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THE PLACENAMES OF MIDLOTHIAN

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## THE PLACENAMES OF MIDLOTHIAN

### INTRODUCTION

The county of Midlothian, formerly called Edinburghshire, resembles in shape an irregular Australian boomerang with its convex side to the north and with its ends turned to the south-east and south-west respectively. It is bounded on the north by the Firth of Forth, on the east by East Lothian, Berwickshire and Roxburgh, on the south by Selkirk, Peebles and Lanarkshire, and on the west by West Lothian. Its limits are partly natural boundaries and partly artificial lines suggested by natural features: the east is bounded by the long ridge of hill-ground commonly called Roman Camp Hill and by the Linn Dean and Brothershiels Burns; the south-east by the fall of the hill-country on either side of the Gala Water; the south by the ranges of the Moorfoots and Southern Pentlands; and the west by the almost continuous water-boundary (broken in the parish of Mid-Calder to include part of Drumshoreland Moor) of the Breich Burn and its parent-stream, the River Almond. The seaboard is about twelve miles in length and the area thus enclosed is roughly 370 square miles.

The surface contours of the county show a gradual rise from the coast inland towards the hill-ranges in the south. A coastal plain of a width varying upwards /

upwards from three miles in the east is part of a continuous belt of coastal plain stretching through the three Lothians as far west as Stirling, and providing from earliest times one of the chief means of ingress to Lothian and Edinburgh from the south. The plain is broken immediately to the south of Edinburgh by the ridge of the Braid and Pentland Hills, a ridge that stretches some sixteen miles to the southwest into the neighbouring counties of Peebles and Lanark and that divides Midlothian into two distinct basins. The eastern basin is gently undulating, and with only three outstanding eminences: the Castle Rock, Arthur's Seat and the Calton Hill; but in the western the physical contours (apart from those of the fairly continuous agricultural plain between the City and Kirkliston) are much more irregular, with successive ridges running from east to west and sharply broken in places by such steeper hills as Allermuir, Blackhill, East Cairn, West Cairn and Craigengar. Another hill-range - the Moorfoots - lies to the south-east of the county. It forms two broken lines of isolated hills of undulating outline and moorland character that reach at their highest to over 2000 feet and form with the Pentlands\* pastoral ground in sharp contrast to the arable land of the northern coastal plain.

The geographical character of the county is also partly /

partly determined by its streams, all of which - with the one notable exception of Gala Water - follow the general slope of the ground and flow roughly from south-west to north-east. The Almond, the Water of Leith and the Esk rise in the hill-ground of the south and find outlet to the sea on the northern coastline, so that it is possible that early penetration from the coast was made along the line of these rivers; the East Lothian Tyne also rises in the county and flows in a north-easterly direction; Gala Water alone flows south from the Moorfoot watershed to join the Tweed.

Access to the county from ancient times has in turn been dependent upon topography and it is evident that the modern communication system is very little different from that of earliest days. Four main avenues of incursion from the south are indicated by the approaches taken by the four modern lines of railway leading into Edinburgh. The first follows the coastal plain from Berwick to Dunbar and rounds the eastern end of the Lammermuirs to enter the City from the east. That this line of advance must have formed the principal route of Anglian infiltration into the Lothians is reasonably certain from the occurrence along it of such early Anglian names as Coldingham, Tynningham and Whittingehame (-ingham names) and of the almost as early, neighbouring Auldham /

Auldhame and Morham (-ham names). The second main avenue follows the course of the Gala Water from Tweeddale and enters the county in the extreme south-east by the Gala valley lying between the Lammermuirs and the Moorfoots; in so doing, the line traverses ground that the Anc. Hist. Mon. Com. Rep. p. XVIII notes from the archaeological evidence of arrowheads and flint and chert implements as one of the earliest parts of the district to be effectively occupied by man. The later importance of this line of approach from the south is apparent, too, from the evidence of placenames which indicates by the strong survival of Welsh names in the Gala valley that the district probably long continued a centre of human activity while the rest of the county remained sparsely populated. A third line of access lies through Leadburn in the valley between the Moorfoots and the Pentlands and a fourth by a moorland route from Clydesdale that swings east towards Edinburgh round the western end of the Pentlands. From the fact that this fourth route provides almost direct communication between Carstairs and Cramond, two well-established Roman stations, and that it passes very close to Castle Greg in MidCalder, a fort that is regarded from its shape and the Roman remains found in it as probably Roman (see A.H.M.C. Rep. p. 141), it is reasonable to suggest, as does A.H.M.C. Rep. p. XXVIII, that it was used by the Romans /

Romans for troop movements. It is upon these lines of approach that the modern road and railway systems within the county have been built.

A fifth line, however, must have existed from Roman times down to at least the 13th Century in Dere Strete. The course of Dere Strete has been traced as far as Soutra by Curle: A Roman Frontier Post and Hardie: Roads of Mediæval Lauderdale, both of whom in attempting to trace its course north of Soutra have discredited the findings of General Roy, the 18th Century historian of the Roman remains in Scotland. The A.H.M.C. Rep., pp. XXVIII and XXIX, notes: "General Roy and other 18th Century writers were of opinion that the Roman road had probably swung to the left in descending Soutra Hill and had run past Borthwick Castle to Dalhousie and Mavisbank and so to the eastern end of the Pentlands, from which it had headed direct for Davidson's Mains and Cramond. For this theory there was no substantial foundation. But Roy's views were long regarded as carrying almost pontifical authority, and in this connection a trace of their influence still survives in the 6-inch Ordnance Survey Map where the highway between Lothian Burn and the Buck Stone is marked as 'Roman Road'..... So far from there being a probability that Dere Strete had swung to the left, there is a virtual certainty that it ran straight on. We have already referred to the /

the charter evidence. That of the earth-house at Crichton Mains (constructed of Roman-dressed stones taken from a neighbouring despoiled fort of Roman origin) though different in character, is at least as convincing." That Dere Strete did continue in a straight line from Soutra along the course it had taken from the south is proved from charter evidence by Hardie who has attempted to determine its track near Newbattle on an almost direct line to the Roman settlement at Inveresk. The references to Derestrete in the Newbattle Charters (Bann. Cl. 89) are conclusive on this point. At the same time Roy's views have been dismissed perhaps too arbitrarily if we may rely upon the evidence of a placename. He traces the line thus: "Beyond Borthwick Castle some appearances of an old causeway have been observed pointing towards Dalhousie and leaving the Roman fort situated on the height between Creighton and Dalkeith considerably on the right. The river South Esk it probably passed about Dalhousie, and the North Esk near Mavisbank, where many Roman antiquities have been found. Thence it seems to have led by Lonehead and Straton, names in all likelihood derived from its course, to Bowbridge, situated near the east end of the Pentland Hills. At this last place evident vestiges of it were to be perceived some few years ago before the present turnpike was made, leading through the old intrenchments at the Buck /

Buck Stone and pointing by the east end of Bruce-Hill towards a place called Muttonhole near the corner of Barnton Park wall. From thence to the station at Cramond, standing on the bank of the Forth, till of late years the traces of it were very entire and may even now be discerned." Unfortunately much of this contention is based upon an erroneous assertion by Sir John Clerk that a fort at Mavisbank was Roman (see A.H.M.C.Rep. p. 116). The significance of the name Straiton, however, which Roy noted, (the name is recorded as early as the 12th Cent. as Stratun, and appears to mean 'tūn on the Roman road') suggests the need for further archaeological research into the possibility of establishing with certainty the course of a Roman road through Straiton from Cramond to the main south-north Dere Strete to Inveresk.

In his Introduction to The Placenames of West Lothian Macdonald has discussed the main territorial divisions in Scotland of the shire and the parish, ascribing the origin of both to the Norman influence which began to make itself apparent in the reign of David I. (1124-53). The shire originated in the government by a king's official or sheriff of certain lands, and a sheriff of Lothian is recorded from an early period; Macdonald rightly concludes, however, that the mediæval sheriffdom did not necessarily correspond /

correspond in extent to the modern shire. Indeed, ancient Lothian, represented at the present time by 'the three Lothians', once included territory far in excess of the area now covered by East, Mid and West Lothian, for Symeon of Durham in recording an episode of 1125 contemporary with himself refers to the Tweed as dividing Northumbria from Loida, and Watson (CPNS p. 101) finds indications of the name even beyond Tweed in Lothiangill in south-west Cumberland and in Catlowdy east of Canonbie in Cumberland. The parish originated either as an ecclesiastical unit 'containing each at least one priest responsible for its welfare, and one church to which he was attached' (A.M. Mackenzie: 'The Foundations of Scotland' p.182) or, as Macdonald shrewdly implies (PNWL XXI), as a territorial unit equivalent for purposes of civil administration to the mediæval barony out of which it may have developed.

#### Historical Account

Prehistoric monuments throughout the Lothians are comparatively few and such evidence of habitation as has survived points rather to sporadic settlement in scattered localities than to any fixed and sustained choice of place for such settlement. As the editors of the A.H.M.C. Rep. have noted, monuments that once stood on now highly cultivated ground may have been destroyed by centuries of tillage, yet the Pentlands, in the very heart of the Lothians and untouched by cultivation /

cultivation, have so far yielded comparatively little evidence of ancient occupation by man. This in itself suggests that the region was sparsely populated, and the theory that the rest of the land was woodland and marsh (see under Condition of the Countryside, *infra*) supports the A.H.M.C. Rep. explanation of the archaeological evidence that the earliest settlers found a footing only along the seashore and in chance forest-clearings. One locality, however, the Gala Valley in Stow Parish (already mentioned in dealing with the communications of the district), from the comparative density of the prehistoric finds within its area, calls for a different explanation. That the prehistoric settlement here spread from farther south up the Gala Valley, which is shut off from the rest of Lothian by the Moorfoot and Lammermuir Hills, is probable, for the survival of Welsh names in this area at a later date emphasises how much the area is disjoined geographically from the rest of Lothian.

From the Bronze Age onwards evidence of human activity throughout the whole area is much more plentiful and is listed in detail in the A.H.M.C. Rep. Perhaps the most important remains are in the form of burial cairns with associated pottery, stone circles, standing stones, rock sculpturings and implements, but also noteworthy are the many early "forts", the broch at /

at Bow Castle, Stow, the crannog on Duddingston Loch and the earth-houses at Crichton and Middleton House, Borthwick. Of the forts, that on Kaimes Hill, Ratho, was almost certainly a defensive township inhabited intermittently for long periods and of considerably greater strategic importance than the ordinary fort. Again the incidence of nine forts and two sites of forts on the Gala and its tributaries points to the sustained importance of this area as a place of human settlement or activity.

Evidence of the Roman occupation of the county is extensive, for the presence of Roman legions at Inveresk and Cramond has been established. Inveresk as a permanent military station, covering in extent a considerable area and with civilian quarters attached, was almost certainly a Roman settlement of the first importance; indeed its fine situation with its command of the surrounding countryside must have made it a natural choice for such a station. Excavated Samian ware of the 2nd Century points to its being occupied during that century, but desultory 'finds' of 1st Century fragments suggest also that Agricola's troops, which were certainly at Newstead and Camelon, may have garrisoned the station (see A.H.M:C. Rep.). As a Roman fort, however, Cramond was strategically even more important than Inveresk, for with its shore partly sheltered by Cramond Island it was probably also /

also the northern base of the Roman fleet. The fort lay on the high ground immediately to the east of the mouth of the River Almond now occupied by Cramond Church and glebe, around which numerous traces of the settlement have from time to time been exposed, among them altars, inscribed stones, pottery, coins and other relics. Moreover, the presence at Cramond at different times of three distinct regiments, the First or Second Tungrian Cohort, the Fifth Cohort of Gauls and the First Cohort of Cugernians - the last raised on the lower reaches of the Rhine and known from military diplomas to have been stationed in Britain in 103 and 124 A.D. - has been established with reasonable certainty from lapidary evidence. The numismatic evidence is even more remarkable; and of it and its implications the A.H.M.C. Rep. says: 'the coins found at Cramond ..... range from denarii of the Republican period down to a fairly complete representation of the money of Septimius Severus and his family. Six Republican denarii, two coins of Augustus, and a well-preserved 'large brass' of Claudius point clearly to a 1st Century occupation, for Republican denarii whose comparatively good quality gave them a long circulation-life were ultimately 'called in' early in the reign of Trajan. We are thus justified in believing that Cramond was first selected as a station by Agricola; so far as present knowledge /

knowledge goes, it is the only spot that has a shadow of claim to be recognised as the Trucculensis portus of Tacitus, the naval headquarters of his son-in-law in North Britain. There can also be no doubt that it was garrisoned during the reign of Severus. One may conjecture that he used it as a naval base in his famous expedition against the tribes of Caledonia. It has even been suggested that his whole army may have been transported thither by sea from the Tyne, for it is notorious that the scene of his operations was the country north of the Forth, while the total lack of any indications of his presence on a site that has been so thoroughly explored as Newstead makes it hard to believe that he marched to Cramond along Dere Strete."

Miscellaneous finds of the Roman period - among them, a denarius of Severus from Kaimes Hill Fort, Ratho, one, or two, hoards of coins from near Crichton, a bronze stamp from Carrington, a bronze lamp and rudely-fashioned bronze eagle from Currie, and a sculptured relief of the Deae Matres at one time inset in the garden wall of Hailes House, Colinton, and probably brought there from Cramond - are in the nature of portable objects, some or all, of which may have been found at some distance from any place of Roman association, and are therefore quite inconclusive in throwing further light on the Roman occupation of Lothian. The part played by Dere Strete in connecting /

ing Inveresk with the south has already been mentioned, as have the existence of a considerable Roman fort near the Strete in Crichton Parish, the probable existence of a Roman fortification at Castle Greg, Mid Calder and the road connecting Cramond and Carstairs. That Edinburgh itself, through which ran a road connecting Inveresk and Cramond - traditionally associated with The Fishwives' Causeway, Portobello - was the site of a Roman settlement is rejected by A.H.M.C. Rep. pp XXXI and XXXII for lack of any supporting archaeological evidence.

Such then is the record of Roman activity in Midlothian, on which the only light thrown by place-names is the problematical and inconclusive Straiton. The view that the Roman occupation of the region was purely military, however, is not shared by all historians, and Simpson: The Celtic Church in Scotland pp 26-34 makes some attempt to assess the degree of Roman influence exerted upon the region south of the Forth beyond the direct results of the ebb and flow of armed conflict. A certain degree of Romanisation in general culture must have resulted from the brisk trade carried on during periods of peace between Roman Britain south of Hadrian's Wall and the tribes to the north, and from further interchange of peoples - prisoners of war, runaway slaves and visiting magnates - both in peace and war. Indeed from archaeological evidence /

evidence alone it is certain - even amid the welter of uncertainty and conjecture about conditions in post-Roman Scotland - that a Christian population maintaining a gradually weakening Roman culture lived on in conditions sufficiently assured to allow them to bury their dead and erect memorials over their graves. Such is the evidence of the inscribed stones at Kirkmadrine and Whithorn in the extreme south-west and at Kirkliston in Midlothian where a cemetery containing fifty-one correctly oriented graves was discovered in 1865. On the site of this cemetery there still stands the Cat Stane inscribed in a distinctively Christian epigraphy probably of the 6th Century to one, Vetta, son of Victus. Of this stone and of one near Yarrow Kirk, Selkirk, Simpson: The Celtic Church in Scotland p. 48 states: "These monuments place it beyond dispute that during the interval between the collapse of the Roman frontier defence at the end of the fourth century and the establishment of the Anglian principality of Bernicia before the end of the sixth, there persisted in the Eastern Lowlands of Scotland scattered Christian communities living under more or less settled conditions and retaining what may be described as a sub-Roman culture, despite all the turmoil and recrudescent barbarism that must have accompanied the disintegration of the imperial power."

Of the native peoples in Lothian during the Roman period there is evidence in Ptolemy's map of the 2nd Century of one tribe, the Otadini or Otadenoi to whom Ptolemy allots the coastal land from the Forth to south of the Tweed. According to the A.H.M.C. Rep. (East Lothian) Introduction, the name Otadini "as answering to the later Gaelic Fotudan and to the Welsh Guótdin or modern Welsh Gododdin, should probably be written Votadini." Something of the later history of this tribe is known with tolerable certainty for it was concerned before 410 A.D. in a remarkable transplantation from Lothian to North Wales and later still it appears eponymously in the Gododdin verses of the early Welsh Book of Aneirin. The Votadini were a tribe of Brythonic stock which came - about the end of the Roman occupation of Southern Britain - under the rule of Cunedda or Cunedag, grandson of Coel Hen, the progenitor of one of the two branches of the ruling British families in the inter-mural region in the sixth century. Cunedda united in himself the role of native king and - after the disruption of the regular Roman administration - the office of Dux Britanniarum. "the principal imperial commander on the northern frontier under whose immediate orders were the troops stationed per lineam valli." He is recorded as wearing a golden belt, the special badge of a Roman Dux under the late Empire. Before his death in 410 he was responsible for the enrolling /

enrolling of part at least of the Votadini as 'fœderati' or barbarian troops serving under their own chiefs and for their transference to North Wales where they expelled a colony of Scots from Ireland. According to Collingwood and Myres: Roman Britain and the English Settlements pp 288-90 such transplantation of a native tribe from one frontier district to another to act as a local militia under its own king was a normal practice under the late Roman Empire, and indeed but an adaptation of the earlier formation of occupation forces in Britain from Continental tribes previously subdued. That part only of the Votadini were concerned in this mass movement is evident however from Aneirin's Gododdin, where it is clear that the poet sings to the men who had been left in the north, there to endure a century and a half of warfare before the arrival of Ida.

About the same time the onslaught of the Picts and Scots fell full upon Lothian, and if it may be inferred from Aneirin's poem that the residue of the Votadini succeeded in maintaining their identity as a tribe, it is equally evident from Gildas that the place of the transferred tribesmen was in part supplied by the invading hosts (*omnem aquilonalem extremamque terrae partem pro indigenis muro tenus capessunt* (Excidium 19)). But during this period little is known of the history of the region. According to Watson /

Watson (C.P.N.S. p. 128-9): " . . . . from about A.D. 400 there was a gap in the succession of rulers between Forth and Tyne, during which the district was under the Picts and Scots. How long this state of matters lasted we have no evidence; very little is known for certain of the history of the district during the fifth century. It would appear, however, that towards the end of this century the Britons began to recover, and it is to this period, the end of the fifth century and the beginning of the sixth, that the activities and exploits of Ambrosius and Arthur belong, the former in the south, the latter, as I believe, in the north. A.D. 537 is the date of the battle of Camlan and the death of Arthur. By the middle of the sixth century we find native rulers firmly established from Forth to Tyne, and according to the genealogies, they are of the line of Coel to which Cunedda belonged on his mother's side."

According to Bede, an Anglian prince, Ida, founded the kingdom of Bernicia in 547, and to the troubles that the native Britons had endured were now added a continuous struggle against Anglian incursions from the sea and sorties by land. In this contest it is plain from the Saxon Genealogies, of the Historia Brittonum of Nennius that four kings Urbgen (in Welsh Urien), Riderch Hen (Rhydderch Hen), Guallauc (Gwallawg) and Morcant (Morgant) played leading parts; all four fought against Hussa, son of Ida; later Urbgen and his /

his sons - among them Owein (Owain ab Urien) traditionally regarded as the father of St. Kentigern - engaged Deodric, another son of Ida, somewhere between 560 and 592; their campaign was a successful one and for three days Urbgen besieged the enemy in Lindisfarne; at length, however, Urbgen died by the treachery of Morcant and thereafter the Angles widened their hold upon Deifr (Deira) and Brenneich (Bernicia) and the danger to Lothian was increased.

The history of part at least of what followed may be pieced together from the Gododdin, a Welsh work of the late 6th Century by Aneirin, which as the source of the earliest forms of any of the Midlothian placenames deserves some particular consideration here. The poem and its historical implications are discussed at some length by Gresham (The Book of Aneirin (Antiquity, Sept. 1942 pp. 237 et seq.)) whose findings are in part embodied below. The Gododdin is an epic poem addressed to the Host of Mynyddawg Mwynfawr which went to the Battle of Catraeth. Its title is derived from the name of the Votadin-i, the early Brythonic tribe the mass transplantation of part of which has been already discussed; the name became the Old Welsh Quotodin and later Gododdin. It is clear from the placenames occurring in the poem that the name is applied to the remnant of the tribe who remained in the north with which it is probable that the Welsh branch maintained a certain intercourse over a long period.

The /

The poem itself, indeed, is probably a heroic recording in the court of the Welsh descendants of Cunedag of the praises of the other branch in battle, and it is clear from the poem (l. 57) that the name Gododdin is applied to both the tribe and the provenance of the tribe. Two references to this district occur in the Historia Brittonum of Nennius: in the list of the sons of Cunedda (Cunedag) is the name Typi(p)aun, of whom it is said that he died in the country "which is called manau guotodin and did not come here (that is to Wales) with his father and brothers"; and again "Mailcun, a great king, reigned amongst the Britons, in the land of Gwynedd, for his ancestor, Cunedag, with his sons, eight in number, came formerly from the country which is called Manau Guotodin 146 years before Mailcun reigned." The exact location of Manau of the Guotodin has long been the subject of academic dispute, and Watson (CPNS 103) followed by Macdonald (PN&L XVI) places it, on the strength of the surviving Blamannan and Clackmannan, about the head of the Firth of Forth; Macdonald admits the probability that part at least of West Lothian lay within the region of Manau of the Guotodin; the theme of the Gododdin, however, concerns the fortunes of the Host of Gododdin, a company of warriors assembled by Mynyddawg Mwynfawr (Mynyddawg 'the exceeding rich') who was lord of Isgor Eldin or Dineidyn (Edinburgh) and from this it may be safely assumed that Edinburgh lay within the region of the /

the Gododdin - if not necessarily within the particular district of Manau which may have been only part of the territory over which the Gododdin people held sway. Gresham's placing of the eastern limits of this region to the east of the City is therefore justified.

The poem is also intrinsically important for the account it gives of the continuing but losing struggle of the Britons against the Angles. Somewhere about the year 600 occurred the Battle of Catraeth. Urien (Urbgen) himself is probably the "Lord of Catraeth" mentioned in the Book of Taliesin. If he is, and as he does not figure in the Gododdin, which concerns the expedition of Mynyddawg's host to Catraeth (probably Catterick in Yorkshire), the probable inference is that he was already dead, that Catraeth was by this time in the hands of the Angles and that the expedition was an attempt by the Britons to recover a post that was for strategic or family reasons important to them and to their leader, the "lord of Eiddyn".

Mynyddawg's antecedents are not given, but a connection between him and Urien is possible, for the mother of St. Kentigern (Cyndeyrn), Urien's grandson, was Denw, daughter of Lleuddun Lluyddawg of the City of Eiddyn. Whatever may have been Mynyddawg's personal motives in assembling a company of 300 picked warriors - all horsemen who fought from their saddles (Caesar records the British custom of dismounting before battle to fight on foot) - for the expedition to Catraeth, a wider /

wider policy based upon Arthur's mounted campaigns against the Saxons of a century earlier is also evident: it must have been an organised attempt at stemming the advance of the Angles of Deira to the north, and a mounted host gave the opportunity for repeated actions. In the face of insuperable numerical superiority, however, his host perished, and further Anglian advance became inevitable.

One last stand against this advance at this period was made, in Watson's words (CPNS 129-130), 'not under the leadership of a British chief, but under Aedán mac Gabráin, the King of Dál Riata ..... in A.D. 602-3, at the age of seventy, Aedán appears as head of a great confederate host against the Angles under their king Aedilfrid. The decisive battle was fought at Deganstan, which Skene has identified with Dawstone in Liddesdale. Aedán's host was routed, and the victory of the Angles made them masters of the east from Forth to Tweed, and of Galloway."

In the course of the following century, the 7th, Anglian expansion in the Lothians was consolidated, and eventually marked in 681 by the settlement of Bishop Trumwine in the Anglian bishopric of Abercorn in West Lothian. At the beginning, however, this expansion must have been slow. Apart from the evidence of the Gododdin, we know from Joceline's Life of St. Kentigern that Lothwerd, now Borthwick in Midlothian, was still included in the Brythonic kingdom very /

very late in the 6th Century, and it is certain that before 627 when Edwin of Northumbria accepted Christianity there was still no formal Anglian settlement, for the absence of any pagan Anglian burials in Bernicia has an unmistakable significance; in this connection the A.H.M.C.Rep. (East Lothian) Introduction states: "In Bernicia no Anglian remains of the pagan period have so far been found north of the Tweed. It may therefore be inferred that up to the time when Northumbria became Christian in the first third of the 7th Century no permanent settlement of Angles had been made between the Tweed and the Forth. This of course does not exclude the possibility of raids or incursions"; and Simpson: The Celtic Church in Scotland, p. 107 writes: "The inhabitants of Bernicia in 635, we are told, although included in the Anglian kingdom, were 'distinct in people and customs' from their neighbours in Deira, the southern province of Northumbria; and we can hardly doubt that they were still in the main Celtic - the more so because Anglian burials, both pagan and Christian, are frequent in what is now Yorkshire. That the northern portion of the Northumbrian dominions consisted of the old Celtic population carrying on under Anglian overlordship is the only conclusion to be drawn from archaeology, and it is confirmed by the specific statement of Bede that King Ethelfrith, in the lands which /

which he conquered from the Britons 'either drove out their inhabitants and settled Angles in their stead, or else reduced them to bondage and made them pay him tribute' (H.E. I, 34)". This theory of a fusion of races is supported by Mackenzie: Scotland: The Ancient Kingdom when discussing Anglian influence upon the Lothians before and after the Anglian conquest of the region: "At no period did either the "Celtic" or the "Anglo-Saxon" element maintain a state of racial exclusion. The intrusion of Angles into the Lothians was a gradual process accompanied by the mixing of peoples and the mixing of cultures. Bernicia, the Anglian kingdom - or, as it should be called, the Anglo-Celtic kingdom - retained its ancient Celtic name ..... The earliest Anglian settlers in the Lothians were, before the Anglian conquest, either the subjects or allies of the Celtic rulers. In their own language they rendered the native name of the district as Baernicas, which was Latinised by Bede as Bernecii. The Welsh equivalent, according to Rhys, was Brëennyeh. The kingdom of Deira to the south of Bernicia similarly retained in Anglian form its ancient Celtic name, which survived in Welsh as Deivr ..... Had the Angles expelled or exterminated the native Celts, the ancient names of the states which came under their sway would never have survived." Indeed the statement in Miscellaneous Biographica (Surtees Socy.) p. 7, that the nations of the Deiri and /

and the Bernicians were still in 635 distinct in people and customs implies a marked predominance of the old Celtic or British element, and the further survival of this element in the centuries that followed is evident from the number of Old Welsh placenames still existing between Forth and Tweed, Midlothian itself being comparatively rich in these names.

By the close of the 7th Century Anglian power in Scotland was on the decline. In the Battle of Dunnichen or Nechtan's Mere (685) King Brude III (the Brave) of Pictland routed the forces of Ecgfrid of Northumbria, shattered his army and slew the King himself. That the Pictish victory was a major blow against Anglian supremacy there appears to be no doubt, though authorities vary in their assessment of its effects. Bede (H.E. IV 26) says: "And from this time the hope and valour of the Kingdom of the Angles began to 'ebb, recede and sink'. For both the Picts and the Scots who were in Britain recovered the land of their possession which the Angles held; of the Britons also considerable part recovered their liberty; and they have it even yet, after about forty-six years ..... And Aldfrid succeeded Egfrid in the kingdom .... And he nobly restored, though within narrower bounds, the ruined state of the kingdom." Henry of Huntingdon, too, writing in the 12th Century, says no more than that the Picts recovered their territory, part of which had been held by the Angles. On the other hand /

hand John of Tynemouth, the 14th Century annalist, states that Brude followed up his victory by invading Bernicia and conquering the Anglian possessions between Forth and Tweed. This last statement is perhaps an exaggeration, for, although it is evident from Bede that Bishop Trumwine was forced to retire from his outpost at Abercorn to the safety of Whitby, the Northumbrians were again aggressive in the Lowlands early in the 8th Century and decisively defeated Pictish forces in 710 at a place, according to the Anglo-Saxon Chronicle 'betwix Hæefe and Cære' which Skene, Plummer and Anderson identify as the Rivers Avon (W. Lothian) and Carron (Falkirk), an identification that Macdonald (PNWL XVIII) regards on philological grounds as by no means certain. On the other hand, John of Tynemouth's contention that the Picts advanced well into Northumbria is upheld by Meissner's identification of Cære as Carraw "on the Roman wall some seven or eight miles to the north-west of Hexham". Of the battle itself Meissner: The Celtic Church in England says: "We see how real the Pictish menace was in the first half of the eighth century, when their armies had actually advanced into the heart of Northumbria. This time they were thrown back; they still, however, ..... retained the territory they had taken from Aldfrid." All that is reasonably certain, however, of the history of the Lothians during the 8th /

8th Century when Anglian unity was disintegrating through internal dissension, is that the Picts were intermittently on the offensive, 'making Lothian a channel of conflict' (A.H.M.C. Rep. (East Lothian) Introduction).

For the two centuries following upon the late 8th Century Danish assaults upon southern Northumbria there is even less historical evidence regarding the Lothians. There is no evidence that the Danes or Norse made any early settlement north of the Tweed, for the Norse elements in placenames, according to the A.H.M.C. Rep. (E.L.) Introd., appear from the absence of characteristic Norse geographical terms (beck, gill, breck, etc.) to be Anglo-Scandinavian elements of a later date. On the other hand it appears that from the middle of the 9th Century Lothian became subject to the inroads of the combined Scots and Picts, for, according to Higden, Kenneth mac Alpin, first king of these two united nations, subdued Bernicia from the Forth to the Tweed. He is said to have invaded "Saxonia" six times, to have burned Dunbar and occupied Melrose (A.H.M.C. Rep. (E.L.) Introd.). Again, Symeon of Durham recounts an invasion of Northumbria south of Tweed sometime during the reign of Guthred at York (883-894) during which the land of St. Cuthbert was wasted and Lindisfarne plundered. Later still, during the reign of Indulf (954 /

(954-962) over Alba (the combined Kingdom of the Picts and Scots) Skene: Chronicles of the Picts and Scots records that Edinburgh was abandoned and left to the Scots (oppidum Eden vacuatum est). Indeed it is from this period that Watson (CPNS 133) says that Gaelic became current in Lothian, and Alban pressure upon the region is in fact indicated in the grant of Lothian to Kenneth II (971-995) by Eadgar of England, for which Kenneth may have paid homage. By the beginning of the 11th Century historical evidence is more certain: Malcolm II of Alba ascended the throne in 1005. In 1006 he invaded Northumbria, plundered the countryside, besieged Durham, but was badly beaten at the hands of Uhtred son of Walðeof of Northumbria. In 1016 Canute, probably in the interests of peace, ceded Lothian to Malcolm, but once again in 1018 Malcolm invaded Northumbria and at the Battle of Carham destroyed the Northumbrian leaders. Carham is important in two respects: it brought to a successful issue the Scottish struggle for possession of Lothian that had been maintained for over 150 years since the reign of Kenneth mac Alpin, and it reversed the effect of Degsastan 400 years before by establishing the boundary between England and Scotland at the River Tweed, so incorporating Lothian in the kingdom of the Scots, and establishing on a wider basis a Gaelic-speaking population within the borders of the newly-acquired /

acquired territory (see Mackenzie: Scotland: The Ancient Kingdom).

Of the succeeding history Macdonald (PNWL XVIII-XIX) gives an adequate summary: "The eleventh century marks the beginning of a period of peaceful penetration from the South. It became increasingly clear that the Lowlands of Scotland were to rule the Highlands, and significantly the capital of the country moved from Scone to Dunfermline and thence to Edinburgh. The first great influence from the South was probably at its height during the reign of Malcolm Canmore (1057-93), who won his throne from Macbeth with Northumbrian help, and married as his second wife a member of the native English ruling house which had been ousted by William the Conqueror. Through the influence of Malcolm's queen, St. Margaret, Church and State in Scotland were to a considerable extent anglicised . . . . One Northumbrian noble, Gospatric, became ruler of Lothian." It is, however, in the reign of Malcolm's son, David I. (1124-53), who was reared amid the Norman influence of the English court, that the most marked penetration of Norman influence occurred. A.M. Mackenzie: The Foundations of Scotland (pp. 173-4) indicates the manner in which he feudalised the country thus: "David had seen the Norman political and administrative structure at close quarters: he did not copy Norman methods mechanically, but /

but he appreciated their spirit, and freely adopted their means when they served his purpose. His first aim was to build a framework of law and order with the Sovereign, the chief of the people, as its apex, that should grasp and unite the kingdom as a whole. To do this, he must have men whom he could trust .... David took his men wherever he could find them, and many of them came from that floating body of Norman adventurers, cadets of good houses for the most part, who in Europe in the early Middle Ages were as omnipresent as the Scots in the later." It was in this way that many families of Norman, Breton or Flemish descent - among them the families of Bruce, Stewart, Moreville, Somerville, Umfraville, Lindsay, Baliol, Comyn, Gordon, Sinclair and Fraser - first came into possession of lands in Scotland. On the death of David's brother, Eadgar, in 1107, some of them had helped David to secure his legacy of Lothian and Strathclyde from another brother, Alexander, to whom had fallen Scotland north of the Forth; later still, on Alexander's death in 1124, they had helped to suppress the Celtic rising in the north. In reward they received fiefs from David and a new feudal Scotland evolved in which the King bound his new nobility to the Crown by an insistence on, among other things, written charters, an innovation in the holding of secular lands. It is, indeed, with the reign of David /

David I. that the Scottish charter period may be said to begin, and from his reign and those of his grandsons Malcolm IV (1153-65) and William the Lion (1165-1214) come the first records of the mediæval baronies first held by knight service or as serjeanties, terms defined and illustrated by Malcolm: Rhind Lectures 1937 thus: "Knight service meant attendance by the knight and his vassals on the king on all his military expeditions; the others holding in serjeanty performed some personal duty to the king. The king's butler held Gilmerton, the king's baker Inverleith, the king's butcher Liberton, and his poulterer Dean." The history of several of the Midlothian baronies has been traced by Malcolm, from whose lecture on Topography Rhind Lectures 1937 much of the following account is derived. Inverleith was held temp. William the Lion by his baker Ailif, who was succeeded by his son Nicholas, also king's baker, both of whom held the land in serjeanty; a trace of their tenure survived to a much later date in the now lost name, Baxterland of Inverleith. By the reign of Alexander III (1249-86) possession of the lands had passed to Sir William de St. Clare, who was the King's Panetarius or Keeper of the Royal Pantry and who became Sheriff of Edinburgh. The office of Panetarius was apparently hereditary, for in 1320 a Henry de St. Clair of Roslin was Butler to Robert the Bruce. The family of /

of St. Clair was settled in Scotland before the end of the 12th Century; Bain: Calendar of Documents under 1261 records the name of at least one member of the family, Robert de Seincler, in a list of probi homines, and Henry de Roskelyn, who is named in the same list, may also have been a St. Clair. In 1379 William de St. Clair, grandson of the Bruce's Panetarius, succeeded to the Earldom of Orkney and thereafter the St. Clairs held the earldom and the barony of Roslin together. The most famous of the St. Clair family was Earl William, who was Earl of Orkney until 1471 and Earl of Caithness after 1455; he it was who built much of Roslin Castle and the uncompleted Roslin Chapel or Collegiate Church of St. Matthew. Like Inverleith, Liberton was also held in serjeanty, in respect of the 'King's Meadow' (see Liberton Parish), the possessor of which had to provide the meat for the royal table and to account for the hay that was mown. The earliest recorded owner was Macbeth, obviously from his name a survivor from the Gaelic-speaking population of Lothian, who by conforming to the feudal requirements of David I. continued in possession of his lands after most of his compatriots had been dispossessed; his witnessing of several royal charters indicates a continuance of royal favour. By the 14th Century Liberton was divided into Over and Nether Liberton, the latter being held by the serjeant who delivered the king's writs /

wrights. The neighbouring Gilmerton was held by the family of de Soulis from the reign of David I. until 1320 when the last of the family, William de Soulis, was Justiciar of Lothian; Ranulph de Soulis was Panetarius to David I. and the family retained the office until the time of Robert the Bruce when it passed, after the de Soulis had died out, to the family of St. Clair. Farther to the south-east, the lands of Upper or New Cranston were held temp. William the Lion (1165-1214) by Elfric de Cranstoun who derived his patronymic from the lands; these remained in the possession of the Cranstons until the reign of Charles II. The contiguous Nether Cranston was granted by Earl Henry, son of David I., to Sir Hugo Riddel who was one of the hostages for William the Lion when he was taken at Alnwick in 1174; the manor thereafter came to be known as Cranston-Riddel. Duddingston derives its name from Hugo de Doding who probably held the land by knight service, for his witnessing of several charters of David I. suggests a close attendance on the king; "The Dodings," according to Malcolm, "had lands in England, but the branch of the family in Edinburgh were evidently loyal to the Scots kings, for in 1335 when Edward III's lieutenants occupied the town, they confiscated the lands of Elizabeth de Dodingston on account of her refusal to swear allegiance to Edward." Another Midlothian name, the neighbouring Restalrig, probably owes its origin to a similar transference of an English surname, for the earliest /

earliest recorded owner of the lands of Restalrig is the 12th Century Peter de Lestalrik, who may have given his name to his Scottish possessions; these de Lestalrik probably held by knight service. In 1382 the lands passed by marriage to the Logans of Grugar. Yet another Midlothian name perhaps derived from the place of origin of the knight to whom David I. granted the lands is the problematical Braid; Malcolm has traced the name to Richard de Brad or Breda, a Flemish knight who came north with David and who held his land by knight service, "giving in addition to his personal military service and that of his vassals to the king, twelve men as part of the garrison in Edinburgh Castle." (Rhine Lectures). According to Bann. Cl. 70, p.28, Henry de Brad was sheriff of Edinburgh in the reign of William the Lion. Dean with its mill was an appanage of the Abbey of Holyrood in the early Middle Ages, but from the 14th to the 16th Century the Napiers of Merchiston, who held office as King's Poulterers, held the 'Pultrielands of Dene' in serjeanty. Broughton was also part of the original holdings of Holyrood, until its Commendator, Lord Robert Stewart, conveyed it to Adam Bothwell; eventually Broughton passed by marriage to the Earl of Roxburgh who sold the superiority of the lands to the Town Council of Edinburgh in 1636. Other lands, now within the City boundaries or in close proximity to them, that are recorded from the early Middle Ages, are Gorgie and Baughton /

Saughton, held temp. David I. by a burgher of Edinburgh, Serlo, who appears as a witness to several royal deeds; Gorgie itself was a royal manor in charge of a provost or *præpositus*; by the early 14th Century the manor had passed to a Sir Fergus Comyn by whom it was sold in 1328 to Sir William de Levington. It is probable that Cameron, which is a name of Celtic origin, also continued in the possession of its pre-Norman owner, as no baron's name is recorded; a 15th Century family of de Cameroun which originated from the hamlet reached high office in the Church, one of them being Bishop of Glasgow in the reign of James I. (1406-37). It is evident from the appearance of new land-names in the 14th Century that the mediæval baronies in the immediate vicinity of Edinburgh were broken up by their owners and sold in part to the new wealthy merchant class arising in the City, for it is from this time that such names as Priestfield, Plewlands, Grotale or Greenhill, Merchiston, Wrightshouses and Drumdryan begin to be recorded. Beyond the immediate vicinity of the City the lands and their owners are recorded by and large rather more intermittently. The crown lands of Pentland which eventually were probably incorporated in the lordship of Roslin, were held as early as 1236 by Roger Avenal, Sheriff of Edinburgh; the Avenal family were in possession of the barony of Abercorn, West Lothian, in the 12th Century. The neighbouring Melville is probably a Norman name derived from a

Norman /

Norman knight; a Galfrida de Melville is mentioned in Lothian and Fife charters c. 1153 and a Philippus de Malavilla c. 1230-50; both probably derive their names from placenames in Normandy. To the west, the manor of Calder was first granted to Radulphus de Clere by Malcolm IV. (1153-65), and the family name survived for some considerable time in the name of Calderclere, now East Calder. Another Norman family held Dalhousie by the middle of the 13th Century, for William de Ramsay of Dalhousie was witness to a Newbattle charter of 1233-36 (Bann. Cl. 89); it is probable however that the Ramsays were settled in Scotland in the 12th Century; in the 14th a branch of the family succeeded to Hawthornden on its forfeiture by the Abernethy family, though Hawthornden in turn passed to a Douglas in 1376. In the east the de Quinceys had certain holdings in Inveresk Parish at an early date and the Wauchope family held Niddrie intermittently over several centuries and are still in possession; the Wauchopes were long Marshals of Scotland and the Midlothian Niddrie thus acquired the name of Niddrie-Marischall to distinguish it from Niddrie-Seton or West Niddrie in West Lothian. Crichton in the south of the county was apparently held late in the 13th Century by an Alexander de Creightoun who is mentioned in the Ragman Roll; from him was descended Sir William Crichton, the Chancellor of James I. and James II. whose grandson forfeited his possessions in the reign of /

of James III; the barony was conferred by James IV. on Patrick Hepburn, Lord Hailes, who was created Earl of Bothwell, and it remained in the Bothwell family until 1649. Craigmillar was in the possession of the Preston family for over 300 years. The first of the line of Craigmillar, Sir Simon Preston, acquired the lands in 1374 when they were resigned by William de Capella, so-called from the hereditary office of usher of the King's capella or Chancery; Sir Simon Preston was the son of John de Preston who acquired the lands of Gorton from Margaret de Gorton in 1341-2. In the 14th Century also the barony of Dalkeith was resigned by John de Graham, Lord of Abercorn, and the whole barony was conferred by David II. on Sir William Douglas; thereafter it remained in the hands of the Douglasses until 1642 when it was acquired by Francis, Earl of Buccleugh; one of the family Sir James Douglas of Dalkeith was created 1st Earl of Morton by James I. on his marriage to a royal princess; at various times, too, cadet branches of the family held lands at Dalmahoy and Calder. About the middle of the 14th Century part of the ancient barony of Calder passed into the possession of the family of Sandilands whose original domicile was in Clydesdale; at the time of the Reformation Sir James Sandilands was Preceptor of Torphichen and the barony of Torphichen along with the title of Lord St. John of Torphichen was granted to him by Queen Mary in 1563-4. A similar transference /

ence of church or monastic land at the Reformation to a secular holder occurred at Newbattle, where the abbey lands were formally settled after the Reformation on Mark Ker, son of the last Commendator of the Abbey and 1st Earl of Lothian. In the 14th Century the lands of Corstorphine, which are mentioned in Bann. Cl. 70 among the possessions of the Abbey of Holyrood, became the property of Adam Forrester, Keeper of the Great Seal; his son, Sir John Forrester, founded the Collegiate Church of Corstorphine. Borthwick in the south-east of the county was originally in the hands of the Hays under the name of Lochorwart, but in 1430 Sir William Borthwick was granted a licence to build a castle at Loquhariot and the Borthwick family, which derived its name from an original holding in Roxburghshire, entered upon land that it held uninterruptedly until 1672; in 1872 the estate was regained by a cadet branch, the Borthwicks of Crookston in Stow Parish. Towards the end of the 16th Century Arniston, the site of the ancient foundation of the Knights Templars in Midlothian, was acquired by the family of Dundas, itself ultimately derived from the Helias, son of Huctred, whose grant of the lands of Dundas in West Lothian by Waldeve son of Gospatric, ruler of Lothian, in the 12th Century is discussed by Macdonald PNWL pp. XIX and 6. Such is a by no means exhaustive list of the lands and their owners in mediæval Midlothian, but /

but it suffices to show the widespread results of David I's anglicising policy.

