. Prot.* no. 1026

*Gartlusken* 1587 *RMS* v no. 1307

*Gartluskan* 1590s Pont 34

*Gartluscane* 1601 *Ret. LAN* no. 26

*Gartluscane* 1602 *RMS* vi no. 1339

*Gartloskin* 1755 Roy

*Gartliskin* 1816 Forrest

*Gartluscan* 1829 NLC Archives U3/2/01

*Gardiston* 1864 OS 1<sup>st</sup> edn.

*Gartliston* 1895 OS 2<sup>nd</sup> edn.

G *gart* + G *losgann*

? ‘Toad enclosure’ (*gart losgann*)

This farm sits on top of a low hill well away from boggy ground or streams, and it is although it is far from toads' usual aqueous haunts, they can live further away from water (than frogs), only returning there for breeding; there is another Gartloskan in Kintyre. Another possibility is *G luasgan*, 'rocking, shaking' which motion refer to a cradle, and thus perhaps the outline of the hill on which it sits.

Pronounced /gart'listən/

**GARTSHERRIE** OMO S NS721663 1 100m

*Gartschary* 1553 RSS iv no. 2322

*Gartcharrie* 1559 RMS iv no. 1354

*Gartscharie* 1560s BATB

*Gartscharie* 1560s BATB p. 498 [Also p. 496, *Garthery* ['*Gartchery*, SRO, Vol. b; *Gartscharie EUL fo 5r*']]

*Gartscharry-manis* 1587 RMS v no. 1307

*Gartshary mains* 1590s Pont 34

*Gartscharie* 1593 RMS v no. 2309

*Gartscharraymains* 1602 RMS vi no. 1339

*Garthcharie-maynis* 1603 RMS vi no. 1415

*Garscharie* 1613 RMS vii no. 964

*Gartscharie-Maynes* 1629 Ret. LAN no. 164

*Gartscherie* 1668 CRHC p. 47

*Gartshairie* 1683 Ret. LAN no. 358

*Gartshery* 1755 Roy

*Gartsherrie* 1816 Forrest

*Gartsherrie* 1829 NLC Archives U3/2/01

G *gart* + G *searrach*

'Colt enclosure' (*gart searraich*)

This was an important settlement in the area, being situated on one of the larger low hills in this otherwise boggy country, and was probably a significant farm, perhaps breeding horses. In the 17<sup>th</sup> century, it was large enough to rent out land within it – the name *Craigis-Maling* appears in the 1603 RMS record ('20 sol. terrarum in tenandria de *Gartscharie* vocatas lie *Craigis-maling*'). Gartsherrie was the only one among the tight cluster of a dozen *gart*-names in this corner shown on Roy's 1755 map as having enclosures of hedges or trees, a sign of relative affluence. Just before the industrial revolution, as recorded by Forrest's 1816 map, the wealth of the estate can be judged by

the presence of Gartsherrie House, a *Little Gartsherrie*, and a Townhead farm. The name however was better known for much of the 19<sup>th</sup> and 20<sup>th</sup> centuries for the huge Gartsherrie Ironworks developed by the Bairds (who, as *nouveaux riches*, then bought Gartsherrie House). The site of the ironworks lay just east of the estate, and at one point is said to have been the biggest iron producer in Europe; the site is now re-occupied as Gartsherrie Container Base. The name is struggling to survive, other than in the container base and its hodonym: the former estate is now simply Townhead (a post-war social housing area); of the two Gartsherrie-named schools, one, Gartsherrie Academy (built by Baird in 1843 to educate his employees' children, now a set of private flats) has become Academy Place to the Post Office; and the other, Gartsherrie Primary, built beside the ironworks by Coatbridge Burgh in late Victorian times, closed in 2010. Even Gartsherrie Church, built by the Bairds in 1843, beside the Academy, as the first church in town, lost its name a few years ago when other congregations merged to create New St. Andrews Church.

Pronounced /gart'ʃɛrɪ/

**GARTURK** OMO S NS741638 1 90m

*Garthurk, Westir & Eister* 1545 RMS iii no. 3186

*Garthturkis* 1553 RSS iv no. 2324

*Gartturk* 1560s BATB p. 496

*Garturk* 1587 RMS v, no. 1307

*Garturk E. & W.* 1590s Pont 34

*Garturk* 1591 RPC iv p. 604

*Garturk* 1602 RMS vi no. 1339

*Garthturk, Wester* 1603 RMS vi no.1415

*Garturk* 1755 Roy [Also *Little Garturk*]

*Garturk, West* 1816 Forrest

G *gart* + G *torc*

'Boar enclosure' (*gart tuirc*)

This was an important estate for much of the 16<sup>th</sup> to 18<sup>th</sup> centuries, owning much of the land on which later developed into the town of Coatbridge. Sadly, the name only survives in a short street beside the former Garturk (now Calder) Church.

Pronounced /gar'tʌrk/

**GARTVERRIE** OMO S NS730676 1 90m

*Gartwery* 1560s BATB p. 496



*Gartwerie* 1587 RMS v no. 1307  
*Gartwerie-mos* 1593 RMS v no. 2309  
*Gartuiri* 1590s Pont 34  
*Gartory* 1654 Blaeu  
*Gartverie* 1601 Ret. LAN no. 26  
*Gartwerie* 1602 RMS vi no. 1339  
*Garverie* 1607 RMS vi no. 1959  
*Garverie* 1639 RMS ix no. 928  
*Gartverie* 1683 Ret. LAN no. 358  
*Gartvirie* 1692 Ret. LAN no. 404  
*Gartweerie* 1797 Horse Tax Records 1797-1798 (vol. 10)  
*Garvirie* 1816 Forrest  
*Gartverie* 1829 NLC Archives U3/2/01  
*Gartverrie* 1864 OS 1<sup>st</sup> edn.

G *gart* + ? G *férach* or ? G *fiaraidh*

Bannerman (1996) gives the same suggested etymology for this name as he did for Gartferry GLW, viz. OG *férach*, ‘grassy’ [ScG *feurach*]. However, G *fiaraidh*, ‘slanting, twisted, crooked’ might be more appropriate both for the specific’s vowel as pronounced (below), and for the terminal *ie* / *y*. It is perhaps relevant that it is overlooked by Cromlet NMO (q.v.) whose specific is G *crom*, ‘crooked’.

Pronounced /gart'virɪ/

**GILMOURNEUK** OMO S NS704655 1 100m

*Gillmuirneuk* 1755 Roy  
*Gilmur-neuk Farm* 1801 RHP4058 [Also *Gilmurhills*]  
*Gilmourneuk* 1816 Forrest  
*Gilmourhill* 1831 NLC Archives U1/18/32/1(18)

? Sc *gill* + Sc *muir* + Sc *neuk*

Sc *gill* is a ‘stank, marsh, swamp, a miry place in the muirs with hard edges all round’ (*SND*), and the 1801 map shows it abutting *Common Muir*. The land’s poor quality is indicated by the fact that this (as a modern woodland walk name) is the only survivor from a group of 5 settlements appearing on Roy’s map but vanished by the time of Forrest 1816

– *Lonehead, Burntmuir, Lavrockhill*<sup>663</sup> and *Gartae* (q.v.). Although the name might appear to be based on a personal name Gilmour, the recorded forms lack the genitival *s* that would attest to that. There was a *Moss Gill* # CAD, of similar import.

**GREENEND** OMO S NS7466643 1 80m

*Greenend* 1755 Roy

*Greenend* 1816 Forrest

The existence of a lost Greenhead # (Roy) about 1km away, south-east on the slopes of Cairnhill, suggests that the first element is a noun, *Sc green*, ‘sward of grass’, rather than an adjective; *-end* in the AOS has the sense of ‘below’ (discussed in Part One, section 7.2.a), which would pair with Greenhead. Across town, Greenhill, first recorded 1864, was a farm named perhaps for colour contrast with nearby Redraw # (see Raw below): Greenhill is now the name of a housing estate and primary school.

**HAGGMILL** OMO S NS7419642 1 65m

*Hagges* 1543 RMS iii no. 2937 [‘*terras de Hagges*’]

*Hagmylne* 1545 RMS iii no. 3186 [‘*Hagmylne super aquam de Luggy propre ly Langlone*’]

*Haggs* 1550 *Laing Chrs.* p. 116

*Hagmylne* 1560s *BATB* p. 497 [*Haggis & Hagmylne*]

*Haggis* 1582 RMS v no. 468

*Hagmylne* 1587 RMS v no. 1307 [‘*Haggis cum lie Hagmylne*’]

*Hagges* 1590s Pont 34

*Hag-mylne* 1602 RMS vi no. 1339 [‘*Haggis cum molendino lie Hag-mylne*’]

*Hagis* 1617 *Ret. LAN* no. 110 [Also ‘*Hagmylne situato super aquam de Luggy*’]

*Hag-mylne* 1635 RMS ix no. 264

*Hagges* 1654 Blaeu

*Millhouse* 1755 Roy

*Mill* 1816 Forrest

*Grain mill* 1864 OS 1<sup>st</sup> edn.

en *Hagg* + SSE *mill*

<sup>663</sup> A common Scots place-name from *laverock*, ‘skylark’.

There are two locations in OMO where this name applied at different times: the NGR and records above refer to a location on the Luggie Burn - the modern road here crossing the Luggie is Mill Brae; however, there was also a late-named Haggmill on the North Calder<sup>664</sup>, also now gone, but with the name retained in two local hodonyms. The name *Haggs* was, until the early 18<sup>th</sup> century, applied to the lands latterly named Rosehall (q.v. below), on the North Calder. *Sc hag*, sometimes *hagge*, has several meanings implying cutting or notching (e.g. a chasm, pit<sup>665</sup>), and is quite common as a place-name element: the ‘notch’ here may be that cut by the two watercourses, Luggie and Calder. While there is little doubt about the form *hagg*, the mill location is more problematic since the two recorded are almost 3km apart. The contradiction is resolved by the full text of the 1617 record which reads, in translation:

“Alexander Hamilton, heir of John Hamilton of Haggis – in the lands of Easter Garturk named Brewlandis [i.e. on the Calder] - with the grain mill named Hagmylne situated on the Luggie water, with the thirled multures of the lands of Drumpelder . . .”

Thus at that time the estate of Haggs appeared to stretch from the Calder to the Luggie, on which latter stood the *Hagmylne* whose forms are listed above, but when subsequently a mill was built on the Calder (a more powerful river), it became the estate’s successor *Haggmill*.

## **HALLHILL** OMO S NS6865 2 50m

*Hawhyle* 1540 *Glas. Rent.* p. 116

*Halhill* 1556 *Glas. Rent.* p. 163 [‘three pund land of *Halhill*’]

*Halhill* 1590s Pont 34

*Halhill* 1638 *BATB* p. 273

*Hullhill* 1755 Roy

*Hallhill, East & West* 1816 Forrest

*Sc haw, hall* + *Sc hill*

‘Hill by the big house’.

The first recorded form points at the traditional *Sc* pronunciation (as *ha*’) of *hall*, ‘a large spacious building’.

<sup>664</sup> *Waukmill* 1755 Roy, and *Millfaulds* close by, *Hag Mill* 1816 Forrest, *Hagg Mill (corn)* 1864 OS, *Haggmill* 1897 OS: NGR NS741831.

<sup>665</sup> ‘notch’, ‘pit or break in a moss’, ‘portion of a wood marked off for cutting.’ (*DOST*).

**HEATHERYKNOWE** OMO S NS694656 1 80m*Heddrieknow* 1667 *CRHC* p. 75*Heathry Knowe* 1755 Roy*Heatheryknowe* 1816 Forrest

A low hill or *knowe* sporting heather, this is close to Commonhead (*Common*, Roy), both names suggesting poor land suited to rough grazing. The OS Geological Survey drift map indicates a stretch of sands and gravels here, differing from the boulder clays and tills over most of the area. The name Haining #<sup>666</sup> (Forrest) on lower ground, from *Sc hain*, ‘to enclose with a fence or wall’ (*DOST*), suggests the lower land was by contrast suitable for cultivation. Heatherbell is a late name (first mapped 1910) applied to a rail junction.

**HILLHEAD** OMO S NS766637 1 130m*Hillhead* 1755 Roy*Hillhead* 1816 Forrest

This is a precise if prosaic description, at the meeting point of three roads (from Cairnhill, Petersburn and Calderbank) which all rise up to it. It may be the same place as *Craehead of Fascan*, (perhaps a corruption of Craighead) documented in 1684 as the home of William Kirkwood<sup>667</sup>, sought in the crackdown on Covenanting.

**HOLLANDHURST** OMO S NS728658 1 90m*Hollynghurst* 1560s *BATB* p. 496*Holenehurst* 1577 *RMS* v no. 1307*Holmkrist* 1590s Pont 34*Holinehurst* 1603 *RMS* vi 1415*Holmhurst* 1629 *Ret. LAN* no. 164*Holmhurst* 1683 *Ret. LAN* no. 358*Hollinbush* 1755 Roy*Hollandhurst* 1816 Forrest*Hollinhurst* 1829 NLC Archives U3/2/01*Hollandhurst Road* modern hodonym

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<sup>666</sup> See 1677 entry under Conflatts above, for possible name *Hanyngyett*, i.e. the gate into *Haining*.

<sup>667</sup> Miller (1864, 93).

Sc *hollin* + Sc *hirst*

‘Holly-covered piece of bare ground by stream’

Sc *hollin* can also occur as *hollan*, *hollen* and *Holland*, which accounts for some of the variation in forms here. The site, beside the Gartsherrie Burn, is now buried beneath a container base, but the name lives on in a street-name.

**KENMUIR** OMO S NS660621 1 10m

*Kenmor* 1242 *Glas. Reg.* i no. 180

*Kenmure* 1560s *BATB* p. 498

*Kenmure* 1582 *RMS* v no. 464

*Kenmure, & Over Kenmure* 1587 *RMS* v no. 1406

*Kenmoir* 1590s Pont 34

*Kenmuir, & South Kenmuir* 1697 *Ret. LAN* no. 437

*Kenmuir* 1755 Roy

*Kenmuir* 1816 Forrest

G *ceann* + G *mòr*

The 13<sup>th</sup>-century form suggests G *ceann mòr*, ‘big head’, in the sense of ‘head of’, or ‘above’, something (e.g. a wood). *Ken-* in Scottish place-names is a common Anglicisation of *ceann*, as in Kenmore PER; Hooker’s Gazetteer contains at least 8 instances of Kenmore, all in the Highlands or Galloway; and a similar number of Kenmuir, in the same strong G-speaking areas, which suggests that *muir* was a re-interpretation of *mòr*.