Secular ownership of land within the county underwent even greater changes during the 16th and 17th Centuries, for during this early modern period men who had achieved civic prominence in Edinburgh in law and business tended with increasing frequency to become minor landowners; such was the manner in the two centuries following 1500 in which for example the Kincaids acquired Craiglockhart; the Tennants, West Colzium; the Rigs, Carberry; the Littles, Liberton; the Foulises, Colinton; the Gilmours, Craigmillar; the Ellises, Saughton Mills; the Bairds, Saughtonhall; the Dicks, Prestonfield; the Clerks, Penicuik; the Murrays, Baberton; the Coupars, Gogar; the McGills of Cranston-Riddel, Cousland and Oxenfoord; the Meins, Craigcrook; the Bellendons, Woodhouselee; the Winrams, part of Liberton; the Otterburns, Redhall; the Napiers, Lauriston; the Skenes, Curriehill; the Craigs, Riccarton; and the Maitlands, Brunstane and Hatton.

#### The Placename Evidence

Macdonald in the General Introduction to his Placenames of West Lothian comments at some length on the paucity of early material and the linguistic complexity involved in the study of Scottish placenames. He attributes the paucity of material to the impounding and sequestration of Scottish documents by Edward I. and /

and Cromwell, to destruction during domestic disturbances and to other minor causes, and in summarising the effects on placename study he notes that material is sporadic before the reign of James I. (1424-37) but that it is at least adequate from the fifteenth and sixteenth centuries onwards; as a result many names cannot be traced back beyond 1400 though they are clearly from their forms of much earlier date; he also notes that the number of Scottish placenames that can be illustrated by forms earlier than the reign of David I. (1124-53) is very small. The linguistic complexity, as Macdonald has also observed, arises from the diversity of names to be found even within the narrow limits of a Scottish Lowland county, where names of English, Welsh, Gaelic, Scandinavian and even sometimes French origin occur side by side in a single parish.

All of Macdonald's strictures have a marked applicability to the study of Midlothian placenames. As in West Lothian, few names are recorded before 1100, and those that are - Dineidin, Inveresk and Musselburgh - are not in native documents. Again, when documentary evidence is more lavish, the county is most unevenly represented, the south as a whole and Stow and Meriot Parishes in particular, being not so well documented as the north. This is to be regretted, for there is a marked proportion of Welsh names in Stow Parish almost certainly of much earlier incidence than has been recorded in the usual sources. The three names /

names already mentioned - Dineidin, Inveresk and Musselburgh - reveal something of the complexity of the origin of Midlothian placenames, but a study of the later periods of the first recording of the major names in the county indicates at once the width of the complexity and the approximate degree of the various elements in it: of the 65 names recorded by 1200, thirty-six are English, fifteen Gaelic, eight Welsh (Parduvine, Cockpen, Cramond, Dalkeith, Soutra, Niddrie, Pinkie and Calder), two Welsh-English hybrids (Crichton and Pentland), two transferred Norman names (Melville, Braid), one Scandinavian (Moorfoot), and one a saint's name (St. Cuthbert's); by 1300 a further forty-six names have been recorded for the first time, and of these thirty are English, eight Gaelic, three Welsh (Penicuik, Gogar, Cammo), three Scandinavian-English compounds (Ormiston, Swanston, Godemannistof), one Scandinavian (Kinleith), and one Norman (Calderclere); in the 14th Century 53 further names have been added: forty English, six Gaelic, four tūn names compounded with Scandinavian personal names (Ravelston, Gilston, Bonnington, Yorkston), two Norman tūn names (Warriston (Crm.), Randelston) and one Gaelic-Scandinavian hybrid (Kirkettle); of the 76 names recorded in the 15th Century, sixty are English, five Gaelic, three Welsh (Pirn, Pirncader and Pirntaton), one Scandinavian-Welsh hybrid (Halltree), three Scandinavian-English hybrids (Bonnington, Cortleferry, Ingliston /

Ingliston), three saints' names (St. Anthony's (Leith), St. Anthony's (City), St. Leonard's), and one Norman tūn name (Warriston (City)); from 1500 to 1600 of 115 names ninety-one are English, fourteen Gaelic, two Welsh (Cathpair, Plenploth), two perhaps Welsh (Torquhan, Torsonce), one Welsh-English hybrid (Cribbielaw), two Scandinavian (Figgate, Humbie), one Scandinavian-English hybrid (Cobbinshaw) and two saints' names (St. Kentigern's Bog and Sciennes); of the names thus recorded by 1600, two hundred and sixty are Anglian, forty-eight Gaelic, fifteen Welsh, eleven Scandinavian-English hybrids, six saints' names, five Scandinavian, three Welsh-English, three Norman, two Welsh-Gaelic, one Scandinavian-Welsh and one Gaelic-Scandinavian. In the minor names the preponderance of English and dialect names is even more marked, though Gaelic and Welsh names continue to be recorded, some for the first time as late as the 18th Century (cf. Pellmegeggie (Cran.), Pardivan (Crans.), Auchtiegamel (W.C.)). It is therefore evident from a comparison of these figures with those given for West Lothian in PNWL pp. XXI, XXII:-

Date of 1st Re- cording	West Lothian					Mid Lothian				
	Total	Welsh	Gaelic	Anglian	Scand.	Welsh	Gaelic	Anglian	Scand.	Total
By 1200	21	8	5½	7½	-	10	14	37	1	62
By 1300	17	2	8	5	2	3	8	30½	3½	45
By 1400	36	1½	19½	13	2	-	6½	44	2½	53
Totals	74	11½	33	25½	4	13	28.5	111½	7	160
Percent- ages	100	15.5	44.6	34.5	5.4	8.1	17.8	69.7	4.4	100

that, although the figures themselves are inconclusive through lack of uniform recording, some indication is given of markedly divergent trends in the early history of the two counties, the most important of which are the much stronger Anglian element in Midlothian and the conversely stronger Gaelic element in West Lothian; both of these findings are in accord with what is known from other sources of the history of the two counties.

Macdonald's analysis of the evidence regarding the order in which the Welsh, English and Gaelic languages were current in West Lothian (PNWL XXII.) is partly applicable to the linguistic situation in Midlothian: "The earliest forms given are for Welsh names and it is probable that this was the earliest stratum; the evidence of the Moore Ms. of Bede, too, goes to show that by the first half of the eighth century one of these early names (Kinneil) already possessed an English equivalent; the corresponding Gaelic form is not recorded until four centuries later. Still, one cannot say from this that English preceded Gaelic in the county; in one case it may have, but what evidence there is from English personal names suggests that the real English influence as regards place-names dates from the eleventh century. Bede's Penneltun therefore must be regarded as inconclusive, and against the doubtful Welsh-English hybrid Liston one must set the Welsh-Gaelic hybrids Kilpunt and Barnbogle." Midlothian contains no name of such varied /

varied forms as the West Lothian Kinneil, but Edinburgh, the earliest recorded Midlothian name, is recorded first in a 9th Century Welsh form, Dineidin, anglicised in the 9th Century Life of St. Monenna as "Dunedene que Anglica lingua dicitur Edineburg." Dineidin was the name by which Edinburgh was known to the British inhabitants of Lothian. Whether English preceded Gaelic in Midlothian is hardly determinable from placenames within the county, as the English Liberton (L) and the Gaelic Vogrie (B), both clearly older than the first 12th Century recordings of them, indicate; the hybrid forms are equally inconclusive, for the Welsh-English hybrids Crichton, Pentland and Liston are offset by the Welsh-Gaelic hybrids Carraith, Inveresk and Inverleith. Historical evidence, however, has shown that Midlothian came within the sphere of Anglian influence upon the Lothians and Watson (CPNS 133) has maintained that Gaelic did not become common in the area until after 960 A.D.; it is therefore not unreasonable to assume that English was probably earlier than Gaelic in its influence on Midlothian placenames. This assumption is supported by the name Inverwiedale (RPSA) "the inver of Wedale" immediately south of Midlothian. The name, now obsolete, was applied to the junction of the Gala and the Tweed, and is derived from Wedale the ancient Anglian name of Stow Parish, Midlothian. Of Inverwiedale Watson CPNS 148 writes: " 'Inver' (v. Gaelic inbhear) is usually followed by the /

the name of the stream, but in the last instance it is followed by the English term Wedale, just as in Gairloch we have Inverasdale for Inveraspidale 'the river of the aspen-dale', a Norse term. It is to be inferred, therefore, that here Gaelic settlement followed English settlement." It is obvious, however, that the influence of both languages was not confined to a single period, for "English names have spread with the growing influence of the language, and are still spreading" (CPNS p. 1), and as Vogrie (B.) probably represents a pre-charter period Gaelic name, Balantrodach (T.) as clearly represents a Gaelic name of the early charter period.

The Welsh and Gaelic names represent the Celtic element in Midlothian placenames, the English names, the Anglian element.

#### I. The Celtic Element

(a) The Welsh names, forty-two in all, are of several types: six, the river-names Almond, Armet, Calder, Esk, Tyne and Leith, are of O. British origin and represent the earliest stratum of British names; two, Peffer Mill (D.) and Leith (City), are derived from neighbouring streams and must be regarded as of the same type as the early river-names; two, Inveresk (I) and Inverleith (City) are Gaelic-Welsh hybrids derived from stream-names; of the remaining thirty-two it is probable that Dineidin (City), Minit Eidin (City) and Cammo (Crm.) are earlier than the rest, for Cammo represents /

represents an O. Brit. cambāco, Dineidin an O. Brit. dūn, and Minit Eidin an O. Brit. minit, and that Carraith (S) as a Welsh-Gaelic hybrid and Crichton (Cr.), Pentland (La), Liston (Kl), and perhaps Kittyflat (S) as Welsh-English hybrids are later than the rest; Cribbielaw (S) is an interesting Welsh-English compound in which the Anglian hyll has been added to a Welsh crib of the same meaning and probably indicates a formation of a period when the meaning of the first element of the name was obscure to the English inhabitants of Stow; the remaining twenty-three names are for the most part habitational names of a descriptive nature recorded from different periods though probably all early and differentiated in the period of their recording only by chance; twelve of the twenty-three are widely distributed throughout the county and are sporadic survivals of an early Celtic occupation of the area, eight of them probably surviving as the names of large or important land settlements at Cockpen (Co), Niddrie (L), Pinkie (I), Penicuik (P), Cramond (Crm), Dalkeith (Dal), Gogar (R) and Gorgie (City); the remaining ten come from Stow Parish or its vicinity and are obviously indicative of a sustained or unsubdued early Celtic element in an area to which Anglian and Gaelic influence came much later than elsewhere in the county; in elements the Midlothian Welsh names show probably less diversity than Macdonald noted in the Welsh names of West Lothian /

Lothian, for of the twenty-two Midlothian names only three, Carnethy (La), Trously (S) and Gogar (R), contain elements that are not repeated; among the others are two and perhaps four -tref names in Soutra (FS) and Niddrie (L) and the doubtful Torsonce (S) and Torquhan (S), three -pen- names in Penicuik (P), Plenploth (S) and Cockpen (Co), three -pren- names in Pirn (S), Pirncader (S) and Pirntaton (S), two caer- names in Carcant (H) and Cramond (Crm), two par- names in Parduvine (Car) and Pardivan (Cran), two -cyn names in Gorgie (City) and Pinkie (I), two -coet- names in Dalkeith (Dal) and Cathpair (S) and two tor- names in Torfichen (T) and Torcraik (B); all twenty-two names are characteristically Welsh in the descriptive nature of their composition in the form of adjective followed by noun, noun followed by adjective, or noun plus noun. One other name, Halltree (S), may be a Scandinavian-Welsh hybrid, for the second element resembles the early forms of the second element of Soutra (FS) v. tref and Halltree lies in an area of markedly Welsh names.

(b) The Gaelic names probably belong to more than one period for Vogrie is almost certainly an early pre-Charter name, Ballentrodach can be dated with certainty to not earlier than the middle of the 12th Century and, as Gaelic was current in the Lothians throughout the mediæval period, it is reasonably certain that many Gaelic names must date from the later Middle Ages.

Of /

Of the fourteen Gaelic names recorded in the 12th Century seven occur in the coastal plain, (Gorgie (City), Inverleith (City), Corstorphine (Cors), Lennie (Crm), Carberry (I), Craigmillar (L), and Woolmet (I)), four in the valley of the Esk (Pittendreich (La), Roslin (La), Benbught (N) and Loquhariot (B)), with Vogrie (B) northeast of Loquhariot on the River Tyne, and two near the head-waters of the River Esk (Leadburn (P) and Mountlothian (P)). The eight names first recorded in the 13th Century show one change in this disposition: only one, Cameron (L), lies in the coastal plain; three, Dalhousie (Co), Catcune (B) and Ballentrodach (T) are in the Esk valley; four others, however, Ratho (R), Currie (C), Balerno (C) and Dalma-hoy (R), show a penetration inland from the western coastal plain roughly along the line of the Water of Leith. This inland penetration is pushed ever farther in the recordings of the later centuries. Of the six 14th Century names, one, Dalry (City), is in the coastal plain, two, Bonaly (Col) and Glencorse (G) are deepening of the inland penetration, one, Auchendinny (P), and the Gaelic-Scandinavian hybrid Kirkettle (La) are in the Esk valley, and two, Garvald (H) and Cairns (MC) are Gaelic names recorded for the first time towards the south-east and south-west of the county respectively. The five Gaelic names from the 15th Century are one, Ryndale (N), in the Esk valley, another Camilty (MC) in Midcalder, and a further three Balleny (Cu), Malleny /

Malleny (Cu) and Logan House (P) on the line of the inland penetration. The fourteen names from the 16th Century contain further illustrations of these areas of Gaelic influence: Drumselch (City) and Drum (L) are in the coastal plain; Auchencorth (P), Pomathorn (P) and Curry (B) are from the Esk valley; Limphoy (Cu) is on the line of the inland penetration; Auchinoon (Kn) Baad Park (MC), Colzium (MC), Craigs (MC), Skivo (MC) and Mulron (WC) lie in the south-west of the county; and Dewar (H) is evidence of further Gaelic activity in the south-east. Such a disposition may be the fortuitous result of the non-uniform recording of Gaelic names from the 12th to the 16th Centuries, yet later recordings of other Gaelic names in the county tend to implement rather than obscure it, so that the inference that Gaelic penetration in Midlothian, as in West Lothian, tended to be from the northern coastal region to the south, may legitimately be drawn. In this penetration it is evident from the distribution map that Gaelic settlement tended to occur near water, for many of the names are on or near the line of the two Esks and the Water of Leith and their tributaries and on the substreams of the Almond. The relatively stronger concentration of Gaelic names towards the west of the county is to be expected as Gaelic influence must have been exerted during the Middle Ages largely from the West, as the Gaelic placenames of West Lothian tend to show. Four placenames contain personal names of /

of Gaelic origin: Pomathorn (P) has the appearance of an early Gaelic name although it is not recorded until the 16th Century; Corstorphine (Cors) contains a Gaelic personal name that is ultimately of Scandinavian origin; Gilmerton (L) and Malcolmstone (C) are Gaelic-English hybrids that show the fusion of the Gaelic and English influences on the placenames of Lothian. In the Gaelic names recorded from the 12th to the 16th Centuries there is a remarkable diversity of elements, those occurring more than once being baile (4), dail (3), allt (2), currach (2), achadh (3), Druim (2) and léanaidhe (3), but an analysis of the total Gaelic element in the county shows that the predominant elements are -baile (8), creag (9), druim (9) and torr (11). As a whole they are not habitational but descriptive names, for many show a characteristically Gaelic application to outstanding physical features of the countryside: the habitational baile names are but a very small part of the total number of Gaelic names in the county, and Pittendreich (La) supplies the sole instance of the habitational pit-, a term suggestive of early settlement, for it was superseded in later Gaelic by baile; Catcune (B) is also valuable as a habitational name in indicating the coitchionn or common pasture attached to early Gaelic settlement; the rest are by and large physical terms denoting water, field, meadow, plain, moor, stubble and arable land, woodland, hill, slope /

slope, marsh, corrie, glen, gorge, nook, hollow and other topographical features; in addition, there are several interesting church terms and names applied to the fauna and flora of the district, both of which are considered at some length below; finally, there are several typical colour names in Bonaly (Col), Cocklerow (Nt), Cocklerae (C), Galla Ford (Kn), Loganlee (P) Mealowther (WC), Torbrack (Col), Torduff (Col) and Torphin (Col, WC).

## II. The Anglian Element

The English placenames in the county - which show on the whole an even distribution - tend to greater condensation, particularly of the early-recorded instances, in the north and east, the natural consequence of the influence that must have spread during the Anglian occupation of the Lothians by way of the coastal plain from the very early Anglian settlement now indicated round Belhaven Bay, East Lothian, by Tynninghame, Whittingehame, Auldham and Morham. Certain names to the south of the county, however, of comparatively early recording, notably Gladhouse (T), Toxside (T) and Carrington (Car) suggest that Anglian influence was also at work in that quarter. None of the Midlothian names is of the -ingaham or -ham type now regarded as revealing the earliest Anglian settlements, but among the early recorded names are several that suggest an existence prior to the charter period: the loss of initial h- and the elision of medial þ in Liberton /

Liberton (L) and the similar dissimilatory contraction of Gorton (La) suggest names in common use long before the 12th Century; Gilmerton (L) is a Gaelic-English hybrid that reveals a Gaelic-speaking aristocracy, probably of the time of Malcolm Canmore, as overlords of English tenants; this name recurs in Gillemorestun, now Eddleston (Peebles) just over the Midlothian border from Temple Parish, and Gillemorestun indicates the Anglian settlement just south of the county that is responsible for the existence of the early-recorded Gladhouse (T), Toxside (T) and Carrington (Car). The extent of this Anglian area is to be gauged by Wedale, the ancient name of Stow Parish; that the name was applied to the district from Stow to the junction of Gala with Tweed farther south may reasonably be inferred from Inverwieedale, a name the implications of which are discussed supra pp. 43-44. Malcolmstone (C), another Gaelic-English hybrid, though not recorded until the 14th Century, may be another name arising from Gaelic overlordship of Anglian-settled land. More certain evidence still of pre-charter Anglian activity is contained in those names containing O.E. personal names; fifteen personal names, eleven of them compounded with -tūn, bear witness to a widespread Anglian settlement in the western parishes of MidCalder, Currie, Ratho and Corstorphine, the central Colinton, Lasswade and Carrington, the north-eastern Duddingston and Newton and the southern Penicuik and Temple. Of these personal names perhaps the most interesting are

Beaduburg /



Beaduburg (Baberton), a woman's name, Cēnhere (Carrington) and Dudding (Duddingston) as examples of different forms of the -ing type, and Ēastbeorht, an unrecorded personal name, with its development of the medial consonant cluster in the placename Esperston (T).

The variety of form and sustained historical significance of the Anglian names in the county may best be judged from an analysis of the names recorded in the first three centuries of the charter period. The thirty-six names recorded before 1200 are of several types and of varied history: sixteen are habitational names of the -tūn type; Liberton (L). Gorton (L), Gilmerton (L), Carrington (Car), Toxside (T) and Gladhouse (T) are probably, as has been noted, pre-charter names; so also are Dere Strete (N) with its history from Roman times and Straiton (L) with its possible Roman connection; Monkton (I) is a 12th Century name derived from its possession by Dunfermline Abbey; Newbattle (N) and the names of places on its land, Blancheland (N), Masterton (N), Gocelynton (N) and Ruchale (N), date from the foundation of the monastery in 1140, although Ruchale may also be earlier; (Gocelynton, containing as it does a Norman-French personal name derived apparently from the name of Gocelyn the cook (of the Abbey) (see Bann. Cl. 89) cannot be earlier; and Blancheland and Masterton (q.v.) are also probably Norman-French in origin); Holyrood (City) dates from its foundation in 1128; Wed(h)ale (5) /

(5), the early name of Stow Parish, is almost certainly a very early name, earlier certainly than the Gaelic hegemony to the south of the county; Duddingston (D) may be contemporary, for a Dodinus de Berwic is recorded in the Liber de Calchou in the 12th Century; Smeaton (I) has a Scandinavian import that is discussed below; Restalrig (City) is almost certainly a placename-surname transferred from its English place of origin in the 12th Century; Heriot (H) is an interesting name derived from the form of tenure by which the lands were held; Newton (N), Kirknewton (Kn) and Langton (Kn) are common Anglian habitational names; the remaining thirteen names, Wellstruther (B), Dean (City), Saughton (Cors), Cranston (Cran), Cousland (Cran), Ford (Cr), Lugton (Dal), Fala (FS), Hala (Col), Hailes (I), Wallyford (I), Lasswade (La) and perhaps Brotherstone (FS) are named from some neighbouring physical feature or local circumstance.

Of the twenty-nine names of no less interest recorded in the 13th Century, thirteen are -tūn names, eight of which are derived from personal names: Clermiston (Cors), Listonshiels (C), Liston (Kl) and Edmonstone (Nt) of O.E., Harvieston (B) of ME, Merchiston (City) of W., and Lauriston (Crm) and Riccarton (C) of Norman origin; of the -tūn names not compounded with personal names Hermiston (C) represents an occupational name, and Morton (L), Hatton (R) and Norton (R) owe their origin to a neighbouring physical feature or local circumstance; two further tūn names, Ormiston (Kn) /

(Kn) and Swanston (Col) contain Scandinavian personal names that had probably been adopted into English, since Lothian is not an area of pronounced Scandinavian influence, before their appearance in Midlothian placenames; finally Preston (Crans) is derived from the possession of lands in Cranston by Kelso Abbey. Among the rest Stobs (B), Cakemuir (Cr), Bavelaw (P), Raeshaw (H), Falahill (H), Greenside (City), Linn Dean (FS), Shire Mill (I) and Whiteside (I) are derived from some neighbouring feature or local circumstance, Dreg-horn (Col) is of considerable topographical interest, Easthouses (N), Newbyres (N) and Westhouses (N) are literal names from the ancient possessions of Newbattle Abbey, Hoppringle (S) is probably the earliest recorded Midlothian name containing a personal surname, Craiglockhart (Col) contains a M.E. personal name, and Temple (T) commemorates the early mediæval monastic foundation of the Knights Templars.

Forty-six further Anglian names are recorded by 1400, and of these nineteen are -tūn names, of which Baberton (C) and Esperston (T) contain O.E. personal names of early origin that have already been discussed, Ravelston (Cors), Gilston (FS), Bonnington (R) and Yorkston (T) Scandinavian personal names, Malcolmstone (C) a Gaelic name of probably considerable historical significance, Comiston (Col) and Colinton (Col) names ultimately of Old Irish origin, and Warriston (C) and Randelston (Crm) Norman personal names; among the non /

non-personal -tūn names Brunston (P), Crookston (S) and Pilton (City) are named from a neighbouring physical feature - in all three cases, a stream, Halkerston (B) is an occupational -tūn name, Clerkington (T) is named from its possession by Newbattle Abbey and Spittleton (Kn), now Wilkieston, perhaps from a neighbouring hospice, Barnton (Crm) is a variant of the common Anglian 'barton', and Howliston (S) apparently from local circumstance. Of the other names recorded in the 14th Century Craighouse (City), Muirhouse (Crm L), Mosshouses (P), Westhall (R), Halls (P) and Redhall (Col) are literal names of the habitational type, Grange (City) is the feudal or late mediaeval successor of the 'barton' type; Canongate (City) and Priestfield (D), now Prestonfield, show ecclesiastical connection, three, Firth (La), Platt (R) and Wardie (City) are Anglian terms denoting woodland, flat ground and a beacon height respectively, and the rest are descriptive names derived from physical features or local circumstances: Buteland (B), Groathill (Crm), Cowden (Dal), Ladyside (H), Dryden (La), Hawthornden (La), Howden (MC), Braidwood (P.T), Earncraig (P), Redheughs (Cu), Whitelaw (Cu), Tron (City), and Craigcrook (Cors).

Kermack in his article The English Settlement in Tweeddale and Lothian: The Scottish Educational Journal, October 15, 1937, propounds an interesting theory regarding the Welsh and Anglian placenames in Lothian: 'In siting their homesteads the two peoples sought different /

different environments - for the Celtic tref by choice the open grassy moorland, where flocks and herds could be protected from the wild animals of the forest; for the English ham the valley floor, with water-meadow beside the stream, arable fields round the village, and beyond these the rough grazing of woodland and waste. Tref and ham together could develop the different resources of their homeland; but the advantage was clearly with the folk of the more fertile valleys, who were better able than those of the uplands to find food for a growing population." Of the two certain tref forms in Midlothian - Soutra and Niddrie - Kermack's theory, which is based, however, on twelve tref names distributed throughout ancient Lothian, may well be true; much more striking is the corroboration of the theory by the location of the earliest recorded Anglian names in the county, the vast majority of which, as the distribution map shows, are on the banks of water-courses, a physical feature that must have played a determining part in Anglian settlement. The theory may be carried still further if the names of Midlothian are regarded as a whole and without regard to period of recording, when it is to be noted in general that Anglian names tend to be pure habitational names, and Gaelic and Welsh names tend to be applied to physical features of the countryside. The widespread employment of tūn, h(e)all, hūs and myln, all pure habitational names, of feld and land, suggestive of settlement in arable countryside /

countryside, of denu, burna, and halh, each denoting lowlying or stream-level settlement, and of lēah indicating forest clearing for agrarian purposes, reveals the nature of Anglian activity in the county and also supports Kermack's theory of water-meadow and arable field.

### III. The Scandinavian Element

Compared with the strength of the Scandinavian element in some English counties, that in Midlothian is a mere tinge involving some twenty names, thirteen of them hybrids containing Scandinavian personal names. It is noteworthy that the characteristic terms - beck, -breck, garth, scale and toft (Goodmanstof(t) (I) may be an exception) commonly found in areas of concentrated Scandinavian influence are not found. Perhaps the most interesting name is Smeaton (I), two early forms of which in -bi and by indicate a Scandinavian influence still evident in the late 12th and early 13th Centuries but crumbling before a contemporaneous and more vigorous and stable Anglian element. The name probably also indicates the nature of the Scandinavian influence in its suggestion of an isolated settler or more probably a small group of settlers of Scandinavian extraction absorbed within a generation or two (a -bi form is first recorded in 1153-65 and a -by form as late as 1232) into the stock of the district while retaining for a time their native language or their native habitational terms but yielding in the long run to /

to the terms of a new environment. That the coastal area of Inveresk and Duddington, as the further name of Figgate (v. fé-gata) (D) suggests, was subject to Scandinavian influence, can readily be understood. Much more difficult to explain is the sporadic incidence of other Scandinavian names throughout the county. Moorfoot (v. mór þveit) (T) a characteristic Scandinavian -thwaite form, has long been regarded as an isolated and therefore interesting anomaly, but Yorkston (T) in the same parish and valley but three miles farther down the headwaters of the South Esk and on lands that at one time before the formation of Gladhouse Reservoir must have been contiguous to the lands of Moorfoot, contains the Scandinavian personal name Jórekr as its first element. The incidence of two such contiguous names suggests the presence of a Scandinavian settler in Temple Parish who had named the higher moorland among his newly-possessed land in terms borrowed from his native Scandinavia but directly applicable to it. A further five names, Colinton (Col) - a late Scandinavian hybrid name first recorded in the early 14th Century - Swanston (Col), Caerketton (La), Kinleith (C) and Baberton (C), occurring on or between the Water of Leith and the northern slopes of the Pentlands point to another area of probable Scandinavian activity. The personal names in Colinton (v. Kolbein), Swanston (v. Sveinn) and Caerketton (v. Ketill) are not in themselves conclusive of Scandinavian settlement, but Kinleith (v. keld(u)-hlíf) is pure Scandinavian /

Scandinavian in origin and the first element is repeated in Baberton (earlier Kilbaberton). That the Water of Leith was one avenue of Scandinavian infiltration is also suggested by the occurrence of Bonnington (Leith) near its mouth. Both Bóndi and Ketill are common Scandinavian names and both are recorded in West Lothian placenames. A second Bonnington (R) occurs farther west in a group of four closely-situated Scandinavian names - Ingliston (Kl), Bonnington (R), Humbie (Kn) and Ormiston (Kn) - three of which are Scandinavian hybrids of the inconclusive personal name type. Humbie, however, (v. bý) a pure Scandinavian form that occurs also in West Lothian and Fife, in conjunction with the three hybrids, probably indicates a small Scandinavian settlement in this area. Ravelston (Cors) (v. Hrafnkell) appears to be an isolated instance of a Scandinavian-English hybrid lying in the coastal region between Colinton and the sea. The remaining names are hybrids of late recording: Gilston (FS) contains the personal name Gilli, but the name appears isolated unless the neighbouring Brotherstone is from ON Bródir; Ormscleugh (S) is almost certainly too late to be of Scandinavian origin; Cobbinshaw (WC) (v. Kolbein) is an interesting name in that it is contiguous to an area marked in Armstrong's map of 1773 as Auchtiegameil, a possible Gaelic-Scandinavian hybrid.

From this evidence certain conclusions may be drawn: the Scandinavian influence, though slight, is stronger /

stronger than it superficially appears to be; four districts at least - the eastern coastal region, central Temple, the northern slopes of the Pentlands and a western area in Kirkliston - Kirknewton - bear unmistakable evidence of Scandinavian activity; the distribution of the names bears some relation to the river-system of the county, the Esk, the Water of Leith and probably the Almond being possible lines of infiltration from the coast inland; the names for the most part are of the habitational type and therefore most closely resembling the Anglian of the other elements in Midlothian placenames; and finally, the process of anglicisation observable in Smeaton (I) points to the absorption of the Scandinavian element by the stronger Anglian and probably accounts in part for the comparatively large number of Scandinavian-English hybrids of the personal name type in the county.

#### IV. The French Element

The French influence on Midlothian placenames is of two kinds: that exerted in mediæval times through the Church and the feudal organisation of the country from David I's time, and that exerted in post-mediæval times through Franco-Scottish political and commercial intercourse; in neither case is the influence strongly marked. To the first belong such names as Melville (La) and Braid (City) (vide supra pp. 33-35), and such elements as ab(b)aie, c(h)apele, grange and maistre are directly attributable to the mediæval Church.

Blancheland /

Blancheland (N) a lost name of land belonging to the Abbey of Newbattle, is probably also of French origin, and comparable with Blanchland, the name of a Northumbrian abbey called after Blancheland in France.

Champany, the variant name of Blackford, one of the lands of Braid (City) is almost certainly of French origin, although Macdonald regards a comparable West Lothian name as a surname-derivative. Of the second group the principal representatives are three names - Burdiehouse (L), Little France (L) and Little Picardy (City) - traditionally regarded as of French origin but for which confirmatory evidence is lacking;

Burdiehouse is supposedly a corruption of Bordeaux-house, and, like Little France, is said to have derived its name from the French servants of Mary, Queen of Scots, during her occupancy of Craigmillar Castle; both, however, may be simply the result of the general French influence of the regency of Mary of Guise and the reign of her daughter; Little Picardy is said to have been the site of a settlement of weavers brought from St. Quentin, France, in the early 18th Century to teach the art of cambric weaving in Scotland.

#### V. Later Names and their application to topography

As Macdonald, PNWL pp. XXIV-XXV, has pointed out, the later mediæval and early modern names indicate a rapid growth in the number of English names; of this process he has observed: "It may be taken as a fairly constant factor in Lowland Scotland that if the names of the large estates are Celtic, the smaller farms are called /

called by English names." The hypothesis is qualified regarding Midlothian where the Anglian element is so marked, but the conclusion is strikingly applicable, for the smaller farms by and large are called by English names as they are for the most part of later recording. It is from these later mediæval and early modern names that a comprehensive picture of the condition of the countryside in past centuries may best be obtained, though the placenames as a whole, both English and Celtic, throw considerable light on the nature of Midlothian topography. In the 12th Century David I. granted to the monks of Newbattle the right of taking wood for building from a stretch of forest on the slopes of the Pentlands and Moorfoots (AHMC Rep. p. XXXV.) and in the west of the county throughout mediæval times lay the extensive Calder Wood which according to an ancient rhyme quoted in Archæol. Scot. I. p. 237 stretched for some seven miles south to Crosswood Hill, thus accounting for that name. Nearer Edinburgh the Burgh Moor was at one time wooded, and the trees from it are said to have provided the timber for building the houses of the ancient city (see also NSA p. 624); later when the Scottish army mustered there in 1512-13, the Moor according to Drummond's "History of the Five James's" could still boast of "many stately and aged oaks". Part of this wood at least was anciently known as the Forest of Drumselch, 'ridge of the willow' a name that is perhaps

to /

to be identified with Salisbury Crags and that provides in that case a striking confirmation of Malcolm's derivation (q.v.) of Salisbury from M.Sc. salis brae. Much of the remaining ground in the county in early times must, in the absence of drainage, have been morass, moorland or even boggy hillground. According to the A.H.M.C. Rep. the parish of West Calder was at one time largely mire and moss, and Cromwell's operations against Leslie in 1650 were seriously impeded by a great stretch of marshland between Corstorphine Hill and Gogar, ground the nature of which is indicated to this day by the farm-name Gyle (v. G. goill: 'water') and the neighbouring field-name The Flashes (v. M.E. flasse: 'marshy-place'). In the map accompanying H.M. Cadell's article Some Ancient Landmarks of Midlothian (Scottish Geographical Magazine Vol. IX pp. 302-312) Gogar Loch is marked immediately between the modern placenames of North and South Gyle, and immediately to the east is marked the much more extensive Corstorphine Loch which stretched in ancient times from Broomhouse in Corstorphine Parish for almost three miles to Haymarket in the east. Of these two lakes Cadell says: "Both of these lakes are referred to in the N.S.A. vol. I. p. 245, and are shown on the old maps of the district . . . . The draining of Gogar Loch was carried out about 1766 as it is not shown on maps of later date, and Corstorphine Loch was partly drained and reclaimed in 1670, when the deep ditch known as The

Stank /

Stank (v. dial. stank: 'a stagnant or slow-flowing ditch') was excavated along its northern side. The final reclamation was completed in 1837, when the Stank was deepened and enlarged to prevent any further flooding of the rich alluvial floor of this ancient lake. The Castle of Corstorphine was built on the neck of dry land between the two sheets of water and for many centuries must have thus occupied a position of considerable strategic importance ..... there is a tradition that at no very remote date a beacon-light used to be fixed up on the gable end of Corstorphine Church to guide benighted travellers safely across the dangerous morass." This is without doubt a reference to Lampacre (lost) treated under Corstorphine Parish. Cadell lists several other sheets of water in the vicinity of Edinburgh that have had considerable importance at varying times: the Nor-loch, so named from its situation to the north of the Castle and the late mediæval City in the valley now occupied by Princes Street Gardens, was an artificial lake formed in 1450 and existing until the late Eighteenth Century when it was gradually drained to permit of further civic improvements; St. Margaret's Loch and Dunsappie Loch in the King's Park are also of artificial origin; the Burgh or South Loch occupied the site of the present Meadows until its partial drainage in the 17th and 18th Centuries; Craigcrook Loch in Corstorphine Parish can now be only a very insignificant part of its ancient /

ancient size; Lochend Loch in Leith, on the other hand, shows little evidence of change from ancient times; geological evidence has established the existence of an ancient lake at Holyrood and of it Cadell says: "There is some reference made in old descriptions of Holyrood to a lake or piece of marshy ground at the foot of Arthur's Seat along the edge of the old Palace gardens; and from an entry in the Lord High Treasurer's accounts it appears that the 'loch beside the Abbey' was drained some four hundred years ago, in the time of James IV, as a site for a garden."; and again in a description of the geological strata of the lake-bed revealed by modern excavation: "As the lake shallowed, the fauna which flourished in the deeper water was choked out and the area became overgrown with peat, only a few pools remaining to mark the place in historic times. The peat was full of twigs of birch, hazel and other trees, which no doubt at one time formed part of the thick forest of Drumsheugh, whose gnarled oaks and sombre pines once cast their dark shadows across the bosom of this ancient lake." The reference to hazel-twigs provides evidence of the existence of hazels in early times close to Calton (v. G. calltuinn: 'hazel-copse'). Duddingston Loch is also described interestingly by Cadell: "The ancient lake probably extended over the whole of the flat depression between Duddingston and Inch House (L); and although it is not certain that the slight knoll on which the old mansion-house stands was actually ever

a complete island, as its name would imply, yet it may have been near enough the water in Celtic times to have been described by that common epithet." Of Inch House, indeed, Archæol. Scot. Vol. I. p. 333 states: "Sometimes after very great rains all the grounds around the house are covered with water and on that account all access to it obstructed," and according to Maitland's History of Edinburgh the marshes in the neighbourhood of Drum on its southern border were being drained only between 1650 and 1750. The condition of the countryside in this neighbourhood is also clearly indicated by the name Morton (L) (v. mere-tūn) q.v. Throughout the rest of the county the wide-spread incidence in placenames of such elements as O.E. læcc, maer, mos, pōl, pyll sīc ME mire strother, dial. dub, gaw, hagg, punk-hole, sink, wul(ee) and Gael. bog, currach, gaoth, gronn, leánaidhe, loth, poll and taise testify to varying degrees of marshland. Moorland is still more widespread even to the present day, mōr-names being common in the southern parishes and occurring also, though less markedly, in the coastal region. A continuous belt of moorland stretches from Fala Moor, in mediæval times a favourite mustering-ground of the Scottish armies, through Borthwick, Temple, Carrington and Penicuik Parishes to the Pentland Hills, evidenced by such names as Middleton Moor (B), Cockmuir (T), Cauldhall Moor (Car) and Fullarton Moor (P), and is continued beyond the moorland hill-ground of the

Pentlands /

Pentlands through Kirknewton to Drumshoreland in the west and through West Calder to Gladsmuir in the south-west to join the West Lothian and Clydesdale stretches of moor-country, so forming an almost unbroken chain of moor-terrain over many different parishes. Muirhouse, perhaps the most common habitation-name in the county - it occurs seven times - is witness to the most characteristic feature of Midlothian topography.

The hill-ground of the county is also widely represented in its placenames, particularly in hyll and hlāw names, but camb, clif, cnoll, dūn, ecg, heāfod, hliþ, hōh, hrycg, pīc, scanca, scorra, sīde, swīra, torr, ME banke dial. do(d), kip(p), sca(u)r, slap, and Gael. àird, brun, càrn, ceann, creag, cruinne, dronn, druim, dùn, gasg, muinn, torr and urchair also occur, indicating by their very number the diversified nature of the hill-formations. Equally common are the names of hill-valleys and stream-valleys from the OE bōþm clōh (Scots cleuch), dæel, denu, dīc, foss, halh, hol(h), hop, sīc to the dial. delf, gillygup, nick, slack, and the Gael. bonn, coire, cong, gleam and lagan.

Woodland appears on the whole less than those physical features already quoted. The Gaelic bad occurs in Badleith (WC), Baadsmains (WC) and Baad Park (MC) at points where real woodland no longer exists and the reference would appear to be to the once extensive Calder /

Calder Wood already discussed. Coille, a Gaelic element at all times hard to distinguish from other elements, may appear in Kelly Syke (MC) in a much corrupted form. Bush (G) represents the ME busche 'brush-wood' v. \*bysc thicket. Much more frequent are OE sceaga, stob, stubbing (indicating land cleared of woodland) and wudu; fyrhþ and hyrst occur in the single instances of Firth (La) and Ferniehirst (S).