**KILGARTH** OMO S NS716676 1 90m

*Kilgarth* 1560s *BATB* pp. 496 & 498 [Also *Killyart*]

*Kilgairt* 1587 *RMS* v no. 1307

*Gilgarth* 1593 *RMS* v no. 2328

*Gilgart* 1602 *RMS* vi no. 1339

*Kilgarth* 1603 *RMS* vi no. 1415

*Kilgarth* 1615 *Ret. LAN* no. 100

*Kilyaird* 1638 *BATB* p. 274

*Kailyard* 1755 Roy

*Kailyards* 1797 Horse Tax Records 1797-1798 (vol. 10)

*Keilgarth* 1816 Forrest

*Killgarth* 1829 NLC Archives U3/2/01

*Kilgarth* 1864 OS 1<sup>st</sup> edn.

? *G coille* + *G gart*, or *Sc gill* + *Sc garth*

‘Wood farm’, or ‘marsh-garth’ (*coille gairt*)

There is no church here to justify an etymology in *cill*, ‘church’, so *coille* ‘wood’ is more likely. However the variability of the first element, and the persistent *th* ending of the second, could suggest a Sc formation, from *gill*, ‘marshy ground’ (see Gilmourneuk above) and *garth*, ‘enclosure, yard’ (*DOST*). Toponyms containing *garth* can be found both in G form (e.g. Tulligarth CLA, Auchengarth AYR) and Sc form (e.g. Hartsgarth ROX, Allergarth ROX), as well as in the northern isles where, frequent in the simplex form *Garth*, it derives from ON. There is an intriguing resemblance of the name’s elements with those of the nearby Gartgill (q.v.).

**KIRKWOOD** OMO S NS712638 1 90m

*Kirkwod* 1545 RMS iii no. 3186

*Kirkwod* 1582 RMS v no. 468

*Kirkwode* 1587 RMS v no. 1307

*Kirkwood* 1590s Pont 34

*Kirkwode* 1602 RMS vi no. 1339

*Kirkwood* 1645 RMS ix no. 1586

*Kirkwood* 1755 Roy

*Kirkwood* 1816 Forrest

*Sc kirk* + *Sc wuid*

‘Church wood’

This takes its name from the proximity of Old Monkland Kirk, and perhaps also from the kirk’s ownership of the woodland. Forrest’s map shows Woodhead # just north of the kirk, and Kirkwood farm itself about 800m north on the slopes to the Luggie Burn. Just across the Luggie lay Woodneuk # (*Woodnuick* 1665 *Ret. LAN* no. 295), whose location is outlined in 1664 in *RMS* xi no. 626 as “between the lands of *Deanbank* on east, water called *Bishopburne* on west, lands of *Kirkwood* on south, lands of *Drumpellar* on north.”; and a farm Woodlands # lay on the slopes down to the Calder, to the south of the kirk. OS 1<sup>st</sup> edn. shows Woodhead as in Forrest, but maps a newer Kirkwood on the crest of the ridge of high ground (while the smaller, and perhaps original, Luggie-side one is also shown and named, probably displaced by the new colliery just beside it); it also shows a Woodside House (c.NS719640) further up the Luggie. The Luggie’s gorge here was and

still is naturally home to tree cover so the original 'wood' could have been an extension of this.

**LANGLOAN** OMO S NS721646 1 80m

*Langlon* 1590s Pont 34

*Langlon* 1607 RMS vi no. 1932

*Langlone* 1608 RMS vi no. 2133

*Langholme (vel Langlone)* 1615 RMS vii no. 1325

*Langlone* 1755 Roy

*Langlone* 1801 Forrest

*Langloan* 1816 Forrest

*Sc lang + Sc loan*

'Long lane'

A *loan* was originally a grassy lane round or between fields, for moving cattle; on Forrest's 1801 map, there are several barely 1km west, mapped as 'Common Loan'. This long loan however probably has the later urban meaning of 'lane', where a row of cottages stood by the main road from Glasgow to Edinburgh.

**LANGMUIR** OMO S NS702643 1 70m

*Langmuir* 1755 Roy

*Lang-muir* 1801 Forrest

*Langmuir* 1816 Forrest

*Sc lang + Sc muir*

'Long moor'.

This lay, in 1801, beside a set of narrow parallel fields in the old run-rig style (see extract under Bargeddie above), and there may well have been just such a long strip of moor to generate the name.

**LAWHILL #** OMO S NS7263 2 50m

*Lawhill* 1755 Roy

MacArthur (1890, 99) had this suggestion:

“Some 30 years ago while a number of workmen were trenching a field on the Rosehall estate, which still bears the ominous [*sic*] name of Lawhill Field, they came on two or three stone coffins containing human bones. It was considered at that time that in days of yore the field of Lawhill had been a place where criminals were executed, hence the name.”

Whether criminals would have had the posthumous privilege of a coffin (let alone a stone one) seems doubtful; it more likely stems from Sc adjective *law*. ‘low, small’ (*DOST*).

**LAWSHILL #** OMO S NS6762 2 50m

*Lawshil* 1590s Pont 34

*Lawis hil* 1654 Blaeu

*Lasshill* 1755 Roy

It is unlikely to be based on the Sc *law*, ‘hill’, since it is quite outwith the distribution zone for *law* (Drummond 2007b, 89-91). More likely, as indicated by Pont’s genitival form, it is (the surname) Law’s hill – Black (1946) says Law was a common name in the Glasgow area.

**LOCHEND** OMO S NS707665 1 805m

*Lochend* 1755 Roy [Also *Lochend Loch*]

*Lochend* 1816 Forrest

*Lochend* 1829 NLC Archives U3/2/01 [Also *Lochend Loch*]

*Lochend* 1864 OS 1<sup>st</sup> edn.

Roy’s map shows a road leading out from Glasgow to Lochwood – i.e. the Bishop’s residence – then on across an isthmus between bogs to terminate at Lochend, there being extensive mosses to its east. It could be the ‘*end*’ of the bishop’s forest, or of the road to it, although in the AOS *-end* usually signifies below. Alternatively, since the western end of the bishop’s lands and forests (discussed under Lochwood below) appears to be Craigend, and the northern end appears to be Woodend, perhaps they were a linked group of three, referring to the *loch-end*, the *craig-end* and the *wood-end* of the forest<sup>668</sup>. Lochend Loch is sometimes locally known as Drumpellier Loch, being in that eponymous country park.

**LOCHWOOD** OMO S NS693666 1 95m

<sup>668</sup> That woodland continued this far east is suggested by the Roy name *Roundtreehill*, (*Rowentreehill* in Forrest) at c. NS701665.



*Lowchwood* 1536 *Glas. Prot.* no. 1264

*Loichtwood* 1550 *Glas. Prot.* no. 22

*Lochwode* 1587 *RMS* v no. 1406

*Lochwood* 1590s Pont 34

*Lochwode* 1629 *Ret. LAN* no. 162

*Lochwood* 1693 *Ret. LAN* no. 413

*Lochwood* 1755 Roy

*Lochwood* 1816 Forrest

*Lochwood* 1829 NLC Archives U3/2/01

*Sc loch* + *Sc wuid*

‘Wood at the loch’

Lochwood was the country seat of the bishops of Glasgow, and hence that name is recorded frequently from the 16<sup>th</sup> century on – although Durkan (1986, 281) says that “the episcopal manor at Lochwood . . . [was] first mentioned in 1325.” The site is on a ridge, with Bishop Loch to the north and swampy ground south. Durkan says that the manor had two woodland hunting reserves (hence the *wood* element of the name) as well as the fishing “lowis” (i.e. *Sc lowis*, ‘lochs’, plural – perhaps Lochend and Woodend Lochs, 1km east, were included in the property). Roy’s map shows the swamp to the south, and the extensive planting of trees round the house down to the lochside, as well as the road leading back into Glasgow. It may have been the bishops’ residence, but in the early 19<sup>th</sup> century it was a high priest of the new heavy industry who was in residence, in the person of William Baird<sup>669</sup>, one of the brothers whose rapidly-expanding Gartsherrie ironworks was set to make the family’s fortunes.

**MAINHILL** OMO S NS694642 1 85m

*Mayn Hyle* 1529 *Glas. Rent.* p. 95

*Mayn Hylle* 1535 *Glas. Rent.* p. 106

*Mainehill* 1554 *Glas. Rent.* p. 154

*Maynhill* 1560s *BATB* p. 498

*Mainhill* 1755 Roy

*Mainhill* 1816 Forrest

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<sup>669</sup> NLC Archives U3/2/02, a feu plan of Sunnyside, owned by “William Baird Esq. of Lochwood.”

*CRHC* records the death of a John Mayne of *Conflat* [nearby] in 1616, and possibly – given the spelling of the surname and the place-name – this was his land. Normally such a form would have the genitival medial *s*, but that might cause confusion with *Sc Mains*, ‘principal farm on an estate’).

**MEADOWLANDS** OMO S NS709633 1 45m

*Meadowlands* 1816 Forrest

*Meadowlands* 1864 OS 1<sup>st</sup> edn.

This is a gently sloping spot on the right bank of the North Calder, close to Old Monkland Kirk, and perhaps part of the original glebe lands: Robson’s 1851 map shows a small field at NS717632 as *Minister’s Glebe*, perhaps the remains of it.

**MERRYSTON** OMO S NS726649 1 75m

*Marrieston* 1801 Forrest

*Marystown (Maryston)* 1802 RHP44334

*Merryston* 1816 Forrest

*Merriston Farm* 1829 NLC Archives U3/2/01

*Merryston House* 1851 Robson

It would be tempting to connect this name with James Merry, the famous coal- and iron-master whose firm Merry & Cunningham was (by 1840) the 3<sup>rd</sup> largest ironworks in Britain at nearby Dundyvan, and later MP for the Falkirk Burghs. It would be a false temptation: he was born in 1805, four years after the first record. There may be a connection with the name Maryston # OMO (*Marys Town* 1816 Forrest) situated 5km westwards, also on the banks of the Monkland Canal; the OSNB noted a (perhaps eponymous) Mary’s Well nearby. Thomson (1980s, 29) suggests it was (originally) Maryston, but; “. . . changed presumably [due to] the result of mispronunciation by the Irish RC section of the population<sup>670</sup> and of confusion with James Merry”<sup>671</sup>: while Miller (1864, 2) confirms that the houses here are “locally known as Maryston Square . . .”

**MOUNT VERNON** OMO S NS658630 1 30m

<sup>670</sup> Locally, words with /e/ sound in Sc, often are pronounced /ë/.

<sup>671</sup> However, the 1816 / 1829 records occur before he was famous.

*Mount Vernon* 1741 Glasgow Sasines [documented Baillieston history website<sup>672</sup>]

*Mount Vernon* 1755 Roy

*Mount Vernon* 1816 Forrest

Admiral Edward Vernon (1684-1757) was a famous Royal Navy hero, for his exploits against the Spaniards. Originally called *Windyedge* (q.v.), there is some dispute as to whether it was re-named by Glasgow merchant Robert Boyd buying the property in 1741, or by the subsequent purchaser ‘tobacco lord’ George Buchanan in 1756, but the appearance on Roy 1755 supports the former’s claim. The eponymous Mount Vernon in Virginia, USA, was named by Washington’s grandfather Augustine in 1742 after a request from his son Lawrence to do so, in honour of the said Admiral, under whom he fought at the battle of Cartagena de Indias in 1741. It later became the home of Washington, first US President after the War of Independence, but of course it was also a tobacco plantation, and was probably named after not the hero but the place<sup>673</sup>. If Boyd (or Buchanan) had named it *directly* after Vernon, as opposed to the place, why would they have chosen *mount* as generic, since this element was not then part of the local toponymicon?<sup>674</sup> There is a Mount Vernon Avenue in Coatbridge’s Drumpellier, built on land latterly sold by the Buchanans.

**MUIRHEAD** OMO S NS680634 1 60m

*Muirhead* 1816 Forrest

*Muirhead* 1864 OS 1<sup>st</sup> edn.

This is one of 9 occurrences of this name in the AOS: it stood on a ridge of higher ground<sup>675</sup>, above the eponymous moor. Onomastically and geographically it may relate to nearby Muirside, which had an earlier record (Roy): it is also one of the large cluster of – *head* names discussed under Dykehead above. The name now applies c.700m west to a housing estate where Muirside once stood, the latter now represented by a street-name.

**NETHERHOUSE** OMO S NS691651 1 70m

*Nethyr Hous* 1557 *Glas. Rent.* p. 166 [‘land of *Conflat* callit the *Nethyr Hous*’]

<sup>672</sup> <http://www.baillieston-history.co.uk/page5.html>

<sup>673</sup> As indeed did many Americans, because it is a common place-name in the USA – e.g. in Westchester County, NY.

<sup>674</sup> Mount Florida, Glasgow, was only first recorded in the early 19<sup>th</sup> century.

<sup>675</sup> Shown as c. 208’ on the OS 1<sup>st</sup> edn., on a ridge within the 200’ contour: the past tense is used, because a housing estate covers the land.

*Netherhouses* 1659 Ane Roole

*Netherhouse* 1725 NLC Archives U1/18/32/1 [*'Netheryett of Camflet alias Neitherhouses'* in U1 18/32/2 dated 1725]

*Netherhouse* 1755 Roy

*Nether Town* 1816 Forrest

*Netherhouse* 1831 NLC Archives U1/18/32/1(18) [*'the old extent of Netheryeat of Camphlett alias Netherhouse'*]

From Sc *nether*, 'lower', it was one of a trio with Easterhouse and Westerhouse which developed on the area earlier known as *Conflats* (later *Camphlett* q.v.). The 1816 record might have resulted from a temporary generic substitution from nearby *-toun* names like Marys Town #, Swinton and Baillieston; and the brief 1725 appearance as *Netheryett* (from Sc *yett*, 'gate') indicates that the generic was always a little insecure.

#### **OLD MONKLAND** OMO S NS718633 1 95m

*Le Munkland* 1323 *Newb. Reg.* no. 204

*Munkland K[irk]* 1590s Pont 34

*Monkland* 1602 *RMS* vi no. 1339 [*'in liberium baroniam de Monkland'*]

*Old Monkland Kirk* 1755 Roy

*Old Monkland* 1816 Forrest

Discussed in the Introduction, the specific *Old* refers to the fact that this was the original parish church of Monkland before the parish was split in 1640 into OMO and NMO. The name now applies to an estate immediately east of the kirk.