Meadow- and pasture-land of several different types are also represented in the elements, and if feld, land, lēah, mæd and ME parke names are most frequent, interesting examples of æcer, balc, croft, f(e)alh, flat, geard, grēne, scēat, snæp, spot, sweard and ME trindel also occur. The second element of Gladhouse (T) is OE wisc or \*wisse which has been corrupted in most of the early forms to hūs, a meaningless term in conjunction with the first element. Gowkshill Farm (Co), earlier Paistonhall, provides the sole instance of OE pæsc(e)-tūn: 'pasture-farm'. Dialect terms are also widely applied to various kinds of pasturage or croft-land, the most common being beat, birn, bow, butt, coster, feedlie, gleib, taft, lair, pendicle, plat, ree, steel and trow; in birn there is indicated the long-established Scottish practice of the burning of hill-ground heather to provide sheep-feeding, and bow normally connotes 'leased cow-pasture'. Mention has already been made of the earliest Gaelic terms that may be applied to farms or farmland in the discussion /

cussion of baile, pit, achadh, dail and coitchionn supra, but other terms occur, as cuinnlean: 'stubble-land' in Rathquhillinton (B), faich: 'grassy place' in Lymphoy (Cu), magh: 'field' in Malleny (Cu) and tìr: 'land' in Kilcouter (S); the name Fordell (v. G. fordail) is apparently a topographical term, used most appropriately in the two instances of it in Midlothian, denoting a piece of meadow-land projecting from the main estate.

Of the later purely habitational types of name, modifications of OE tūn, hūs and myln predominate, but names ultimately from ME demeyne and schele and OE cot(e) and h(e)all are frequent; several instances occur of names from OE berern, buht (M.Sc. bucht) fal(o)d and rāw and from ME bigging, c(o)urt, herberwe and spittal (the latter in most instances attributable to the presence of a mediaeval hospice), and there are also less frequent names ultimately from OE bōfī, brēow-hūs, bȳre, cylen and stede, ME scale and dial. hutch, luggie, mailin and onstead.

Occupational names are comparatively few, the outstanding examples being Fisherrow (I) v. ME fischere, Fullarton (P) v. OE fuglere, ? Harperrig (Kn) v. OE hearpere, Hermand (WC) and Hermiston (C) v. OE hierde-mann, Halkerston (B) v. ON haukr, Hunterland (Crm) and Huntly Cot (T) v. OE hunta, Salters' Road (N.Cr) and The Satyregate (Dal) v. OE saltere, Sheriffhall (Nt), for long the home of the Giffords, Sheriffs of Lothian, v. /

v. scīr-(ge)rēfa, Sergeant's Croft (Crm) v. ME serjant,  
 Smith's Lands (Cors) v. OE smiþ, Wrightshouses (Col.B.  
 City) v. wyrhta, Baxterland (City) v. dial. baxter,  
 Bowman's Gill (T) v. dial. bowman, Hindlaws (Kn) v.  
 dial. hind, Souterland (L) v. dial. souter; Potterrow  
 (City) and Hangmanslands (I) also indicate the calling  
 of the earliest holders of the property; Dewar (H) is  
 a Gaelic term denoting a custodian of a holy relic,  
 and may be regarded as the sole instance of a Gaelic  
 occupational term.

VI. Midlothian Names derived from the Fauna and Flora  
of the County.

There are many placenames in the county that are  
 derived from animal, bird, insect, tree, bush, flower  
 and vegetation names; indeed among the later names  
 they are by and large the most prolific source and at  
 the same time the most varied. Among all such names,  
 those of English origin are by far the most numerous,  
 and one Welsh, one Scandinavian and only a few Gaelic  
 names are derived from the animal, bird or plant life  
 of the region.

The animals represented are the badger in Brock-  
 house (S); the wild cat in Cathaugh (S.Dal); the  
 rabbit in Cuninghowes (City); the hare in Hare Craig  
 (T), Harelaw (Nt) and Harwood (WC); the hart in Har-  
 burnhead (WC), the roebuck in Raeshaw (H); the fox in  
 Tod's Cairn (H), Todhills (L), Tod Hills (WC) and  
 Todhole Knowe (Col); the polecat in Fumart Syke (T);  
 the /

the he-goat in Haveral Wood (La); the hedgehog in Hurcheon Hill (B); the otter in Otter Burn (WC) and the vole in Vauland Burn (S); the hare probably also appears in Bawdy Knowes Moss (WC), and rabbit-warrens are denoted in Cuningar (L), Cunnigar (MC) and Cunyn-gars (Crm). The interesting Whelpside (C.L) is by its very nature an early name connoting a hillslope on which young animals played. Domesticated animals appear in Calhope (S), Cousland (Cran), Cowbridge (Dal), Cowden (Dal.Kn), Cowgate (City), Cow Hill (WC) and Cowthrapple (MC); cattle in general are indicated by Noltlairs (R), Noltracks (Dal), Noltlaws (Dal), Ruther Law (B) and Figgate (D), the last (v. ON fé-gata) a parallel of Cowgate, bullocks or horses by Stotfold Craigs (Col) and Stodrig (C), and swine by Swineford (Dal); Hog Hill (T) and Hogg Knowe (S) are sheep-hills. Finally Fillyside (City) may also be an animal-name. Gaelic provides only four animal-names, all of them compounded with creag: 'rock or hill'; the hare appears in Craigengar (WC), the fox in Craigentinnie (City), the bull in Craigenterrie (C) and perhaps the weasel in Cragneis (Co).

The bird-names are almost as varied. Probably the moor-cock is connoted in Cockhills (B), Cockburn (C), Cockholm (S), Cocklaw (C) and Cock Rig (P.C), though the element cocc can mean both a specific type of /

of cock and wild birds generally. The crane, an extinct but, according to NSA, once-common bird in Midlothian, is the first element of Cranston (Cran) and Craneshills (S); the crow in Crow Hill (R), Crow Hill (City), Crow Law (Cr), Corby Lin (H), Corbie's Craig (City) and Corby Hill (Col); the wood-pigeon in Cushat Wood (N) and Cushie Syke (MC), and perhaps also in Dow Craig Wood (S); the eagle in Earncraig (P); the kite in Gladhouse (T), Gladsmuir Hills (WC) and Glede Knowe (T); the hawk in Hagbrae (B), Halk Law (B), Hawkills (WC) and Hawkhill (City); the heron in Hirendean (T) and Hendean (Car); the raven in Raven's Cleugh (WC), Ravenshaugh (P), Ravenshill (Crm) and Ravensneuk (P); the lark in Laverockbank (City); the long-tailed titmouse in Fuffet Wood (N); the cuckoo in Gowkshill (Co), Gowkley Moss and the Gowk Stane (P), the last a striking corroboration of Penicuik, the W. name of the parish in which The Gowk Stane stands, v. W. pen y gog: 'hill of the cuckoo'; the owlet in Howliston (S) and Howlet's House (P); the mavis in Mavisbank (La); the starling in Stirling Mains (La); the partridge in Partridge Burn (FS); the swallow in Swallow Law (Cr) and the plover in Ploverhall (La). The sole Gaelic name, Brangrub (S), probably contains the Gaelic term for raven as its first element.

Six miscellaneous names contain insect and reptile names: Bavelaw (P) probably indicates the presence of the cleg or horse-fly; Eymethills (I) is 'ant-hills' and /

and Moch-hollie (B) denotes a moth-ridden place; Beeslack (G) is 'bee-hollow'. Paddy's River (WC) is v. dial. paddy: 'frog', and the Gaelic Leddinfrosk (MC) probably contains the name of the earthworm.

The flora of the county is equally represented in the placenames of Midlothian. Of trees, the oak appears in Aikendean (Car) and the acorn in Acornhaughburn (N); the alder in Allermuir (Col); the birch in Birksneep (S), Birchy Law (H) and Birk Burn (WC); the fir in Firrhill (Col); the hazel in Hazelcleugh (MC) and in the Gaelic Calton (City); the hawthorn in Hawthornden (La) and probably in Thorn (MC), Thornton (Car), Turniedykes (Cr), Thornybank (Dal), Thornycrook (Dal) and Turnhouse (G); the mountain-ash in Ransfield (R), Roddinglaw (R), Rowantree Burn (P), Rowantree Hill (WC) and Rowantree Law (S); the willow in Willowbrae (City), Salisbury Crag (City) and in the Gaelic Drumselch (City), in Sauchenside (Cran), Saughland (Cr), Saughton (Cors), Saughly Law (S) and Selms (Kn); the elder-tree in Bourtriehill (Kl); and the element bush in Bushdyke (WC) may represent the dialect term for a mixed wood of oak and birch. Two further Gaelic names Balerno (C) and Drumdryan (City) represent the damson-tree and the blackthorn respectively. The willow, so widely denoted in English names, probably also appears in the Middle English Wythker (I).

Of the flower, berry and shrub names whin and broom appear in Whinnybrae (G), Whins (MC), Broomhill (MC, N, Wc) /

(MC,N,WC), Broomhills (Dal.L), Broomhouse (Cors), Broomlands (Kl), Broompark (Kn) and Broomyknowe (H); the blaeberry or cranberry in Cowberryhill (H) and probably in Berry Hill (MC) and Berry Knowe (MC); and the bramble in Scald Law (P); the clover in Cloverfoot (Nt); the daisy in Gowanhill (C); the corn-marigold in Guildie Howes (B); the bluebell in Bellfield (Kn,La) and Bellwood (G); the wild rose in Rosehill (Cr) and Rose Hill (I); the lily in Lilyburn (La); the nettle in Nettleflat (La) and Nettlingflat (S); wild mustard in Skelliemuir (La), and the house-leek perhaps in Fushiebridge (B).

Some placenames are based on terms denoting varying forms of vegetation: bent-grass appears in Bents (WC), Bentyhead (WC), Bentyrig (WC) and Broadbents (WC); ferns in Fernieflat (Col), Fernyhirst (S), Fernielaw (Col), Fernieside (L) and Fernylaw (Kn); brushwood in Risland Knowes (WC); rushes in Rusha (WC), Rashiehill (WC) and Rushiedean (MC); weeds in Wedale (S); dried grass in Windlestrawlee; river lush-grass in Gersomes; meadow soft grass in Hose Law (H); duffel-grass in Punce Linn (WC); couch-grass in Shearie Knowe (Col); thick undergrowth in Scroggy Hill (P) and the Gaelic name Tormywheel (WC); wisp-grass in the Gaelic Dunsappie (City); and thickly-grown copse-wood in The Wisp (Nt). Three Heriot names, Wooly Law, Wooly Rig and Tathieknowe are derived from heavy pasturage. The names of cultivated crops are also prominent in such /

such names as Oatslie (La) (v. ātan), Beanacre (I) (v. bēan), Boll-o'-bere (R), Barleybrae (Car), Barleydean (Car) and Barleyhill (Car) (v. bere), Cornhill (Kn)(v. corn), Haymains (WC), Hayfield (B) (v. hæg), Noltracks (Dal) (v. hrēac), Wheatfield (I) (v. hwæte) and Ryelaw Knowe (B) (v. ryge); the Gaelic name Cordlean (S) also contains a crop-name as the second element (v. G. dloghainn: 'sheaf-corn').

#### VII. Miscellaneous Names of Individual or Type Interest

Certain names so far not discussed have an intrinsic interest worthy of some consideration. Many of them are type-names of the following kinds: colour names, fancy names, Biblical names, rental names, chester-names, names of land-measures, Gaelic-English reduplicative names, tor-group names and King-names, and names of doubtful origin; in addition, several names are individually noteworthy for a variety of reasons.

Colour names are widely represented in the English names in the county: twenty-two names contain the element blæc, twenty-four the element hwīt, twenty-three the element grēne, and nine the element rēad; the colour-prefix in all the names is applied to some distinguishing feature of the landscape, grēne being used of pasture-land, rēad of sandstone soil, and blæc and hwīt often of opposed colour-appearances of neighbouring places, as in Whiteside Law (H) and Blackside Rig (H) on either side of Heriot Water, where  
Whiteside /

Whiteside Law faces south and into the sun and Blackside Rig faces north and away from the sun. Other names are Goldenriggs (Crn), Goldenacres (Crn), Goldenacre (City), Pinkhill (Cors), Silverknowes (Crn), Silverburn (P), Greybrae (P) and Yellowstruther (MC). One Welsh name Cockpen: 'red head' is paralleled by the neighbouring Redheugh (Co). Red is also the second element of the Gaelic Cocklerow (Nt) and Cocklerae (C) v. G. ruadh, white the first element of Galla Ford (Kn) v. geal, grey the last element of Loganlee (P) v. liath, white the first element perhaps of Bonaly (Col) v. ban; Torphin (Col) and Torduff (Col) are hill colour-names so common in Gaelic, the first meaning 'white hill' and the second 'black hill', the hills being neighbouring ones. Multicoloured or speckled hills are indicated by the English Fala (FS) v. fāg and the Gaelic Torbrack (Col) v. G. breac.

Many names of the eighteenth century and later are fanciful names sometimes with a direct topographical application and sometimes with a local or contemporary historical significance. Blawweary (WC) is a fancy name for an exposed place; Blow Loun (Co) is a spot providing shelter from the wind; Blinkbonny, a common farm-name found in Nb, WC, Cors, C, and FS and elsewhere in Scotland, is applied to a situation with a southerly exposure and is comparable with Sunnyside (Kn, G, I, L); comparable also with Blinkbonny and Sunnyside is Morningside (City), a name applied in Edinburgh /

Edinburgh as in Kirkcaldy (Fife) to a slope turned to the south. Standalane (WC) is a literal name applied to an isolated house, and Slockendrouth (S) is also literal with a probable application to an inn. Frostyneb (FS) is a humorous name probably indicating an exposed or cold situation, Honeyhole (La) may describe a bee-hollow as in Beeslack (G) and Canniehole (MC) a gentle declivity. Pirnhall (P) is obviously a grandiose name applied to a weaver's cottage and Wellington (N) is a 19th Century name showing the popularity of the achievements of the Duke of Wellington. Dearenough (City), a variant of The Pleasance, is a name clearly critical of rental, Shawfair (Nt) a name suggesting either land fertility or the lack of it, Little Vantage (Kn) a place of topographical vantage, and Lillyput (City) perhaps a small holding of exiguous dimensions.

Five other names Goodmanstoft (I), Bogle Hole (I), Terrors Croft (I), The Terrors Croft (City) and perhaps Auchtiegame (WC) are probably derived from primitive superstitious beliefs and are all fanciful names with probable application to the Devil. As early at least as mediæval days appeasement of the Devil in the form of land-dedication to secure immunity from his interference with crops or beasts is evident from place-names. Of this appeasement Sir Walter Scott in his Letters on Demonology and Witchcraft p. 78 wrote:

In many parishes in Scotland there was suffered to exist a certain portion of land called 'the gudeman's croft /

croft' which was never ploughed or cultivated, but suffered to remain waste. No one doubted that 'the gudeman's croft' was set apart for some evil being - in fact, that it was the portion of the archfiend himself. This singular custom sank before the efforts of the clergy in the seventeenth century, but there must still be many alive who in childhood have been taught to look with wonder on knolls and patches of ground left uncultivated, because whenever a ploughshare entered the soil the elementary spirits were supposed to testify their displeasure by storm and thunder." The Inveresk Goodsmansstoft is obviously a name of this nature, and it is extremely probable that (The) Terrors Croft of both the City and Inveresk is a name of similar origin and not, as has been propounded, a corruption of terrarum. Bogle Hole (I) is stated in the Inveresk Parish History to be the site on which witches were anciently burned, and the name may have so originated. Auchtiegamel (WC) is the name of a morass near Cobbinshaw and appears to mean "Gamel's eighth part"; Gamel is a name of O. Scandinavian origin that Mawer has shown as meaning "The Old One" and applied to the Devil, and the fact that it is the name of a morass suggests the probability of its being a dedication to Satan, for Scots caution tended to keep such dedications for land that was unfit for cultivation or pasturing.

Three names in the Morningside-Braid area of  
Edinburgh /

Edinburgh, Egypt, Canaan and Jordan, date from the late 17th and 18th Centuries and are obviously of Biblical origin. Another name of the same origin is Joppa. The neighbouring Portobello, on the other hand, is a transferred name, from a house built about 1750 by a sailor who claimed to have been present at the capture of Puerto Bello, Panama, by Admiral Vernon; the original name of Portobello was Village of Figgate. Farther to the east lies Goshen (I), presumably also a name of Biblical origin.

Names other than Dearenough (supra) containing references to rental are not common in the county: Fardinhaugh (I) is certainly and Taipenny Knowe (FS) and Groathill (Crm) may be rental names. Heriot (H), a much older name, gives a clear indication of early land tenure in the form of land for which tribute had to be paid by a subject to his lord. There is a similar paucity of names containing references to land-measurements. Oxgangs (Col) is derived from the dialect term oxgang, a technical term for one-eighth of what one ox-team can plough in a single day, reckoned in Scotland at about thirteen acres. Plewlands (City) is derived from another dialect term, ploughland, generally regarded as equivalent to 104 acres. Finally Cauldrope (S) probably contains the Scots rape, another measurement of land, as its second element.

Chester-names v. O. Anglian caester, are generally regarded as marking the site of native hill-forts and this /

this theory is so true of some of the eight Midlothian chester-names that it is reasonable to assume that some of the others may also refer to native sites unrecorded by A.H.M.C. Rep. of which all trace has been lost.

It is noteworthy that the eight: Chesterhall (Cran), Chesterhill (Cran), Chester Hill (B), Dalhousie Chesters (Co), Haychester (Co), Chesters Bog Wood (Co), Chester Wood (N) and The Chesters (B) all occur towards the east of the county where Roman activity along Dere Strete must have been frequent, and may therefore agree with the widely-supported contention that the chester-names as a whole throughout South Scotland occur at vantage points just off the main lines of advance of intruding forces and are consequently defensive fortifications used for harrying invading armies.

Ratho is a Gaelic plural directly referring to two large defensive works in the parish, one of them obviously a fort-city large enough to accommodate both men and beasts and capable of withstanding siege for some considerable time. Another Gaelic term for an encampment or hunting-lodge occurs in Longford (WC), which is Lomphard in Blaeu and which Watson CPNS p.145 equates with Lumphart Hill in Aberdeenshire.

Four hybrid names provide interesting instances of names where one element translates the other, a form of duplication that suggests the second element has been added long after the meaning of the first element has become lost to the people of the district: Cockle Hill /

Hill (Crm) is almost certainly from Gaelic cochull: 'cap, hood' in the transferred sense of 'hill'; Tipper Well (P) is from Gaelic tiobart: 'well'; Galla Ford (Kn) is from Gaelic geal àth: 'white ford'; and Gask Hill (P) is from Gaelic gasg(an): 'tapering hill'; in addition, Whiskey Well (T) may contain the Gaelic term for water: uisge, as its first element.

Certain individual names, although treated at some length under the separate parishes, are worthy of some mention here for intrinsic, philological or historical reasons. Harlaw (C) probably provides an outstanding instance of the hypothetical OE element \*haer presumed by Ekwall DEPN 207-8, the exact meaning and OE form of which are uncertain. That the element was applied to stony ground is indubitable from the instances quoted by Ekwall, as is also its applicability to the Currie site from the description of the excavations of the hill given by NSA p. 547. Dreghorn (Col) provides an admirable example of concise topographical description, a characteristic more frequently found in English than in Scottish Anglian placenames. Ewerland (Crm) now Braehead, has an interesting historical association with the Howison family who for long held the land from the Kings of Scotland by 'rendering therefor the usual blench service of the bason (lavacri)' i.e. Scots ewer. Boraston (Cors) and Brixwold (Co) by the nature of their elements are almost assuredly transferred names; they are certainly not recorded in early /

early forms. Anna Park (N) the name of a river-meadow in Newbattle Abbey grounds, probably contains the dialect term ana: 'an islet or holm'; the term is frequently used in South-east Scotland. Thriepmuir (C) is a variant of threepland or debatable land; it lies on the boundary between Currie and Penicuik. Rottenrow (B, Kl, City) is a name applied in southern Scotland and northern England to a rat-ridden row of houses; it is of frequent incidence. Buteland (C,B), a disputed name, is almost certainly from the topographical evidence procurable from the Currie instance 'divided or disjoined land'; the name also occurs outwith Midlothian. Finally two names in the parishes of Kirknewton and Midcalder have a conjoint significance that the evidence of early forms so far obtained does not support: they are Causewayend and Harperrig, the names of contiguous lands. Causewayend (Kn) derives its name from an old paved or causewayed road that McCall in his history of the parish noted as ending at the farm. Harperrig lies on higher ground immediately above the ancient road. It is therefore not unreasonable to suggest that further evidence may provide a derivation for Harperrig from OE herepæþ-hrycg: 'ridge of the army road' with reference to the causewayed road on the neighbouring farm.

There remain, among those Midlothian instances for which no assured solution is offered, certain difficult names that occur in other Scottish counties. Of these

Danderhall (WC,Nt) probably indicates the site of a one-time smithy, but no new solution is offered for Cleikeminn (P,Nt) and Muttonhole (Cran,B,Crm). The name Cleikeminn occurs also several times within the county as a fieldname. Professor Bruce Dickins has attributed its frequent occurrence to the popularity of St. Ronan's Well in the 19th Century with its description of Cleek'um Inn. Its very frequency in widely varying country suggests, however, that some topographical connotation is involved. The derivation suggested by G. Thomson, T.L.S. 1942 from an angling term is untenable in the Midlothian instances, which do not occur near water. Muttonhole, on the analogy of Mutlow (Cheshire)(see Cranston Parish), may be 'hill of the moot-farm'; Mutlow appears to render the argument invalid that is given in PNS p. 260. Finally Croftangry (Crm,City), commonly derived from Gaelic Croft an rìgh: 'king's croft', can hardly be 'rough, uncultivated farmland' v. dial. angrie, as Dr. C.A. Malcolm maintains; an inverted noun + adj. form is unjustifiable.

#### VIII. The Influence of the Church on Midlothian Place-names.

The placenames of the county bear an unmistakable impress of the influence of the Church dating from the days of the Celtic Church down to comparatively recent times. The influence of the pre-monastic Church is slight, but such terms as are to be presumed from Dewar (H) v. G. dèoraidh 'custodian of a sacred relic', Annetscross /

Annetscross (WC) and Craignate (City) v. G. annaid 'church', Kilcouter (S) v. G. cill: 'church', Regles Tower (P) v. Ir. reclés: 'cell', and Abden (R) v. G. abhaine: 'abbotric' point to a widespread activity throughout the county on the part of the Celtic Church. Of the last type of name Cosmo Innes states: "In many cases where the ancient monastery had disappeared before the period of our records traces of its former possessions are found in the lands named Abthania or Abthane, so frequent in Angus and neighbouring districts"; and of Abden near Kinghorn (Fife), a mediæval possession of Dunfermline Abbey, Mackinlay: Influence of the Pre-Reformation Church on Scottish Placenames, p. 242, asserts that in all probability it was a possession of some early Celtic monastery before it passed to the monks of Dunfermline. Of the early forms of Regles Tower (P) Watson CPNS p. 153 notes that they 'appear to be for reclés, "a cell, oratory, close", and if so it is of importance as showing that here a cleric of the Irish Church lived and wrought.' Watson also comments at some length on the use of the term annaid: "Andóit, now annáid, has been explained as a patron saint's church or a church that contains the relics of the founder . . . . . Our Annats are numerous, but as a rule they appear to have been places of no particular importance. They are often in places that are now, and must always have been, rather remote and out of the way. It is very rarely indeed than an Annat /

Annat can be associated with any particular saint nor have I met any traditions connected with them. 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."

(CPNS pp 250-1). Of the two Midlothian instances of the term, Annetscross (WC) is the less interesting. It is now surviving only in the name of Annetscross Bridge, and hence obviously must have been near water, but no trace of an ancient foundation or cemetery now exists in the neighbourhood. The other, Craignate (Restalrig), occurs at a spot that is traditionally a place of ancient ecclesiastical foundation and where St. Triduana, the blind Celtic female saint - her blindness, it is said, was self-inflicted to avoid the attentions of a certain prince - died and was buried. According to CPNS p. 334: "In Sir David Lindsay's time people resorted to St. Tredwell at Lestalrig 'to mend their ene'." Kilcouter (S) is the site of the ancient Halltree Chapel, the ecclesiastical associations of which are now lost. From Watson's lengthy discussion of the term déoraidh it is clear that the custodian of a sacred relic in the Celtic Church held land ex officio, for the name Dewar in Heriot Parish is far from an isolated instance of the term in Scottish toponomy. A parallel church term is bachall: 'crozier' in Barbachlaw (I), on land held for several centuries by the Abbey of Dunfermline; and here it would /

would appear that the term is used of possession by the Roman and not the Celtic Church.

The names of certain early Celtic saints also appear in the placenames of the county: Dalmahoy (R) perpetuates the name of St. Tua - four saints of the Celtic Church bore the name; Brians (N) preserves, according to Mackinlay, the name of St. Brioc, but if it does - and the early forms suggest some ecclesiastical foundation - it is an example of extreme corruption; and St. Monan's Wynd (City) contains the name of the Irish female saint, Monenna, who with her maidens is reputed to have founded seven churches in Scotland - one of them in honour of St. Michael on the Castle Rock of Edinburgh - and to have given to the Castle its ancient name of castrum puellarum. The cult of St. Kentigern or Mungo is also evident in the region of Penicuik, Cockpen, Borthwick and Stow. Watson noted the cult in CPNS p. 150: "Jocelin's Life of St. Kentigern states that Kentigern abode eight years in Lothwerverd where he constructed a cross of sea-sand, some real or supposed traces of which apparently existed in Jocelin's own time. The place is now Loquhariot, and St. Kentigern's Well there is mentioned in 1534 (RMS). There are also St. Mungo's Well in the minister's garden at Penicuik, and St. Mungo's Well at Peebles. St. Kentigern's Bog was in the parish of Cockpen." There were also St. Mungo's Croft (Co) and Mungo's Bridge (S), and it is reasonably certain that St. /

St. Mungo's was an early name of Penicuik Parish.

A much stronger influence on Midlothian toponomy was exerted by the monastic Church of the Middle Ages, particularly by the great religious houses of Holyrood and Newbattle and by the powerful monastic order of the Knights Templar. The Templar order was founded in 1118 or 1119 for the purpose of guarding the Holy Sepulchre, deriving its name *Fratres Militiae Templi Salamonis* from its original settlement on the site of Solomon's Temple in Jerusalem. Branches of this knightly order spread into almost every country of Europe, and soon became rich and powerful. The knights were introduced into Scotland in the reign of David I., and established their headquarters at Balantrodach in Midlothian, their House there becoming known as "*Domus Templi in Scotia*". The name Balantrodach: 'farm or settlement of the warriors', is an obviously contemporary Gaelic reference to the Templars and an indication, as Watson states, of Gaelic activity in Lothian about the middle of the 12th Century. The variant name Temple, derived from the order, is recorded as early as the 13th Century, although Balantrodach continued in use as late as the 18th Century. On the suppression of the Knights Templars in 1312 much of their property passed into the hands of the Knights of St. John of Jerusalem or Knights Hospitallers who continued in possession until the Reformation. According to Mackinlay, the term templeland came in the process of /

of time to denote land originally held either by the Templars or even by the Hospitallers. Most of the lands so named in Midlothian, however, may have been original Templar land. In Currie Parish are Temples and Templehouse; Templeland occurs in Corstorphine Parish, Templehill in Kirknewton, and Temple Park in Crichton. There is also a tradition of Templar ownership in the Grassmarket, Edinburgh, and Kirkliston was at one time called Templiston.

Holyrood Abbey was founded in 1128 by David I. for Canons Regular of St. Augustine. From it are derived the neighbouring placenames of Abbeyhill, Canon-gate, St. John's Hill and Canonmills. The Abbey flourished strongly throughout the whole of the Middle Ages, from the time of its rich endowment in the 12th Century down to the time of the Reformation. In the sixteenth century there were among its possessions "the aikeris callit Beidmannis Croft of Sanct Leonardis gait", an obvious reference to lands attached to the not far distant St. Leonard's Hospital, a mediæval hospice almost certainly erected by Robert Ballantine, Abbot of Holyroodhouse, for the reception of strangers and the maintenance of the poor and infirm. The modern district of St. Leonard's (City) derives its name from this mediæval hospice.

Another great mediæval monastic foundation was Newbattle Abbey, a settlement of Cistercian monks also begun under the aegis of David I. in 1140 or 1141 and probably /

probably owing its name ('new building' v. *nīwe bōþl*) to the previous existence of a Cistercian cell at Elbotle in East Lothian ('old building'). Newbattle Abbey had anciently extensive possessions in the immediate neighbourhood and elsewhere, particularly in Temple and Penicuik Parishes, and monastic activities of a most varied order are recorded throughout its long history: before 1180 it had secured the lease of widely separated farmlands; in the 13th Century the monks were among the first in Scotland to engage in surface coal-mining and they were already noted for wool-exporting to the Continent; and as late as 1526 they had secured a ratification of the right to build a harbour at Prestongrange to expedite their trade connections with the Low Countries. From the monastery are derived such names as Benbught (N), Blancheland (N), Newton Grange (N), Masterton (N), Abbeyland (N), Monkland (N) and Monkswood (N) in Newbattle Parish itself, Clerkington (T) in Temple Parish, and Newhall (P) may have been a far-flung outpost of the Newbattle foundation.

While Holyrood and Newbattle had important holdings in Liberton, Corstorphine, Newbattle, Temple and Penicuik, other Scottish monastic houses also held land within the county by grant or by lease; among them, Dunfermline Abbey had a large part of Inveresk Parish, and traces of its ownership are observable in Monkton (I), Monktonhall (I) and Barbachlaw (I); Dunkeld Abbey held /

held part of Cramond, Nether Cramond being granted to the Bishops of Dunkeld by the family of Avonale in the reign of William the Lion, and being for a time known as Bishop's Cramond; the Cumberland Abbey of Holm Cultram during the 13th Century was in possession of a considerable stretch of country extending from Duddingston westward over what are now the Grange and Morningside districts of Edinburgh and a trace of their tenure survives in the name of Prestonfield, originally Priestfield (D); and Kelso Abbey was granted lands in Cranston by the Riddel family in the late 12th Century, and held them until 1317, giving them the name of Preston; the neighbouring Abbotsmeadow is obviously of similar origin.

Yet another important holding of the mediæval Church was at Soutra (FS) where the Holy Trinity Hospital of Soltre, a hospice of the Trinity or Red Friars, was founded in 1164 by Malcolm IV "for the behoof of pilgrims, the poor and the sick". According to Mackinlay, a spring in the neighbourhood of the ancient hospice, known as the Tarnty or Trinity Well, was much resorted to in mediæval times by health-seekers. The influence of the hospice is also discernible in the names Beatman's Acre (FS) and The Girthgate (FS). By the 15th Century it is probable that the brotherhood of Soutra was already in a state of decay, for in 1462, when Mary of Gueldres, wife of James II, founded Trinity Church and Hospital in Edinburgh /

Edinburgh for the maintenance and clothing of thirteen poor people, she transferred the endowments of Soutra Hospital to her new foundation.

If religious zeal in the early Middle Ages showed itself most plainly in the foundation of the great monastic houses, in the later Middle Ages it also made itself evident in the creation of collegiate churches, as in the foundation of Mary of Gueldres. Of them Laing: The Collegiate Churches of Midlothian - introduction p. 3 wrote: "These collegiate churches, called Praepositurae, were instituted for secular priests or canons and for choristers and were under the jurisdiction of a dean or provost (praepositus). Each of these churches consisted of a certain number of prebendaries or canons where they had their several stalls, and with their dean or provost made up the chapter. Most of these establishments, there is reason to believe, had existed as chapels or parish churches long before they were thus enlarged and endowed by the great landed proprietors in the neighbourhood." The formation of these churches was due to a waning of monastic zeal in the late 14th and 15th Centuries and to the increasing number of chantries founded by landowners or wealthy men or trade guilds for the singing of masses for the weal of the founder. In Midlothian it led to the establishment of chapels or parish churches on a collegiate basis with chaplains and altars at Crichton, Dalkeith, Cousland, Restalrig, Corstorphine, Roslin /

Roslin, Trinity College (City), St. Giles (City) and Soutra, foundations that are probably responsible for such names as Kirkhill (Cr.) and Lampland (Cr), Cannonflat (City), Friarton (Cors), Lampacre (Cors), Kirklands (La) and Grange (City).

By far the most considerable ecclesiastical influence upon the placenames of the county was exerted, however, by dedications and church associations of a miscellaneous nature: St. Anthony of Egypt is commemorated in the dedication of a chapel and hermitage to him in the King's Park (City) and again in a preceptory bearing his name erected in Leith in 1435 by Robert Logan of Restalrig; St. Bartholomew, according to Mackinlay, was perhaps the tutelary saint of Cousland Chapel (Cran), but the evidence of a neighbouring field-name - Bartholomew's Firlet - is doubtful; St. Catherine of Sienna gave her name to the nunnery of Sciennes (City) founded in the early 16th Century probably by a Lady St. Clair of Roslin; St. Catherine of Alexandria is commemorated in the ancient church and parish of St. Catherine's of the Hopes (G) (v. hop), the church submerged in Glencorse reservoir and the parish merged with those of Glencorse and Penicuik; St. Catherine of Sienna is also probably commemorated in St. Catherine's of the Kaims (L) (v. camb) for the sisters of Sciennes made an annual pilgrimage to the Liberton chapel and neighbouring balm well; St. Cuthbert's is the name of a parish and church in Edinburgh /

Edinburgh of ancient foundation, the church and its possessions appearing among the grants of David I. to his newly established monastery of Newbattle; St. Giles or Aegidius, the patron saint of the collegiate church of Edinburgh was a Greek who migrated to France and whose armbone was reputedly lodged by a Preston of Gorton, temp. Jac. II., in St. Giles' Kirk; St. James was named with the Virgin as patron of the chapel of Newhaven; St. John gave his name to a cross that anciently stood in the Canongate, a dedication that survives in the name of St. John's Close and the masonic chapel of St. John; St. John the Baptist was the saint to whom Sir John Forrester dedicated the collegiate church of Corstorphine in 1429, a dedication surviving in the name of St. John's Road, Corstorphine; St. Leonard appears both in the name of an ancient hospice in Cockpen Parish that survives in the village of St. Leonard's on the River Esk and in the name of the district of St. Leonard's (City) and of St. Leonard's Lands (City); St. Margaret, the canonised wife of Malcolm Canmore, is commemorated in St. Margaret's Loch and Well (City); The Virgin is almost certainly the saint to whom Stow Kirk was anciently dedicated, the parish-name itself, OE stōw, denoting "land dedicated to a saint or used for some religious purpose"; the cult of the Virgin is also evident in the Chapel of St. James and Our Lady, Newhaven, a 16th Century dedication that gave to Newhaven its alternative name of Port of

Our /

Our Lady's Grace; her name also survives indirectly in Loretto, Musselburgh, where a chapel dedicated to Our Lady of Loretto was erected in the 16th Century; St. Mary Magdalene was the tutelary saint of a chapel in the Cowgate (City) and of another in Inveresk Parish where her name survives in Magdalene Bridge, and St. Mary of Placentia was commemorated in a dedication in the Pleasance (City), itself a corruption of Placentia; two male saints, St. Matthew and St. Roque were patrons respectively of Roslin Chapel and of a cell near the Borough Moor (City) much resorted to by sufferers from the plague.

Finally, association with ecclesiastical foundations of varying kinds is responsible for such names as Monksburn (P), Monkshaugh (P) and Monksrig (P) on land anciently attached to Newbattle Abbey; Prestonholm (Co) on land anciently attached to Newbattle by the Ramsays of Dalhousie; Kirknewton (Kn) from the ruins of two churches and neighbouring graveyards; Kirkliston (Kl), the site of the parish church of the one-time barony of Liston; Kirkhill (P), one half-mile north-east of Penicuik, recalling an ancient church reputedly dedicated to St. Mungo; St. Mary's Wynd (City) named from the former Hospital of St. Mary; St. Nicholas's Wynd (Leith) named from the one-time Hospital of St. Nicholas; Parsonsgreen (City); Vicar's Acre (L) or Kirklands (L); Kirkgate (City); Kirkhill (Co, Cr, WC); Kirkland (G); Kirklandcroft (R); Kirklandhill (H) /

(H); Kirklands (B,D,Car,City,La,WC); Kirkmill (R);  
Kirkslope (Col); Kirkton (P,L,City(2)); Priestlands  
(R); Pristhill (L); Wilkieston (Spittleton) (Kn);  
and Inchmickery (Crm) may represent 'vicar's isle' v.  
G. innis an bhicaire from its proximity to the monas-  
tery of Inchcolm.

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THE PLACENAMES OF MIDLOTHIAN

L(a)odone(i)o 1098 1117 1117-24 1126 Lawrie; -den(eis) 1117 Lawrie pre-1178 Reg.Ho.Ch; -donie 1127 Lawrie 1153-65 Bann.Cl. 70; -donia 1128-53 1153-65 Bann.Cl. 70 1142 Lawrie 1183 et freq. to 1248 Bann.Cl.69 1223 Bann.Cl. 89; -down c 1214 Reg.Ho.Ch.; -diane 1473 Treas. Acc.

Laudonia 1126 c 1150 Lawrie 1153-65 1338 Bann.Cl. 89 1329-70 1384 Bann.Cl. 94 1366 1414 Exch.Ro.; -donie 1130 Lawrie 1242 Bann.Cl. (Chron. de Mailr.) 1264-6 1332 1362 1364 Exch.Ro. 1346 1357 Bann.Cl. 89 1456 Bann.Cl. 70 1511-12 Treas.Acc.; -diane 1512 Treas. Acc.; -thian 1581 RPC.

Loene(i)s 1158 1249 Bain. Leudonia c 1164 Frag. of Life of St. Kentigern.

Lo(u)thyane 1253 Bann.Cl. 74 1489 Treas.Acc.; -thiane 1453 Exch.Ro. 1522 1538 1543-4 RSS 1504-5 1513 Treas. Acc.; -diane 1503 Treas.Acc.

Lowthian(e) 1447 Exch.Ro. 1542 Bann.Cl. 94 1571 1573 1578 RPC; -thyane 1489 1490 1491 Treas.Acc.; -dian(e) 1490 Bann.Cl. 56 1497 Treas.Acc. 1531 Bann.Cl. 94.

The county has been known in the vernacular at various times in its history as Edinburghshire; the sheriffdom of Lothian itself was formed in the 12th Century when it certainly included much wider territory than that at present contained within the limits of the county; later it was defined as "a district extending from Colbrandspath (now Cockburnspath) or Edgebucklin Brae on the east to the water of Avon on the west" (McCallum p. I), and still later modifications and adjustments of the sheriffdom have reduced it to its present jurisdiction over Midlothian, Linlithgow, Haddington and Peebles.

The meaning of the name Lothian is disputed. See A.H.M.C. Rep. (East Lothian) pp XIII-XVIII and Antiquity Sept. 1942 p 246. Watson CPNS p 101-3 examines the name in detail, deriving it, from the Fragment of the Life of St. Kentigern, from Leudonus, Kentigern's maternal grandfather "a man half-pagan, from whom the province which he ruled was called Leudonia. A Welsh MS. of about A.D. 1300 describes him as 'Lleidun llydaw o dinas etwin yn y gogledd': Lleidun of Llydaw from Edinburgh in the north. Llydaw is the Welsh form of Litavia, Armorica or Brittany." From other evidence Watson concludes: "One would infer that Leudonus, if he was a real historical personage, was an incomer from foreign parts, probably Gaul."

RIVER AND STREAM-NAMES

ALMOND, R. (amond).

Amund 1420 SHS III. 23; -monde 1420 CPR Let.Amund 1556 RMS.Almond 1593 RMS; -mound 1593 et passim RMS.

'A stream', from O. Brit. \*Ambonā, a form, with nasal infix, of Abonā, which is recorded in the Geographer of Ravenna; thus PNWL 1; cf. CPNS 430 for parallels.

ARMET WATER, R.

(early forms not found apart from Ermit 1839 NSA, Armit Wilson 'Stow of Wedale')

The name is possibly a British river-name related to the R. Erme (D) (DEPN 161) and to Erms in Germany if the Erms is a Celtic name.

CALDER BURN

Caledouer 1165-1214 Bann.Cl. 82; Kal Dover 1178-88 Bann.Cl. 82Kaledofre c 1170 Bann.Cl. 82.

(For many further early forms see under West Calder)

'Hard water' v. O. Brit. caletto-dubron; cf. W. caled, O.Ir. calath, later calad 'hard'; for a full discussion of the name and parallel forms see CPNS 455-6.

ESK, R.

Esch 1140-53 1184 1166-1214 Bann.Cl. 89 1142 Lawrie c 1300 Bann.Cl. 74.Eske 1140 14th Cent. Bann.Cl. 74 1686 LC. Esche 1166-1214 1273 Bann.Cl. 89.Esk 1235 Bann.Cl. 69 1566 Bann.Cl. 74 1584 1630 1635 LC. Esc(ke) c 1300 Bann.Cl. 74.

'Water' v. E. Celtic iscā, where E. Celtic i in stressed position becomes e in Gaelic before a or o; thus isca becomes O.Ir. esc, G. easg (CPNS 522). Esk is a common British river-name identical with Exe and Axe and with the Welsh Usk. British Iscā became \*Escā, whence OE Esce and AEsce, which gave Esk and, with metathesis, Exe and Axe. DEPN 163, as does CPNS above, identifies the form with O.Ir. esc Ir. easc, ultimately from \*pid-skā or \*pit-skā <Grk. piduo 'to gush forth'.

GALA WATER, R.

Galche 1124-53 Bann.Cl. 56. Galue c 1200 Bann.Cl.

56. Galeghe 1165-1214 Bann.Cl. 56. Galw(h)e  
1214-49 Bann.Cl. 56.  
Galow 1221-24 1221-38 Bann.Cl. 109. Galu 1268 Bann.  
Cl. 56  
Galla 1632 KSR. Gallow 1632 KSR 1839 NSA.

The following undated forms occur in Bann.Cl. 56:  
Galge, Galhe, Galow, Gala; the following RMS forms of  
Galashiels are also noteworthy: Galwschelis 1463;  
Gallowschiels 1622.

'Gallows water' v. OE g(e)alga; cf. the tributary  
Long Hangman Burn (S) infra; see also CPNS 148; the  
name may be a contraction of g(e)alga-hōh-ēa: 'gallows-  
hill water', with elision of the medial element.