#### **PADDOCHAN #** OMO S NS710643 1 70m

*Podochane* 1545 *RMS* iii no. 3186

*Potdothwan & Patequhen* 1560s *BATB* pp. 496 & 498

*Pardowane* 1587 *RMS* v no. 1307

*Paddochan* 1590s Pont 34

*Padovane* 1602 *RMS* vi no. 1339

*Paddochane* 1607 *RMS* vi no. 1959

*Podochane* 1616 *Ret. LAN* no. 110

*Paddochane* 1633 *Ret. LAN* no. 179

*Paddochene* 1635 *RMS*

*Paddochane* 1639 *RMS* ix no. 928

*Paddochan, Maynes de 1665 Ret. LAN no. 295*

*Padochin, Maynes de 1693 Ret. LAN no. 413*

*Paddochan 1797 Horse Tax Records 1797-1798 (vol. 10)*

*Paddochan 1801 Forrest [Apparently naming a field]*

This stood beside the Luggie Burn, at a point where the valley widens out somewhat. The earliest forms of the name might suggest Brit or G *pol*, ‘pool or stream’. Forrest’s 1801 map shows a Pulmore # 1km north (a low-lying field next to the Monkland Canal) presumably from G *poll mòr*, this suggesting the G generic was used locally. The specific could be G *dochainn*, ‘hurt, injury, mishap’. The 1587 form *Pardowane* is not dissimilar to a group of names discussed by Watson (1926, 372-3), i.e. Pardovan WLO, Parduvine MLO and Pardivan ELO, which he suggests seem to be from W. [i.e. Brit] *par-ddwfn*, ‘deep field’, “with reference either to soil or to position”.

**PALACECRAIG** OMO S NS753637 1 90m

*Palice 1755 Roy*

*Palacecraig 1728 CRHC p. 42*

*Palacecraig 1816 Forrest*

*Palacecraig 1864 OS 1<sup>st</sup> edn. (Also Old Palacecraig & New Palacecraig)*

Sc *palice* + Sc *craig*

Sc *palice* is perhaps used as a self-deprecating term for a lowly farm: there is another Palace NMO, and Palacerigg CND. (See the latter for a discussion of the term *palice*). The *craig* would refer to the steepish ground behind it, rising to Cairnhill. The ironic humour of the name is perhaps hinted at in Roy, which has two settlements nearby, one *Clartyholes* (Sc *clarty*, ‘filthy’), the other *Muck*<sup>676</sup>. Also on Roy, *Wanton Walls* just over the rise sounds as if it is in similar vein, but in fact it one of several occurrences of the name in Scotland<sup>677</sup>, and seems to use Sc *wanton* in the sense of ‘unruly, unrestrained’, applying to Sc *wall*, ‘well’: the several surviving *Wanton Walls / Wells* name are also beside streams or springs.

**PASSOVER COTTAGE** OMO S NS726683 1 105m

*Pishover 1670 CRHC p. 50*

<sup>676</sup> *Clartyholes* and *Muck* lay at c.NS7563; *Wanton Walls* was at c.NS7663.

<sup>677</sup> *Wanton Walls / Wa's* at NT1656, 3272 and 5448; and *Wantonwells* at NJ7708 and 6227. All are farmhouses.

*Pishour* 1755 Roy

*Pashours* 1816 Forrest

*Pishour* 1829 NLC Archives U3/2/01

*Passover Cottage* 1864 OS 1<sup>st</sup> edn.

It may be that the modern form is a polite veil over the oldest form, which probably began as a humorous verbal name (*cf.* Taylor, 2008c). There is a Pishie Miggie FIF, which Taylor (PNF2) says may derive from the wet ground there, but our place is on a hilltop well above the mosses, and so the early form may literally refer to the prevailing weather. About 3km north, on Roy's map, there appears to be a *Pisheraw*, possibly *Fisheraw* (see Raw below).

**RAMOAN** OMO S NS727684 1 80m

*Roumon* 1590s Pont 34

? *Ruchmone* 1597 *Glas. Prot.* no. 3375 ['John Fynlay in *Ruchmone* in *Monkland*']

*Rowmone* 1638 BATB p. 274

*Ramont* 1654 Blaeu

*Rammon* 1755 Roy

*Rockrimmon* 1816 Forrest

*Rawmoan* 1864 OS 1<sup>st</sup> edn. [OSNB says also *Rawmone*]

*Ramoan* 1914 OS 6<sup>th</sup> 2<sup>nd</sup> edn.

G *ruadh* + G *moine*

? 'Red moss'

Lying close to a large stretch of boggy land (*cf.* Glenboig NMO), it could be from G *ruadh moine* 'red moss, bog'. Alternatively, it is only a short distance north of the lands of Raw (below, q.v.), and the 1864 form could indicate a possible re-interpretation of the first element; whilst the 1597 form (if indeed it refers to this place) could connect this with the Rochsoles NMO, just over 2km away; however, with both these Sc possibilities the second element would be problematic.

Pronounced / ra'mon/

**RAW** OMO S NS737660 2 90m

*Raw* 1755 Roy

*Raw* 1816 Forrest

*Raw, & North & South-Raw* 1829 NLC Archives U3/2/01

*Raw* 1846 NLC Archives U8/17/40

Sc *raw* means ‘row’. It became a common term for the line of cheap houses built by owners for their miners or factory workers, and was especially common in 19<sup>th</sup>-century Coatbridge for that reason – *Quarry Row*, *Railway Row*, *Welsh Row* etc; these names, like the cheaply-constructed houses (*cf. Mud Row* in Carmyle, 1864 OS), were often temporary.<sup>678</sup> *Raw* is not a common name applied to a farm, but examples do exist, such as Langraw FIF dating back to the mid-15<sup>th</sup> century<sup>679</sup>, and there was *Mid Raw* near Robroyston CAD recorded 1816 in Forrest. *South Raw* farm became Dunbeth (q.v.) in the mid-19<sup>th</sup> century, while Roy and Forrest’s *Raw* became *East Raw* farm (East Row, OS 1<sup>st</sup> edn.). There is another *Raw* (at NS7276) on both Roy and Forrest, perhaps marking the north-west edge of the lands, and near to it on Roy were *Beggar Raw* and *Lazy Raw* (NMO), perhaps humorous names for a poor tenant. Roy also showed what appears to be *Pisheraw* near Myvot (*cf. Passover* above). *Redraw* on Forrest (NS7365) is perhaps the source of the specific in The Redbridge, a railway bridge, shopping centre and pub (NS734656); just east of *Redraw*, Forrest’s 1801 map shows *Rae Hill*.

## RHINDS

OMO S NS688645 1 60m

*Rynis* 1610 CRHC p. 83

*Rynmuir* 1641 CRHC p. 79

*Rins* 1755 Roy [Aslo *Rinnmuir*]

*Rinns* 1816 Forrest [Also *Rinnmuir* & *Rinsdale*]

*Rhinds* 1864 OS 1<sup>st</sup> edn. [Also *Rhindmuir* & *Rhind House* & *Rhinsdale*]

Taylor (*PNF1*, 530) etymologises Rhynd FIF (*Rins*, 1775 Ainslie) as from G *rinn*, ‘point, promontory’, suggesting it refers to the steep, almost cliff-like rise of land immediately north – but no such feature occurs here. Watson (1926, 495) has a discussion of several names incorporating G *rinn*, sometimes occurring as *rhind*, all of them are in a relationship to water, whether the sea, a loch, or rivers. Clearly this is not appropriate here, and the plural form *s* points at Scots simplex<sup>680</sup>. Sc *rin* can mean ‘the overflow of an enclosed body of water’, but there is no feature in this landscape to justify this. The Sc verb *rin* (also *rinn*) is defined in the *SND*<sup>681</sup>, when used in combinations (*cf. Rynmuir*), as relating to the run-

<sup>678</sup> E.g. *Railway Row*, Coatdyke, built early 20<sup>th</sup> century, the houses still stand, as small workshops and garages, on a street-named *Railway Road*.

<sup>679</sup> *PNF3*, 113

<sup>680</sup> See Part One, section 7.4.

<sup>681</sup> Rin, B1(2).

rig system of farming. It is interesting that on Forrest's 1801 map (see Figure OMO 2 above, under Bargeddie), land barely 400m east of here, and bordering on the Rinns lands<sup>682</sup>, clearly shows late run-rig style landscapes with parallel narrow strips labelled according to their owners; so *Rinns* and *Rinnmuir* lay in an area where this farm method lingered long<sup>683</sup>. The later forms are closer to *Sc rind* (also *rhin(d)*) 'strip of ground used as a pathway', also 'narrow or broad slips of uncultivated grass land, called rinds or baulks' (*SND*): perhaps the early form *Rinns* became re-interpreted as *Rhind* when the run-rig meaning became opaque, while the strip or pathway meaning was still transparent. The name persists in several street-names.

Pronounced /rəɪndz/

## ROSEHALL OMO S NS737636 1 95m

*Rosehall* 1755 Roy

*Rosehall* 1766 TE9/39 p. 173

*Rosehall* 1816 Forrest

*Rosehall* 1864 OS 1<sup>st</sup> edn.

The Rosehall estate seems to have lain on both sides of the North Calder, in both OMO and BTW, as mapped by Roy and confirmed by the OS 1st edition, which shows 'Rosehall Colliery' south of the river. The 'big house'<sup>684</sup> lay just north of the river in OMO, the home of a Miss Douglas on Forrest 1816. Nowadays the name is widely applied to south Coatbridge, and until 2008 the main secondary school of the area was Rosehall High, and Rosehall Industrial Estate remains. The name Rosehall however was an early 18<sup>th</sup>-century transfer: thus Hamilton (1831, but originally written 1710<sup>685</sup>, 33):

"The most considerable of which [gentlemen's houses] are; the HAGGS, lately pertaining to Sir Alexander Hamilton baronet . . . a pleasant seat . . . the house became lately ruinous and heth been acquired by Archbald Hamilton . . . who heth changed its name to Rosehall."

<sup>682</sup> 1803 Drumpellier Papers U1 38/8/1(1) "All and whole that part of the lands of Rinns called Gartae Park" – *Gartae* abuts the land just north of Bargeddie.

<sup>683</sup> *Rundale* or *rindale* was the name used for this system in Ireland, which may account for the name *Rinsdale* (1816 record) here.

<sup>684</sup> Shown with an appropriate symbol on Pont 32 with the name *Haggas*.

<sup>685</sup> This was actually written c.1710, appearing in James Balfour's Collection, and reprinted in 1831 in "Descriptions of the Sheriffdoms of Lanark and Renfrew".



The change from Hagg (see Haggmill above) to Rosehall was presumably because the new name was more euphonious: Rosehall is a popular name in Scotland, with 12 surviving instances, from Sutherland to the Solway. Later still, in 1870, the lands changed name again, to that of *The Douglas Support*: the owner was the Rev. Sholto<sup>686</sup> Douglas; a Douglas bought it in 1795, and granted a life-rent annuity to his mother, two sisters and another female relative<sup>687</sup>, hence the ‘support’. The family name is echoed today in honyms like Douglas View. Forrest’s map of 1816 shows a tree-lined drive leading from the House to the main road (for Coatbridge and south to cross the Calder), and the house at the junction as *Entryhead*; this is from *Sc entry*, ‘entrance to an avenue leading to a house; the avenue itself’ (*SND*), a name paralleled in meaning in the two instances of Avenuehead, CAD and OMO, and in Entryhead # NMO.

**SCARHILL** OMO S NS761643 1 135m

*Scairehill* 1755 Roy

*Scarhill* 1816 Forrest

*Scarhill* 1864 OS 1<sup>st</sup> edn.

There are ten Scar Hill occurrences in Scotland, from ABD to KCB, with one nearby in CND at NS8172. Close examination of all these on maps<sup>688</sup> suggests that with one exception<sup>689</sup>, they do not have cliffs, or ‘scars’ or especially steep sides – so *Sc scaur* ‘a precipice’, is inappropriate - and that they are generally low, insignificant hills. *Sc scar* can also mean ‘blemish’ which may be descriptive of the appearance of the vegetation cover<sup>690</sup>; or, less likely, it may relate to land ownership, from another meaning ‘the part allocated or belonging to an individual when a whole is distributed among a number of persons’ (*DOST*).

**SHAWHEAD** OMO S NS734631 1 100m

*Schawheads* 1590s Pont 34

*Schawheid* 1599 *Glas. Prot.* no. 3416

*Shawheid* 1645 *RMS* ix no. 1586

*Shawhead, Mid & W. & Er* 1755 Roy

<sup>686</sup> Today Sholto Crescent is found in Viewpark BTW, on the south edge of these lands.

<sup>687</sup> Abridged Register of Sasines of the County of Lanark.

<sup>688</sup> Using [www.geograph.org.uk](http://www.geograph.org.uk) and 1:25000 scale maps.

<sup>689</sup> At NJ4801.

<sup>690</sup> Cf. the common hill-name Scald Law, discussed Drummond (2007, 170).

*Shawhead, Mid & East & West* 1816 Forrest*Sc shaw + Sc heid*

‘Top or end of the wood’

A *shaw* is a small wood, often of natural growth: it can also refer in place-names to a piece of sloping land narrow at the top but broad at the bottom, but such a fan shape would not apply here, and besides it is adjacent to a stretch of woodland running west towards Old Monkland Kirk, passing Kirkshaws en route.

**SIKESIDE**

OMO S NS752638 1 80m

*Sykeside* 1816 Forrest*Sikeside* 1864 OS 1<sup>st</sup> edn.*Sc syke + Sc side*

‘Beside the small stream or drain’

The only water-filled feature which is apparent beside the originally-mapped spot (the name now applies to a housing estate) is the Monkland Canal, constructed late 18<sup>th</sup> century, and it is possible that it is a humorous reference to it.

**SOUTERHOUSE**

OMO S NS727642 1 85m

*Souterhous* 1545 RMS iii no. 3186*Souterhous* 1560s BATB*Swterhousis* 1587 RMS v no. 1406*Souterhous* 1590s Pont 34*Sutiehousis (Soutarhousis?) [sic]* 1602 RMS vi 1339*Souterhous* 1633 Ret. LAN no. 179*Soutterhous* 1635 RMS ix no. 264*Sutarhouse* 1641 RMS xi no. 626*Sutorhouse* 1755 Roy*Souterhouse* 1816 Forrest*Sc souter + SSE house*

‘Cobbler’s house’

The name was misplaced in Forrest to the site of Cuparhead (q.v.), but anyway it may thus form one of a pair since *Sc couper* or *coupar* is a dealer in horses or cattle, or sometimes a cooper, i.e. another artisan. In the era before industrial manufacture of footwear, a cobbler

performed an essential role in a community, and his dwelling would be worthy of specific appellation.