TYNE R.

Tyn 1610 Speed's Map; Tyne 1630-8 Pont.

'River', a British river-name identical with Tyne  
R. (Nb.Du), for the early forms of which see DEPN 461;  
the name is derived from the root ti- 'to dissolve,  
flow' as in Till, OE ðīnan 'to dissolve'.

WATER OF LEITH, R.

aque de Lyeth 1328 Bann.Cl. 89; agua de Leth(e)  
1398 1413-14 SBR 7; vater of Leicht 1439 SBR 7;  
aque de Leitht 1450 Bann.Cl. 70; the watir of  
Leith 1496 Treas.Acc; the watter of Leyth 1554  
Bann.Cl. 70; the water of Leith 1550 1553 et freq.  
to 1701 LC; amnis Lethae 17th Cent. SHS I. 52.

Perhaps v. W. llaith 'damp, moist', lleitho 'to  
moisten'; see CPNS 471.

The remaining stream-names in the county are  
mostly of recent origin and fall into the following  
eight classes:-

1. Those named from a neighbouring house, farm, etc.  
(q.v.):-

Aimville Bn. (Kn); Aikendean Bn. (Car); Baad Park Bn.  
(MC); Bankhead Bn. (WC); Bavelaw Bn. (C); Benbught  
Bn. (N); Bents Bn. (WC); Bilston Bn. (La); Boghall  
Bn. (La); Bowbeat Bn. (T); Bowman's Gill Bn. (T);  
Braid Bn. (City); Braidwood Bn. (P.T); Breich Water  
(WC); Broadlaw Bn. (H); Brockhouse Bn. (S); Brother-  
shiels Bn. (FS); Broughton Bn. (City); Brunstane Bn.  
(L.I.D.); Burdiehouse Bn. (L.La); Calfope Hill Bn.  
(S); Cakemuir Bn. (FS); Carcant Bn. (H); Castleton  
Bn. (B); Clubbiedean Bn. (C); Clydesdale Bn. (WC);  
Cockholm Bn. (S); Comely Rig Bn. (S); Cornton Bn.  
(P); Corsehope Bn. (H); Crosslee Bn. (S:T.); Cross-  
wood Bn. (WC); Crumside Hill Bn. (S); Crunzie Bn. (S);  
Dedridge /

Dedridge Bn. (MC); Dewar Town Bn. (B); Figgate Bn. (D); Fullarton Water (P.T); Glentress Bn. (S); Gogar Bn. (R); Harwood Water (WC); Killandean Bn. (MC); Kirk Bn. (N); Ladyside Bn. (H); Lead Bn. (P); Linhouse Water (Kn.MC); Loan Bn. (P); Loch Bn. (T); Logan Bn. (G); Loganbank Bn. (G); Longford Bn. (WC); Longmuir Bn. (S); Lugate Water (S); Middleton North Bn. (B); Middleton South Bn. (B); Monks Rig Bn. (P); Morton Bn. (Kn); Muldron Bn. (WC); Murieston Water (MC.WC); Newlandrig Bn. (B); Niddrie Bn. (D); Park Bn. (La); Peat Law Bn. (T); Pinkie Bn. (I); Pirntaton Bn. (S); Pittendreich Bn. (Co); Polton Bn. (La); Purvies Hill Bn. (B); Redside Bn. (Car); Routing Glen Bn. (FS); Salter's Bn. (Cr); Shoestanes Bn. (H); Stenhouse Bn. (L); Stobbindean Bn. (S); Swanston Bn. (Col); Tathieknowe Bn. (H); Trously Bn. (S); Tweeddale Bn. (T); Vogrie Bn. (rivulus de Vogeryn Bann.Cl. 89)(B); Walstone Bn. (P); Wardie Bn. (Crn); Wesley Cleugh Bn. (T); White Cleugh Bn. (P); Woodmuir Bn. (WC); Woolly Law Bn. (H).

2. Those probably named from some neighbouring farm, house, etc. now disappeared, or unidentifiable:- Blackhouse Bn. (Cr); Cotly Bn. (Cran)(cf. Cotly (T)); Cottie Bn. (Cran)(v. cot(e)); Kill Bn. (La)(v. Scots kill: 'kiln'); Kiln Bn. (La)(v. cylen); Murray Bn. (Col.C.Cors) (? v. Muirhouse q.v.); Murray's Bn. (Cran)(cf. Murrays, now Muirhouses PNWL 37); Shiel Bn. (S. Co.La.Car)(v. ME schele); Spital Bn. (S)(perhaps indicative of an ancient hospice v. ME spittal); Walcot Bn. (T)(v. dial. wall: 'spring' SDD n<sup>o</sup>652 OE cot(e)).

3. Those named from the nature of the ground through which they flow:-

Bank Bn. (MC)(v. ME banke); Birk Bn. (WC)(v. Scots birk: 'birch'); Blacklaws Bn. (Col)(v. blæc hlāw); Bleakley Bn. (B)(v. blæc hlāw or lēah cf. Bleak Law (B)); Bog Bn. (WC); Craig Bn. (WC); Dean Bn. (S.FS. Col)(v. denu); Heathery Strip Bn. (Cr.S.T.); Howden Bn. (Col)(v. holh Scots how OE denu); Longhill Bn. (WC); Gore Water (B) ('stream at the triangular piece of land' v. OE gāra; cf. Gorebridge PNS 195).

4. Those named from the nature of the burn; speed, shape, sound, etc.:-

Camilty Water (MC)(v. Gael. camalltaidh 'crooked little burn'; see CPNS 143); Clauchrie Bn. (WC) ('chattering burn' v. dial. clackrie SDD 85 n: 'chatter, gossip' or 'stoney-place burn' v. Gael. Clachrach; cf. Clacharie CPNS 135 and Clackrie PND 58); Dead Bn. (H)(v. dial. dead: 'stagnant' SDD 126); Dreepy Bn. (Cr)(v. dial. dreep: 'drip slowly' SDD 145); Dry Bn. (S); Fowie Bn. (S)(probably v. dial. fow: 'full' SDD 191); Latch Bn. (T)(v. ME lache 'sluggish stream', dial. latch: 'swamp, mire'); Small Bn. (WC); Still Bn. (S); The Stank /

Stank (Cors)(v. dial. stank: 'stagnant or slow-flowing ditch' SDD 564; Thrashie Bn. (S)(v. dial. thrash: 'a dashing noise as of rain,' SDD 608); Toddle Bn. (S)(v. dial. toddle, used of a stream: 'to purl, move with gentle sound'); Wading Bn. (La).

#### 5. Colour Names:-

Black Bn. (FS.P.S.MC); Green Bn. (R.Kn.WC); ? Ochre Bn. (N); Silver Bn. (P).

#### 6. Those compounded with personal names:-

Ellen's Bn. (H); John's Bn. (C); Mary Bn. (N); Matthew's Linn (P); Minnie's Bn. (H).

#### 7. Literal Names:-

East Bn. (MC); East Water (FS); Eight Mile Bn. (P) (at eighth milestone from Edinburgh); Fairhope Bn. (T)(v. hop: 'an enclosed valley'); Fairies Linn (P)(v. hlynn); Fore Bn. (S); Long Hangman Bn. (S); Hare Bn. (Col); Ivy Linn (H); Linn Dean Water (FS)(hlynn denu); Mean Bn. (S); Mid Bn. (MC); Murder Dean Bn. (Co); Nine Mile Bn. (P)(cf. Eight Mile Bn.); Otter Bn. (WC); Partridge Bn. (FS); Ravenshaugh Bn. (I)(v. halh); Rowantree Bn. (P); West Bn. (MC).

#### 8. Miscellaneous Names:-

Bughtlin Bn. (Crm)(v. bucht 'sheepfold'); Caw Bn. (MC)(cf. dial. caw: 'the motion of wind-driven water' SDD 78 and Caw Bn. PNWL 2); Coal Bn. (WC)(cf. the neighbouring Coalheughhead); Fernie Grain Bn. (H)(v. fearnig dial. grain 'branch of a river, or valley, groin in the hills; SDD 225); Fernie Grain Sit Burn (S)(cf. dial. sit(t) 'sinking, place, seat); Glentress Bn. (S); Hawkster Gill Bn. (T) v. dial. hackster: 'cutthroat'; dial. gill, ON gil: 'ravine'; Heckle Bn. (H) (cf. dial. heckle SDD 256; heck SDD 256 'a wooden grating across a stream'); Maiden Bn. (WC); May Bn. (L.La); Paddy's River (WC)(v. dial. paddy: 'frog' SDD 397; cf. Paddistone PNWL 152); Poet's Bn. (C)(v. James Thomson who lived at the neighbouring Mount Parnassus); Punce Linn (WC)(cf. dial. puns 'duffel-grass', SDD 432); Quarrel Bn. (P)(v. dial. quarrel: 'quarry' SDD 435); Raw Bn. (H)(cf. dial. raw: 'row'); Roans Bn. (N)(cf. roan SDD 461 n<sup>3</sup> 'spout for carrying off water'; n<sup>4</sup>: 'tangle of brushwood'; n<sup>5</sup>: the rowan, mountainash); Shear Bn. (WC)(v. dial. shear: 'ridge of a hill' SDD 500, but see Shearie Knowe (Col); Skolie Bn. (WC)(perhaps 'drinking burn' v. dial. scol(l), skole (to drink hard' also used substantivally); Stobbindean Bn. (D)(v. IE stubbing OE denu; cf. Stobbindean Bn. (S)); Vauland Bn. (S)(cf. neighbouring Vowlin Law 1773 Arm. and dial. vowl: 'vole' SDD 648.

Note: Braid Burn (City) is joined by a tributary, Jordan Burn, north of Duddingston Station; in its course /

course through the City, the Jordan is known first thus (a fanciful Biblical name from the Jordan district of Morningside; cf. the neighbouring Canaan), then as the Pow Burn (Powburn 1550 1586 1615 LC v. dial. pow, OE pōl 'slow-running stream'), and finally as Cameron Burn (v. Cameron (L)). Braid Burn in one of its reaches near Peffer Mill (D) may have been called The Peffer v. W. pefr 'radiant, beautiful', a common river-name; cf. Peffer, E.Loathian; a neighbouring house is significantly called Clearburn on Arm. 1773.

\*HILL-NAMES

## ALLERMUIR (Col)

Allermore 1773 Arm; -muir 1839 NSA.

Perhaps 'moor where alders grow' v. OE alor, Scots and Northumb. aller (see SDD 6 and PNNbDu 4) OE mōr Scots muir; further evidence is desirable; the PNS Gaelic derivation is untenable on the evidence given.

## ARTHUR'S SEAT (City)

Arthurisete 1508 Kennedy's Flyting. Arthour Set 1547 RPC.

Sedes Arthuri prope Crucciam 17th Cent. SHS I.52.

Literal, from the name of the 6th Cent. British King; see CPNS 208, which states: "the post-Roman Britons took with them wherever they went the tale of Arthur ..... so Arthurian names and legends (in toponymy) are a sign of the presence of the Briton"; cf. Arthur's Seat (Dumbarton).

## CAPELAW (Col)

Caplaw 1773 Arm; Capelaw 1781 Sasines; Capitlaw 18th Cent. Ret.

'Hill with a cap or topping' v. OE caeppe hlāw.

## CAERKETTON (La)

Kirketton 1773; Caerketan vulgo Kirkyetton 1839 NSA; for further early forms and discussion see Kirkettle (La).

'Ketill's cairn' v. ON pers. name G. cār̄n.

## CARNETHY (P)

Carnethie Hill 1773 Arm.

'Stone-heaps' v. W. carneddau pl. of carnedd 'a heap of stones'; see CPNS 369; cf. G. cār̄nadh 'heaping, piling'. The surface of the hill is full of stony accumulations.

## COCK RIG (P)

Cockrig 1773 Arm.

'Ridge frequented by wild birds or cocks' v. OE cocc hrycg.

## CRAIGENGAR (WC) /

## CRAIGENGAR (WC)

sic 1773 Arm.

'Rock or hill of the hare' v. G. creag na gearr.

## CRAIGENTERRIE (C)

Craigintarrie 1773 Arm.

Probably 'bull's rock' v. G. creag an tairbh;  
thus, CPNS 144.

## HALK LAW (B)

Hawklaw 1773 Arm.

'Hawkhill' v. OE hafoc hlāw; cf. Halkerston (B).

## MEALOWTHER (WC)

Malouther 1773 Arm.

Perhaps 'hump of the dun (cow)' v. G. meall odhar  
gen. uidhir (see Maclellan 249).

## SALISBURY CRAGS (City)

Cragge 1171-77 SBR 7; The Crag 1496 Treas.Acc.

'The hill-rock' v. G. creag. The first element is disputed; 'willow brae' from OE s(e)alh on the evidence of Salisbrae in the ms. accounts of the Master of Works of Holyrood c 1540; this is rejected by Skinner (Scotsman 18.11.1937) who cites the tradition that William Montacute, first Earl of Salisbury, rested his army near the Craggs in 1337-8 before marching to the siege of Dunbar; Skinner's interpretation is improbable, whereas the first is supported by the neighbouring Willowbrae.

## TORFICHEN HILL (T)

Torphichen Hill 1773 Arm.

v. G. Torr 'hill'; PNWL 89 in effect rejects the PNS 313 derivation v. G. pigheann: 'magpie' for Torphichen (W.Lth); SPN 251 suggests OW torr 'hill', W. bychan 'little'.

Note: Torfichen Hill lies on what was once Templar ground; on the dissolution of the Templar Order much of the property of the Knights Templar passed into the hands of the Knights of St. John of Jerusalem whose headquarters were at Torphichen, W.Lth; there is therefore the possibility that Torfichen Hill is /

(T) is a transferred name from West Lothian.

TORPHIN (Col)

?Torfin 1478 ADA 1529 RSS; -phin 1773 Arm.

'White hill' v. G. tòrr fionn; cf. the neighbouring Torduff (Col) 'black hill' v. G. tòrr dubh and \*Torbrack (Col), thus 1773 Arm, 'spotted hill' v. G. tòrr breac.

The remaining hill-names in the county fall into the following classes:-

1. Those that are probably modern and literal:-

Barley Knowe (N); Berry Hill (MC); Berry Knowe (MC); Birken Craig (Car) (v. Scots birken 'overgrown with birches'); Nether Birchy Law (H); Bleak Law (Cr); Broad Law (T) (thus 1773 Arm); Broom Hill (WC); Byerside Hill (Col) (cf. Rathobyers 1773 Arm, now Rathobyres); Bye Law Hill (WC); Camp Hill (P) (site of a fort); Castle Knowe (G); Castle Law (G) (Castlelaw Hill 1773 Arm); Chester Hill (B. Cran) (site of hill-forts v. caester); Common Hill (B); Cottie Hill (S) (v. cot(e)); Cow Hill (WC); Craw Hill (R); Crow Hill (City); Eastside Heights (S); Englands Hill (La); The Ewe and the Lamb (MC); Ewes Hill (S); Fernielaw (Col) (Farnielaw 1773 Arm); Four Mile Hill (Crn); Gallow Hill (B); Great Law (T); Hard Law (S); Middle Head (MC); The Hill (Kn); Hunt Law (H); King's Hill (C.P); King's Knowe (Cr); King's Hill (Car) (Kingseat 1773 Arm); Little Hill (MC); Long Knowe (P); Mid Hill (C); The Mound (H); Peat Hill (H); Peatrig Hill (H); Pillar Knowe (P); Rest and Be Thankful (Cors); Rose Hill (I); Rowantree Hill (WC); Rowantree Law (S); Rylaw Knowe (B); Sandyknowe (H); Shaw Knowe (T) (dial. shaw, OE sceaga); Sheil Knowe (B) (v. ME schele); Swallow Law (Cr); Turf Law (H); Weather Law (S) (but cf. dial. wether: 'male sheep'); Weaver's Knowe (C); Whinny Hill (City); Windy Law (B).

2. Those named from a neighbouring farm, house etc.(q.v.):

Auchinoon Hill (Kn) (Auchinhoundhill 1773 Arm); Black Burn Hill (MC); Calder Hill (Kn); Cakemuir Edge Hill (H) (Caickmuir Hill 1773 Arm); Carcant Hill (H); Carlops Hill (P); Chapel Hill (H.S) (from Kilcouter Chapel); Coalheugh Head (WC); Cobbinshaw Hill (WC); Cockburn Hill (C); Colzium Hill (WC.MC); Corston Hill (Kn); Corstorphine Hill (Cors) (Corstorphin Hill 1773 Arm); Cortleferry Hill (S); Cotly Hill (T) (Coatlaw Hill 1773 Arm); Craigend Hill (S); Craiglockhart Hill, Easter and Wester (Col); Cribbilaw Hill (S) (sic. 1773 Arm); Crumside Hill (S); Dewar Hill (H); Esperston Law (B) (Esperston Hill 1773 Arm); Pala Hill (H) (Falla-hill 1773 Arm); Garvald Law (H) (Garwald Law 1773 Arm); Harburnhead Hill (WC); Hillend Hill (Col.La); Harperrig /

Harperrig Hill (Kn); Hirendeane Castle Hill (T); Ladyside Height (H); Moorfoot Hills (T); Morton Hill (Kn); Outerston Hill (T)(Outerston Hill 1773 Arm); Pentland Hills (Midl); Pirn Knowe (S); S. Platt Hill (R)(S. Platt 1773 Arm); Ravelrig Hill (C); Rawburn Head (S)(Rawburnhead 1773 Arm); Routing Hill (Cr); Soutra Hill (FS)(sic. 1773 Arm); Symington Hill (S); Thrashie Burn Hill (MC); Torsonce Hill (S); Turnhouse Hill (G)(sic. 1773 Arm); Uppers Hill (P); Watherstone Hill (S); Woodhouselee Hill (G).

3. Those compounded of dialect and other terms, and requiring interpretation or comment:-

Bawdy Knowes (WC); cf. either dial. bawd 'hare' SDD 23 or dial. baud: 'mass of furze, broom etc. growing thickly together'. Birnie Knowe (WC) v. birny SDD 32 'covered with charred stems of heather'. Buiselaw (Col) v. buise SDD 61, 'cow's stall or crib'. Canny Knowes (S) is 'gentle hillocks' v. Scots cannie SDD 71. Cap Law (P) is either 'hill with a capping or top' v. OE cæppe hlāw, cf. Capelaw (Col) or 'look-out hill' v. OE \*cape-hlāw (cf. Capielaw (Car)). Carsinker Law is Sinker Law 1773 Arm; cf. sink SDD 511 'place where moisture stagnates in the ground'. Chucklie Knowe (Col) is 'pebbly hillock' v. dial. chuck SDD 84. Corby Hill (Col) is 'crow hill' v. dial. corbie SDD 102. Cunnigar (tumular)(MC) is 'rabbit-warren' v. dial. cunnigar SDD 118. Deaf Heights (S) is Deaf Height 1773 Arm; 'flat, unfertile hillground' v. dial. deaf SDD 127. Deaflawhill (Co) is 'unfertile hill' v. dial. deaf OE hlāw with tautologous hyll. The Dod (S), Dod Hill (P) and Dod Law (H) which is Dod Hill 1773 Arm, are v. dial. dodd 'bare, round hill'. Gask Hill (P) is 'tapering hill' v. G. gasg 'tail', gasgan 'a tapering ridge running down from a plateau'; cf. Gask (Perthshire) and see CPNS 500, SPN 34. Gately Rig (S) is Gatelawhead 1773 Arm; 'hill-road head' v. ON gata OE hlāw heafod. Glede Knowe (T) is 'kite hillock' v. OE glida cnoll; cf. the neighbouring Gladhouse (T) and Gled Hill PNWL 36. Glentress Hill (H) is perhaps v. G. gleann treas E.IR. tress 'glen of the battle, skirmish'; cf. Glenwhinnie (S). Glenwhinnie Hill (S) is perhaps 'champions' glen hill' v. G. gleann-chuinnidh OE hyll; see CPNS 145. Grain Hill (P); cf. dial. grain SDD 225 'branch of a valley'. Hainshaw Hill (WC) is 'enclosed wood hill' v. dial. hain SDD 241 shaw SDD 500. Harbour Hill (C) is probably 'hill with a or providing shelter' v. ME herberwe. The Hawse (City) is v. OE hals dial. hawse SDD 253 'neck' in the transferred sense of 'neck of land'. Hogg Knowe (S) is 'sheep hillock' v. dial. hog(g) SDD 267. Hog Hill (T) is thus, 1773 Arm; 'sheep hill' v. dial. hog(g). Hose Law (H) is thus, 1773 Arm; 'hill with meadow soft grass' v. dial. hose-geress SDD 272. The Kaim (Nt), Kaim Head (City) and Kaimes Hill (R) are v. OE camb: 'comb' in the transferred sense of 'hill-ridge'. E. and W. Kip (P) which is Kipps 1773 Arm, The Kipps (T) and /

and Kiprig (WC) are v. dial. kip(p) 'a sharp-pointed hill', SDD 307. Luillieputchie (Col); cf. mooly SDD 364 'earthy, mouldy'. Pearie Law (WC) is either 'top-shaped hill' v. Scots pearie SDD 403 'peg-top' or 'small hill' v. Scots pearie SDD 403 adj. Pot Law (S) is probably v. pot SDD 424 'deep hole or pit, hole from which peats are cut'. Ruther Law (B) is probably 'cattle hill' v. OE hryþer hlāw, see SPN 119. Saughly Law is v. dial. sauch, OE salh 'sallow, willow'. Scald Law (P) is Black Hill 1773 Arm; see Colour-names (infra); scald is the dialect term for 'the blackberry'; see SDD 477. Scaur (S) is 'cliff' v. dial. sca(u)r SDD 477. Scroggy Hill (P) is 'rough hill overgrown with vegetation' v. dial. scroggy adj. SDD 487 'abounding in stunted bushes and underwood'. Scroof Hill (S) is Scroof 1773 Arm; 'hill with only a thin covering' v. dial. scroof SDD 487. Sergeant's Law (WC) is probably named from the ancient office of sergeant of a barony; see Sergeant's Croft (Crm). Shearie Knowe (Col) is 'hillock covered with long, coarse grass' v. dial. shear-grass SDD 500: 'couch-grass'. Stotfold Craigs (Col) is probably Stodfold (see Craighouse (City)) v. stōd-falod 'stud-fold or bullock enclosure'. Summer Knowe (P) is perhaps 'hillock with summer grazing'. Taipenny Knowe (FS) is probably a rental name; cf. Fardinhauch (I) and discussion under FS. Tathieknowe (H) is 'sheep-manured hillock' v. dial. tath(e) SDD 599, 'luxuriant grass grown on sheep-droppings'; cf. Tathknowes PND 130. Temple Hill (MC) indicates Templar ownership. Tod Hills (WC) is 'fox-hills' v. dial. tod SDD 618. Tod-hole Knowe (Col) is Todholles 1620 RMS, Todh(o)illis 18th Cent. Ret. 'fox-hole(s) hillock' v. dial. tod's-hole SDD 618. Tore Hill (Co) is either a doublet v. G. torr OE hyll or tautologous v. dial. tore SDD 622 'high hill'. Torgeith Knowe (Col) is probably 'hill overlooking the marsh' v. G. torr gaoth; the field immediately below Torgeith to the north is called 'The Sow's Nest', a name suggestive of marsh-land; cf. Edingight (Banff) 'face overlooking the marsh' CPNS 493 v. aodann gaoth and Balnageith (Moray); the second element may be G. gaoth 'wind' which is inseparable except topographically from G. gaoth 'marsh'. Tormywheel (WC) is probably 'hill of profuse undergrowth' v. Gael. torr mi-bhuil. Torweaving Hill (WC) is Torweaving 1773 Arm; perhaps 'hill of horror, detestation' v. G. torr uaimhinn. Town Law (S) is perhaps 'farm hill' v. dial. toun SDD 623. Warklaw Hill (C) indicates the presence of a defensive work noted in NSA p. 547 v. OE (ge)weorc hlāw hyll. Winchel Hill (H) is Winch Hill 1773 Arm; 'hill with a corner or angle' v. OE wincel hyll, a true toponominal rendering of the angular double-summitted shape of the hill given by Armstrong. Windy Gowl (City) is Windigowill 1666 LC; 'windy fork between hills' v. dial. gowl SDD 224 'defile, hollow between hills'; Watson CPNS 145 regards Windy Gowl as a /

a part translation of G. gobhal na gaoithe: 'windy fork'. Windy Knowe Slack (H) is 'windy hillock pass' v. dial. slack SDD 525: 'pass, boggy hollow between hills'. Woolly Law (H) is 'hill thick with sheep-feeding' v. dial. woolly SDD 685. The Yoke (H) is Youk Law 1773 Arm, named presumably from a fancied resemblance of the hill-formation to a yoke or wooden frame for carrying pails.

4. Those containing colour-names:-

Bell's Hill (P)(Black Hill 1773 Arm); Black Law (S); Blackside Rig (H); Dun Law (H)(cf. however, G. dùn: hill-fort); Green Law (P)(Green Hill 1773 Arm); Pink-  
hill (Cors); Scald Law (P)(Black Hill 1773 Arm); Silver Knowes (Crm); ? Tartan Hill (S); White Craig Heads (G); White Hill (S.Col); White Law (C); White Rig (MC); Whiteside Law (H)(sic 1773 Arm).

5. Those probably containing personal names:-

Bell's Hill (P); John's Hill (WC); Nancy Knowe (La); Niven's Knowe (La); Pate's Hill (WC); Purvies Hill (B).

6. Those now lost, but recorded by Armstrong, 1773:-

\*Galla Law (T) v. galga: gallows, as in Gallow Hill (B); \*Hare Craig (T), presumably literal; Ox Craig (T) presumably parallel to Ruther Law (B); \*Peatlaw Head (S); literal; \*Puttingstone Law (P) v. putting-stane SDD 433, 'a heavy stone used in putting'; cf. Puttingstaneholm PND 38.

7. Those retained for convenience in the parish-lists (q.v.):-

E. and W. Cairn Hill (MC); Calton (City) and Craig-leith (City) now district names.

8. Those requiring further evidence for elucidation:-

Alnwickhill (L), probably a modern transferred name; Lass Law (T); Plea Knowe (MC); Tor Whitle (MC)(v. G. torr).

\* Note: Many of the names in this chapter have been considered in the Parish-Lists; they are included here to make complete the general consideration of Hill-names in the manner adopted by Macdonald: Place-names of West Lothian following the practice of EPN.

NORTHWICK PART III

The original name of the parish survives in the farm-name of LOQUHARIOT.

Louchgorward 1153-65 Bann. Cl. 69; -whoruir 13th Cent. Bann. Cl. 69.

Lochquerwer 1166-1214 Bann. Cl. 89; -querward, -qwerwerd 1166-1214 Bann. Cl. 89; -orver 1174 Bull of Alex. III. (Forbes p. 234); -erwart 1176 Taxatio quoted NSA p. 260 1410 Exch. Ro.; -weruerde 1224 Bann. Cl. 89; -(qu)(h) orwart 1389 1392 1393-7 1529 LC 1430 1483 1500 RMS 1449 et freq. Bann. Cl. 109; -orward 1409 Exch. Ro.; -chorwart 1423 Scotichron. Lib. XVI. cap. X; -orquhart 1449 Bann. Cl. 109; -quhorwort 1474 ADA; -orwirt 1476 ADA; -qu(h)or(r)at 1520 1534 1538 1571 RMS 1633 LC; -quhorret 1542 LC; -orworth 1543-4 RMS; -erworth undated Fasti Eccl. Scot. Vol. I. p.101; -quhorvort 1547 RSS; -quharret 1588 LC 1611 1622 1643 RMS 1627 R on P; -quharrel 1611 RMS; -quharrat 1620 RMS; -(w)harret 1654 Blaeu 1666 RMS; -herriot 1783 Sasines (909); -qurhat 1773 Arm.

Locqueruard, -quervard 1166-1214 Bann. Cl. 89; -worward 1354 Reg.Ho.Ch.

Lohewhouerd 1181 Bull of Lucius (Forbes 234); -worverd 1178 Bull of Alex. III. (Forbes 234).

Loghorward(e) 1296 1336-7 Bain 1401 Reg.No.Ch.

Loworwarde 1299 Bain.

Lachquharite 1494-5 Treas. Acc.

The following undated or alternative forms are also worthy of note:-

Lothwerverd: Life of St. Kentigern, quoted CPNS 150

Lochoruyre: Bann. Cl. 109.

Lochforver, -orwart, -erward, Louchorwa(i)rde, -orwart RMS.

'Marsh of the hill-spur' v. loth urchair, E.Ir. urchur, aurchur; cf. Urquhart (Dunfermline) (1128 Petnaurcha); Watson defines urcha(i)r as 'cast, shot, spur, off-shoot of rising ground' (CPNS 353) and Loquhariot stands out on a spur from the Gallow Hill from which there is a drop of 60 ft. in 300 yds. to the marshy haughland below. This etymology is supported by five references in the Newbattle Register (Bann. Cl. 89) to 'totam peteram de Lochqwerward que vocatur W(u)luestrother': 'the (whole) rock of Loquhariot which is called Spring-marsh'. The ground to the south of Loquhariot is still marshy.

Note: The moat of Loquhariot is (l(i)e) Mo(i)t(e) de Lochorwart 1430 RMS, -de Lochquhor(r)at 1538 1571 RMS, de Lochorworth 1543-4 RMS de Lochquharret 1611 /

1611 1622 1643 RMS, de Lochquharrat 1620 RMS v. Scots mot(e) SDD 366 'rising ground, knoll'; Loquhariot stands on ground sloping sharply away to the south.

Wellstruther (lost) is W(u)luestrother 1166-1214 1223 1224 1230 1273 Bann. Cl. 89 Wolle- 1166-1214 Bann. Cl. 89; 'marshy land with a spring or by a stream' v. OE wella Scots wulee, strother, a derivative of OE strōd, strōþ, DEPN 430; cf. Wooler (Nb) DEPN 507 and Scots wul(1)ee SDD 687-8: 'a pool, a spring in a quagmire.' Cf. Wull Muir (infra) and 'lands of Elphinstoune callit Woulstruaddir' 1491 ADA.

## BORTHWICK

Borthwyk 1361 1362 1388 Exch. Ro. 1454 Reg. Ho. Ch.; -wik(e) 1362 et freq. to 1426 Exch. Ro. 1406-37 Bann. Cl. 94 1413 Reg. Ho. Ch. 1447 1482 1484 1486 Bann. Cl. 105 1454 SBR 7 1490 ADC 1494 ADA 1502 1507 Treas. Acc. 1546 1578 RPC; -(u)ik c. 1393-7 1571 1583 1593 LC 1490 ADC 1496 1513 Treas. Acc. 1512 Bann. Cl. 105 1538 1543-4 1544 1545 RMS 1562 et freq. to 1590 RPC 1567 Bann. Cl. 94 1627 R on P; -wic 1407 et passim to 1450 Exch. Ro. 1456 Reg. Ho. Ch. 1457 Bann. Cl. 105 1471 ADA 1473 Treas. Acc.; -(u)ic 1473 Treas. Acc. 1482 SBR 7; -wick 1571 et freq. to 1743 LC 1627 R on P 1659 KSR.

Loquhariot was superseded as the name of the parish in the late 14th Century and the 15th Century by Borthwick, derived from the family of Borthwick of Catcune who by intermarriage with the Hays of Locherwart became possessors of what is now the Borthwick estate (see N.S.A. p. 162; J.C. Carrick 'Around Dalkeith p. 127'; Dickson 'Ruined Castles of Midlothian'). The family of Borthwick in turn derived their name from the lands of Borthwick anciently held by them in Roxburgh (see Carrick and NSA) which were Bord(e)wich, Bort(h)wic 1166-1214 Bann. Cl. 56; 'steading made of boards' v. ON borþ, OE bord, wīc. cf. Bordley (YW) DEPN 50.

Note: Borthwick (farm) is Borth(e)wic 1410 RMS Mains 1773 Arm; Borthwick Castle is Castell of Borthwick 1546 RPC, Castle of Borthwick 1571 LC. <sup>x</sup>Borthwick Muir is thus, 1773 Arm; v. mōr, Scots muir.

## ARNISTON

Arnoldstoun 1449 Bann. Cl. 109; Arnaldstoun 1507 LC. Arnotstoun 1571-2 RMS. Ardnalestone 1596 NSA. Arnetstoun 1609 RMS. Arnestoun 1627 R on P. Arnisto(u)n 1627 R on P. 1746 LC 1773 Arm.

'Arnold's farm v. tūn. Cf. Ernald O.G., Feilitzen /

Feilitzen 248.

Arniston lies very close to Temple village and on that account Professor Watson probably correctly equates Arniston with Balantrodoch (q.v. Temple) CPNS 136; the ancient chapel of the Knights Templar, however, lay behind Temple village in Temple Parish.

BIRKIE SIDE

Birkinsyd(e) 1609 RMS 1627 R on P; Birkensyd 1627 R on P.

'Hill-slope covered with birch-trees' v. bircen side. Cf. Birken side (Nb.) DEPN 43.

\*CALDSIDE

Ca(u)ldsyd(e) 1449 Bann. Cl. 109 1611 RMS; -sid 1491 ADA.

'Cold hill-slope' v. cald side. The form survives as a field-name on Guildie Howes farm.

CASTLE LAW

Castellaw(e) 1444 Exch. Ro. 1450 et freq. to 1545 RMS 1507 1508 1516-17 RSS.

'Castle hill' v. hlāw; the reference is to Borthwick Castle.

Note: Muirhouse (lost) is Murehouse of Castellaw 1501 RMS v. OE mōr hūs.

CASTLETON

Cassiltoun alias Littil Johnes Schot 1609 RMS; Casteltoun 1619 RMS. Cassiltoun 1627 R on P. Castleton 1773 Arm.

'The castle farm' v. castel tūn, with reference probably to the peel tower formerly at Halkerston (see N.S.A.).

Note: Little John's Shot is also Little Johnnes Schott, Litill Johnes schott 1627 R on P; v. scēat: 'a strip of land'.

CATCUNE

Cattekon(e) 1244 Bann. Cl. 89. Catkun(e) 1296 Bain 1449 Bann. Cl. 109 1454 Reg. Ho. Ch. 1662 RMS; -kone 1336-7 Bain 1409-10 RMS; -koyn 1354 Reg. Ho. Ch.; -cu(i)ne 1527 1542 1574 RMS 7

RMS 1627 R on P 1773 Arm; -cwne 1627 R on P.  
Catecune 1462 Bann. Cl. 89. Cathkune 1483 ADA.  
Katkuin 1654 Blaeu.

'The common pasture' v. Gaelic coitchionn. See CPNS 135-6. Cf. Cathkin (Glasgow).

Note: Catecune Mill is mylne of Catecune 1627 R on P; v. myln.

\*DEANSNEEP

Danesnape 1507 LC. Snype 1585 RPC. Snyppis 1609  
 RMS Sneep 1773 Arm.

'Valley pasture' v. denu snæp. The name survives as the Big and Little Sneep, field-names, on the farm of Guildie Howes.

Note: Deanside (lost but mentioned with Deansneep) is Denesyde 1609 RMS; 'valley slope' v. denu side.

HAGBRAE

Halkbra(a) 1483 1534 1546-80 RMS; Hakbra 1538 RMS.  
Hagbrae 1627 R on P. 1666 RMS 1788 Sasines. Hogbrae  
 1773 Arm.

'Hawk hill-slope' v. Scots halk (OE hafoc, ON haukr) brae, northern ME brā.

HALFLAWKILN

Halflakill 1627 R on P. Halflawkiln 1773 Arm.  
Halfla Kill 1839 NSA.

Presumably 'the kiln half-way up the hill' v. half hlāw cylen; the farm lies on a gradient; further evidence is desirable.

HALKERSTON

Haucarsto(u)n 1345 1374 Reg.Ho.Ch. Haukartstoun 1345  
 Reg.Ho.Ch.

Ha(u)kersto(u)n 1345 Reg.Ho.Ch. 1449 Bann. Cl. 109  
 1654 Blaeu.

Haukyrsto(u)n 1354 Reg.Ho.Ch. Hawkerston, Haukirstoun  
 1354 Reg.Ho.Ch. Hawcarstone 1453 LC Halkersto(u)n(e)  
 1471 1491 ADA 1492 1494 ADC 1488 1498 1609 RMS  
 1514 LC 1627 R on P 1773 Arm; -stona 1491 ADA.

'Farm of the hawker or fowler or falconer' v. OE hafoc ON haukr OE tūn. Cf. Halkerston (Kincardine) (Haucarton Haukarton 1391 Exch. Ro. Haukartstoun 1392 Exch. Ro.). See also SPN 215 and PNS 199.

Note /

Note: Halk Law, rising ground on Halkerston farm, is Hawklaw 1773 Arm, Hawlc Law farm-map penes Mr. White, farmer of Halkerston; 'hawk hill' v. hlaw; cf. Hagbrae (supra) and Halklaw (Fife) (Hawklaw 1660 RMS); hawks still nest yearly in the trees on the hill.

## HARVIESTON

Herviistun 13th Cent. Bann. Cl. 69. Herwyngistoun  
1354 Reg. Ho. Ch.

Heruystone 1336-7 Bain. Herviston 1354 Reg. Ho. Ch.

Hervi(e)stoun 1449 Bann. Cl. 109 1517 1537 1544 RSS  
1627 R on P. 1656 RMS.

Harv(i)(e)stoun 1510 RSS 1773 Arm. Harwestoun  
1614 LC.

'Hervey's farm' v. tūn; Hervey is a M.E. surname.

Note: Harvieston had three pendicles, now lost, mentioned in 1627 R on P: Bogend is Boigend v. Gael. now Scots bog OE ende; Mochhollie is thus; probably 'moth-eaten (place)' or 'maggot-ridden field' v. Scots moch SDD 363 'moth, maggot' hollie SDD 268 adj. 'having holes, holed'; cf. moch-eaten SDD 363; Feidlaw is thus; probably 'small field' v. Scots feedlie SDD 168.

## MIDDLETON

Middiltoun 1449 Bann. Cl. 109 1538 1543-4 1571 1611  
1620 RMS 1627 R on P 1723 LC. Middeltoun 1449

Bann. Cl. 109.

Myddiltoun 1545 RSS. Midletoun 1773 Arm.

'Middle farm' v. OE middel-tūn; for comparable forms see DEPN 309.

Note: Middleton House is Midletoun House 1773 Arm. Middleton Loch is Midletoun Loch 1773 Arm. Middleton Moor is Muir 1773 Arm. v. Scots muir, OE mōr.

## NEWBYRES CASTLE

See Newbyres, Newbattle Parish.

## RYLAW KNOWE

Rylawknow 1609 RMS. Ryla(w Know) 1627 R on P.

'Rye hill knoll' v. OE ryge hlāw cnoll Scots knowe. Cf. Ryal PNWL 75.

## SHANK

S(c)hank 1609 1662 RMS 1627 R on P 1773 Arm.

'Spur of land' v. OE scanca 'shank, leg'. Cf. Shangton (Le) /

Shangton (Le) DEPN 394 and Bowshank (Stow Parish).

## STOBBS

(le) Stobbys 1273 Bann. Cl. 89. Stobbis 1507 LC  
Stob(b)s 1773 Arm 1839 NSA.

'The stubs or tree-stumps' v. the plur. of OE stubb 'stub'. Cf. Walden Stubbs (YW) DEPN 430.

Note: "Stobbs Mills is a village of recent date, having been built to accommodate the workmen employed in the neighbouring powder manufactory." NSA 1839. Cf. also Stobhill (Newbattle).

## TORCRAIK

Torcraik 1611 1620 1622 1647 RMS 1627 R on P 1839  
NSA.

Torcraik Maynes 1627 R on P. Kirkreak 1773 Arm.

'Hill-ridge, v. O.W. tor, creic: 'rock';  
Torcraik stands on rising ground above the Middleton North Burn. Cf. Crayke (YN) DEPN 123.

Note: That Torcraik was at one time church-land is evidenced by terras ecclesiastes de Lochquharret vocatas Torcraik 1611 RMS and Kirklands callit Torcraik 1627 R on P.

## VOGRIE

Vogery(n) 1153-65 Bann. Cl. 89 1440 RMS. Wogrym  
1336-7 Bain.

Vogry 1377 1488 1498 1564 1565 RMS 1425 Bann. Cl.  
89 1449 Bann. Cl. 109 1471 ADA 1547 RSS 1572 RPC.

Vogre 1473 ADA.

Vo(i)g(o)rie 1627 R on P 1642 1647 RMS 1773 Arm.

Wo(i)g(o)rie 1627 R on P.

Perhaps 'marshy boundary-land' v. G. bhog (aspirated form of bog) crioch; Vogrie lies in the extreme northeast of Borthwick Parish, abutting Newbattle, Crichton and Cranston Parishes. The inflected form in -n represents the locative case; cf. Craigie PNWL 5 (Cragin 1178): The PMS interpretation, a' mhogur, 'bulky, clumsy place' is untenable.