**SUMMERLEE** OMO S NS729651 1 80m

*Sommerslee* 1797 Horse Tax Records 1797-1798 (vol. 10) [Mr Barr, owner]

*Summerlee* 1816 Forrest

*Sommerlee* 1829 NLC Archives U3/2/01

*Simmerlee* c.1850s, poem title, Janet Hamilton<sup>691</sup>

*Summerlee, & Summerlee Ironworks* 1864 OS 1<sup>st</sup> edn.

The first record, if accurate, suggests it was the property of a man named Somers or Summers<sup>692</sup>, *Sc lee* being ‘sheltered land, especially for cattle’ (*SND*). Summerlee appears on Forrest’s map as the house of a Mr. McBrayne – he operated a chemical works producing sulphur here<sup>693</sup> - which might suggest it was onomastic perfume for his mansion; but it clearly spread to an area beyond the house even before the ironworks adopted it. Janet Hamilton’s poem<sup>694</sup> speaks of:

“It was sweet Simmerlee in the days o’ langsyne / Whan through the wa’ trees the white biggin’ wad shine / An’ its weel-tentit yardie was pleasant to see / An’ its bonny green hedges an’ gowany lea”.<sup>695</sup>

After the chemical works came a huge iron furnace complex, and today the site is the location for a large industrial museum, Summerlee Heritage Park. The ironworks had also swallowed up *Pattonesswall* (*sic* 1641 *CRHC* p. 21; *Patonswells Roy, Paton’s Walls*<sup>696</sup> Forrest), the well belonging to Paton.

**SUNNYSIDE** OMO S NS732657 1 100m

*Sunnyside* 1755 Roy

*Sunnyside* 1829 NLC Archives U3/2/01

<sup>691</sup> *Poems of purpose and sketches in prose of Scottish peasant life and character in auld lang syne, sketches of local scenes and characters : with a glossary* 1865. Glasgow. Written in 1850s. No printed pagination, but *de facto* page 11.

<sup>692</sup> Black 1946 records Symmers, Simmers, Somers and Summers as variants, and records instances in Glasgow in the 16<sup>th</sup> century. There is a Summerston (i.e. *toun*) just west of the CAD boundary.

<sup>693</sup> Miller (1864, 2).

<sup>694</sup> Janet Hamilton, 1795-1873, self-taught Coatbridge poetess.

<sup>695</sup> Hamilton, 1984, 11 (unnumbered).

<sup>696</sup> *Sc wall*, ‘well’.

*Sunnyside* 1846 NLC Archives U8/17/40

There are 57 settlements in Scotland bearing this name<sup>697</sup>, including a lost one in the AOS in CPS<sup>698</sup>; the name seems to indicate a farm on a south-facing slope – see, e.g. Reid (2009, 200). Whyte (1979, 150) stated that in the 17<sup>th</sup> century, on a farm held by two tenants, one man had his strips ‘towards the sun’ (i.e. south and east), the other ‘towards the shade’<sup>699</sup>, and 1km northwards lies Blacklands, perhaps its contrastive name. Sunnyside was indeed on a south-by-southwest facing slope, and while the farm has gone, the name is preserved in Sunnyside railway station.

**SWINTON** OMO S NS682647 1 65m*Swinton* 1795 Richardson*Swinton* 1816 Forrest

Wikipedia suggests that this emerged as a weaving village in the 1790s – and *CRHC* p. 15 records the widow of weaver Alexander Bankier (died 1795), here - but the name’s origin is obscure. There are several Swintons in England, and in DMF (and one in BWK), whose etymology Watts (2004) gives as OE ‘swine farm’, but OE is very unlikely here, which suggests a transferred name, perhaps by incoming weavers. Another possibly transferred name is Foxley (1816) from OE *fox* + *lēah*, a name not uncommon in England.

**TOWNHEAD** OMO S NS714664 1 85m*Townhead* 1816 Forrest*Townhead* 1829 NLC Archives U3/2/01

The head or end farm of the ‘ferm toun’ land, this is a common Sc name for a farm, here (as in the north Glasgow instance) now coincidentally incorporated into a ‘town’ of the urban kind. (See discussion in Part One section 7.1.a)

**WELLHOUSE** OMO S NS667651 1 45m*Wellhouse* 1755 Roy*Wellhouse* 1816 Forrest

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<sup>697</sup> Hooker’s Gazetteer.

<sup>698</sup> Sunnyside Cottage, 1865 OS 1<sup>st</sup> edn. NS671765.

<sup>699</sup> See also discussion of land division in relation to the sun, in Part One, section 7.1.c.

*Wellhouse* 1864 OS 1<sup>st</sup> edn.

Wellhouse stood a few metres from a spot mapped as St. Mark's Well, presumably a site of some religious significance; and 150m north-west is a Well House, with two wells mapped in its grounds, in GLW. The land here slopes gently southwards from a 100m high ridge that may have acted as an aquifer to source these springs, and 1km to the west lies Springboig (*Springbog* in Roy), which is self-explanatory. Wellhouse was known in the 18<sup>th</sup> century for its bleachfield<sup>700</sup>, an activity that would have required plenty of water. The Camlachie Burn emerges from this area and runs west. The name Wellhouse exists in several places in Scotland, and could indicate a 'house beside wells', or a protective 'house over wells'; the early record here suggests the former, since the first Glasgow Water Company's Act was obtained in 1806, many years later.

**WESTERHOUSE** OMO S NS681658 1 70m

*Westerhouse* 1638 BATB p. 274 ['not to be found, except it be a pairt of the *Conflatts*']

*Westerhouse* 1699 *Ret. LAN* no. 452

*W. House* 1755 Roy

*Westerhouse* 1816 Forrest

The partner of Easterhouse and Netherhouse (q.v) in an area that seems to have been earlier known as *Conflats* (see under *Camphlett*).

**WHAMFLET** OMO S NS682652 1 70m

? *Camflet* 1765 TE9/37 p. 109 ['Old land of *Camflet* commonly called the *Eastern houses*']

*Wamnat* 1816 Forrest

*Whampflat* 1864 OS 1<sup>st</sup> edn.

*Whamflet Avenue* (Contemporary street-name)

This may be a derivative form of *Conflats* # (see *Camphlett* above). *Sc wham* is a small valley<sup>701</sup>, or hollow beside a stream, and this is located near the headwaters of the Camlachie Burn, near what is now Easterhouse railway station. *Sc cam*, 'pipeclay' might be the common element in both the 1765 form and the name of the Camlachie Burn (*Sc*

<sup>700</sup> NSA (vol. 7, p. 385.)

<sup>701</sup> Related to OE *hwamm*, 'corner, angle' and On *hvammr*, 'depression' (*DOST*).

*lache* is a form of *laigh*, ‘hollow’). There was another *Wamflat* in KTL, near Garngaber, that seems to have evolved from *Wellflat*. (For *flat* see also Whifflet below).

**WHIFFLET**

OMO S NS736639 1 85m

*Quhytflott* 1593 RMS v no. 2313*Wheetflet* 1590s Pont 34*Quheleflet* 1603 RMS vi no. 1415*Quheilflat* 1608 RMS vi no. 2196*Quheitflatt* 1635 NLC Archives U1/8/21/9/1 [‘*Quheitflatt* et *Overhouse* de *Coittes*’]*Quheilflatt* 1636 RMS ix no. 533*Whifflet* 1755 Roy*Wheetflet* 1797 Horse Tax Records 1797-8 (vol. 10)*Whifflet* 1816 Forrest*Whifflet* 1851 Robson [*Lands of*]*Whifflet* 1864 OS 1<sup>st</sup> edn.*Whifflet* 1864 Miller (also *Whiflat*)*Whifflet* 1897 OS 2<sup>nd</sup> edn.