\*Auchenlecks Walls are thus, 1773 Arm. v. surname Auchinleck. Balwoodsbrae (lost) is thus, 1662 RMS v. 'Scots brae, northern ME brā. Bullion (lost, though in the vicinity of Shank) is Bulzeoun 1609 RMS Bulyeoun 1627 R on P; cf. Bullion PNWL 51 (Bulzeon 1563 Bulyeoun 1563) named from a mineral spring /

spring, the Bullion Well; probably from the pres. part. bullyand 'boiling'. Burnhole (lost) is Burne alias Rogeris-pendicle 1609 RMS, Burne hoill alias Rodgeris pendicle 1627 R on P; 'hollow in which a stream runs' v. burna holh; cf. Burnhole PNWL 51; Ro(d)ger is apparently a tenant's name. Buteland (lost) is Bu(i)t(e)land(e) 1306-1424 1538 1543-4 1565 RMS Buytland 1523 RMS; v. butt SDD sb<sup>2</sup> p66 'a piece of ground which in ploughing is excluded as an angle, a small piece of land disjoined from adjacent lands', on the analogy of Buteland (Cu) for which topographical proof is available; cf. Butlaw PNWL 20. Butter Well unrecorded, signifies a well with water that makes good butter; see Mawer, PNs Nb and Du. The Chesters, the site of an ancient hill-fort, is v. caester O. Ang. caester, 'camp or fort'; Chester is discussed in IPN 145-8, EPN 14-15, PNWL 45 and SPN 164, from which it is clear that Lat. castra, O. Anglian caester is used of a place where fortifications, native or foreign, or their remains, are to be found; in Midlothian, perhaps without exception the forts are of native origin; see Anc. Hist. Monu. Comm. Rep. MidL. Chester Hill is v. caester hyll. The Chirmat is thus 1845 NSA; perhaps 'the bend at the junction of streams' v. OE cierr (ge)mot, an exact description of the situation of Chirmat Wood in the fork of the confluence of Middleton North and South Burns. Clay Houses 'derives its name from an ancient inn of the same denomination which stood by the wayside when the road to Gala Water and the south passed in this line; a part of the old Clay House still remains'; NSA 1845. The Cleuch, unrecorded, is v. Scots cleuch, OE clōh: 'gully, ravine'. <sup>\*</sup>Cockhill(s) is Tokhillis vel Cokhillis 1609 RMS Cokhill 1627 R on P; apparently 'hill(s) frequented by wild cocks' v. cocc hyll; cf. <sup>\*</sup>Cockhill PNWL 109; the name survives in Cockhill Cottages. Colegate Road and Bridge are unrecorded; for possible parallels see DEPN 111. Common Hill, unrecorded, is probably literal; 'hill of common grazing'. Currie is Curry c. 1563 Bann. Cl. 89, Currie 1627 R on P; 'the wet plain' v. G. currach; see CPNS 144 and Currie Parish (MidL); for the history of Currie House and Currie Inn farm, see NSA p. 177. Deadman Lies is a modern name of popular origin applied to part of Arnistan estate where bones have been discovered. Dewar Town is Dewarton 1839 NSA, a name of secondary formation from the family of Dewar, for long owners of Vogrie and other lands in the parish, who claimed descent from the Dewars of Dewar in Heriot (q.v.); see Dickson: A History of Cranstoun p. 153; see also CPNS 165, where the name is erroneously regarded as a primary formation. Fushiebridge is Fushie Bridge 1839 NSA, but unrecorded by Arm. 1773 and therefore probably late /

late; cf. Scots fush: 'fish' SDDn 197, or fouse SDD 191 'the house-leek'. Gallow Hill is probably Gallohill 1475 ADA; 'hill on or near which gallows had been erected' v. g(e)alga hyll; cf. Gallowhill(s) PNWL 68, 110. Gallow Law Wood near Gallow Hill shows interchange of hlāw and hyll. Gorebridge is Gore Bridge 1839 NSA but unrecorded by Arm. 1773; '(the village) at the bridge over Gore Water'. Guildie Howes is unrecorded by Arm. 1773 (but see Caldside and Deansneep); probably 'hollows where corn-marigolds grow' v. Scots gool(d), guild, SDD 221, 233 (OE golde, \*gylde; cf. Guildford (Sr) DEPN 197, Scots howe SDD 274. Haughhead is Hauchhead 1662 RMS Haughhead 1773 Arm; literal v. Scots hauch, haugh SDD 251, OE halh hēafod. Hayfield is thus, 1773 Arm; literal v. OE hēg feld; cf. Hayfield (Db.) DEPN 217. Hurcheon Hill is 'hedgehog hill' v. Scots hurcheon, -chent, -chin SDD 278. Meggot's Croft (lost) is Meggotis-croft 1627 R on P; v. OE croft; the surname is recorded in 1600 LC: William Meggot, portioner of Utterstoun (in the neighbouring parish of Temple) and in 1627 R on P: Thomas Meggot of Utterstoun. Millhaugh (lost) is Milnehauch 1662 RMS; 'meadow land beside or belonging to a mill' v. myln halh; cf. Mill Haugh, PNWL 104. Millstone Brow, unrecorded, is a quarry where mill-stones are hewn. Mitchell's Lands (lost) are Mitchellislandis 1609 RMS; v. surname Mitchell, OE land; cf. Mitchelston (Stow). Mossend is thus, 1773 Arm; literal, v. OE mos ende. Mount Cottage is Newhouse, 1773 Arm; literal. Mountskip is Mount Skip 1839 NSA, New Mains 1773 Arm; cf. Scots skip n<sup>2</sup> SDD 519, 'a beehive'; the farm stands on a mound not unlike a giant beehive. Muttonhole (lost, but mentioned with Birkie Side) is Mutto(u)nhō(i)ll 1627 R on P; cf. Davidson's Mains (Cramond) and Muttonhole PNWL 37; see PNS 260. Newlandburn is Newlandstoun 1773 Arm; 'the farm on newly-acquired land'; it, like Mountskip, was one of the several new holdings made out of the extensive Vogrie estate in the 18th Century; cf. Newland, (Gl.) DEPN 324. Newlandrig is Newlandrigg 1839 NSA; v. Scots rigg 'a field or ridge' SDD 457 OE hrycg; see prec. for the first elements. Pikeham is unrecorded; cf. Scots pike SDD 411 'a cairn of stones on the highest point of a hill', OE pīc 'a pointed hill'. \*Pirnhall is thus, 1773 Arm; cf. Scots pīrn 'a reel, bobbin', pīrn-house SDD 414 'a weaver's shed'. Rathquhillintoun (lost) is thus, 1449 Bann. Cl. 109; a Gaelic-English hybrid formed by the addition of OE tūn 'farm' to Rathquhillin, perhaps 'fort or residence of the stubble-land' v. Gaelic rath-cuinnlean. Rhodes is thus, 1773 Arm; cf. Roads (Penicuik) (Rhodes late 17th, early 18th Cent.). Rottenrow (lost) is Rottinraw 1662 RMS; see JN NbdU, PNS 287, for discussion; cf. Rottenrow (Stow) and Rottenraw PNWL /

FNWL 37. Ruther Law, unrecorded, is probably 'cattle hill, hill on which cattle grazed' v. OE hryþer hlāw; cf. Rutherford (Kelso) (Rutherford 1215, Rutherford 1296). St. Kentigern's Well is S. Kentigerni fons 1534 RMS; "Jocelin's Life of St. Kentigern states that Kentigern abode eight years in Lothwerverd (q.v.), where he constructed a cross of sea sand, some real or supposed traces of which apparently existed in Jocelin's own time": CPNS 150; cf. St. Kentigern's Bog (Cockpen) (Bog S. Quintigerni 1580 RMS). Sheil Knowe is 'hillock with a shepherd's hut upon it' v. Scots sheil(d) SDD 501 knowe SDD 314. Sidlaw (lost) is thus, 1662 RMS; perhaps v. side hlaw. \*Smiddyhall is Smidiehall 1773 Arm; 'house attached to the smithy' v. smipþe h(e)all. Sowburnrig unrecorded, is a corruption of (Middleton) South Burn Ridge 'ridge beside the South Burn' v. sūþ burna hrycg Scots rigg SDD 457. Stretchendean is unrecorded. Taylor's Pendicle (lost) is Tailyeouris-pendicle 1609 RMS; 'the croft or small farm tenanted by Taylor' v. pendicle SDD 407; cf. pendicler ibidem: 'an inferior tenant'. West Caldmure (lost) is thus, 1449 Bann. Cl. 109 v. O. Ang. cald, mōr. Whitelaw Cleugh is the cutting rising to the light-coloured Hunt Law; v. OE clōh. Windy Law is probably Wyndlaw 1475 ADA; literal, v. wind(ig)hlāw; cf. Windhill (YW) DEPN 498. Woodhead is literal. Wrights' Houses is Wrightshouses 1773 Arm; literally 'workers' dwellings', a hamlet erected to accommodate workers in the neighbouring powder factory; cf. Stobs Mills (supra). Wull Muir is 'moor with a spring or well' v. Scots wul SDD 687 muir SDD 369; the moor is the source of the head-waters of the Middleton South and North Burns.

CARRINGTON PARISH

## CARRINGTON

Keryn(g)ton(a) 1176 quoted NSA 260. 14th Cent.  
Bann. Cl. 89 1369-70 RMS; -tune undated Bann.  
Cl. 74; -toun 1539 SHS II.4.

Ke(i)r(r)in(g)to(u)n(e) early 15th Cent. 14th  
Cent. Bann. Cl. 89 1329-70 1455 1473 1508-9 et  
freq. to 1647 RMS 1490 ADC 1540 1543-4 RSS 1578  
RPC 1594 LC.

Karingtoun 1591-2 RPC 1654 Blæu.

Caryntoun(e) 1464 Bann. Cl. 89. Car(r)ingtoun(e)  
1585 LC 1631 1664 1665 1666 RMS 1653 1698 KSR.  
Primrose 1773 Arm.

'The farm of Cēnhere's people', v. Cēnheringa-  
tūn; cf. Keresley (Wa), Kearsley (Nb); DEPN 256,  
260.

Note: During the 18th Century the parish and  
village of Carrington were called Primrose from the  
family of Primrose (see Temple Parish) which acquired  
extensive properties in the parish, but the original  
name, never discontinued in popular oral use, was  
reverted to in the early 19th Century (see OSA).

Carrington Barns is Keringtoun-barnis 1612 RMS,  
Barnes of Caringtoun 1665 RMS, (the) Barns 1698,  
1709 1710 KSR 1773 Arm.; v. berern.

\*Kirklands of Carrington is Kirklands of Caringtoun  
1665 RMS; 'lands belonging to the church' v.  
cirice.

Carrington Mill is (the) Mills 1698 KSR 1773 Arm.

Cauldhall Moor is Carrington Muir, 1773 Arm; v.  
Scots muir, OE mbr.

## AIKENDEAN

Eck(i)eden 1612 RMS. Eckendean 1710 KSR.  
Eakendean 1773 Arm.

'Valley of oaks' v. ācen demu. There is still  
an extensive oak-wood in the valley between Aikendean  
and Dalhousie.

## CAPIELAW

Cappielawshields 1665 RMS. Caprilaw 1698 KSR.  
Cappylaw 1773 Arm.

'(The cottages on) the look-out hill' v. OE\*  
cape hlāw ME schele; cf. Capton (D) DEPN 82  
(Capieton 1278) and Tothill (Li) DEPN 456.

## PARDUVINE /

## PARDUVINE

Pardivin Mains 1773 Arm.

'Deep field' v. W. par-ddwfn; see CPNS 372-3 for a detailed study of parallel forms. Cf. Pardovin 1475 ADA.

Note: The following late 12th Cent. forms from Bann. Cl. 89 (Reg. Newb.) are associated by Professor Watson with Pardivān (E. Lothian): Pardauarnesburne 1140-53; -dauanesburne 1184; -demannes- 1166-1214; -dammanes- 1166-1214; -domannes-, demannes- late 12th Cent.; but they occur in charters dealing with Temple Parish to which Carrington Parduvine is the nearest survival of the form.

## WHITEHILL

Quythill 1593-4 RMS. Whyt(e)hill 1698 1709 1711 KSR. Whit(e)hill 1711 KSR 1773 Arm.

Literal, v. hwīt hyll. Cf. \*Whitehill PNWL 112.

Barleybrae (lost) is thus, 1712 KSR; 'slope on which barley grew' v. Scots brae, northern ME brā. Barleydean is thus, 1712 KSR; 'barley valley' v. denu. Barleyhill (lost, if not Barleybrae) is thus, 1711 KSR; v. hyll. Birken Craig is unrecorded; cf. OE bircen 'overgrown with birches'. Broachrigg is thus, 1773 Arm; v. hrycg, Scots rig(g). Cauldhall is thus, 1773 Arm; 'cold farm' v. cald h(e)all. \*Cauldshoulders is thus, 1773 Arm; 'cold place'; see Coldshoulders, (Penicuik). Edgelaw is Edglau 1711 KSR, Edgeberry 1773 Arm; 'crest of the hill' v. ecg hlāw; cf. ecg DEPN 153; the 1773 form in -berry probably represents Scots -brae. Fatlips is Fattlips 1773 Arm. Hendean Wood is known locally as Hirrendean or Hendean Wood; cf. Hirendean (Temple). Redside is thus, 1773 Arm; presumably 'red slope' v. rēad sīde. Shewington is thus, 1773 Arm. Stonefield is unrecorded, but literal. Thornton is thus, 1773 Arm; probably 'farm where thorn-bushes grow', but Thornton, like all the other Carrington minor names, seems a late name; for parallel forms, see DEPN 446. Waulkmill (lost) is Wokmiln 1698 KSR; 'the fulling-mill' v. wealc-myln; cf. Waulkmill (Cockpen). \*Westgreen is thus, 1773 Arm; literal, v. Scots green: 'a bleaching ground, grassland'; Westgreen lies just west of Carrington village. Whiteclatt (lost) is Quhytelatt vel Quhytelak 1612 RMS; 'white cottage' v. hwīt, Scots clat(s) SDD 87 "layers of 'cat and clay', the materials of which a mud-walled cottage is constructed." Whiteclatt may be Whitefaugh, which is thus, 1773 Arm; 'white fallow-land' v. hwīt Scots faugh, faugh SDD 165-6.

THE CITY PARISHES OF EDINBURGH AND LEITH

## EDINBURGH

Dineidin, eidyn 9th Cent. (MS c.1250) Bk. of Aneirin 33.5; Bk. of Taliesin 29.18.

? Kair Eden 6th Cent. (MS 13th Cent.) Gildas, De Excidio Britanniae.

Dunedene que Anglica lingua dicitur Edineburg 9th Cent. Life of St. Monenna (Skene, Four Ancient Books 1.85).

Oppidum Eden 10th Cent. Chron. Pict. Scot.

Eiðinaborg 11th Cent. (c. 1300) Orkneyinga Saga.

Edinb(o)urg(c)(h)(e) 1070-93 Lawrie 1214-49 1236

1286 1461 1473 Bann. Cl. 70 1232 1242 1363 et passim to 1561 Bann. Cl. 74 1235 1239 Bann. Cl.

(Chron. Mailr) 1342 1434 1435 Exch. Ro. 1454 1482

SBR 7 1493 1568 Bann. Cl. 105 1494 Treas. Acc.

1550 1551 RPC; -brugh 1319 Bann. Cl. 70 1478 ADC;

-burcht 1545 1550 1562 RPC 1552 Bann. Cl. 70;

-brucht 1550 RPC; -brwch 1554 Bann. Cl. 70.

Edenburgo 1093 Bann. Cl. (Chron. Mailr).

Eduenesburg 1120 Lawrie; E(d)winesburg c.1128

Lawrie c. 1128 Bann. Cl. 70 1143-7 SBR 7 12th

Cent. Bann. Cl. (Chron. Mailr).

Eden(e)sburc(h)(e) 1128 1175-7 1210 1218 1555 Bann.

Cl. (Chron. Mailr) 1128-53 c. 1166 1166-1214

1214-49 Bann. Cl. 70 1130 Lawrie c. 1153 Bann. Cl.

74 1153-65 1187 1206 et freq. to 1248 Bann. Cl. 69

1387 Exch. Ro; -b(o)ur(g)(c)(h) 1128-53 Bann. Cl.

74 1130 1142 c. 1144 Lawrie 1153-65 1166-1214

c. 1214 c. 1230 Bann. Cl. 70 1166-1214 1174 Bann.

Cl. 89 1171-7 1329 1424 1482 SBR 7 1327 et freq.

to 1331 Exch. Ro. c. 1350 Higden Polychron. II.64;

-burg(e) 1128-53 Bann. Cl. 109 1128-53 1153-65

1163 1182 1184 et freq. to c. 1350 Bann. Cl. 74

1166-1214 1233 Bann. Cl. 70 1258 Close Roll;

-burch(t) 1550 RPC.

Edynburg(c)(h)(e) 1214-49 1233-35 Bann. Cl. 109

c. 1250 1369 et freq. to 1493 Bann. Cl. 70. 1315

1316 1324 et passim to 1388 Bann. Cl. 94 1343 et

passim to 1452 Exch. Ro. 1359 1364 et passim to

1482 SBR 7 1410 1447 Bann. Cl. 105; -burch 1387

Exch. Ro. Edynboruz 1387 Trevisa (trans. of

Higden). Ednesburgh 1456 Bann. Cl. 70.

'The fortress in \*Eden' v. O. Brit. \*Dūn-Eden;  
\*Eden is almost certainly the name of a district from  
which the warriors in Aneirin's "Gododdin" set out for  
the battle of Catraeth. If the Kair Eden of Gildas  
refers to Carriden in West Lothian and not to Edin-  
burgh, some idea of the size of the district can be  
obtained. Gresham, The Book of Aneirin Antiquity XVI  
63, quotes further references to eidyn in the Gododdin:  
"Fort /

"Fort of Eiddyn, Hall of Eiddyn, Lord of Eiddyn and perhaps Hill of Eiddyn (eidin vre) to which may be compared minit eidin, Mountain of Eiddyn, in the Black Book, possibly meaning Castle Rock, Edinburgh, or Arthur's Seat. If Eiddyn was the pronunciation (dd = th) in the 6th Century it could have had the form Eden in Old Welsh, for e in the old orthography can stand for both ei and e or y. The d in Edinburgh can be accounted for by supposing that it had not fully turned into dd by the time that the Saxons first heard the word." Watson (CPNS 340-1) discusses the name Eidyn at length, dismissing as untenable on phonological grounds the PNS derivation from Gaelic eadann 'hill-face' by a comparison of OW and modern Gaelic forms of Edinburgh. He considers the meaning of Eidyn as quite obscure but is prepared to accept it as the name of a district and parallel to Slamannan v. sliabh Manann, 'moor, mountain of Manau'. Minit Eidin 'the upland of Eidyn' v. W. mynydd, he suggests may be the old name of the Braid Hills. Anwyl considered Minit Eidyn was Arthur's Seat; cf. Gresham (supra). The forms in -s-, which occur from the 12th Cent. onwards, probably arose from and were emphasised by a traditional but erroneous belief in a connection with the English personal name Eadwine, now Edwin, name of the King of Northumbria killed in A.D.633.

Note: Edinburgh Castle is Castellum Puellarum 1140-53 c. 1140 1153-65 1166-1214 Bann. Cl. 89 1142 1144 Lawrie 1143-7 1171-7 SBR 7 1140-53 1153-65 c. 1166 Bann. Cl. 70 c. 1153 Bann. Cl. 74 1180 1235 1255 Bann. Cl. (Chron. Mailr); Castrum Puellarum 1166-1214 1232 1235 1239 1249-86 Bann. Cl. 89 1175-7 1177 Bann. Cl. (Chron. Mailr) 1201 Bann. Cl. 74 1153-65 1229 Bann. Cl. 70 1325 Bann. Cl. 109 1231 1488 RMS; Puellarum Castrum 1166-1214 Bann. Cl. 69; Castrum (de Edynburgh(e)) 1264-6 Exch. Ro. 1357 1367 et freq. to 1482 SBR 7 1360 et freq. to 1380 Exch. Ro. 1403 1545 1546 RSS; Castrum de Edynburgh 1328 1329 Exch. Ro; Castel(l)(e) of Edynburgh 1496 1497 1506 1507 1511-12 Treas. Acc. 1542 1544 1545 RSS 1545 1566 RPC; the Castle (of Edynburgh) 1566 1615 1616 LC; Edynburgh Castle 1671 LC; Castellum Edinburgenum 1692 LC. Watson (CPNS 342) explains the significance of the much-disputed term 'The Maidens' Castle' admirably: "there can be little doubt that puellae is used here as it is in Adamnan's Life of Columba, 'in aliquo puellarum monasterio', 'in a monastery of maidens' i.e. of nuns. Similarly Bede mentions 'virginum monasterium' in the same sense. The name ..... must refer to the legend of St. Monenna and her maidens, according to which she founded seven churches in Scotland, one of which was in Edinburgh, on the top of the rock, in honour of St. Michael."

Castle /

Castle Hill is Castellhill 1508 Treas. Acc.  
Castell Hill of Edinburghe 1537 RSS Castle-hill of  
Edinburgh 1538 RSS montem castrī de Edinburgh 1529  
 RSS; literal v. hyll.

## BONNINGTON

Bon(n)y(n)(g)to(u)n(e) 1465 1477 1501 et freq. to  
 1663 RMS 1529 1533 et freq. to 1548 RSS 1553 1557  
 1643 LC 1575 et freq. to 1590 RPC 1578 Bann. Cl.  
 70 1589 Bann. Cl. 94; -town 1585 RPC.  
Bon(n)ington 1557 LC 1773 Arm.

Apparently, on the analogy of Bonnytoun PNWL 56-7,  
 'Farm of Bóndi or of Bóndi's people' v. tūn, ingtūn.  
 On the personal name, ON Bóndi, see Feilitzen 206.  
 Further evidence is desirable, however.

Note: Bonnington Mill is mill of Bonynton 1557  
 LC. v. myln.

## BOROUGHMUIR

mora burgī de Edinburgh 1444 RMS; (le) Burrowmu(i)re  
 (de Edinburch) 1449 Bann. Cl. 109 1585-6 RPC 1630  
 Bann. Cl. 70; communis more de Edinburgh vocate  
le Burrowmure 1508 SBR 7; (le) Borrowmu(i)re 1458  
 1508 RMS 1544 RSS; Burgh Muir of Edinburgh 1738  
 Sasines (2964).

'The moor of the borough of Edinburgh' v. MSc.  
 burrow, ultimately OE burh. Scots muir OE mōr.

Note: Highriggs is Le Heriggis 1458 RMS; 'high  
 ridges' v. OE hēah hrycg Scots rigg.

## BRAID

Brade 1166-1214 1214-49 Bann. Cl. 70 1166-1214 1278  
 1338 1528 Bann. Cl. 89 1201 c. 1250 1255 Bann. Cl.  
 74 1231-32 Bann. Cl. 109 1336-7 Bain 1350 Bann. Cl.  
 105 1364 1381 1434 1438 Exch. Ro. 1371 1372 Bann.  
 Cl. 94 1426 RMS 1479 1480 ADC.

Brad c. 1230 Bann. Cl. 70 1350 Bann. Cl. 105.

Bradde 1278 1338 Bann. Cl. 89.

(6e) Braid 1478 1491 1495 ADC 1516 1527-8 1531 et.  
 freq. to 1665 RMS 1517-18 1535 1538 RSS 1528 Bann.  
 Cl. 89 1540 1543 1585 Bann. Cl. 94 1562 et freq.  
 to 1590 RPC 1640 1685 1694 LC.

'The upper part of the neck' v. G. bràghaid, dat.  
 of bràighe (MacIannan 46: brā-ud) a physical term  
 applied metaphorically probably as Johnston, PNS 114,  
 suggests to the gully south of Blackford Hill; see  
 also /

also CPNS 143, 341. Cf. Breadalbane (Perthshire), Braides Burn PND 81. Professor Watson suggests that the old name of Braid may be Minit Eidin (see Edinburgh, supra) (the upland of Eidynd v. mynydd, for which G. braghaid 'at the upland or upper part' has been substituted. Malcolm, Rhind Lectures 1937, has derived Braid from the territorial name of the Flemish Knight de Brad, or Breda, who held the land by knight service temp. David I, but this derivation is questionable.

Note: The lands of Braid were anciently divided into Over and Nether Braid. Over Braid (lost) is Overbraid voc. Plewlandis 1517-18 RSS; (ly) Plewland(i)s (de Braid) 1527 1538 RMS 1528 Bann. Cl. 89 1529 1535 RSS; Over Braid 1652 1665 RMS 1685 LC v. ofer 'upper, over'; the form Plewlands: lit. 'ploughlands' v. ploughland, a measure of land, normally equivalent to 104 acres, survives as a street-name in Braid; cf. Plewlands PNWL 8. Plewlands in turn was subdivided into Over and Nether Plewlands: Over Plewlands, now Greenbank, is Greinbank otherwise called Werplewlands 1652 RMS, Greenbank alias Easter Plewlands 1665 RMS, Greenbanks alias Over Plewlands 1685 LC Greenbank or Overplewlands 1784 Sasines (1196) 1791 Sasines (4506-7) Greenbank 1773 Arm; v. OE grēne ME banke. Nether Plewlands is Ne(a)ther Plewland(s) 1652 1665 RMS 1685 LC. Nether Plewlands had two pendicles: Smiddygreen (lost) which is Smiddiegrein 1652 RMS, -greene 1665 RMS, Smyddiegrein 'green or pasture attached to the smithy' v. OE smiþþe grēne; and Westerbrigg (lost) which is Wester Briggis 1652 RMS - Briggis 1665 RMS Westerbridges 1685 LC; literal brycg.

Nether Braid (lost) is Nether Braid or Mains of Braid 1665 RMS 1685 LC; v. neoperra; ME demeyne. Nether Braid had two pendicles: Eastbrigg (lost) which is Eistbriges 1652 RMS Eist Bridgs 1665 RMS Easterbrigg 1685 LC; literal v. brycg; cf. Westerbrigg (supra); and <sup>ⓧ</sup>Egypt, which is thus 1652 1665 RMS 1685 LC 1773 Arm. presumably a late name of probably Biblical origin and comparable with the neighbouring Canaan and Jordan and with Joppa (Portobello).

Other lands of Braid are <sup>ⓧ</sup>Easthill of Braid which is Eisthill of Braid 1652 1665 RMS 1685 LC v. east hyll; and Blackford which is Blackfuird alias Champunyie 1631 RMS - fuird alias Hampanzie 1665 RMS; Blackfo(o)rd otherwise called Hairpenye 1652 RMS, - called Champanye 1685 LC, - called T(h)ampeny 1784 Sasines (1196, 1197), - called Thampeny 1784 Sasines (1198); Blackford 1773 Arm; 'black ford' v. blaec ford; cf. DEPN 44; the alternative name, now lost, appears to be Champanye (sic. 1685 LC) the variants of which are either scribal mis-spellings or mis-readings /

misreadings of the charter forms; cf. Champany PNWL 34 which Macdonald regards as a surname-derivative and not as a supposed French borrowing.

Canaan is thus, 1773 Arm; see Egypt (supra).

### BRISTO (bristou)

Bristo 1510 Bann. Cl. 109 1538 RMS 1598 1599 1607 et freq. to 1685 LC 1630 Bann. Cl. 70.

Brysto 1621 LC. Birsto 1530 1534 1559-60 RMS.

Bristol 1753 LC.

Perhaps 'the site of the bridge' as in Bristol (Gl) DEPN 63 v. brycg stōw, though the forms are late and inconclusive and no bridge now exists in the immediate vicinity. Metathesis of -r-, frequent in MSc., is responsible for the Birsto forms.

### BROUGHTON

Broctuna c. 1128 1128-53 c. 1166 1456 Bann. Cl. 70 1130 Lawrie 1143-7 1171-7 SBR 7 1450 RMS.

Br(o)(u)ch(e)t(o)(u)n(e) 1281 1459 1493 et freq. to 1578 Bann. Cl. 70 1391 Reg. Ho. Ch. 1459 Bann. Cl. 89 1474 1481 ADA 1484 1490 ADC 1493 1504 1505 et freq. to 1650 RMS 1504-5 1506-7 Treas. Acc. 1526 1539 1541 RSS 1567 1573 1577 et freq. to 1591 RPC 1587 1588 1609 to 1656 LC.

Browchto(u)n 15th Cent. Bann. Cl. 105 1554 Bann. Cl. 70.

Broughto(u)n 1556 1557 et freq. to 1728 LC 1634 RMS.

Perhaps 'farm on a brook or stream' v. brōc-tūn; Broughton lies close to the Water of Leith.

Note: Backspittall (lost) is Ba(c)kspittell 1556 LC -spittal(l) 1557 1560 1618 LC -spittil 1726 LC; "the back-land attached to the hospital of St. Leonard" (q.v.); see Forespittall (infra).

Bughtsteads (lost) is Buchtsteidis 1641 LC: 'the place(s) of the sheep-folds' v. M.Sc. bucht OE stede; cf. Bughtknowes PNWL 86.

\*Coates is Coittis 1626 1641 LC; 'the cottages' v. OE cot(e).

Forespittall is Fo(i)r(e)spittal(l) 1556 1557 1560 1618 LC; -spittil 1726 LC. "the front lands attached to the hospital of St. Leonard"; back- and fore- are used as distinguishing prefixes for adjoining lands.

Friarton (lost) is Freirtoun in reg. de Brochtoun 1546 RMS; the name probably points to a connection with the brothers of the capella Sancti Leonardi, an early ecclesiastical foundation in the regality.

Gallowdykes (lost) is Gallowdykis 1641 LC; 'walls (or houses) near which gallows stood' v. g(e)alga dīc.

Langlands (lost) is Langlandis 1626 1641 1656 LC; 'long /

'long strips' v. lang land; cf. Langlands PNWL 37.  
St. Leonard's Lands is SanctLeonardis landis  
 1581 RPC; literal v. land; see St. Leonard's  
 (infra) and Back- and Fore- spittall (supra).  
Walkmills (lost) is Walkmylnes 1578 Bann. Cl.  
 70; 'mills where cloth was dressed' v. wealc-myln.

## COATES

Co(i)t(t)is 1565 1566 1568 1574 1575 RPC 1578 Bann.  
 Cl. 70. Coats 1773 Arm.

'The cottages' v. cot(e); cf. DEPN 118.

## COWGATE

l(i)e Kowga(i)te 1428 Bann. Cl. 70 1458 1480 RMS  
 1478 1494 Bann. Cl. 105 1539 1540 1541 RSS;  
-Kougate 1478 RMS.  
le Cowgate 1467 Bann. Cl. 89; l(i)e Cowga(i)t(e)  
 1477 1477-8 SBR 7 1479 1599 et freq. to 1682 LC  
 1512 Bann. Cl. 105 1528 1541 1548 Bann. Cl. 70  
 1546 RSS; -gaitt 1531 Bann. Cl. 109.  
Via Vaccarum 1498 RMS.

'Cow-going or walk' v. OE cū OWSc gáta, used  
 technically of a pasture over which a cow may range,  
 or the right of pasturage for a cow in common land;  
 cf. Cowgate PN Nb.Du. 56.

Note: Gawain's Croft (lost) is Wawanis Croft  
in le Cowgait 1528 Bann. Cl. 70, v. croft 'an enclosed  
 piece of land'.

\*The Magdalene Chapel is the altar of St. Mary  
Magdalen 1556 LC, the Cell of St. Magdalene 1599 LC  
the chapel of St. Magdalene 1682 LC; the chapel was  
 an early dedication to St. Mary Magdalene; cf.  
Magdalen Green, (Dundee).

\*Magdalene Lands are the Magdalen landis in  
Cowgate 1615 LC; apparently lands attached to the  
 Chapel.

## CRAIGHOUSE

Crag 1367-69 RMS le Kragg 1338 Bann. Cl. 89.  
Cra(i)ghous(e) 1506 1530 1544 1546 RSS 1506-7 Treas.  
 Acc. 1517 1621 1627 1652 1665 RMS 1528 Bann. Cl.  
 89 1571 1572 1590 1592 RPC 1630 Bann. Cl. 70 1685  
 LC 1773 Arm; -houss 1528 Bann. Cl. 89.

'(The house on) the hill' v. Scots cra(i)g (G.  
 creag) OE hūs; cf. Craighouse (Cramond).

Note: \*Easthouse is Eisthous 1627 RMS; literal  
 v. east hūs.  
Westhouse is Westhous 1627 RMS; literal  
 v. /

v. west hūs.

Meadowspot (lost) is Meduspeth 1338 Bann. Cl. 89  
Medeuspot 1367-9 RMS; 'meadow-place or path' v.  
mæd(we) spot, pæf̥.

Stodfald (lost) is thus 1367-9 RMS, Scottefauld  
1338 Bann. Cl. 89; 'stud-fold or bullock-enclosure'  
v. OE stōd-falod; for parallel forms, see DEPN 423,  
and cf. Stottfaulds PNWL 38.

DALRY (dalrai)

Dalry(e) 1306-29 1458 1478 et freq. to 1545 RMS  
1336-7 Bain 1488 1493 ADC 1497 1506-7 Treas. Acc.  
1543 RSS 1554 1630 Bann. Cl. 70 1598 1610 1613  
et freq. to 1720 LC 1773 Arm.  
Dailry 1494 ADC. Drumry 1511 1515 RSS.

Either 'king's meadow' v. G. dail righ, or  
'heather dale' v. dail fhraoigh (old gen. of fraoch);  
see CPNS 144, 200.

Note: Dalryhaughs (lost) is Dalryhauchis 1538  
RMS; v. halh. Dalry Mills is Dalrymilnis 1592 RPC;  
v. myln. Damhead is Damheid 1678 LC; 'top of the  
dam' v. ME danme, OE hēafod; see also Damhead (Cors).  
Drumdryan is Drumdriain 1458 RMS; 'blackthorn ridge'  
v. G. druim-draighionn; cf. CPNS 144.

DEAN

Den(n)(e) c. 1128 1144 Lawrie 1128-53 c. 1166 1456  
Bann. Cl. 70 1143-47 1171-77 SBR 7 1264-66 1288-  
90 Exch. Ro. 1306-29 1370 et freq. to 1610 RMS  
1336-37 Bain 1376 1478 Bann. Cl. 105 1391 Reg.  
Ho. Ch. 1546 RSS. Dean 1626 1701 LC 1773 Arm.

'Valley' v. denu. Cf. Dean PNWL 28.

Note: Poulterer's Lands (lost) is le Pultirlandis  
1494-5 RMS Pulterlandis 1503 et passim to 1610 RMS.  
The lands are described in 1494-5 as in et prope  
villam de Dene vic. Linlithow, and in 1610 as ex  
antique infra vic. de Linlythgow, tunc naturaliter  
infra vic. de Edinburgh et prope burgum eiusdem.  
They carried with them the office of King's Poulterer -  
officium Pultrie regis - which was granted first of  
all to the family of Napier of Merchiston. For a  
similar holding of lands with an office in the King's  
Household, cf. Bexterland of Inverleith (infra).

\*DRUMSELCH

Drumselch 1507-8 RMS.

'Willow-ridge' v. G. druim-seileach.

Note /

Note: Watson, CPNS 144, identifies Drumselch, almost certainly erroneously, with Drumsheugh (q.v.); the 1507-8 RMS reference is to 'communem moram de Edinburgh, olim forestam de Drumselch nuncupat.'

## DRUMSHEUGH

Meldrumsheugh 1630 Bann. Cl. 70; -haugh 1699 PNS p. 160.

'Meldrum's glen or projecting land' v. pers. name, OE hōh Scots heugh.

## GORGIE ('gɔ:rgi)

Gorgin(e) 1166-1214 1214-49 1249-86 Bann. Cl. 70 1240 Bann. Cl. 74.

Gorgy(n)(e) 1278 1284 1338 Bann. Cl. 89 1328 Bann. Cl. 70 1336-37 Bain 1493 et freq. to 1539 RMS 1507 Treas. Acc. 1511 1515 et freq. to 1544 RSS.

Gorgie 1528 et freq. to 1643 LC 1618 et freq. to 1663 RMS, 1773 Arm.

Perhaps 'spacious wedge' v. W. gor cyn (G.geinn); cf. Pinkie (I); see PNS 195, and for the first element, an intensive prefix, CPNS 210. Gorgie lies in a wedge between Craiglockhart and the Water of Leith.

Note: Eastcraig of Gorgie (lost, but perhaps Craig House Hill) is Craggis de Gorgin c. 1240 Bann. Cl. 74, Est(ir)crag de Gorgyn(e) 1278 1284 Bann. Cl. 89 Estyrkragh de Gorgyne 1338 Bann. Cl. 89; v. creag.

Gorgie Mill is thus 1558 et freq. to 1694 LC, Gorgie milne 1654 RMS; v. myln.

Dambray is thus, 1643 LC; 'hill-slope by the dam' v. ME damme Scots brae.

## GRANGE

Grang(i)e Sancti Egidii 1376 1390-1406 RMS. St.

Glie grange 1390-1406 RMS. Sanctgely-grange

1506 RMS. Terras messuagii B. Egidii alias

Sangely Grange 1512 RSS. Sanct-Jely Grange 1512-

13 RMS. Sanct-Gelis-Grange 1517 RMS. Sanct-

Gele-Grange 1538 RMS. Sanct-Gelygrange 1538

RMS. Scangelegrange 1582 RPC. Sanct Gelis-

grange 1585-6 RPC. St. Geliegrange 1590 RPC.

St. Giles Grange 1592 LC. St. Geills Grange

1630 Bann. Cl. 70. Grange 1773 Arm.

"The granary-lands attached to the collegiate church of St. Giles or Egidius" v. O.Fr. grange. See Mackinlay 267. Cf. Grange PNWL 29, and Grange (Kirkcaldy).

Note:/

Note: St. Giles Cathedral is Ecclesia Sancti Egidii de Edinburke 13th Cent. Bann. Cl. 69;  
 -(parochialis) Beati Egidii (de Edynburgh) 1363 1368  
 1423 Bann. Cl. 105 1425-26 RMS 1466 SBR 7;  
 -(parochialis) Sancti Egidii 1395 Exch. Ro. 1470 1482  
 SBR 7; -Beati Egidii 1440 Exch. Ro; -collegiata  
Beati Egidii de Edinburgh 1482 1496 SBR 7 1503 Bann.  
 Cl. 105. Sanctgeliskirk (of Edinburgh) 1484 1490  
 1492 ADC 1494 1501 et passim to 1512 Treas. Acc. 1507  
 SBR 7 1546 RSS 1580 1582 1585-6 RPC. The Colleg(e)  
Kirk of Sanct Ge(i)l(e) 1475 Bann. Cl. 105 1538-39  
 RSS. Sanct Je(y)l(l)is Kirk 1489 1505 1506 1512-13  
 Treas. Acc. Sanct Geyllis Kirk 1492 Treas. Acc.  
The Church of St. Giles of Edinburgh 1404 LC. The  
 name recalls an early dedication to St. Giles or  
 Aegidius, a Greek who migrated to France, and whose  
 armbone was reputed to have been lodged in St. Giles  
 Kirk by William Preston of Gorton, temp. Jac. II; the  
 relic was destroyed by the Edinburgh mob at the time  
 of the Reformation; see Mackinlay 33-4.  
 \*Whitehouse is Quhytehous 1585-6 RPC, Whythouse  
 1630 Bann. Cl. 70 Whitehouse 1773 Arm; literal v.  
 hwit hūs.

## GREENSIDE

Grenesyd(e) 1256-59 Bann. Cl. 89 1462 SBR 7 1528  
 RMS. Grenside mid 13th Cent. Bann. Cl. 89.

'Green hill-slope' v. grēne sīde.

## HOLYROOD

Sancte Crucis (Edwynesburgensi) c. 1128 Bann. Cl.  
 70 1143-7 SBR 7 1450 RMS.  
(Ecclesia Sanct(a)e Crucis de Edene(s)bur(c)(g)(h)  
 1128 1180 1253 Bann. Cl. (Chron de Mailr) 1130  
 1150 Lawrie 1171-77 SBR 7 1370 Bann. Cl. 89;  
 -(de Edynburgh) 13th Cent. Bann. Cl. 69 1360 Bann.  
 Cl. 94 14th Cent. Bann. Cl. 89 1551 1585 RPC.  
Sanctacruce c. 1160 Bann. Cl. 69 1264-66 1288-90  
 Exch. Ro.  
Sancta Crucis de Edynburgh 1250-70 Bann. Cl. 109.  
Sancte Crucis (de Edinburgh) 1327-29 SBR 7 1424  
 1426 RMS 1502 1506 1512 Treas. Acc.  
Sancte(m) Cruce(m) (de Edinburg) 1329 Bann. Cl. 89  
 1457 Bann. Cl. 105.

Monasterium Sancte Crucis (de Edynburgh(e)) 1329 et  
 freq. to 1454 Exch. Ro. 1342 Bann. Cl. 94 1384-5  
 SBR 7 1423 Bann. Cl. 105 1450 RMS 1515 1526 1539  
 RSS; -(prope Edinburgh) 1539 RSS.

Conventus monasterii Sancte Crucis (de Edenburg)  
 1329 Exch. Ro. 1498 Bann. Cl. 105 1539 1548 RSS.

(the) /

(The) Ab(b)ay (Kirk) (of Halyrudhous) 1473 1474  
 et freq. to 1508 Treas. Acc; - of Halycroce  
 1541 RSS; - of Halyrwdhws besyd Edinbrwch 1554  
 Bann. Cl. 70; - of Halie Croce beside Edinburch  
 1568 Bann. Cl. 70. Halicroce 1541 RSS.

"The Church of the Holy Cross" v. hālig rōd.

The Abbey was founded by David I. in 1128 for  
 Canons Regular of St. Augustine after, according to  
 popular legend, his miraculous deliverance from  
 death when hunting in the locality; see Mackinlay  
 179 and Grant, O. and N. Edinburgh I. 21.

Note: Holyroodhouse is Hal(1)yru(i)d(e)hous(e)  
 1387 1439 1540 SBR 7 1387 Bann. Cl. 105 1473 et freq.  
 to 1508 Treas. Acc. 1492 ADC 1494 ADA 1506 1539 et  
 freq. to 1578 RSS 1556 1566 et freq. to 1603 Bann.  
 Cl. 94 1561 Bann. Cl. 74 1567 1573 et freq. to 1586-8  
 RPC 1578 Bann. Cl. 70; Hali(e)ru(i)d(e)hous(e) 1416  
 Exch. Ro. 1423 1493 SBR 7 1473-4 et freq. to 1513  
 Treas. Acc. 1502 et freq. to 1546-7 RSS 1565 1566 et  
 freq. to 1592 RPC 1576 1577 et freq. to 1593 Bann.  
 Cl. 94; Halyrud(e) Hous(e) 1480 ADC 1494 ADA; the  
Haly Rudehous 1495 Treas. Acc. The Palace 1512 Treas.  
 Acc; The Place of Halirudhous 1512-13 Treas. Acc;  
palatium Sancte Crucis 1538 1542-3 RSS; v. hūs.

Abbotsmeadow (lost) is Abbotis-medow in the park  
 of Halyrudehous 1544 RSS; literal v. abbod-mæd(we).

Canongate is Can(n)ounga(i)t (de Edynburgh) 1366  
 1369 Exch. Ro, - of Halyrudhouse 1495 ADC; þe  
can(n)o(n)(e)ga(i)t(e) 1480 1484 ADC 1482 ADA 1501-2  
 et passim to 1513 Treas. Acc. 1504 SBR 7 1529 1554  
 Bann. Cl. 70 1529-30 1533-1535 RMS 1541 RSS 1550 1566  
 et freq. to 1590-91 RPC 1587 et freq. to 1641 LC;  
 (þe) canno(w)gate (of Edinburgh) 1506 RSS 1554 Bann.  
 Cl. 70; Channonegate 1526 RSS; Cannogaitt 1585 RPC;  
Canigate 1589 RPC. Vicus Canonicorum 1370 Exch. Ro;  
burgum vici Canonicorum 1493 et freq. to 1546 RMS  
 1512 1550 Bann. Cl. 109 1548 RSS; vie Canonicorum  
 1528-9 RMS. 'The canons' way' v. ON gata Scots gait,  
 with reference to the Augustinian canons of Holyrood.  
 The Canongate was anciently a separate burgh, and was  
 sometimes referred to as "Harbargarie, Herbargary,  
 Harbary and Harbargary, now callit the Cannogait"  
 Bann. Cl. 70 Ap.I. and "S. Crucis burgum herbergare"  
 1450 RMS; 'the sanctuary or place of refuge' v. ME  
 herberzerie Scots harberie SDD 248 'shelter, harbour,  
 lodging' with reference to the ancient girth and  
 right of sanctuary at Holyrood; NED defines  
 harbergery as '(place of) lodging or entertainment' v.  
 O.F. herbergerie. Canonmills is (þe) Canoune  
mill(i)s 1423 Bann. Cl. 70 SBR 7 Canonmills 1687 LC  
Canon Mills 1773 Arm; v. myln. The mills anciently  
 belonged to the canons of Holyrood; the 1423 refer-  
 ence in SBR 7 is to a lease by Dean John of Leith,  
 sometime /

sometime Abbot of Holyroodhouse to the Burgh of Edinburgh of "the Ganoune Millis the quhilk ar assignit to hym in his pensione," \*Kirkton is Kyrchetune c. 1128 Bann. Cl. 70; literal, v. cirice tun.

#### INVERLEITH

Inuerlet c. 1128 1128-53 Bann. Cl. 70 1143-7 SBR 7;  
- le(y)t(h) 1166-1214 1245 Bann. Cl. 89 1554

Bann. Cl. 70; - leithe 1551 Bann. Cl. 94.

Inverle(i)t(h)(e) 1130 Lawrie c. 1166 Bann. Cl. 70

1171-77 SBR 7 1166-1214 Bann. Cl. 89 1335-37

Bain 1434 Exch. Ro. 1315-21 1450 et freq. to 1542

RMS 1494 ADA 1504 1508 Treas. Acc. 1543 RSS 1598

1599 et freq. to 1627 LC 1773 Arm; - leyth 1556

1586-7 RPC.

Inuyrleth 1245 Bann. Cl. 89. En(n)erleth(e) 1336-7

Bain.

Invirleth 1384 RMS. Invyrlythe 1391 RMS; - leithe

1478 RMS.

Innerle(i)th 1445 Bann. Cl. 105 1473 ADA 1567 1581

et freq. to 1590 RPC 1613 et freq. to 1643 LC;

- lede 1456 Bann. Cl. 70;

Inner Lyth 1654 Blæu.

Inderleith 1498 RMS.

'The mouth of the Water of Leith' v. G. inbhear, defined in CPNS 476 as "the junction of a stream with the sea and sometimes the lower part of a stream's basin before it enters the sea." For the second el. see River-names.

The earlier references to Inverleith are almost certainly to lands that included the district still known by that name and what is now Leith. Beveridge pp. 85-6 notes "that in none of the earlier charters do the names of Leith and Inverleith appear together in the same document. Inverleith is now usually accepted as at one time synonymous with (or at least as having comprehended) the town and port of Leith."; he quotes Carlisle's Topog. Dict., Laing RPC vol. II p. 126n, and Lawrie p. 385 in support of this contention, which is almost certainly corroborated topographically by the etymology of the name.

Note: Baxterland (lost) is Baxtarland de Inverleith 1527 RMS Baxstarland de Inverleith 1542 RMS; "the baker's land" v. Scots baxter SDD 23; according to Cosmo Innes, 'Legal Antiquities', the land was once in the possession of the Baker of William the Lion, who held Inverleith in serjeanty: see Malcolm, Rhind Lectures, 1937.

Craigleith is Cragge que ad (Inverletham) pertinet 1171-7 SBR 7 be Crag 1474 ADA Crag de Inverleith 1489 RMS Innerlethae rupes 1647-52 SHS I.

53 Craiglethe 1591 RPC Craigleith 1773 Arm; 'the rock or hill of Inverleith' v. G. creag Scots cra(i)g.

## KIRK o' FIELD

Ecclesia Beate Marie virginis in Campo 1429 Bann. Cl. 105; - B.M.V. de Campo 1513 Bann. Cl. 105 1510-11 et passim Bann. Cl. 109; - collegiata Nostre Domine in Campis 1516 Bann. Cl. 109; - collegiata beatissime virginis Marie de Campis 1523 Bann. Cl. 109; - campi 1510 Bann. Cl. 109. Kirk of Feild 1507 Treas. Acc. 1579 RPC 1592 1612 Bann. Cl. 109.

"The Church of St. Mary in the Field(s)", an early ecclesiastical foundation outwith the burgh walls maintaining at one time a provost and ten prebendaries; see NSA 656.

Note: Kirk o' Field Wynd is Kirk o' Feild Wynd 1541 RSS, v. Scots wynd.

## LEITH

Le(i)th(e) 1166-1214 1174 1224 1230 1327 Bann. Cl. 89 early 13th Cent. 1571 Bann. Cl. 74 1264-6 1329 et passim to 1453 Exch. Ro. 1329 1398 et freq. to 1540 SBR 7 1391 1393 et freq. to 1493 Bann. Cl. 70 1411 1439 1448 et freq. to 1478 Bann. Cl. 105 1456 et passim to 1759 LC 1474 et freq. to 1506-7 Treas. Acc. 1477 RMS 1478 1482 1483 1494 ADA 1497 1501 et freq. to 1544 RSS 1558 1567 Bann. Cl. 109 1562 1569 et freq. to 1588-9 RPC 1571 1573 1585 1589 Bann. Cl. 94.

Leeth 1219-33 1256-9 Bann. Cl. 89 1328 Exch. Ro.

Lith 1368 1375 Exch. Ro.

Le(i)tht 1377 Exch. Ro. 1398 1450 Bann. Cl. 70 1478 LC 1506 Treas. Acc.

Leicht 1439 SBR 7 1511 1517 Bann. Cl. 109.

Leyth(e) 1462 1504 SBR 7 1462 1547 1567 Bann. Cl. 109 1491 1494 Treas. Acc. 1493 RMS 1494 Bann. Cl. 105 1550 et passim to 1587 RPC 1554 1567 Bann. Cl. 70 1571 1572 1573 Bann. Cl. 94.

Leytht 1488 1490 Treas. Acc. 1526 Bann. Cl. 109.

Lyth 1554 Bann. Cl. 70 1654 Blaeu.

'(The mouth of) the Water (of Leith)'; see Inverleith (supra) and River-names.

Note: Kirkgate is Kirkgait of Leyth 1585 RPC; 'church road' v. cirice ON gata Scots gait; cf. Kirkgate PNWL 117.

Leith Links is le lynkis de Leith 1453 Exch. Ro., the Lynkis 1632 LC; 'sandy, grass-covered stretches' v. link SDD 333: 'a stretch of sandy, grass-covered ground near the seashore'.

North /

North Leith is thus 1370 Exch. Ro; literal v. norþ.

Leith Port is portum de Lith 1375 Exch. Ro.

Rotten Row (lost) is Ratounraw 1453 Exch. Ro.

(le) Ratouneraw 1473 SBR 7 - Row 1473 RMS (le)

Ra(u)t(t)oune Raw of Leith 1491 ADC 1493 Bann. Cl. 105

the Rottenraw of South Leith 1759 LC; 'rat-row' v.

ME ratoun; see PN Nb Du 163: "The name is fairly common in North Eng., and it was probably used in contempt of a row of houses so wretched that they might be imagined to be given up to rats alone."

Saughton (lost) is Salechtune iuxta Leth 1166-1214 Bann. Cl. 89; 'sallow farm' v. OE salh; cf. Saughton (Corstorphine); Saltley (Wa) DEP N 384.

MERCHISTON ('mæ:rkistən)

Merchi(n)(g)sto(u)n(e) 1264-66 Exch. Ro. 1306-29

1329-71 RMS 1483 1488 ADC 1502-4 Treas. Acc. 1572

RPC 1667 1678 1712 LC.

Merhammeston 1278 Bann. Cl. 89.

Merchan(i)(e)sto(u)n(e) 1306-29 1329-71 RMS 1473

SBR 7 1488 1493 ADC 1494-5 1508 Treas. Acc. 1546

Bann. Cl. 70 1590 RPC.

Merchenstoun 1329-71 RMS.

Mer(k)(y)hampstone 1336-7 Bain.

Mercham(i)(e)(y)sto(u)n(a) 1357 1528 Bann. Cl. 89

1358 et freq. to 1548 Bann. Cl. 105 1367 1494

1503 1512 RMS 1434 1435 1438 Exch. Ro. 1509 1510

1546 RSS.

Merchehamastona 1357 Bann. Cl. 89. Merchonstoune

1479 ADC.

Merchainestoun 1507 Treas. Acc. Merchiestain 1655 LC.

Marchamsto(u)n(a) 1476 ADA 1512 Treas. Acc.

Marchan(i)(e)sto(u)ne 1476 ADA 1494 ADC 1511 Treas.

Acc.

Marche(m)sto(u)n 1522 Bann. Cl. 105 1591 Bann. Cl. 94.

Marchi(n)stoun 1589 1589-90 RPC 1654 Blaeu.

'Merchiaun's farm' v. OW pers. name Merchiaun, Merchion (Feilitzen p. 327), OE tūn; cf. the unexplained Mercaston (Db) DEP N 307, which is Merchene-stune DB, Murchamstone 1252, Murcaston 1278, Murcaneston 1281.

Note: \*Nether Merchiston is Nethirmerchamstoun 1456 Bann. Cl. 105 Nethir Merchianistoun 1546 RSS

Nether Marcheinston 1583 LC; v. niġerra: 'lower'.

\*Over Merchiston is Ovirmercham(e)stoun(e) 1358

1503 Bann. Cl. 105 Ufirmerchamstoun 1456 Bann. Cl. 105

v. ofer 'upper'.

Myreside is the myreside of Over Marcheinstoun

1583 LC Myirsyid 1609 LC Myresyd 1654 RMS Mireside

1773 Arm; 'bog side' v. ME mire ON myrr, OE side.

NEWHAVEN /

## NEWHAVEN

The (New) Havin 1504 1504-5 et passim to 1513 Treas. Acc; le Newhavin 1510-11 SBR 7 1512 1533 RMS 1531-2 1537 1537-8 RSS 1552 Bann. Cl. 74; the Newhavin 1511 1512 Treas. Acc.  
the New Hawin 1511 Treas. Acc; the New Havyne 1511 Treas. Acc.  
Newhavyne 1511-12 Treas. Acc; Newhewyn 1553 LC; Newh(e)avin 1565 et freq. to 1588-9 RPC; the New Haven 1554 LC; Newh(e)aven 1623 1626 1711 LC.  
The port of Grace 1507 RSS; Portum Gratie 1512 RMS; Portum Gracie vocat. Newhavin 1537 RSS; the king's seaport of our Lady's Grace alias Newheaven 1626 LC.

'The new harbour' v. nīwe; Newhaven was first used as a royal dockyard in the time of James IV; the Preface to Bk. IV, Treas. Acc. notes: "The construction of the Haven was being proceeded with as far back as 1504 and a chapel was dedicated to the Virgin and St. James in 1505. This chapel was completed by 1507." Hence the variant name.

Note: \*The Chapel of St. Mary and St. James is The Chapel of the New Havin 1506-7 Treas. Acc; Our Lady Chapell of the New Havin 1507 Treas. Acc; capellania Beati Marie apud le New Havin et Portum Gratie fundata 1537-8 RSS; chapel of St. James called Portus Gracie (capelle Sancti Jacobi nuncupate Portus Gratie) 1547-8 RSS.

## \*ORCHARDFIELD

Orch(e)ardfe(i)ld(e) 1498 ADC 1503 Bann. Cl. 105 1529 RSS; ? Orchard Gled 1630 Bann. Cl. 70.

Literal v. ortgeard feld (<sup>x</sup>glæd).

## PILRIG

Peilrig 1448 Bann. Cl. 105. Pilrig 1525 RSS 1571 1584 1585 1589-90 1590 RPC 1578 Bann. Cl. 70 1626 LC 1647 RMS 1773 Arm.

Probably 'ridge by a stream' v. OE pyll hrycg; Pilrig stands on higher ground above the Water of Leith. Cf. the neighbouring Pilton (Cramond).

## POTTERROW

Potterraw 1582 RPC; - alias Bristo 1599 1610 et freq. to 1753 LC.  
Potterrow 1599 LC.

'The row or street where potters lived' v. OE rāw.  
 Cf. /

Cf. Potterton YW DEPN 355.

RESTALRIG ('reslrig)

Lastalri(c)k(e) 1166-1214 1219-33 Bann. Cl. 89 1229  
c. 1230 Bann. Cl. 70 1336-37 Bain 1382 Exch. Ro;  
-ric(h)(e) 1166-1214 Bann. Cl. 70 1224 1526 Bann.  
Cl. 89 c. 1240 Bann. Cl. 74 1258 Bann. Cl. 69;  
-rig 1166-1214 Bann. Cl. 70 13th Cent, Bann. Cl.  
69 1493 Bann. Cl. 105 1512 Treas. Acc; -eia 1174  
Bann. Cl. 89; -ryk 1365 RMS; -ryg 1489 Treas.  
Acc.

Lestalyrk 1211-26 1399-1400 Bann. Cl. 109 1367 1369  
1388 1445 Exch. Ro. 1398 SBR 7 1429 1451 RMS 1448  
Bann. Cl. 105 1492 Treas. Acc; -ric(h) 1230 1526  
Bann. Cl. 89 c. 1258 Bann. Cl. 69 1454 Bann. Cl.  
105; -rik(e) 1362 1411 1466 Bann. Cl. 105 1398  
1473 SBR 7 1447 Exch. Ro. 1450 Bann. Cl. 70 1466  
1467 RMS 1488 1493 ADA 1492 1493 ADC; -rych 14th  
Cent. Bann. Cl. 89; -rig 1413-14 1439 et freq. to  
1510-13 SBR 7 1439 1451 et freq. to 1494 Bann. Cl.  
105 1453 Exch. Ro. 1470 et passim to 1512 RMS 1478  
1480 1494 ADC 1483 1488 ADA 1493 Bann. Cl. 70 1494  
1496 et freq. to 1513 Treas. Acc. 1497 1499 et  
freq. to 1548 RSS 1511 1512 1515 1526 Bann. Cl.  
109; -reg 1451 Bann. Cl. 105; -ryg 1474 ADA 1478  
RMS 1478 Bann. Cl. 105 1501 Treas. Acc. Lestarik  
1515 Bann. Cl. 109.

Restalric 1438 Bann. Cl. 74; -rig(e) 1450 1490 1624  
RMS 1450 Bann. Cl. 70 1496 1497 1507 Treas. Acc.  
1509 1526 et freq. to 1539-40 RSS 1511 et freq. to  
1566 Bann. Cl. 109 1550 1565 et passim to 1591 RPC  
1550 et freq. to 1743 LC; -rik, -ryk, -ryg 1496  
Treas. Acc.

Rastalrig 1547 RPC.

'Ridge of the miry land' v. dial.lestal, OE  
hrycg; lestal EDD 577 'mire', a north-country term;  
cf. laystall, -stole 'heap of rubbish, dunghill';  
lestal is used by Spenser; cf. Malcolm, Rhind Lec-  
tures 1937.

Note: Canonflatt (lost) is thus, 1743 LC; v.  
ME flat: 'level ground'.

Cant's Mill (lost) is Cantismylne 1638 LC; pro-  
bably v. Scots surname Cant, OE myln.

Clockmillburn (lost) is Clockmiln burn 1743 LC;  
perhaps 'grain-mill burn' v. SDD 91 clocks 'refuse of  
grain', OE myln burna; cf., however, Clocksorrow Mill  
PNWL 114 which Macdonald derives from OED clack sb.  
'clapper of a mill'.

Craigs called Craignate (lost) is thus, 1743 LC;  
v. creag; cf. PNWL 101-2; the variant form may re-  
present Craigannet, for creag Annaid 'the rock of the  
Annat' as in Craigannet (Stirlingshire) CPNS 251; the  
annaid /

annaid was a patron saint's church, or a church containing the relics of the founder. Restalrig is traditionally a place of ancient ecclesiastical foundation; see CPNS 334: "St. Triduana devoted herself to fasting and to prayer in Lestalrig in Lothian where she died and was buried. In Sir David Lindsay's time people resorted to St. Tredwell at Lestalrig 'to mend their ene'."

Cotfield (lost) is Co(i)t(e)fe(y)lde 1478 Bann. Cl. 105 1493 Bann. Cl. 70; -feild(is) 1494 Bann. Cl. 105 1589 1591 RPC 1638 LC; -field 1588 1743 LC; 'Cottage field(s)' v. cot(e) feld.

Cuninghowes (lost) is thus 1638 LC; 'rabbit hollows' v. ME coney OE hol(h) Scots howe SDDsb 274; cf. Kinnen Hill PNWL 103 (Cunninghills' 1688 SRS 40).

Fillyside is Philliesyd 1638 LC; v. sIde; Fillysidebank is Filliesydbank 1624 RMS 1638 LC v. ME banke.

Newbridge (lost) is thus, 1743 LC; literal v. nIwe brycg.

#### ST. ANTHONY'S (LEITH)

domus Sancti Anthonii 1446 Bann. Cl. 105; hospitalis Sancti Antonii prope Leth 1448 Bann. Cl. 105; monasterium Sancti Antonii 1451 Bann. Cl. 105; terram Sancti Antonii 1451 Bann. Cl. 105; Sanct Antonys beside Leith 1482 ADA; domus S. Antonii prope Leith 1511 RSS. Sanct Anthonis (Chapel) (in Leith) 1503 1503-4 1504 1506-7 Treas. Acc.

The chapel and hermitage founded in 1435 by Robert Logan of Restalrig and dedicated to St. Anthony of Egypt. "It was possessed by canons of St. Augustin's Rule, whose church, cemetery and gardens stood near the Kirkgate at the south-west end of St. Anthony's Wynd": Mackinlay p. 57. St. Anthony's Preceptory at Leith has long been connected with St. Anthony's (Salisbury Crags) but this rests on no documentary evidence.

#### ST. ANTHONY'S (SALISBURY CRAGS)

Sanct Ant(h)onis (Chapel) in the Crag 1473 1502 1503 1504 Treas. Acc. Sanct Antonis 1491 Treas. Acc. Sanct Anthonis Chapel besyd Edinburgh 1496 Treas. Acc. Sanct Anthonis (Chapel(l))(of the Crag) 1498 1501 1502 1503 1503-4 1504-5 1505 1506 1511 1511-12 Treas. Acc. Sanct Anthonis on the Crag 1512 Treas. Acc.

'The /

'The chapel of St. Anthony of Egypt'. For a full discussion of the dedication and situation, see Mackinlay p. 57. Wilson Reminiscences of Old Edinburgh vol. II. p. 49 notes: "a piece of ground on the south slope of Arthur's Seat, known in the last (i.e. 18th) century by the odd name of Hermits and Termits, perpetuated, according to Lord Hailes, a manifest corruption of Eremitae Sanctae Eremi, or, the monks of St. Anthony of Egypt."

## ST. CUTHBERT'S

Ecclesia Sancti Cut(h)berti (prope Edinburgh) 1127  
c. 1128 Lawrie c. 1128 Bann. Cl. 70 1143-7 1171-77  
SBR 7 1450 RMS 1547 RSS; - Sancti Cudberti (de  
prato) 1128-53 Bann. Cl. 70; - S. Cuthberti sub  
castro (de Edynburgh) 13th Cent. Bann. Cl. 69  
1426 RMS; St. Cuthbert's 1643 et freq. to 1720 LC.

'The Church of St. Cuthbert's'; see Mackinlay p. 33: 'in the twelfth century the parish was bestowed by David I. on his recently founded Abbey of Holyrood.'

Note: \*Kirkton of St. Cuthbert's is Kyrchetune 1143-7 SBR 7; the hamlet around St. Cuthbert's v. cirice tūn. \*Kirklands is Kirklands of St. Cuthberts 1630 Bann. Cl. 70; 'the lands attached to St. Cuthbert's' v. cirice land; see Robertson and Wood: Castle and Town pp. 18-19. \*Lochbank or Halkerston's Croft is thus, 1581 LC Halkerstonis Croft 1578 Bann. Cl. 70; literal, v. loch G., ME banke; the variant form is probably from the name of a tenant; the farm was on the north bank of the new-drained Norloch (q.v.), and was known as Bearford's Parks during the occupancy of Robert Hepburn of Bearford: see Castle and Town pp. 6 and 21-23. Whitecroft (lost) is Quhytercroft 1581 LC; 'white croft' v. hwit croft.

## ST. GILES

See under Grange (supra).

## ST. LEONARD'S

(capella) Sanct Leonardis 1439 SBR 7 1497 Treas. Acc. 1578 Bann. Cl. 70; - S. Leonardi (de Leith) 1493 RMS 1488-1513 Bann. Cl. 56; - St. Leonardes 1653 1665 RMS.

'The chapel of St. Leonard'; see also under Broughton.

Beadsman's Croft (lost) is Beidmannis Croft of Sanctleonardis Gait 1578 Bann. Cl. 70, perhaps le Hermitis-croft in territorio S. Leonardi 1493 RMS; v. beadsman /

beadsman: 'almsman'; cf. Beatman's Acre (Fala).

The Terrors-croft (lost) is le Terraris-croft in territorio S. Leonardi 1493 RMS; obscure, though a comparatively common charter-name probably comparable with 'the Guidman's Croft' or 'Devil's Croft' (see PNWL 158), a poor piece of ground left untilled and dedicated to the devil to secure immunity from devilish interference for better land under cultivation; cf. The Terrors Croft (Inveresk).

St. Leonard's Lane is probably Sanct Leonardis Gait 1541 RSS Sanctleonardis Gait 1578 Bann. Cl. 70; v. ON gata, Scots gait 'a road'.

### SCIENNES (∫i:nz)

S(h)e(y)nis 1505 Treas. Acc. 1537 1592 LC 1538 RMS 1573 RPC; S(h)e(y)n(e)s 1507 Treas. Acc. 1630 Bann. Cl. 70 1664 RMS; Cenis 1517 RMS; Senys 1533 RMS; Scheanes 1612 Bann. Cl. 109; S(c)hein(e)s 1637 1658 1662 RMS; Scheen 1654 Blaeu; Shiens 1782 Sasines (400).

'(The Dominican nunnery of St. Catherine of) Sienna'. The sisters and the nunnery are variously referred to in charters: Sanct Katrinis de Senes, 1507 Treas. Acc; S. Katherine de Senys 1533 RMS; the convent of the nuns of St. Katherine of Senis 1537 LC; the sisters of the Senis besyde Edinburgh 1573 RPC; the nuns of the Seynis 1592 LC; the nwnrie of the Scheanes 1612 Bann. Cl. 109; Hospital of St. Ka(i)thrin 1653 RMS; Hospital of St. Caitherin 1654 RMS; lands of St. Catharine 1663 RMS. For a full discussion of the nunnery and its foundation in the early 16th Cent., see Mackinlay pp. 270-1.

### TOLLCROSS

(le) Tol(l)cors(e) 1458 RMS 1488 1491 1492 1494 ADC 1491 ADA; -croce 1538 RMS. Toll Cors 1491 ADA. Towcroce 1529 RSS; -corse 1787 Sasines (2144).

'Cross-roads with a toll' v. late OE cros.

### TRON

veteris tholonei (gen) 1357 SBR 7. Tronum de Edinburgh 1446 1447 Exch. Ro. Tron(e)(of Edinburgh) 1477 SBR 7 1531 et passim to 1543 RSS 1682 LC.

'The public weighing-machine' v. tron(e) SDD 631; the salt-trone anciently stood close to the site of the present Tron Church.

### WARDIE /

## WARDIE

Warda 1336-37 Bain. War(e)d(e)y 1505 1510-11 1653  
RMS 1510-11 SBR 7. Werdy 1507 Treas. Acc. Wardie  
 1510-11 Treas. Acc. 1661 RMS 1773 Arm. Weirdie  
 1567 RPC 1663 RMS.

'The hill or beacon' v. OE <sup>x</sup>wearda; see  
 Wardington DEP.N 474.

Note: \*Wardie Brow is Werdy Brow 1507 Treas. Acc.  
 v. the transferred sense of brow; the modern situa-  
 tion of Wardie is on a slope overlooking the shores  
 of the Firth of Forth.

## WARRISTON

Waranstone 1467 Bann. Cl. 89; Warenstone 1467 Bann.  
 Cl. 89.

Werraldston 1494 ADA.

War(r)(e)(i)sto(u)n(e) 1506 Treas. Acc. 1510 1545-46  
 RSS 1534 1662 RMS 1557 1641 LC 1585 1586-7 et  
 passim to 1590 RPC.

Varestoun 1514 RMS. Verwinstoun 1588 LC.

Wariesto(u)n(e) 1626 1743 LC 1657 RMS.

'Warin's farm' v. tūn. Warin is an A.N. pers.  
 name. Cf. Tengvik p. 203. Cf. Warriston (Currie).

Abbeyhill is Abbayhill 1743 LC 1791 Sasines (4194)  
Abbeyhill 1773 Arm 1786 Sasines (1970); 'the hill  
 near the Abbey of Holyrood' v. hyll. Arthur's Seat is  
Arthour Set 1547 RPC sedes Arthuri mid-17th Cent. SHS  
 I. 53; the hill is named, according to popular tra-  
 dition, from King Arthur, but evidence is lacking;  
 according to Watson the post-Roman Britons took with  
 them wherever they went the tale of Arthur, so that  
 the incidence of Arthurian names in place-names is a  
 sign of the presence of the Briton; for a full dis-  
 cussion of the question see CPNS 208-9; see also minit  
eidyn (supra). Balgreen, unrecorded, may be a trans-  
 ferred name; see CPNS 143. Bangholm is Bang'em 1773  
 Arm Bangham's Park 1786 Sasines (1635) Bangholm(e) Park  
 1797 1798 Sasines (6849 6978 7587) Bangholm 1801  
 Sasines (8614); obscure; Milne regards the name as a  
 Gaelic corruption. Bellsmill is Belsmylne 1650 LC;  
 literal; v. myln; a John Bell was once tenant.  
Black Friars Kirk is (ecclesia) Fratres predicatorum  
 1438 LC the Blak Freris of Edinburgh 1473-4 Treas.  
 Acc, the convent of the Friars Preachers 1483 LC the  
Blakfreris of Edinburgh 1496 Treas. Acc. the Bla(c)k  
Freris (of Edinburgh) 1501 1502 et passim to 1513  
 Treas. Acc; 'the church of the Black Friars or Friars  
 Preachers'. Black Friars Wynd is vinelle Fratrum  
Predicatorum 1542 RSS Blackfriars Wynd 1637 1682 LC.  
Borough Loch, now The Meadows, was a large lake to the  
 north /

north-east of the Boroughmuir (q.v.). \*Bowbut Loch is thus, 1650 LC; presumably v. butt 'an archery target'. Bruntisfield is thus 1630 Bann. Cl. 70, 1773 Arm; 'Broun's field' v. feld; the name is derived from Richard Broun, the King's Serjeant, who surrendered his land there in 1381 to the King who then gave it to Alexander Lauder of Halton (R); as Bruntisfield the name occurs among the titles of the family of Warrender. Calton Hill is Caltin Bann. Cl. 74 Calton Hill mid 17th Cent. SHS I. 53 Caldtoun 1773 Arm Cragingalt 1456 SBR 7; 'hazel-copse' v. G. calltuinn; this etymology is confirmed by the variant Cragingalt 'rock or hill of the hazels' v. creag nan gcoll; that Cragingalt is Calton may be assumed with certainty from SBR 7: "all the whole the valley and low ground now callit the Grenesyde (q.v.) lying between the rock commonly called Cragingalt on the east side, and the common way and road towards the town of Leith on the west."; cf. CPNS 242. Chancelot is modern; see Edinburgh Street Names: Ed. Evening Dispatch 1.9.1938. Comelybank is thus 1788 Sasines (2817); presumably 18th Cent. and literal. Corbie's Craig (Blackford) is 'crow's rock' v. Scots corbie SDD 102. Craigentiny is Craigtinnie 1667 RMS; very probably 'the fox's rock' v. creag an t-Sionnaigh; cf. CPNS 144; cf. Ardentiny. Craigour (N.B. CPNS 137) is almost certainly a modern transferred name. Croft an Righ is Croft Angry 1781 Sasines (119); 'the king's field' v. G. croft an righ; cf. Croft-angrie PNWL 35; Malcolm, Rhind Lectures 1937, considers Croftangry an English name, but English names of an inverted noun + adj. form as in Malcolm's derivation (rough, untilled croft' v. croft, dial. angrie) are rare, if not unknown, and Malcolm's derivation is therefore hardly tenable. Crow Hill (Arthur's Seat) is literal; v. crāwe hyll; cf. Craw Hill, (Ratho). The Dasses (Arthur's Seat) is v. dass SDD 125 'a stratum of stones'. Dumbiedykes, unrecorded, except by Geddes Rom. Ed. 143: "so named, according to Sir W. Scott, because a teacher of the deaf and dumb had his residence in the locality." Dunsappie, unrecorded, is 'fort of the place of wisps' v. G. dūn, sopach; cf. Torsappie (Thorsopyn 1282 Acts of Parl.); see CPNS 144. Greenhill is thus 1773 Arm; literal v. grēne hyll. Greyfriars is the Grayfriars place 1615 LC; the monastic order is recorded as the Grey freris 1477 SBR 7 -- in Edinburgh 1496 Treas. Acc. (the) Gray Freris in Edinburgh 1503-4 Treas. Acc. 1541 RSS. Haggis Knowe (Arthur's Seat) is 'boggy hillock' v. hag, dial, OE cnoll; cf. Haggies Slap PNWL 94. Hawkhill is thus, 1773 Arm; 'hawk hill' v. hafoc hyll; cf. Hawkhill (Nb.). The Hawse (Arthur's Seat) is v. hawse SDD 253 'the throat' OE hals 'neck'; The Hawse is a narrow neck of land.

Hermitage /

Hermitage is thus, 1773 Arm. <sup>\*</sup>Hillhousefield is Hil(l)hous(e)field 1630 Bann. Cl. 70 1773 Arm; presumably literal v. hyll hūs feld. Jock's Lodge is thus 1773 Arm; see PNS 212. Kaim Head (Arthur's Seat) is 'ridge head' v. kaim SDD 299 OE camb heafod. King's Park is our Park (tempore Jac.V) 1541 RSS; James V. was responsible for the formation of the park c. 1541. <sup>\*</sup>King's Stables is Stabulum Regis 1366 Exch. Ro; the name survives in King's Stables Road, site of the Barras erected by David II. and of the <sup>\*</sup>Chapel of St. Mary, once used by the priest in attendance on the contests in the Barras. Lauriston, according to PNS 235 is 'Laurence's farm' v. Laurence, son of Edmund of Edinburgh, to whom the Abbot of Kelso granted a toft between the West Port and the Castle in 1160. Laverockbank is thus, 1773 Arm; 'slope frequented by larks' v. laverock 'lark' SDD 322, OE lāwerce ME banke; cf. Laverockmuir PNWL 68. <sup>\*</sup>Leith Wynd is Leythwynde Bann. Cl. 89 Leithwynd 1588 1638 et freq. to 1743 LC; the wynd formed the most direct connection between the Old Town and the road to Leith; it ran almost due north from the top of the Canongate to the western side of the Calton Hill. Liberton's Wynd is Libertonis Wynd(e) 1532 1546 RSS 1537 Bann. Cl. 105 Liberton's Wynd 1622 LC; so named from its proximity to the lands of Petronelle Libertoun. <sup>\*</sup>Lillyput is thus 1773 Arm. Little Picardy, now Picardy Place, is according to tradition the site of the settlement of French weavers brought by the Board of Manufactures from St. Quentin, France, in the first quarter of the 18th Century, to teach the art of cambric weaving in Scotland. Lochend is thus, 1773 Arm; literal v. G. loch, OE ende; the loch on which it stands was once the source of water-supply for Leith. Luckenbooths is vicus Botharum 1545-6 RSS; luckenbooths are booths made to be locked up by day or night: SDD 340, an indication of the manner in which the street-markets of mediæval and early modern Edinburgh were conducted. Marchmont is a transferred name through the family of Warrender, owners of the land; see PNS 248. Meggatland is Meggitland 1654 RMS Meggatland 1654 1663 RMS Meg(g)etland 1663 RMS 1784 Sasines (1053) Meggotland 1773 Arm; perhaps v. Megat, which occurs as a surname, witness 1578-9 RPC; Megots were for long portioners of Outerston, (Temple Parish) LC; the fact that Meggatland is marked by Arm. on Craiglockhart Muir with Myreside nearby suggests W. mig-et 'bogginess' as in Megget Water (Selkirk) which is aqua de Megot 1509 RMS; see CPNS 374-5; cf. Megotland 1575 RPC, a royal hunting-ground in the Borders. Morningside is thus 1773 Arm; 'morning seat' v. side; see PNS 256; cf. Morningside (Kirkcaldy), a small hill-slope exposed to the sun. Muschat's Cairn (Arthur's Seat) is named from Nichol Muschat /

Muschat who there murdered his wife; see The Heart of Midlothian cap. X. and Maclaurin's Criminal Cases pp. 64 et seq. Netherbow is thus 1477 SBR 7; Nedirboll of Edinburgh 1507 RSS; The Nethir Bow 1513 Treas. Acc. Archum inferiorem 1498 LC Nethirbow 1527 1541 RSS Nether Bow 1536 1541 RSS arcus inferior 1545-6 RSS; literal v. neoperra boga. \*Newbigging (now the Grassmarket) is le Newbyggyn 1392 Bann. Cl. 105 le Newbegyng 1429 Bann. Cl. 105; 'the new building' v. niwe ME bigging. Newington is thus 1720 LC; 'new farm', a variant of niwe tūn; see DEPN 324. Niddry's Wynd is Nudreis Wynde 1477 SBR 7 venella vocata Nyddryis Wynde 1541 Bann. Cl. 105 Niddries Wynd 1549 1554 et freq. to 1703 LC; v. Scots wynd. Norton Park is unrecorded, but cf. Norton (Ratho). \*Norloch is North Lo(u)ch(t) 1468 1470 Bann. Cl. 89 1542 et freq. to 1682 LC lacum boreialem 1493 Bann. Cl. 105 (lacum) borealem (lacum) 1494 1523 Bann. Cl. 105; literal v. norþ loch. Parson's Green is Parsongreen 1786 Sasines (1907); see Mackinlay p.175. Piershill is unrecorded; for the first el. cf. Pirrieswell 1788 Sasines (2817) Peirrieswell 1792 Sasines (4947), which may refer to Piershill. The Pleasance is the Ple(a)sanc(e) 1562 1563 1612 LC, Pleasans 1591 RPC the lands callit Plesance and Deiranewch 1578 Bann. Cl. 70, Pleasance and Dearaneuch 1615 LC; the name is a corruption of Placentia and is the name of the site of the one-time nunnery of St. Mary of Placentia; see Mackinlay p. 7; the alternative name means 'dear enough'. St. Mary of Placentia survives also in St. Mary's Wynd (q.v.) a lower continuation of The Pleasance to the north. \*Portsburgh is thus 1655 1656 LC, -brugh 1667 LC; 'the town at the gate' v. ME port; in 16th and 17th Cent. Edinburgh Portsburgh was a small community lying just outside the West Port of the City. Powderhall is thus, 1794 Sasines (5866). Quarryholes is Quarrelhoillis 17th Cent. Retours Quarryholes 1781 1791 Sasines (4194); literal v. quarrel SDD 435 'stone-quarry', OE hol(h). Roseburn is thus, 1773 Arm; v. burna. St. Mary's Wynd is Sanct Mary Wynd(e) 1477 SBR 7 1505 1513 Treas. Acc; v. wynd; \*St. Roque's Chapel, unrecorded except by NSA, was in the Boroughmuir and was the place of burial of those who died of the plague; see Mackinlay 17-18. Salisbury Crag is Cragge 1171-77 SBR 7 (terram illam in qua abbatia sita est, cum parte Cragge que ad eam pertinet); the Crag 1496 Treas. Acc; v. G. creag: 'rock'; the name Salisbury is disputed; Malcolm, Rhind Lectures 1937, suggests L. salix 'willow', but the evidence he offers of salis brae points unmistakably to OE s(e)alh: 'willow'; cf. Drumselch 'willow-ridge' the name of the ancient forest at the base of the Crag; cf. also the neighbouring Willowbrae. Seafield is unrecorded; cf. Seyfield 1502 RSS; Sefeld (Fife) 1358 Exch. Ro; literal. Stockbridge /

Stockbridge is thus, 1773 Arm; 'bridge made of stocks or tree-trunks' v. stocce brycg; cf. Stockbridge DEP 423. Tipperlinn is Tipperlin 1773 Arm; 'well of the pool' v. G. tiobart linne. \*The Tolbooth is Tolbu(i)th(e) 1477 SBR 7 1503-4 Treas. Acc. 1542-3 RSS 1563 1566 1576 et freq. to 1590 RPC, -boith 1551 RPC -buyth 1567 RPC -booth 1550 1574 RPC 1579 1621 1629 1656 LC; Towbuthe 1490 Treas. Acc; v. Scots tolbuith 'town-gaol, town-hall' SDD 619. Trinity derives its name from Trinity Mains which is thus, 1786 Sasines (1635), a farm owned by the Master and mariners of the Trinity House in Leith, a corporation founded about the middle of the 16th Century for charitable purposes; see NSA 763-4. \*Trinity College is Hospitale Sancte Trinitatis 1462 SBR 7, the Trinite(e) College of Edinburgh 1497 1512 Treas. Acc. (The) Trinit(e)(y) College besid(e) Edinburgh 1502 1528 1545 RSS Ecclesia Collegiata (Dive) (Sanctissime) Trinitatis prope Edinburgh 1529 1531 RSS Collegium Sancte Trinitatis prope Edinburgh 1546 RSS the kingis hospitaile of the trinite college besyd the burgh of Edinburgh 1504 LC the college of the Holy Trinity 1518 LC, Hospital foundit besyd the Trinite Colledge 1638 LC, Trinity Hospital 1743 LC. Trinity College besyde Edinburgh 1577 RPC The Trinitee College 1580-1 RPC; The College was founded in 1462 by Mary of Gueldres, wife of James II. 'for the maintenance and clothing of thirteen poor persons'; the Queen transferred the endowments of Soutra Hospital to the new College which became one of the Collegiate Churches of Midlothian; the building was removed in 1845 to permit of the construction of the North British Railway; see Mackinlay p. 367. Upper Bow is the Over Bow 1477 SBR 7 1698 LC, the Ovirbow 1522 Bann. Cl. 105 v. uferra boga. West Port is thus 1577 Bann. Cl. 94, 1617 1682 LC; 'west gate' v. ME port. Windy Gow (A's Seat) is Windiegoull early 17th Cent. Bann. Cl. 70 (app.) Windigowill 1666 LC; 'windy pass' v. gowl SDD 224, 'gap, opening, defile, hollow between hills'; Watson regards the name as a partial translation of gobhal na gaoithe 'windy fork'; see CPNS 145. Wrightshouses (now Gillespie's School) is Wrichtishouse(s) 1458 RMS 1545 1682 LC ? Wreuchtsland 1630 Bann. Cl. 70; 'the hamlet or houses of the wrights' v. wyrhtena-hūs; cf. Wrightshouses (Col.)

COCKPEN PARISH

## COCKPEN

Kocpen 1176 Taxatio NSA (26) 1357 Bann. Cl. 89.  
Kokpen 13th Cent. Bann. Cl. 69 1505 RMS.  
Cokpen ? 13th Cent. 1464 1470 Bann. Cl. 89 1336-37  
 Bain 1494 et freq. to 1620 RMS 1497 1498 1527  
 1531 RSS 1503 Bann. Cl. 105 1539 Bann. Cl. 69  
 1578-9 1587 1590 1591 RPC 1627 R on P; -penn  
 1504-5 Treas. Acc. Cockpen 1665 1666 RMS 1773  
 Arm.

'Red head or hill' v. W. coch pen; see CPNS 356  
 and PNS 136; this derivation is supported by the  
 farm-name of Redheugh: 'red ridge or spur' v. read  
 hōh.

Note: Cockpen Wood is Wood of Cok pen 1496  
 Treas. Acc. v. OE wudu.