Sc *flat* is quite a common topographic element, its use in southern Scotland dating back to the 13<sup>th</sup> century, and can also be spelt *flet*; it refers to ‘a piece of level ground’ (*DOST*), a description that fits this site, between parallel drumlins north and south. Whyte (1979, 63) stated that Sc *flatt* also referred to a group of rigs. There are a fair number of *-flat* names locally, discussed under *Camphlett* above; and the lost name *Flatters* (where a turf dam was built to boost the water supply to the Gartsherrie Burn for the building of the Canal) was mentioned in 1771<sup>702</sup>. *Quhyt* (and variant spellings including *quhite*) is an attested form for both ‘white’ and ‘wheat’ in *DOST*: the early recorded forms could indicate either, but the Pont form points at a ‘wheat flat’ rather than a ‘white’ (or even ‘wheel’ flat<sup>703</sup> that the 17<sup>th</sup>-century forms might support). Locally it is still widely known as ‘The Wheetflet’, the pronunciation of the first vowel supporting the ‘wheat’ etymology; and in the *OSA*, Rev. Bower wrote: “Here [in the south of the parish] are produced luxuriant crops of every grain, especially of wheat . . .” (vol. 7, p. 378). Grant (2010b) makes the point that there is strong historical evidence<sup>704</sup> for the cultivation of wheat on flats.

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<sup>702</sup> Thomson (1980s, 14).

<sup>703</sup> Sc *weel* (wheel) means ‘deep river pool’ (*DOST*), but there is no stream here.

<sup>704</sup> She quotes from Wyntoun (c.1420), Henryson (1568) and Douglas (1513).

Pronounced /'hwiflət/ or /'hwiflət/

**WHITEHILL** OMO S NS701675 1 75m

*Whitehill* 1755 Roy

*Whitehill* 1816 Forrest

*Whitehill* 1829 NLC Archives U3/2/01

The colour white in toponyms often refers to pale grasses or vegetation, perhaps in contrast to the dark hues of heather or peat land nearby. In this particular case, the farm lay between Hayinch # OMO (Forrest), 'hay water-meadow' and Hayhill CAD<sup>705</sup>, so perhaps the contrast was with the green of the hay meadows.

**WINDYEDGE #** OMO S NS6663 2 30m

*Wyndy Hege* 1526 *Glas. Rent.* p. 86

*Wyndehege* 1560s *BATB* p. 498

*Windehege* 1587 *RMS* v no. 1406

*Windyedge* 1590s Pont 34

*Windieedge* 1638 *BATB* p. 274

*Windiage* 1699 *Ret. LAN* no. 449

Sc *windy* + Sc *hege*

'Hedge, exposed to the wind'

There are 13 settlements in Scotland called Windyedge, even today<sup>706</sup>, although some may contain the generic *edge* rather than *hege*, which this instance seems to have assimilated to. The name disappeared in the mid-18<sup>th</sup> century when the land was bought and re-named Mount Vernon (q.v.) by a proprietor who probably felt the old name rather unsuitable.

**WOODEND** OMO S NS706670 195m

*Woodend* (also *Woodend Loch*) 1755 Roy

*Woodend* 1816 Forrest

*Woodend* 1829 NLC Archives U3/2/01

<sup>705</sup> *Heyflat* #, recorded 1666 (*CRHC*, p. 12), as being in OMO, may have lain here too.

<sup>706</sup> Hooker's Gazetteer.

The name may be part of a linked group with Lochend and Craigend, indicating three 'end-points' of the bishop's forest (see discussion under Lochend).

<b>OMO, names not headworded; text location, or first record date.</b>					
<i>Place-name</i>	<i>NGR: NS</i>	<i>'Introduction' refers to this parish. Numbers (e.g. 7.1) refer to Part One sections.</i>			
Avenuehead	693636	Rosehall;	Greenoakhill	669627	1864
Bankhead	713630	Dykehead	Greenwells	694650	1864
Billetcroft	6563	Tomfyne KSY	Gunnie	732661	Gargunnochie
Blackfauldhead	729679	1816	Haining	692652	Heatheryknowe
Blairmeadow	7164	Blairhill	Hayinch	692669	Whitehill
Boghall	670628	1816	Highcross	720637	1816
Boghead	652628	1816	Hillneuk	729655	Introduction
Bogleshill	7763	Bogleshole	Hillside	730635	1864
Bogside	740634	Introduction	Hornock	730658	Carling Croft
Bogside	682650	Introduction	Horslet	643627	1816
Brae	702642	Figure 7.8	Hutchison	639617	1816
Braehead	702635	Dykehead	Kirkshaws	720631	Shawhead
Broomton	6765	Broomhouse	Lavrockhill	705652	Gilmourneuk
Brownshill	727637	1816	Little Sandyhills	6563	Introduction
Burnbank	739659	1864	Loanhead	680635	1755
Burnbrae	6664	Introduction	Lochgreen	687664	1864
Burnbroom	668632	Broomhouse	Lonehead	700655	Auchinlonying
Burnhead	678629	Dykehead	Mains	648625	Mainhill
Burnlip	732678	1816	Maryston	683651	Merryston
Burnside	7364	Burnfoot	Millfaulds	740635	Haggmill fn.
Burntmuir	703652	Gilmourneuk	Millhouse	721643	Introduction
Calderbank	768628	Calderbank	Mosshead	6863	Dykehead
Calderbraes	769625	Calderbank	Muck	754631	Palacecraig
Calderpark	681626	Calderbank	Mud Row	642622	Raw OMO
Capers	722673	Figure 7.8	Muirside	674635	1755
Chorrywood	767630	Calderbank	Muiryhall	738652	Coats
Cliftonville	744652	Cliftonhill	New Mill	6862	Introduction
Coatbank	736645	Coats	Newmill	7063	Introduction
Coatburn	740646	Coats	Overhouses	7363	Coats
Coatdyke	747649	Coats	Paton's Walls	729655	Summerlee
Coathill	733634	Coats	Peep o' Day	770635	Calderbank
Coatmuir	742654	Coats	Pyet	754640	Figure 7.8
Commonhead	692656	Heatheryknowe	Redraw	735653	Raw
Cowgang	6762	Drumbow NMO	Rhindmuir	685646	Rhinds
Craigend	676660	7.2.a	Rinsdale	681641	Rhinds
Craigfin	681662	Craigend	Rockshill	770631	Calderbank
Craighead	685663	Craigend	Rowentreehill	701665	Lochend fn.
Craigs Mailing	7166	Gartsherrie	Springhill	680647	1864
Crosshill	681638	Introduction	Stonehill	6863	Introduction
Crowood	765625	Calderbank	Swallowhall	748641	1816
Dykehead	689636	Dykehead	Wanton Walls	770637	Palacecraig
Entryhead	733623	Rosehall	Whitehall	688652	1816
Espieside	720656	7.2.a	Woodend	656628	1816
Faulds	682644	Figure 7.8	Woodhead	717636	Dykehead
Fiddlershall	718633	1864	Woodneuk	7164	Kirkwood
Foxley	650630	Swinton	Woodside	720640	Kirkwood
Garrowhill	671643	Barrachnie			
Greenhead	755633	Greenend			
Greenhill	734659	Greenend			