## DALHOUSIE

Dalwo(u)lsy 1297 Bain 1329-70 Bann. Cl. 94 1357  
 Bann. Cl. 89 1379-90 Reg. Ho. Ch. 1444 1445 1446  
 1447 1450 Exch. Ro. 1455 et freq. to 1505 RMS 1489  
 ADC 1491 ADA 1521 RSS; -wussy 13th-14th Cent.  
 Bann. Cl. 89; -wosy 1546-7 Newb. Ch. Paton.  
Daulsy pre-1333 Bann. Cl. 89; Dalulsy 1448 1449  
 Exch. Ro.  
Dalwlsy 1364 Exch. Ro., early Charter Bann. Cl. 89.  
Derwesy 1370 Bann. Cl. 89. Daluolsy 1464 Bann.  
 Cl. 89; -volsy 1491 ADA.  
Dalhowsy 1500 RSS; -howsie 1593-4 RMS. Dawhousy  
 1513 Treas. Acc.  
Dalhous(s)y(e) 1507 1513 Treas. Acc. 1526 et freq.  
 to 1540 RSS 1569 et freq. to 1591 RPC 1513 et  
 passim to 1618 RMS.  
Dalhous(s)ie 1578 1578-9 1580 RPC 1587 et freq. to  
 1666 RMS.

A difficult name. PNS 151 suggests 'field of  
 slander' v. G. dail thuailcas in a locative form, and  
 GPN 173 'valley of the wood' v. G. dail choillidh, but  
 neither interpretation is tenable phonologically.  
 CPNS 458 cites the Aberdeenshire Fowlesy as a probable  
 diminutive of G. foglais 'sub-stream' v. fō 'under',  
 glais 'stream', and Derwesy, Dalwussy, Dalwlsy and the  
 local pronunciation (dawi:si) are possible parallels  
 of the Aberdeenshire form. The termination may re-  
 present either a diminutive: 'field of the streamlet'  
 v. dail glaisidh, or G. innis 'a meadow-haugh', dat.  
 -isidh (silent dh) in unstressed position at the end  
 of names, 'field of the river-haugh' v. dail glaisidh.  
 Dalhousie /

Dalhousie is near the South Esk and the Dalhousie Burn traverses the lands of Dalhousie. Cf. Balhousie (Perth).

Note: Dalhousie Mains is Castell Maynes 1627 R on P. Dalhousie Manis 1773 Arm; v. ME demeyne. East Mains of Dalhousie is East Maynes of Dalhousie 1665 RMS. Dalhousie Chesters and Chesters Bog Wood mark the location of an ancient fort (see O.S.) v. O. Ang. cæster.

Blackclosedykes (lost) is thus 1665 1666 RMS. Blow Loun(wood) is 'wood affording shelter from the wind' v. Scots blow, <sup>2</sup>blaw, 'gust, direction of the wind' SDD 36, Loun n<sup>2</sup> SDD 340 'a shelter'. \*St. Kentigern's Bog is Bog S. Quintigerni 1580 RMS, St. Mungo's croft in the mylnehome 1627 R on P; literal v. Scots bog 'a miry place', OE croft; St. Kentigern and St. Mungo are the same saint of the Celtic Church; CPNS 150: 'Jocelin's Life of St. Kentigern states that Kentigern abode eight years in Lothwerverd', now Loquhariot in the neighbouring parish of Borthwick; there are other traces in S.E. Scotland of St. Kentigern's influence; cf. St. Mungo's Well, Penicuik; for the location of St. Kentigern's Bog see Millholm (infra). Bottoms (lost) is Bottomes 1627 R on P, 1665 RMS; 'valley(s), low-lying ground' v. botm. Brixwold is unrecorded, but comparable with Brixwald 14th Cent. Bann. Cl. 74 (Fife); probably v. wald 'forest, open upland ground'; the first el. may contain a pers. name; cf. Brixham, Brixton DEPN 63; further evidence is necessary, however. Burnhead is literal, v. burna hēafod. Butlerfield is probably Polwart maynes 1627 R on P, Povert 1773 Arm; 'the steading on the stream' v. OE pōl worþ, (ME demeyne); the Cockpen Dean Burn flows through the lands of Butlerfield; the early forms survive only in the name of the Povert Road; cf. Polwarth (Duns) which is Polwart 18th Cent. SHS III. 53. Byreflat (lost) is Byreflat(e) 1627 R on P 'level ground with a byre, shed' v. byre, ME flat; cf. Byreflat (Perth). Cragneis (lost) is thus, 1666 RMS; obscure; if a pure Gaelic form, no derivation is possible without a knowledge of the pronunciation; perhaps 'waterfall rock' v. G. creagan 'little rock', eas; cf. Cragganester CPNS 52; or 'weasel rock' v. G. creag neas. Deaflawhill is perhaps '(hill of) the flat, unproductive hill' v. Scots deaf adj. SDD 127, OE hlāw hyll. Galladean Plantation and Cottages probably mark a 'gallows' valley' v. g(e)alga denu; cf. Galladale Hill (Newbattle), earlier Gallowdenhill. Geddie (lost) is Gaitvie 1665 RMS Geddie 1666 RMS; perhaps 'patch of arable land' v. G. geadaig, loc. of geadag; cf. Balgedie (Kinross) PNG 97. Gowkshill Farm is Paistonhall 1773 Arm, of uncertain etymology; perhaps /

perhaps 'pasture farm' v. \*paesc(e)-tūn with vowel lengthening in Scots dial; cf. Paston (Nf) DEPN 341. Gowkshill Row is Goukeshill 1773 Arm; 'cuckoo's hill' v. Scots gowk, OE hyll; cf. The Gowk Stane, Penicuik. Greenhall is Greenhead 1773 Arm; 'green hill-slope' v. grēne hēafod. Hillhead is thus, 1627 R on P, 1773 Arm; literal v. hyll hēafod. Howeland (lost) is the Hoyll land 1627 R on P; 'land in the hollow' v. hol(h) land. Hopefield is unrecorded; cf. Scots hope 'hollow among hills' SDD 270. Hunterfield is the name of a modern village. Kirkhill is Kirkhill 1627 R on P 1773 Arm 1791 Sasines; literal v. cirice hyll. Loane to the Stobisbank (lost) is thus, 1665 RMS; v. lane, stob ME banke. Millholm is the mylnehome 1627 R on P, Millholm 1773 Arm; 'the dry land by the mill' v. myln holm. Miredale, unrecorded, is probably modern; 'muddy hollow' v. Scots mire SDD 360 'bog', dæl, ON dalr. Mounthooly (lost) is Monthoollie 1666 RMS Mounthulie 1665 RMS; 'climb slowly'; the obvious application of the term is to a gradient; cf. the Rest and Be Thankful hill-name; see Mounthooly PNWL 52 for a lengthy discussion of the term. Newtonloan (village) lies on the road to the 'new town', Newtongrange (Newbattle) v. nīwe tūn lane Scots loan; cf. Loanhead (Lasswade). \*Parkend is thus, 1773 Arm; literal v. pearroc ende; cf. Parkend PNWL 74. Povert Road; see Butlerfield. Prestonholm is thus, 1839 NSA, and is perhaps a survival of the ancient possession of the Kirk of Cockpen by the monks of Newbattle; 'the Kirk of Cockpen is a prelatie of Newbattle': 1627 R on P; v. preost tūn holm; cf. Preistisholme 1593 RMS (Lanark). Redheugh(s) is Reidheugh, Ridheugh, -heuch 1627 R on P; Redheugh(s) 1773 Arm 1781 Sasines; 'red ridge or spur' v. read hōh Scots heugh; cf. Cockpen (supra), Redheughs (Currie). Scours (lost) is Skarres 1665 RMS Skarris 1666 RMS v. dial. scars, scours 'rocks through which there is an opening' SDD 478-9. Shiel Field is 'cottage field' v. ME schele feld. Tore Hill Wood is represented by the probably corrupt field name Tower Hill on the farm-map of Dalhousie Mains; there is now no trace of any tower; the form is probably a reduplicative compound in which one el. translates the other; G. tōrr Scots tore SDD 622 OE hyll, wudu. The Waulkmill (lost) is The Walke Mylne 1627 R on P; 'the fulling mill' v. Scots waukmill, OE wealc myln. Wel(1)strand is thus, 1665 RMS, 1666 RMS; v. Scots strand SDD 577, 'stream, channel or drain for water'. West Mill or St. Leonard's is thus, 1839 NSA; literal; the second form relates to an early dedication contained in S. Leonardi hospitale Dalhoussy 1528 RMS. Westwood quarter is thus, 1665 RMS.

COLINTON PARISH

## COLINTON

Hala c. 1150-3 Bann. Cl. 74. Hale c. 1240 Bann. Cl. 74, undated Bann. Cl. 70.

Halis 13th Cent. Bann. Cl. 69, 1329 Exch. Ro., 1506 RSS, 1488 ADC, 1450-1 RMS, c. 1240 1557-85 Bann. Cl. 74, 1214-49 1398 Bann. Cl. 70. Hales 1214-49 Bann. Cl. 70. Halys 1329 Exch. Ro., 1482 ADA. Heallis 1561 Bann. Cl. 74.

Haillis 1561 Bann. Cl. 74, 1591 RPC, 1591 et passim to 1619 RMS; Hailles 1622 RMS; Haillis 1654 1663 RMS; Hallis 1662 RMS; Hailis 1662 RMS; Hailes 1594 LC, 1654 RMS.

Colbanestoun 1319 RMS. Colbanystone 1406 RMS.

Colbantoun 1479 ADA; Colbyntone 1506 RMS.

Colintoun 1488 ADC, 1518 et passim to 1548 RSS; 1518 et passim to 1647 RMS, 1540 1541 Bann. Cl. 94 1568 Bann. Cl. 109 1568 SHS I.52, 1591 RPC; -e 1690 RMS. Colyntoun 1438 Exch. Ro. 1529 RMS.

Collintoun 1528-9 RSS 17th Cent. SHS I.16.

Colinstoun 1531 RSS. Colingtoun 1557-85 Bann. Cl. 74, 1581 et passim to 1643 RMS, 1583 1588 1590-1 RPC; -e 1654 1656 RMS. Collingtoun 1610 1611 1661 RMS 1643 LC 1604 Bann. Cl. 74; -e 1654 RMS.

Colenetoun 1590 RPC. Colintona 17th Cent. SHS I. 52.

OE halh, dat. hale 'nook, haugh'; DEPN defines an intermediate meaning of halh as 'land in a corner formed by a bend' and this meaning is applicable here to the bend in the Water of Leith at Colinton Dell. Most of the early forms are in the plural. Cf. Hale (Chs.), Hales (Nf) DEPN. The name survives in Hailes House; Hailesbridge, which is Haillisbrig 1594 RMS, Hallisbrig 1611 RMS, Haillesbrig 1619 RMS; East Hailes, which is Easter Hailles 1641 1643 RMS; Wester Hailes which is Wester Haillis 1561 c. 1585 Bann. Cl. 74, Waster Haillis 1604 Bann. Cl. 74, Wester Hailles 1643 RMS, Wester Haillis 1593-4 1626 RMS.

As the name of the parish Hailes was superseded by Colinton in the course of the 16th Century. Colinton is 'Colban's farm' v. ON p. name Kolbeinn, Ir. Columbán; Cf. Cobbinshaw: 'Colban's.wood', Colbinschaw 1512 RMS.

PNS cites a 1296 form for Colinton: Colgyntone, presumably from the Ragman Roll: Adam le clerk de Colgyntone, though he is mentioned between Patrick de Hirdmannestone and Ive de Elebotle, both E. Lothian names, so that Colgyntone may well represent an E. Lothian placename. There is no evidence to suggest that Colgyntone is an early form of Colinton.

## BONALY

Benhathelyn c. 1340 Bann. Cl. 89; -alyn 1336-7  
 Bain; -(n)ale 1438 Exch. Ro; -nala 1528 1538  
 RMS.  
Bonally 1531 LC; -ala 1534 1538 RMS; -alay 1540  
 et freq. to 1623 RMS; -eyley 1609 APS; -nalay  
 1619 1635 1643 RMS; -aley, -aly 1705 SHS I. 16;  
-nilie 1773 Arm.  
Bonnala-Wallace 1643 RMS, Bonnalay-Wallace 1635 RMS.

'The pool at the bottom ford' v. G. bonnath  
linne, or 'the pool at the white ford' v. G. banath  
linne. Either interpretation is possible. G. ath  
 becomes unstressed áth after a prefixed descriptive  
 adjective. See CPNS p. 478. Bonaly-Wallace is  
 derived from the name of the owner in the mid-17th  
 Century.

## COMISTON

Col(e)manstone 1336-7 Bain; Colmanstoun 1438 Exch.  
 Ro. 1488 ADC, 1635 1608 RMS; -mestoun 1619 1643  
 RMS; -miestoun 1614 RMS.  
Cumyngstoun 1494 ADC; -istona 1492 ADC, 1494 ADA.  
-istoun 1484 1492 ADC; -mistoun 1492 ADC.  
Comestoun 1531 RSS, 1587 1588 RPC, 1540 et freq. to  
 1622 RMS; -istoun 1531 RSS, 1606 RMS; -eistoune  
 1611 RMS; -istona 17th Cent. SHS I.52; -iston  
 1531 LC.  
Coimistoun 1647 RMS; Compstoun 1591 RPC.

'Colman's farm' v. tūn; the pers. name Colman  
 is from O.Ir. Colmán, from Columbán, and may be  
 equated with the ON Kolbeinn = Colban in Colinton  
 (supra).

The Camus or Caiy Stane on the lands of Comiston  
 is probably Colman's Stone.

## CRAIGLOCKHART

Craiglockhart  
'Crag quam Stephanus Loccard miles tenuit' 1278  
 Bann. Cl. 89. Craglockart 1505 RSS RMS;  
-lokart 1506 Treas. Acc. 1528 Bann. Cl. 89 1533-4  
 RMS.  
Craiglockhart 1573-4 1609 RMS; -lokart 1345 1601  
 1643 RMS 1582 LC. -lokert, -likerth 1329-71 1345  
 RMS; -lockairt 1654 RMS; -lockhart 1619 1643  
 RMS; -lokkert 1590 RPC.  
Rupes Loccarti vulgo Craiglockartum 17th Cent. SHS  
 I. 52.

'Loccard's rock' v. Scots craig. The Lockhart  
 here referred to was one of the Lockharts of Lee.  
 PNS /

PNS suggests N. or OE Loker or Locær as the ultimate root of the personal name.

## DREGHORN

Dregerne c. 1240 Bann. Cl. 74, 1336-7 Bain; -arne 1373-4 RMS; -garne 1438 Exch. Ro; -horne 1529 RSS, 1529 et passim to 1654 RMS, 1586 RPC, 1606 SHS I. 16; -orne 1538 RMS; -horn 1656 RMS. Drygarne 1492 ADC.

'Corner-spit' v. dræg hyrne; Dreghorn lies on a spit of land in a corner formed by the Howden Burn; OE dræg (dreg) has various meanings from 'portage where boats are dragged over a narrow piece of land' to 'a narrow spit of land', but the Howden Burn is too small to permit of the first meaning; cf. Draycott DEPN 144.

## OXGANGS

le Oxgangs 1425 RMS; Oxgangs 1591 et freq. to 1606 RMS; Oxingangis 1524 RSS, 1528 et freq. to 1643 RMS; Oxgangs 1609 APS; lie Oxenganges 1619 RMS; Auchingang 1635 1642 1643 RMS; Oxinganges 1643 RMS; Oxegang 1654 1656 RMS.

A grant of land, usually about thirteen acres, that it was considered one ox could bring into tillage in one year. v. Scots oxgang: a measurement of land: 'the eighth part of a carucate'; the corresponding English measurement is an oxgait.

## REDHALL

Redhalle 1336-7 Bain; -hall 1462 et freq. to 1694 IC, 1529 1540 RMS, 1488 ADC, 1491 ADA. Redehalle 1373-4 RMS; -hall 1438 1450 1453 Exch. Ro. 1413 IC. Reidhall 1509 et passim to 1654 RMS; 1529 et freq. to 1548 RSS, 1546 et passim to 1590 RPC, 1535 Bann. Cl. 105, 1586 1598 Bann. Cl. 74, 1483 et freq. to 1712 IC, 1630 Bann. Cl. 70; -haw 1498 RMS; -haill 1583 IC. Ridhall 1528-9 RSS. Rubea Aula 1374-5 1425 RMS; Aula Rubra 17th Cent. SHS I. 52.

'Red hall' v. rēad hall; Scots reid: 'red'. The name is no doubt derived from the sandstone for long quarried in the neighbourhood; see NSA p. 124.

## SLATEFORD

Sklaitfoord 1654 RMS; -fuird 1654 1656 RMS. Slateford 1773 Arm.

Self /

Self-explanatory. The village was built at a ford over the Water of Leith, and the first el. refers to the slaty freestone quarried at Redhall and Hailes (see NSA) v. ME sclat ford.

## SPYLAW

Spylau 1661 RMS; -law 1662 RMS 1701 1704 SHS I.16.  
Speylaw 1665 RMS.

Probably 'look-out hill' v. F. espier, OE hlāw; cf. Sighthill (Cors) and Tothill (Li) DEPN 456 v. tōte-hyll.

## SWANSTON

Swaynystoun 1214-40 1221-24 1224 1399-1400 Bann.  
Cl. 109 1438 Exch. Ro; Sweynystoun 1221-38 Bann.  
Cl. 109.

Swaynstone 1336-7 Bain. Suanston 1462 LC; -toun  
1483 LC 1619 RMS; Swanstown 1462 LC; -tona 1491  
ADA; -toun 1512 et passim to 1656 RMS, 1588 RPC;  
-toun 1654 RMS. Suainstoun 1614 RMS. Cygnea  
domus vulgo Swanston 17th Cent. SHS I. 52.

'Sveinn's farm' v. tūn; the ON pers. name occurs in Swannington (Le), Swanland (YE) DEPN 434.

## WOODHALL

þe wodhall 1495 ADC; Wodhall 1438 Exch. Ro. 1483  
1484 ADA 1544 RSS 1586 1623 1642 RMS; -halle  
1373-4 RMS.

Wo(o)dehall 1635 RMS. Woodhall 1643 RMS 1773 Arm.  
Aulusylvia 17th Cent. SHS I. 52.

Probably 'hall in a wood' v. wudu hall.

Baudrikesland (lost) is Baudrikesland in tenemento  
de Dregerne 1336-37 Bain; 'Baldrick's land' v. O.G.  
Baldric, OE \*Bealdrīc, land; cf. Feilitzen p. 191.  
Bowbridge is sic 1654 1656 RMS, 1784 Sasines, 1773  
Arm: 'arched bridge' v. boga brycg. Brewlands  
(lost) is le Brewland de Colintoun 1535 RSS, Brew-  
landis de Colintoun 1540 RMS: 'land attached to the  
brewhouse or brewery of an estate v. OE brēow(hūs)land;  
see Cosmo Innes p. 48. Caiy-Stone is Kay's Stone  
1773 Arm: probably 'Colman's Stone'; see Comiston,  
on the lands of which it lies. Caiyside is 'slope  
on which the Camus Stone stands' v. OE sīde. Capelaw  
is Caplaw 1773 Arm. Capitlaw 18th Cent. Retours,  
Capelaw 1781 Sasines; probably "hill with a topping  
or cap" v. cæppe hlāw. Cockmylang is Rosebank  
1773 Arm, now disused; the modern form is obscure  
in the absence of early forms, though, from its ap-  
plication to an unfenced cart-track, the last element  
would /

would seem to be v. OE lanu, 'lane'. Druim is v. G. druim 'a ridge'. Drumbrydon O.S. 1932 Dumbryden OS 1923 is Dumbraiden 1773 Arm; early evidence is lacking, though, from analogous forms, Drumbretton (Kirtlebridge), Drumbreddan (Galloway) Drumbarton (Aberdeenshire), perhaps 'hill or ridge of the Britons' v. G. dùn or druim Breatann. Fernieflat is Fernieflatt 1773 Arm; 'fern-covered level ground' v. OE f(e)arnig ME flat. Fernielaw is Farnielaw 1773 Arm; 'fern-covered hill' v. f(e)arnig hlāw. Firrhill is Firhill 1781 Sasines; 'fir-covered hill'. Fordell is Litle Fordell 1643 RMS, Litill Fordell 1635 1642 RMS, Fordell 1680 SHS I. 16, 1773 Arm; A. Macdonald SHS III. 32 suggests G. fuar dail 'cold meadow' or G. fordail 'projecting meadow' and the second interpretation is applicable to the situation of Fordell in relation to Dreghorn. Foslane (lost) from the context 'Wodhall between Benale and the tenandrie de Foslane in Colyntoun' 1438 Exch. Ro. must have been situated on or near the Water of Leith, and may therefore contain OE foss: 'a ditch', 'a canalized stream' (see DEPN) and OE lanu 'lane'; further evidence is required. <sup>x</sup>Fountainhead, now occupied by Swanston filters, is Fountainhead 1773 Arm; self-explanatory. Hunter's Tryst is modern, v. Scots tryst 'a meeting-place'; formerly Sourhole 1773 Arm. <sup>x</sup>Kirkslope is sic 1635 1642 1643 RMS. v. Scots kirk OE slæp. Kingsknowe is Kingsknow 1667 1712 LC, Kingsknows 1773 Arm; apparently 'the king's hill' v. OE cyninges cnoll. Marcroft is probably 'moor croft' v. Scots mair. Muflieputchie is obscure. The first el. may be Scots moolie 'mouldy, earthy'. Newnains or Colinton Mains is Newnains 1654 RMS Mains 1773 Arm v. demeyne. Redford is thus, 1773 Arm; presumably 'red ford' v. read ford; cf. Redruth DEPN 366. Sergeant's Land is Serjandland de Colintoun 1529 1532 RMS, Serjandland de Colintoun 1531 RSS; 'the land held ex officio by the sergeant of the barony.' See also lie Serjand-crofte, Cramond Parish. Smiddyland (lost, though perhaps surviving in Smithy Cleugh) is Smyddeland de Colintoun 1529 1532 RMS, -landis de Colintoun 1531 RSS; 'land attached to the smithy v. OE smiþþe-land. Stoneyport is Stanipeth, Stenypeth 1345 RMS, Stranipeth 1329-71 RMS, Stonypethe 14th Cent. RMS; 'stoney path' v. OE stōnig pæþ. Stotfold Craigs (see Craig House, City Parish). Torduff is v. G. torr dubh: 'black hill'; cf. next, the neighbouring hill. Torphin is v. G. torr fionn: 'white hill'; cf. CPNS 145. Woodfield and Woodhead are probably modern and self-explanatory. Wrightshouses (lost) is Wricht(is)hous(s)(is) 1451 Bann. Cl. 105 1535 1546 RSS 1547 1566 Bann. Cl. 109 1575 et freq. to 1590-1 RPC; Wrychtishoussis 1590-1 RPC; 'the hamlet or house(s) of the wrights' v. wyrhtena hūs.

CORSTORPHINE PARISH

## CORSTORPHINE

Crostorfin c. 1128 1142 c. 1230 Bann. Cl. 70, 1130  
 1142 Lawrie, 1143-47 SBR 7; -phin 1153-65 Bann.  
 Cl. 70. Crorstorfin c. 1140 Bann. Cl. 70.  
Corstorphyn 1400 1411 Bann. Cl. 105; 1448 1505  
 Exch. Ro. 1494 Treas. Acc. 1480 LC; -phin 1437  
 et freq. to 1447 Exch. Ro. 1488 ADC 1411 1537  
 Bann. Cl. 105; 1510 et freq. to 1548 RSS 1505  
 1508 1512 Treas. Acc. 1516 et passim to 1663 RMS  
 1553 1558-9 Bann. Cl. 109 1539 Bann. Cl. 69 1554  
 SHS III. 32, 1569 et freq. to 1590 RPC 1570 Bann.  
 Cl. 94 1668 SHS I. 36; -fyn 1410 1478 Bann. Cl.  
 105 1413 LC 1426 et freq. to 1438 Exch. Ro. 1467  
 1476 ADA; -ffyn 1493 ADC; -fyne c. 1390 SHS I.  
 47 1391 Reg. Ho. Ch. 1376-7 et freq. to 1533 RMS  
 1396 et freq. to 1442 Exch. Ro. 1425 1429 Bann.  
 Cl. 109 1425 1462 Bann. Cl. 105; -phine 1444  
 1587 Bann. Cl. 109 1437 et freq. to 1454 Exch. Ro.  
 1585 et freq. to 1662 RMS 1655 LC; -phyne 1434  
 Exch. Ro. 1450 1533 RMS 1539 Bann. Cl. 69; -fine  
 1429 et freq. to 1448 Exch. Ro. 1480 ADC; -fin  
 1423 1456 Bann. Cl. 70 1435 et freq. to 1452  
 Exch. Ro. 1427 1447 Bann. Cl. 105 1477 1510 RMS  
 1478 1479 1494 ADA 1480 et freq. to 1494 ADC 1502  
 Treas. Acc; -phing 1553 Bann. Cl. 105 1581 RPC  
 1609 et passim to 1666 RMS 1451 Reg. Ho. Ch. 1479  
 Bann. Cl. 94; -phene 1546 RPC; -phein 1618 RMS;  
-phen 1654 RMS.

'Torfin's crossing' v. G. crois. Torfin or  
 Thorfynn is a personal name, quoted by Watson (CPNS  
 144) from Lawrie: "Macbeth gave Bolgyn, which be-  
 longed to the son of Torfin, to God and to St. Serf  
 of Loch Leven" and again CPNS 133n. A grandson of  
 Malcolm II. was called Torfin. The ultimate root  
 is ON Thorfinnr.

## BROOMHOUSE

lie Brumehous alias lie Plewlandis 1599 1625 RMS  
 1556 Bann. Cl. 94 1580 1590-1 RPC, Brumhous 1612  
 RMS. Brom(e)hous alias (lie) Plewlandis 1634  
 1650 RMS. Broomhouse 1773 Arm.

'House where broom grew' v. bröm hūs; 'plough  
 lands' v. Scots pleu OE land. Cf. Plewlands of Braid.

## CLERMISTON

terram de Clerribaldi 1288-90 Exch. Ro.  
Clerbaudistun, -estun c. 1250 Bann. Cl. 74;  
-baldistona, -baldynstona c. 1300 Bann. Cl. 74.  
Clerbardstona c. 1300 Bann. Cl. 74; -berstoun  
 1543 /

1543-4 RMS.

Clarba(r)stone 1336-7 Reg. Ho. Ch.; -bertston  
1408-9 SHS III. 32; -barstone 1450 RMS;  
-bastoun 1510-11 SHS II. 10, 1533 RSS; -barstoun  
1523-4 RMS; -mestoun 1611 1620 RMS.  
Clairbestoun 1505 SHS II. 10; -bastoun 1529 RSS,  
16th Cent. SHS III. 32; -barstoun 1527-8 1541  
1542 RMS; -mystoun 1554 1573 SHS III. 32.  
Clarebarstoun 1513 RSS; -mestoun 1611 1628 RMS;  
-mestoune 1652 RMS.  
Clerberstone 1554 SHS III. 32; -mistoun 1554 SHS  
III. 32, 1614 RMS; -mestoun 1601 Tax-roll.

'Clerebald's farm' v. personal name, tūn.

Macdonald, SHS III. 32, from the 1408-9 form  
derives the name from the post-Conquest Continental  
name Clarebert, but the earlier Bann. Cl. 70 forms  
indicate an unmistakable '-bald' personal name.

#### CRAIGCROOK

Cragcroke 1336-7 Bain, 1360-70 Bann. Cl. 105, c.  
1362 LC; -cruk 1362 1477 Bann. Cl. 105, 1477-8  
SBR 7, 1511 1514 SHS II. 10; -cruke c. 1358 et  
freq. to 1428 Bann. Cl. 105, 1426 LC, 1505 SHS  
II. 10, 1506 Treas. Acc; -kruc 1362 Bann. Cl.  
105; -crouk 1510-11 SHS II.10; -cruyk 1511-12  
SHS II. 10. Cracruke 1361 Bann. Cl. 105.  
Cragecruk undated Bann. Cl. 105.  
Craigcruke c. 1358 Bann. Cl. 105; -cruk 1510-11  
SHS II. 10; -cruik 1614 1632 RMS.  
Curvisaxium 17th Cent. SHS I. 52.

Probably 'crooked hill' v. Scots craig, OE crōk,  
though the second element may be Brit. OW crūc 'a  
hill', with one element translating the other.

#### EAST CRAIGS

Eister Craigis 1572 1634 RMS; Eist Craigis 1607  
1618 RMS; -Craiges 1650 1664 RMS; East Craiges  
1654 RMS.

'Easter hills' v. ēāsterra Scots craig. Cf. W.  
Craigs.

#### GYLE

Goyle 1656 RMS; -Myre (Selway); West Myres 1654  
1664 RMS.

'Water, swirling of a stream' v. G. goill, applied  
here to flooding of the fields. N.S.A. p. 245: "In  
a ms. map by John Adair dated 1684 the meadows are  
represented /

represented as completely covered by water." Annual winter flooding still occurs. Cf. Lochgoil (Lochgoyle 1430). Mire: 'bog' is a Scots translation of the Gaelic term.

## MEADOWFIELD

Medeufeld 1424 RMS; -feilde 1533 RMS.  
Medowfeyld 1429 Bann. Cl. 109; -feylde 1429 RMS;  
-feild 1634 RMS; -fauld 1607 1618 1650 RMS.  
Medoufelde 1430 RMS. Medofeild 1533 1572 RMS.

Self-explanatory v. mædwe (dat. of mæd) feld.

## RAVELSTON

Railstoun 1363 Bann. Cl. 105, 1489 ADA; Raylistona  
 1364 RMS; Raylistoun 1368 Bann. Cl. 105, 1329-71  
 RMS; Relstoun 1329-71 RMS; Ralstoun 1369 Bann.  
 Cl. 105; Ravilstoune 1494 ADC; -stoun 1553 Bann.  
 Cl. 105, 1591 1609 1641 RMS; Ravelston 1630 Bann.  
 Cl. 70.  
Revelstoune 1654 RMS; Raylstoun, Ralestoun undated  
 Bann. Cl. 105.

'Hræfnkell, -ulfr's farm', v. tūn; O.N.  
 Hræfnkell is instanced by Feilitzen p. 293.

## SAUGHTON

Salectuna c. 1128 c. 1166 1456 Bann. Cl. 70, 1391  
 RMS, 1143-47 1171-77 SBR 7. Saletunia 1128-53  
 1153-65 Bann. Cl. 70.  
Salchtone 1328 Bann. Cl. 70.  
Sauchtoun 1585 1589 RPC, 1578 Bann. Cl. 70, 1577 et  
 passim to 1662 RMS; -toun 1654 RMS.  
Saughtoun 1662 RMS; -ton 1662 RMS; -tona 17th  
 Cent. SHS I. 52.

'Willow farm' v. Scots sauch, OE salh tūn. Cf.  
 Saughall (Chs.), Sauchie (Stirling).

Note: Saughtonhall, now within the City Parish,  
 but formerly in Corstorphine, is Souchtounhall 1478  
 RMS, Sauchton(e)hall 1488 ADC 1607 Inquis. Spec. Edinb.  
 1656 LC; -tounhall 1556 1643 LC, 1569 et freq. to  
 1585 RPC, 1578 Bann. Cl. 70, 1587 et freq. to 1668 RMS,  
 1668 SHS I. 36; Saughtonhall 1581 LC v. OE hall:  
 'manor-house'. Saughton Mill is Sauchtoun Milnes  
 1662 RMS. See minor names.

## SIGHTHILL

Sythill 1625 RMS; lie Sighthill 1631 RMS; Sighthill  
 1650 RMS, 1693 SHS I. 16, 1773 Arm.

Perhaps /

Perhaps 'look-out hill' v. hyll; cf. Spylaw (Col.) and Tothill (Li). Cf. also the unidentifiable Sitelawe 1336-7 Bain. Sighthill is between Corstorphine and the Pentlands with a clear view of both hill grounds.

## WEST CRAIGS

West Cragis 1555-6 RMS; -Craigis 1607 RMS; Wester Craigis 1618 1634 1664 RMS; West Craiges 1650 1654 1664 RMS; Wester Craig 1654 RMS.

'West hills' v. OE west Scots craig. Cf. E. Craigs.

## WHITEHOUSE, now Corstorphine Bank.

Quhyteous 1599 RMS; Quhythous 1607 1650 RMS;  
Whyteous 1618 RMS.  
Quwhiteous 1634 RMS; Whithouse 1654 1664 RMS;  
Whitehouse 1664 RMS 1773 Arm; Whythous 1706 SHS  
I. 16.

'White house' v. hwit hūs.

Beechwood formerly Corstorphinehill is Corstorphine Hill 1773 Arm, Beechwood 1782 Sasines, Corstorphinehill now called Beechwood, 1778 Sasines: the name dates from the erection of Beechwood House in 1780. Belmont is Belmont 1773 Arm 1795 Sasines, Bellmont 1778 Sasines, -emont 1797 Sasines; Belmount 1796 Sasines v. Fr. bel mont 'fine hill'; NSA p.215 'Belmont, formerly called Brucehill, was originally feued by Charles Bruce, glazier in Edinburgh; Brucehill v. name of original feuar. Blackhall is ? Blakhall 1524 1531 RMS Blackhall 1672 1680 SHS I. 36, 1773 Arm v. blaec hall. Blinkbonny is Blinkbony 1773 Arm, a common 18th Cent. Scots name for a farm with a southern exposure. Boraston Knowe, perhaps a transferred name, may be 'peasant's farm hill' v. gebūr tūn cnoll, but evidence is lacking; cf. Boraston (Sa), DEPN. Braeface, unrecorded by Armstrong, is modern and self-explanatory. Clerwood, undocumented, is a modern formation from the lands of Clermiston on which it stands. Carrickknowe is Cairnknow 1773 Arm v. Scots cairn, knowe (OE cnoll). Crooks (lost) is lie Cruikis 1608 1610 1620 RMS, 'the bends' v. ME crōk. Dunsmure, modern, is Meadow Place (Selway: A Midlothian Village) and centrally situated between E. and W. Meadows 1773 Armstrong. \*The Flashes, unrecorded, is 'the marshy place' v. ME flasshe; the area is still marsh. \*Friarton (lost) is Freirtoun 1578 Bann. Cl. 70; apparently 'friars' farm' v. tūn; cf. Friarton of Broughton (City). For Gogar Mains see Gogar, Ratho Parish. Hanley is the modern name of part of the former Gogar estate; Hanley House was built in 1834 /

1834 (NSA p. 217). Hillwood unrecorded by Armstrong, is modern and self-explanatory. (Cf. Hillwood, formerly Platt, Ratho Parish). <sup>x</sup>The Meadows are W. Meadow 1773 Arm. and E. Meadow 1773 Arm, Eister Meadow 1654 1664 RMS; v. west and eāsterra māedwe. Meadow House from the same source survives in a modern road-name. <sup>x</sup>Lady Meadow is Lady Meadow 1654 1664 RMS, Ladie Meadow 1654 RMS, Ladiemeadow 1664 RMS and probably survives in Ladyburn Meadow, a field name on Meadowfield; 'meadow by a stream' v. (ge)lād māedwe, with reference to the Gogar Burn. Lampacre (lost) is lie Lamp-aiker 1642 RMS, the Lamp-Aiker 1839 NSA; according to OSA, "an acre of land for the upkeep of a lamp in Corstorphine Church."; for a full account of Lamp-acre see Mackinlay p. 335. Parkhead is Park 1654 1664 RMS, Parkhead 1773 Arm, v. pearroc heāfod. Murrayfield sic 1773 Arm. "seems called after Arch. Murray, an early 18th Cent. advocate", PNS p. 259. Pinkhill, unrecorded by Armstrong 1773, would seem a modern colour name. <sup>z</sup>Secretary's Lands (part of Broomhouse) are Secretaris-landis 1587 et freq. to 1634 RMS, Sacristanis-landis 1599 RMS, Secretares-landis 1650 RMS and are always referred to as "terras tentas aliquando de quondam D. Willelmo Bannatyne de Bruchtoun milite" from an office held by whom they may have derived their name. Smith's Lands now Damhead (within the City Parish but formerly in Corstorphine) are Saithislandis 1626 RMS, Smithesland now called Dameheid 1656 RMS, 'lands of the (black)smith of Saughtonhall' v. smethe land. Cf. Smeaton, Inveresk Parish. <sup>z</sup>Southbank is sic 1773 Arm. v. sūþ banke and descriptive of its location on Corstorphine Hill. Stenhouse (now in the City Parish but formerly in Corstorphine) is Stennop Milne 1576 RPC Stanehop mylnes 1578 Bann. Cl. 70 Stanehopps 1585 RPC Stenhopmilne 1630 Bann. Cl. 70; Saughton Milnes, Stenhops Milnes 1662 RMS Stanipmilne 1668 SHS, Stenhouse Mill 1773 Arm. According to NSA p. 222 "Stanhope-mills, on the estate of Saughton, derives its name from Janet Stanhope, wife of Richard Watson of Saughton who lived about 1550"; the second element of the surname has therefore been assimilated to 'house'. Stoneycroft (lost) is Stonecroft 1654 RMS, Stanecroft 1667 RMS, 'stoney land' v. stan croft. <sup>x</sup>Templeland, surviving in Templeland Road, is la Tempilland infra villam de Corstorfyne 1429 Bann. Cl. 109, Tempillandis de Corstorfin 1429 RMS, and probably indicates ownership or occupation by the Knights Templar.

CRAMOND PARISH

## CRAMOND (kra:mand)

Karramunt 1166-1214 Bann. Cl. 70.Caramonde 1178-9 SHS III. 32; -mund(e) 1178-9 c. 1182-3, 1251-72 1256 SHS III. 32, 1278 Bann. Cl. 74; -mound 1210-29 SHS III. 32.Karamund c. 1250 Bann. Cl. 74, 1288-90 1289 Exch. Ro.Cramund(e) c. 1250 c. 1300 Bann. Cl. 74, 1288-90 1289 Exch. Ro; -mownd 1369 Bann. Cl. 105; -mond(e) 1359 1362 1429 Exch. Ro. 1478 ADC, 1554 SHS III. 32, 1597 1628 et freq. to 1662 RMS; -mound(e) 1364 Exch. Ro. 1380-1 1427 RMS; -mount 1589 RMS.Crawmond(e) 1329 Exch. Ro; 1390 et passim to 1668 RMS, 1400-1 SHS (Fraser), 1413-14 SBR 7, 1473 1488 1506 Treas. Acc., 1505-6 SHS II.10, 1537 1544 RSS, 1582 1585 1589 RPC, 1554 SHS III. 32, 1555-83 Bann. Cl. 74, 1607 LC; -mand 1390-1406 RMS; -mound 1390-1406 1574 et freq. to 1619 RMS 1505 1507 1509-10 SHS II. 10, 1565 1582 RPC; -mund 1427 SHS III. 32, 1516-17 SHS II. 10, 1591 RMS; -mount 1609 RMS.Craumond(e) 1329 Exch. Ro. 1336-7 Bain, 1357 RMS SHS III. 32, 1419 SHS III. 32, 1453 RMS; -mound 1471 RMS 1506 SHS II. 10; -mont 1637 LC.Crammond 1654 RMS; Kramond Kramont 1654 Blaeu.Eccentric forms are found in Cremound 1390-1406 RMS, Crarmond 1662 RMS, Craumonth 1510 SHS II.10.

'Fort on the River Almond' v. W. caer: 'an entrenched or stone-girt fort'. The reference is to the Roman station at Cramond. The modern form, Cramond, is due to contraction of the first el. arising from the stress on the first syllable of Almond. Crail (Fife) (Caraille c. 1153) shows a similar contraction. See CPNS.

Note: Over Cramond or Cramond Regis, now called Barnton House is King's Crawmond 1390-1406 RMS; Cranont regis 1390-1 RMS; Craumond(e) regis 1390-1406 1471 1591 RMS, 1456 Exch. Ro. Crawmond Regis 1456 Exch. Ro. 1475 et freq. to 1643 RMS, 1508-27 1529 1533 RSS, 1508 1509 Bann. Cl. 105, 1567-8 RPC, 1557-84 c. 1564 Bann. Cl. 74; -liegis 1579 RMS; -riggis 1610 RMS; Crawmund Riegis 1567 RPC; Cramondregis 1557-85 Bann. Cl. 74, 1556 RMS; Cramund-regis 1591 RMS. Ovir Crawmond 1588-9 RPC, Over Cra(w)mond 1625 1662 RMS.

'The King's lands in Cramond'. The name indicates royal tenure. Cf. the charter of Robert the Bruce, c. 1316-20 "..... totam terram nostram de Muirhous." See King's Meadow.

Nether Cramond or Bishop's Cramond is Nethir Crawmo(u)nd(e) /

Crawmo(u)nd(e) 1479 1593-4 1594-5 1601 1609 RMS, 1545  
RSS 1585 1586 RPC Nather Cra(w)mo(u)nd 1603 1629 1633  
RMS, Nether Cramond 1586 RPC 1603 RMS.

'Lower Cramond' v. neoperra, as distinct from  
Over Cramond v. uferra. Wood: "Nether Cramond was long  
the residence of the Bishops of Dunkeld. Sir James  
Dalrymple in "Historical Collections" says Robert  
Avonale alias Avenale, Justiciary in Lothian in the  
reign of William the Lion (1160-1214), and his family  
possessed Karamund and gave that part of it called  
Bishop's Cramond to the Bishops of Dunkeld. Keith  
in his catalogue of the Bishops of Scotland says that  
Richard de Prebenda, 2nd Bishop of Dunkeld, died at  
Cramond in 1173 or 1174 and was buried at Inchcolm."  
The name therefore indicates the connection of Cramond  
with the monastic establishment at Dunkeld.

Cramond Island is insulam que est ante portum de  
Caramund c. 1182-3 SHS III. 32, Yle of Cramond 1537  
RSS, Yle of Cramound 1561 SHS II.10, Cramond Inche  
1561 SHS II.10, Insulam de Nethir Cramond 1593-4 RMS,  
the Inche of Cramond 1662 RMS, the Insch called  
Crampentinsch 1665 RMS; 'inch' is G. innis 'island';  
the late 1665 RMS form is due merely to scribal  
eccentricity.

## BARNTON

Berntoun 1390-1406 1477 et freq. to 1601 RMS, 1477  
Bann. Cl. 105, 1507 Treas. Acc; -tona 1478 ADC;  
-tone 1505 SHS II.10.

Berneto(u)n(e) 1390-1406 1452 1453 1460 1601 RMS,  
1480 ADC.

Barntoun(e) 1390-1406 1597 et freq. to 1630 RMS  
1681 1689 1690 SHS I. 16.

Burnetoun 1450 RMS.

Barnetoun(e) 1493 1592 et freq. to 1643 RMS, 1493  
Bann. Cl. 70, 1494 Bann. Cl. 105.

Bertoun(e) 1478 1494 Bann. Cl. 105.

'farm with a barn or barley-house' v. berern tūn.  
Cf. Barton DEPN 27.

Note: Nether Barnton is Nethir-Berntoun 1506  
Treas. Acc. 1512 1513 RSS 1533 RMS, -Barn(e)toun  
1572 1619 RMS; Nederberntoun 1510-11 SHS II. 10;  
N(e)ather Barn(e)toun 1607 1622 1654 RMS; Nether-  
barntoun 1662 RMS; v. neoperra: 'lower'.

Over Barnton is Ovirberntone 1505 SHS II. 10;  
-Berntoun 1511 1512 et freq. to 1547 RSS; -berntown  
1510-11 SHS II.10; -Bertoun 1529 1538 1542 1549 RMS;  
-Barn(e)toun 1558 1577 1609 RMS. Over Berntoun 1507  
et freq. to 1628 RMS, 1526 RSS, 1538 LC. Over  
Barn(e)toun(e) 1592 1597 et freq. to 1665 RMS; v.  
uferra: 'upper'.

## BRAEHEAD

Ewerlande 1336-7 Bain; (le) Ewerland 1505 1509 RMS.  
Milhill 1471 RMS; Mylhile 1471 RMS.  
Ewirland 1513 1528 1537 Bann. Cl. 105.  
Euerland 1566 1643 RMS; Euarland 1597 1620 1643 RMS.  
Ewar(s)land 1584 1668 RMS.  
Braehead 1689 SHS I. 16; 1781 Sasines.

NSA 597: "part of the property of Braehead was obtained from one of the kings of Scotland (by the Howison family) as a reward of service rendered by one of their ancestors who came to the service of His Majesty when attacked by a gang of gypsies." Cf. also 1668 RMS: Ewarland at present possessed by Alexander Howisone rendering therefor the usual blench service of the bason (lavacri)." Hence the name Ewerland v. Scots ewer: 'basin'. Braehead is literal v. brā heafod. The same lands appear to be intended in the 1471 RMS reference v. myln hyll.

## CAMMO

Cambok 1296 Bain.  
Cambo 1296 Bain, 1408-9 SHS III. 32, 1620 et freq. to 1643 RMS; -bow 1409 SHS III. 32; -mok 1510-11 SHS II. 10, 1582 RPC; 1587-8 1591 RMS; -mo 1505 SHS II. 10; 1475 et freq. to 1615 RMS; 1508 Bann. Cl. 105 RSS 1567 1591 RPC.

'The crooked place' v. W. cam, Gael. cam, O.Ir. camb, O.Celt. kambo. The earliest form in -ok is a derivative of O.Brit. cambāco, as in Cambeck (Cu.) (Camboc c. 1160, Cambok 1292), Cambois (Nb)(Cambus 1204). CPNS compares Cammo with an Camach 'the bent place' on the Tummel, near Bonskeid. The interpretation is an apt topographical description of the Cramond Cammo, and is remarkably supported by the neighbouring Anglian form Crumblands 'crooked lands' v. OE crumb land.

## CRAIGHOUSE

Craghous(e) 1471 1543 RMS 1505 1510-11 1511-12 SHS II. 10.  
Craighous(e). 1591 et freq. to 1654 RMS.

'House on a hill or rock' v. Scots craig (ultimately G. creag) OE hūs. Cf. Craig House (Edinburgh).

## DRYLAW

Drylaw 1406 1593-4 1618 RMS, 1462 1587 Bann. Cl. 105, 1476 Bann. Cl. 94, 1556 Bann. Cl. 109, 1571 1573 /

1573 1583 1584 RPC, 1680 1689 1690 1696 SHS I.16,  
1781 Sasines; -lay 1406 RMS; -lau 1430 1530 RMS.  
Drilaw 1424 1533 RMS 1561 SHS II. 10.

'Dry (i.e. sheltered) hill' v. drȳge hlāw.

Note: Drylaw Mains is Westir Drilaw 1505 SHS II.  
10, Wester Drylaw 1662 RMS. Drylaw Easter is  
Estirdrilaw 1505 SHS II. 10, Easter Drylaw 1662 RMS,  
Drylawester 1510-11 SHS II. 10.

## GRANTON

Grantone 1478 ADC; -toun 1479 1489 ADC; -toun  
1508 Treas. Acc; 1506 et passim to 1636 RMS,  
1538-39 RSS, 1511-12 SHS II. 10, 1565 et freq. to  
1590 RPC.

Graintone 1505 SHS II. 10.

Granttown 1510-11 SHS II. 10.

'farm by the shore' v. \*grēon 'gravel, sand',  
\*grand 'gravel'; MLG grēn 'sand on the seashore',  
MHG grien 'sandy shore'. Cf. Isle of Grain (K) and  
Grantham (Li) DEPN 193.

Note: Easter Granton, later called Royston, is  
Easter Grantone 1653 RMS, Eister Grantoun 1615 1661  
RMS, Roystoun(e) 1611 1616 1661 RMS. The name of  
Royston dates from the 17th Century when the lands  
came into the possession of Viscount Tarbat. Later  
the main policy was named Caroline Park by John Duke  
of Argyle "in memory of the consort of George II. to  
whom, while Duchess of Wales, his duchess had been  
maid of honour." NSA 596.

Wester Granton is Westir Grantoun 1612 RMS;  
Wester Grantoun 1619 et freq. to 1663 RMS.

## \*GROATHILL

Grothil(l) 1350 1362 Bann. Cl. 105, 1329-71 1664  
RMS; -ell undated Bann. Cl. 105; -ale 1542 Bann.  
Cl. 105; -hal undated Bann. Cl. 105; -ho(y)ll  
1510-11 1511-12 SHS II. 10; -hoill 1511-12 SHS  
II. 10.

Groutall 1369 Bann. Cl. 105. Greenhill 1329-71 RMS.  
Groithale 1505 SHS II. 10; -hoyll 1510-11 SHS II.10.  
Groatle 1665 RMS. Grotshill 1781 Sasines.

'Pebbly hill' v. grot hyll.

OE grot means 'a particle', as in sandgrot: 'a  
grain of sand'. The intermediate RMS and SHS forms  
show confusion in the second el. with OE 'halh' and  
'holh'. Location unhesitatingly suggests 'hyll' as  
the true rendering.

The /

The name survives only in the name of Groathill Road, for the lands now form part of the Drylaw estate in which they were merged in 1683.

## LAURISTON

Laurancystun 1290 Exch. Ro.    Laurencestone 1336-37 Bain.  
Laurenstone 1336-7 Bain; -toun 1329-71 RMS 1510-11 1511-12 SHS II. 10.    Laurestoun 1329-71 RMS 1591 RPC.    Loure(n)stoun 1478 1491 ADC 1585 1586 1588-9 RPC; -tone 1491 ADC.    Lowran(d)stoun 1490 RMS 1544 RSS.    Lowre(n)stoun 1493 1622 1643 RMS 1544 RSS 1590 RPC.    Lawranstone 1505 SHS II. 10.    Lauranstone 1593 RMS.    Loristoun 1587 RPC.    Lawrenstone 1593 1622 RMS.    Lawri(e)stone 1654 RMS 1681 SHS I. 16.

'Laurence's farm' v. tūn. The pers. name is well documented in Scots charters from 1160 onwards. Cf. Lauriston (Edinburgh).

## LENNIE

Lanine 1178-9 SHS III. 32; -yne 1178-9 SHS III. 32; -in c. 1162-69 SHS III. 32; -yn 1306-29 RMS, 1336-7 Bain, 1419 SHS III. 32; -yng 1427 RMS.    Lany(e) 1492 ADC 1493 ADA 1450 et passim to 1620 RMS 1505 1510-11 SHS II. 10 1538 1585 1588 LC 1516 1525 RSS.    Over Lany 1580 LC 1622 1633 RMS; Ovir Lany 1622 1623 RMS, 1654 Blaeu.    Le(a)ny 1640 et freq. to 1653 RMS; 1663 et freq. to 1669 SHS I. 16.    Over Leny 1640 RMS.    Lenie 1664 RMS 1680 SHS I. 16.

In charters, whenever Nether Lennie is referred to, Lennie Mains is called Over Lennie; otherwise it is simply Lennie v. uferra 'upper'. Probably 'damp meadow' v. Gael. lánaidh. See CPNS. The early forms in -n- are the inflected Gael. locative eventually lost in East Scotland (Cf. Craigie PNWI) though retained in the West. Wood describes the location: "A considerable part of this barony is low meadowland along the river." Cf. Balleny, Malleny (Currie), Lenzie (Kirkintilloch).

Note: Nether Lennie is Lanyne minore 1178-9 SHS III. 32; Nather Lenye 1585 Bann. Cl. 109; -Lany 1612 1622 RMS; Nethir Lany 1620 RMS; Nether Lany 1633 RMS 1654 Blaeu; -Leny 1640 RMS v. neoberra 'lower'.    Lennie Muir is Lenie Muir 1664 RMS v. mōr.

## MUIRHOUSE

Morhus 1336-7 Bain.    Murehous(e) 1434 1438 Exch. Ro. 1479 /

1479 1488 ADC 1511-12 SHS II. 10, 1541 RMS 1685  
 LC. Murhous(e) 1488 ADC 1499 1517 1538 RSS  
 1510-11 SHS II. 10. Murehouss 1505 SHS II. 10.  
Muirhous(e) 1636 RMS 1689 SHS I. 16. Murrayes  
 1661 RMS.

'House on the moor' v. mōr hūs. 'Muir' in  
 Scots has a connotation of 'bogginess'. The 1661  
 RMS form reproduces the modern local pronunciation.  
 Cf. Muirhouse (Stow) and Muirhouse (W. Lothian).

## PILTON

Piltone 1336-37 Bain; -toun(e) 1465 et passim to  
 1667 RMS, 1672 SHS I. 16; -ton 1465 1653 RMS  
 1505 SHS II. 10. Pyltoun 1460 RMS 1510-11 SHS  
 II. 10, 1545 1548 RSS. Biltoun 1546 RSS.

'farm by a pill or creek' v. pyll tūn. The  
 Wardie Burn flows nearby. Cf. Pilmuir (W. Lth.)  
 Pilton (Rut. D.).

## SILVERKNOWES

<sup>x</sup>Randalistoun 1329-71 RMS; Randilstoun 1329-71 RMS;  
Randelstoun 1593 1622 1643 RMS; Randerstoune  
 1654 1681 RMS, 1680 SHS I. 16.

Probably 'Randulf's farm' v. the Norman pers.  
 name Randulf, of Scand. origin, tūn. Cf. the neigh-  
 bouring Clermiston (Corstorphine) and Ranston (Do.).

The name is now lost, but the land is almost  
 certainly to be identified with that of Silverknowes,  
 a name of modern origin. Randelston is mentioned in  
 charters always with Lauriston, and Wood's reference  
 in his 'History of Cramond' confirms the identification  
 of Randelston with the modern Silverknowes: "Early in  
 the 16th Century the lands of Lauriston and Randelston  
 (sic) (now included under Lauriston) constituted part  
 of the estate of the Foresters of Corstorphine."

## SOUTHFIELD

Southfelt Creichtoun 1505 SHS II. 10; Sowthfeild  
Creichtoun 1510-11 SHS II. 10 1634 RMS;  
Sowthfeildis of Cammok 1510-11 SHS II. 10.  
Southfeild 1591 1625 1634 RMS.

'South field' v. sūþ feld. The farm forms the  
 southern march of the estate of Cammo. The family  
 of Crichton was in possession of the lands of South-  
 field during the early 16th Century; they sold them  
 in 1546.

Abbot(s)lands (lost) is Abbotlandis 1505 1510-11 SHS II. 10; obviously Church Lands, and showing connection probably with the monks of Dunkeld v. OE abbod land; see Bishop's Cramond and cf. Abbotshall (Kirkcaldy), for long held by Dunfermline Abbey. Almond Bank is modern and descriptive of its location on the river Almond. The Binks on Cramond Island is 'the ledges of rock' v. bink SND 130 sb8; less probably "the banks" v. bink, N.E.D<sup>4</sup>: a bank of earth. Birnie Rocks is obscure; N.E.D. birny: "abounding in charred stems of burnt heath" is obviously inapplicable unless in a transferred sense. Bonnyfield is probably modern and descriptive v. Scots bonnie. Blacklatch (lost) is Blakleithe 1597 1609 RMS, Blakleitch 1614 RMS, Blackleith 1662 RMS, Blackbleish 1665 RMS; "black bog" v. OE blæc læcc, ME lache leche. Bondlands (lost) is Bondlandis 1608 1619 RMS, lie Bondland 1620 RMS; the forms are late for a definite etymology, but probably "lands held under bond". Braeface v. Scots brae, OE brā is a modern coinage from the neighbouring Braehead. Butlerland (lost) is Butterland, Butelerland, Butlerland 1329-71 RMS and is probably housedweller's (i.e. husbandman's) land v. OE bofl land; this name may be an earlier form of Bondlands (supra). The Common Bau(l)k (lost) is lie Commone-bauk 1579 RMS; "the unenclosed grazing on the hill-slope" v. OE balc or bæc in its northern form (both of which are used variously as a ploughing-ridge and a hill-slope). Cf. Balk (Yorks). The Common Lea (lost) is lie Commone-ley 1579 RMS; "the unenclosed meadow-grazing" v. OE Leah. Cockle Hill probably appears in Cockle Miln 1782 Sasines; the form is doubtful: perhaps a compound - Gaelic cochull, 'a cap or hood' in the transferred sense of "hill" and OE hyll - in which one element translates the other. Cf. however, Cocklerue, W. Lothian. Craigiehall Temple has no reference to the Templar Knights; the allusion is to a building; Craigiehall is in Dalmeny Parish, West Lothian. Craigroyston is a late formation from Royston; see Easter Granton. Cramond Brig is Crawmund Brig 1488 Treas. Acc., Brig of Craymond 1497 Treas. Acc., the brig of Crawmond 1575 RPC; v. OE brycg. Cramond Mill is Mylne of Crawmond Regis 1589 RPC, Crawmoundmylne 1611 RMS, Crawmondmilne 1668 RMS; v. OE myln. Crosscraig is Croscrag de Berntoun 1477 RMS; 'the rock of the crossing' v. OE cros Scots cra(i)g (ultimately Gael. creag). Craigshot is Craigshot 1597 1654 RMS, Craigschott 1609 1614 RMS, Craigshott 1662 RMS, Craigshot 1662 RMS; "strip of land on a rock or hill" v. Scots craig, OE scēat; cf. Aldershot (Hampshire). Croftangry (lost) is Croftangrie 1610 1614 RMS; perhaps "king's field" v. Gael. croft an righ; cf. Croft-an-righ (Holyrood). Crumblands is apparently "crooked lands", an appropriate description, v. OE crumb land; cf. the contiguous Cammo v. Gael. an camach /

camach: "the bent place". Cunyngars (lost) is cunynгарis of Crawmond 1557 RSS; "rabbit-warrens" v. Scots cuningar. Davidson's Mains is mutton holl SHS I. 16; the name is derived from the Davidsons of Muirhouse who acquired Muirhouse in 1776; the village of Davidson's Mains is still known locally by the alternative name of Muttonhole, of obscure etymology, for which Johnston suggests OE gemythan or mythe "waters' meet, junction of two streams or roads." Dowie's Saw Mill is Dowie's Milns 1782 Sasines; a late name from the surname Dowie; OE myln. Dubhouse (lost) is Dubhous 1608 1610 1620 RMS, terras templarias in Crawmond vocat Dubhous 1614 RMS; 'house by a pool' or 'house on boggy ground' v. OE hūs, Scots dub: 'puddle, pool', which is found from c. 1500; cf. Dubford (Banff); the 1614 RMS reference indicates ownership in this area by the Knights of St. John of Jerusalem rather than by the Templars: See the note on Temple Parish. Fairafar is Fairyfare 1781 Sasines; the form is too late for a definite etymology and is obscure; probably an 18th Century fancy-name. Goldenacres (lost, though once part of Easter Granton), is Goldenakers 1661 RMS; "golden (in the sense of 'fertile, carrying a rich crop') acres" v. OE gold æcer; cf. Goldenacre (Edinburgh). Goldenriggs (lost) is Goldenriggs 1653 RMS, Goldenrigges 1661 RMS; "fertile ridge(s)" v. OE gold hrycg. Highriggs is perhaps Riggis 1471 RMS, certainly Hieriggis 1508 RSS 1586 1610 RMS; Hiedrig 1471 RMS; "high ridge" v. OE heah hrycg. Howmeadow (lost) is Holmedow 1471 RMS, Howmedo(w) le Baukis 1517 1589 RMS; "(the slopes of) the low meadow" v. OE hol(h) Scots howe 'a hollow place', OE mædwe, balc; cf. lie Commone-balk (supra). Hundegreneland (lost) is sic 1336-37 Bain; Crawmond river called lie Hund 1615 RMS; apparently "the green land (i.e. pasture-land) by the Hund" v. OE grēne land; the river name is obscure and with the lack of evidence unidentifiable. Hunterland on Cammo estate, is Hunterland 1591 RMS, Huntarland 1625 1634 RMS; 'hunter's land' v. OE hunta land; King's Cramond was a hunting-ground of the Scottish Kings; cf. Huntercombe (Nuffield) DEPN. Inchmickery is Mickry 1654 Blaeu; Johnston derives the form from Gael. innis an bhicaire, 'isle of the vicar' from Inchcolm monastery; this derivation is possible linguistically, though early forms are lacking. Inveralmond is 'the mouth of the Almond' v. ultimately Gael. inbhir, though in this case probably a late name; cf. however Inveralmond (Perthshire) which is Inuiramun, Inuiramund, Bann. Cl. King's Meadow is Kingismedow 1597 1609 RMS, Kingsmedow 1614 RMS, Kingsmeadow 1662 1665 RMS, Kingsmeadowes 1662 RMS; 'king's meadow' v. OE cyning mædwe; Wood in his "History of Cramond" cites an untraceable /

untraceable charter of 1526 in which mention is made of "terras Regis de King's Meadow" - indicative of royal ownership or tenancy. The Knoll, an island, is v. OE cnoll: 'hillock'. Longhaugh (lost) is Langhauch 1471 RMS; "long, low-lying meadow" v. OE lang halh Scots haugh. Marchfield in the absence of early forms is probably a late formation, marking a boundary, in Scots 'march'. Megmillar, a rock on the seashore, is obscure; on the analogy of Craigmillar this might be "marsh of the bare height" with reference to the state of the shore at low water, when the tide recedes to a considerable distance v. W. mig, Gael. maol ard; Craigmillar is G. creag maol ard; cf. however, Meigle (Perth) and Strathmiglo (Fife); evidence for a satisfactory etymology is lacking. Millbank (lost) is Mylbank 1471 RMS v. OE myln M.E. banke. Muirside is Muresyde 1597 1609 1614 RMS, Muireside 1654 RMS, Myresid 1662 RMS, Muirsyde 1665 RMS; 'moor side or slope' v. OE mōr sīde. Niddry's Mill is Nuddriemylne 1609 RMS, Nudriemylne 1614 RMS, Nuddrie-mylne 1620 RMS, Nidriemilne 1654 RMS, Neddrie mill 1662 RMS; a mill belonging to the family of Nudry or Niddery who held Cammo from 1409 onwards. Parkneuk is probably modern; it is a common modern name. Peggy's Mill is Peggiesniln 1781 Sasines v. a personal name and OE myln. Pennywell is probably St. Columba's Well referred to in CPNS p. 152, "between the lands of the common of Cramond and the sea-shore" mentioned in RMS 1601; Pennywell is probably modern; if Watson's identification is correct, dedication to St. Columba is indicated. Ravenshill (lost) is Ravinnishill 1529 RSS; 'ravens' hill' v. hraefn hyll. Sergeant's Croft (lost) is lie Serjand-crofte 1579 RMS; 'the croft of the steward'; the introduction to SHS II. 10 defines "serjand" as the steward of a monastic establishment (or of a manor) living on distantly situated lands for the purpose of collecting the dues of these lands for such an establishment; Sergeant's Croft would therefore be on Nether Cramond and would be tenanted by the steward of the Abbey of Dunkeld. Skinner's land (lost) is Skynnaris-land 1517 RMS; lands held in Cramond-Regis by a John Skynar are mentioned in a 1470 Cramond charter; v. a personal name, OE land. Turnhouse is Turnhouse 1665 RMS; evidence for a certain etymology is lacking, though the first element may be simply turn: 'a corner'. Westfield is terras de Westend ville de Craumond-regis 1589 RMS; self-explanatory v. OE west ende or feld. Whitehouse in the absence of early forms is probably modern, though there may be borrowing from the Corstorphine Whitehouse nearby. Windlestrawlee (lost) is Windilstrealie 1662 RMS, Windlestrayley 1657 RMS, Windlestrawley 1773 Arm; "dry grass meadow" v. OE leāh; 'open land'; windelstrēaw: 'a dry thin stalk of grass, left to wither'.

CRANSTON PARISH

## CRANSTON

Cranestoun(e) 1153-65 Bann. Cl. 94, 1214-49 1300-1331 Bann. Cl. 109; -tone 1153-65 1166-1214 Bann. Cl. 89; -ton(a) 1150-80 1338 Bann. Cl. 89 1316 Bann. Cl. 82, c. 1338 Reg. Ho. Ch.; -tun 1150-80 Bann. Cl. 89.

Kraneston(e) 1150-80 1153-65 Bann. Cl. 89.

Cran(n)ysto(u)n(a) 1189-1214 1214-49 1300-31 1399 1399-1400 Bann. Cl. 109, 1357 1362-3 RMS, 1359 et passim to 1442 Exch. Ro. c. 1420 LC 1424-5 Reg. Ho. Ch. 1437-60 Bann. Cl. 56.

Cranistun 13th Cent. Bann. Cl. 69; -tona 1362-3 RMS; -toun 1428 Exch. Ro.

Cranstoun(e) 1331 1511 Bann. Cl. 109 1396 et passim to 1451 Exch. Ro. 1423 et freq. to 1451 Bann. Cl. 105 1438 et passim to 1630 LC 1463 1565 RMS 1473-4 et freq. to 1512 Treas. Acc. 1478 et freq. to 1490 ADC 1478 1489 ADA 1503-4 et freq. to 1546 RSS 1553-4 et freq. to 1592 RPC. Cranston(e) 1357-84 Reg. Ho. Ch. 1423 Bann. Cl. 70 1429 Bann. Cl. 105 1450 1508 LC 1480 ADC 1572 RPC.

Crannestoun 1437 Bann. Cl. 105.

Cren(ne)stoun 1441 Reg. Ho. Ch. 1450 Exch. Ro. 1515 LC; -stone 1457 Bann. Cl. 89 1508 LC.

Crangstoun 1489 ADC ADA. Craunstone 1495-6 Treas. Acc.

Cranastun 1526-8 Bann. Cl. 89.

"Cranes' farm" v. cran, tūn. See DEPN 122-3 for comparable forms. Dickson p. 3: 'The crane was once plentiful in the Tyne valley. It has no haunt there now, although the heron, one of the same species, is frequently seen.' A charter of 1557 LC is signed by William Cranstoun of that ilk and his seal showing the three cranes of the Cranston family is appended. The NSA 1839 refers to the presence of cranes in the Cranston district, though the writer may have confused the crane with the heron.

Note: Upper or New Cranston is Neucraneston 1338 Bann. Cl. 89, Neucraniston early 14th Cent. Bann. Cl. 89, New Craneston undated Bann. Cl. 82, Ovir Cranstoun 1627 R on P. Upper or New Cranston (as distinct from Nether Cranston or Cranston-Riddell) originally belonged to Elfric de Cranstoun (temp. Wm. the Lion 1165-1214) who derived his patronymic from the name of the manor. His descendants remained proprietors of it until the reign of Charles II. (see Dickson p. 39). Upper Cranston is now known as Preston Hall, and New Cranston as Remote.

Nether Cranston or Cranston-Riddell is Cranstone-Ridel 1336-37 Bain Cranstoun(e)-Riddall 1500 RSS 1534 RMS, -redale 1468 RMS, -Riddale 1477 1497 1507 1510 1529 /

1529 RMS 1507 1508 et freq. to 1531-2 RSS 1539 Bann. Cl. 74; -riddell 1506 1539 Bann. Cl. 74 1578 Bann. Cl. 94 1578 1590 1591-2 RPC 1617 LC 1627 R on P; Cranston Rydell 1587 Bann. Cl. 105. A Sir Hugo Riddel was 'one of the hostages of William the Lion when he was taken prisoner at Alnwick in 1174. He obtained a grant of Nether Cranstoun from Earl Henry son of David I. which grant he bestowed upon the monks of Kelso .... It was then that the manor of Nether Cranstoun obtained the name of Cranstoun Riddel.' (Dickson pp. 38-9). Cranston Riddel is now Chester Hall.

## COUSLAND

Cousland 1150-53 Lawrie 1153-65 Bann. Cl. 89 Bann. Cl. 94 1163 1182 1184 1563 c. 1564 Bann. Cl. 74 1482 1483 ADA 1488 ADC 1488 1493 1542 1662 RMS 1566 1584 1590 RPC.

Cowstland 1483 ADC. Coustland 1483 1493 ADA 1495 ADC. Couseland 1497 RMS.

Cowslaw 1494 ADC ADA 1497 Treas. Acc. 1491 1506 1509 1557 1574 RMS 1581 RPC 1627 R on P;

Cowisland 1561 Bann. Cl. 74.

Causland, Coisland 1561 Bann. Cl. 74.

'Cow's land' v. cū. Cf. Cousland PNWL 77.

## \*FORD

le fford 1150-80 Bann. Cl. 89. Forda 1391 Reg. Ho. Ch. 1565 RMS.

Furde 1488 1565 RMS. le Furd 1498 RMS. Ford 1773 Arm.

'The ford' v. ford. Ford is the name of a former estate now merged in those of Vogrie (Crichton Parish) and Preston Hall (infra). It derived its name from the ford that crossed the Tyne prior to the building of the bridge (see Dickson). The form survives in the name of Ford village, Crichton Parish. Cf. Ford (la Forda 1127) He. DEPN 175.

## PRESTON

Prestona c. 1200 Bann. Cl. 82. Prestun 1240 Bann. Cl. 82, 1248 Bann. Cl. 74. Presteston 1282-1306 Reg. Ho. Ch. Presto(u)n(e) 1282-1306 Bann. Cl. 82 1453 et freq. to 1543 RMS, 1627 R on P 1773 Arm. Litill Prestoun 1534 RMS; Little Presto(u)n 1563 1594 LC 1627 R on P.

'Priest's farm' v. preost tūn.

"Preston /

"Preston in all likelihood got its name from its connection with the monks of the Hospice near the Lions' Gate for the accommodation of pilgrims on their way to the shrine of St. Cuthbert at Melrose." Dickson p. 30. The strong local tradition that this hospice, an off-shoot of Cousland Chapel, a religious house some two miles distant that was destroyed by Hertford in 1544 along with Newbattle, Holyrood, Melrose, Dryburgh and others, once stood on the present site of the Parish Manse, is supported by the neighbouring fieldnames of Prior's Close, Nuns' Close and Chantry Close in the policies of Preston Hall. The lands of Preston were held by the Abbey of Kelso from the Riddel family until 1317; see Mackinlay p. 279.

Note: Preston Hall, formerly Upper Cranston, is Preston Hall 1773 Arm.

Abbotsmeadow (lost) is Abbotismedue c. 1160 Bann. Cl. 82; 'abbot's meadow' v. abbod mæd(we); the land was granted by Hugh Rydel, Lord of Cranstoun, to the monks of Kelso. Airfield, unrecorded by Armstrong 1773, is probably modern; Old Airfield is given by Dickson as the name of an early 19th Century small-holding. Belly Ford is Bellying Ford, Dickson, and may be from Scots belly: to bellow SDD 27. Bartholomew's Firlot is ? 'St. Bartholomew's land'; "the Capella de Cousland belonged originally to the monks of Dunfermline and was probably dedicated to Saint Bartholomew." Dickson p. 22; see also Anc. Hist. Mon. Comm. Rep. 41 and Mackinlay p. 10. \*Belham is sic 1815 Dickson and from its situation may contain the dialect word bell 'a hill'. \*Blackdub is thus, 1773 Arm; the el. 'dub' is the Northern dub 'a pool, puddle, mud'; cf. Blackdub PNWL 86. Blackside (lost) is thus, 1818 Dickson; 'black hillslope' v. blaec side. \*Briery Bank is Briery bank 1773 Arm; literal v. ME banke 'slope'. Chester Hall, formerly Cranston-Riddel, is Chesterhall 1732 LC, Chester Hall 1773 Arm, Chesterhall 1815 Dickson; 'manor house near the fort' v. ceaster h(e)all; the fort is in Camp Wood, Newbattle; see OS. Chesterhall Mains is Chesterhall 1773 Arm. Chesterhill is v. ceaster hyll, from its proximity to Camp Wood. Civility is thus, 1773 Arm and is probably an 18th Cent. humorous name. Coldwells is Coldwells 1773 Arm, Caldwells 1818 Dickson; 'cold springs' v. cald wella; cf. Cauldwell, fieldname on Rosebery farm, Carrington Parish. Cousland Park is Pellmegeggie 1773 Arm, Pilliemageggie early 19th Cent. Dickson. Edgehead is Edgehead 1773 Arm, 1818 Dickson; 'top of a hill-slope' v. ecg hēafod. \*Fullers' Mains is Foullar's Mains 1773 Arm, Fullers' Mains early 19th Cent. Dickson. \*Hachiellinn, the site of a quarry near the Lions' /

Lions' Lodge, is perhaps for hæcc hlynn, "the torrent at the sluice-gate"; a weir is marked on O.S. Hadfast is unrecorded, but probably Scots 'hold-fast' 'a support' in the sense of a holding on Cousland Park, the large neighbouring farm. Loanhead is thus, 1773 Arm; 'top of the lane' v. lane hēafod; cf. PNWL 68. Magazine is Cock-a-pistle 1773 Arm; the modern name is derived from the explosives store for the limestone-burning in the vicinity; see Dickson p. 150. Melvin Hall is unrecorded by Arm. 1773 and is probably a modern transferred name. Muttonhole is Muttounholl Muttonhoill 1627 Rep. on P; Muttonhole 1773 Arm. 1806 Prestonhall Estate Plan; a common but obscure name; for discussion see PNS 260; cf. Cortleferry (earlier Courthillferrie) Stow, and Mutlow (Cheshire) v. (ge)mōt-hlāw; perhaps then 'hill of the moot-farm' v. gemōt-tūn-hyll. Northfield is modern and literal; it is the north farm of Cousland; cf. Southfield and Westfield. Oxenfoord is Oxford Hall 1773 Arm and named from a former owner, Viscount Oxfuird (see Dickson). Oxenfoord Mains is Whitehouse 1773 Arm; v. hwīt hus. Pardivan is thus 1773 Arm; Pardufin Dickson; see CPNS 372-3 which derives the form from W. par-ddwfn 'deep field' with reference to either soil or position; cf. Pardovan PNWL 62 and Parduvine, Carrington Parish. Remote, formerly New Cranston q.v., is modern and literal. Rose Mains is thus, 1773 Arm. Sauchenside is Saughenside 1773 Arm; 'willow-covered slope' v. s(e)alh side; cf. Salside PNWL 88, Sauchenbush, Fife. Southfield is thus, 1781 Sasines; literal v. sūþ feld; cf. Northfield. Spy Law, unrecorded, is probably 'look-out hill'; cf. OE tōt-hlāw and spy-knowe SDD 560 'a hill on which a watch is set'. \*Standpretty is thus 1773 Arm; literal. Westfield is Westfield of Cousland, Dickson; literal, cf. Northfield and Eastfield. Wetflatwell (lost) is Weteflatwel 1300-1331 Bann. Cl. 109; literal v. OE wæt ME flat OE wella. Whitehope (lost) is Qwhyhope 1300-1331 Bann. Cl. 109; 'white valley' v. hwīt hop. \*Whitehousemill is Mill 1773 Arm; see Oxenfoord Mains (supra); "Whitehousemill is another hamlet which disappeared many years ago." Dickson p. 31.

CRICHTON PARISH

## CRICHTON

Crectune c. 1128 Bann. Cl. 70 1143-47 SBR 7.

Krektun 13th Cent. Bann. Cl. 69.

Cre(i)chto(u)n(e) 1189-1214 1296-1324 1300-1331

Bann. Cl. 109 1359 et freq. to 1454 Exch. Ro. 1387

1567 Bann. Cl. 94 c. 1400 1440 et freq. to 1538

RMS 1419 1457 Bann. Cl. 89 1427 1450 Bann. Cl. 70

1447 1448 1449 Bann. Cl. 105 1450 1483 1506 Bann.

Cl. 74 1467 et freq. to 1481 ADA 1478 Bann. Cl.

86 1480 ADC 1494 1494-5 et freq. to 1513 Treas.

Acc. 1500 et freq. to 1547 RSS 1536 1653 LC 1573

1581 1591 RPC; -tun early 13th Cent. Bann. Cl.

74; -town 1450 LC.

Cre(i)ghcto(u)n(e) 1336-7 Bain 1449 Reg. Ho. Ch. 1450

Exch. Ro. 1666 RMS.

Cr(e)ychtona 1337 1343 Exch. Ro; -to(u)n(e) 1387-8

1450 Reg. Ho. Ch. 14th Cent. Bann. Cl. 89 1438

Exch. Ro. 1449 Bann. Cl. 109 1488 1489 Treas. Acc.

1578 RPC. Kreytton(a), Kreitton(a) 1338 Bann.

Cl. 89.

Crey(h)tone 1357 Bann. Cl. 89; -tun undated Bann.

Cl. 74.

Crichto(u)n(e) 1357 Bann. Cl. 89 c. 1400 RMS 1428

1438 1443 Exch. Ro. 1437-60 1460-88 Bann. Cl. 74

1452 1514 1591 1682 LC.

Krichtoun 1457 Reg. Ho. Ch. Krechtone 1500 Bann.

Cl. 86. Crichton 1567 LC.

Crichtoun 1654 Blaeu. Chrichton 1773 Arm.

'Rock farm' v. O.W. creic W. craig OE tūn; cf. Creighton (St.) (Crectone 1166 Creiton 1222 Cracton 1242) Creaton (Np.) Crayke (YN) (Crec 685 Creic c. 980) DEPN 123-4; the reference is doubtless to the one outstanding eminence just west of Longfaugh from which the rest of the parish slopes away in gradations.

Note: Crichton Castle is the castle of Crichton 1514 LC Castell of Creichtoun 1573 RMS; <sup>x</sup>Castlehill is Castelhill de Creychtoun 1546-80 RMS. <sup>\*</sup>Castle Mains is Castlemaynes of Creightoun 1666 RMS. Crichtondean is Chrichtondean 1773 Arm, Crichtondean 1786 Sasines; v. denu. Crichton Mains is Easter Creightoun 1666 RMS Mains 1773 Arm; v. ME demeyne. Crichton village is Wester Creightoun 1666 RMS. <sup>\*</sup>Park is le Parke sub castro de Creichtoun 1483 RMS, Park of Crichtoun 1534 RMS Park 1538 RMS v. ME parke 'field'.

## BLACKCASTLE

Bla(c)kcastell 1542 LC 1627 R on P; -castle 1653 1676 LC 1773 Arm.

'Black /

'Black castle' v. OE blæc. The farm doubtless derives its second element from the nearby Cakemuir Castle.

Note: Blackcastleford (lost) is Blackcastlefuird 1666 RMS; v. OE ford.

## CAKEMUIR

Cakmore 1214-40 Bann. Cl. 109. Kakmore 1221-24  
1221-38 Bann. Cl. 109. Kakemyre 1300-1331 Bann.  
Cl. 109.

Caikmure 1527 1542 1574 1576-7 RMS 1568 RPC 1633  
1653 LC -mwir 1627 R on P. Kekmure 1627 R on P  
(Borthwick).

Caickmuir 1667 RMS 1773 Arm.

'Limestone moor' v. calc mōr; this etymology is corroborated by Cockmuir (T), the site of a limekiln, which was Kackmoorehill 1654 Blæu.

Note: Cakemuirhill is Caikmurehill, -hall, -Hill  
1542 1673 LC Caickmurehill 1675 LC; Kaik-,  
Caikmwirhill 1627 R on P. (Borthwick); v. OE hyll.

## COSTERTON

Co(i)stertoun 1546-80 RMS 1627 R on P 1773 Arm.

Probably 'arable farm' v. tūn; dial. coster SDD  
104 'a piece of arable land'; cf. Costerton (Inver-  
esk).

Note: Costerton Mains is Mains 1773 Arm; v. ME  
demeayne.

## FORD

le fford 1150-80 Bann. Cl. 89. Forda 1391 Reg. Ho.  
Ch. 1306-1424 1565 RMS. Fu(i)rd(e) 1449 Bann.  
Cl. 109 1488 1498 1565 1647 RMS 1627 R on P.  
Ford 1773 Arm.

'The ford' v. OE ford. "Ford derived its name from the ford which crossed the Tyne previous to the building of the bridge"; Dickson, A History of Cranston. The name was originally applied to an estate now merged in Vogrie (Borthwick) and Preston-hall (Cranston); it survives only in the name of the village standing on that part of the original estate in the northern apex of Crichton Parish. Cf. Ford (Heref.). At one time it was known as Easter Vogrie; Fuird alias Eister Voigorie 1627 R on P.

## PATHHEAD /

## PATHHEAD

Pethheid 1591-2 RPC. Pathhead 1773 Arm.

Literal v.  $pæ\beta$  hēafod, Scots heid.

## SAUGHLAND

Sauchnale 1488 1498 RMS 1495 ADC; -nell 1546-80  
1666 RMS 1627 R on P.  
Sauchyland 1773 Arm.

'Halh where shallows grew' v. salh-halh, Scots Sauchen. Cf. Great and Little Saughall (Chs), Saughenbush (Kirkcaldy). -ale represents the dative of OE halh.

## TURNIEDYKES

Thornydyks 1478 ADC; -dykis 1591 RPC.  
Turnydik(i)s 1483-4 1484 1546-80 RMS 1489 ADC;  
-dykis 1546-80 RMS.  
Thornidykis 1587 1591 RPC. Thornedykis 1591 RPC  
1627 R on P.  
Turndykes 1666 RMS. Turn a dikes 1773 Arm.  
Turniedykes 1783 Sasines.

'Thorny dykes' v.  $\beta$ orn or  $\beta$ yrne; dīc. Cf. the neighbouring field-name, Brieryside, and Turnworth (Do.) DEPN 460.

\*Bankhead Moor is thus, 1773 Arm; literal v. ME banke OE hēafod mōr. Birky Bank is Birch Bank 1801 estate map of Prestonhall; 'birch-covered bank' v. OE birce, adj. bircen Scots birky, ME banke. Blesk Law, unrecorded, is literal; 'cold hill' v. blēc hlāw. Burnside, unrecorded by Arm 1773, is probably modern; it stands on a burn marked in Arm; v. burna sīde. Capriston (lost) is Capristoun 1488 RMS Caprestoun 1498 1511 RMS Capirstoun 1535 RMS; v. tūn; the first element is obscure. Crow Law, unrecorded, is probably modern and literal. Currielee derives its name from Currie (Borthwick); v. ultimately OE hlēo. \*Fala Dam is Falladam 1773 Arm; v. ME damme; for the first element see Fala and Soutra Parish. Harle Rigging is Harlaw 1801 estate map of Prestonhall; probably 'ridge of the hare hill' v. hara hlāw Scots rigging, but the finding of a stone grave or kistvaen (see Anc. Hist. Monu. Rep. 54) may point to OE  $^x$ haer 'stone, stoney ground' (see Ekwall, DEPN 207-8); further evidence is necessary. Hope Farm, unrecorded by Arm, is probably modern; v. 'hop' 'a small enclosed valley' a true topographical description. Kirkhill is Kirkland 1627 R on P v. cirice; Kirkhill is the site of /

of a church that for a time superseded the present ancient building as the parochial place of worship. Lampland (lost) is thus, 1627 R on P: "twa aikeris of Lampland, on of thame possessit by James Wachope in Wester Creichtoun, the uther by James Stevinsone, smyth in Cranstoun;" a lamp-acre was one set aside for the maintenance of a lamp or light in the Church of the Parish; cf. Lamp Aiker, OSA Corstorphine. Longfauh is thus, 1773 Arm, 1786 Sasines; 'long fallow ground' v. Scots faugh SDD 166. Muirhouse (lost) is Murehous(e) 1450 1451 1488 1498 1511 RMS 'moor house' v. mōr hūs. Play Hill is unrecorded; cf. DEP. N 351. \*Rosehill is thus, 1700-10 KSR 1773 Arm; probably literal; the name survives as a fieldname on Crichton Meins; cf. the neighbouring Turniedykes and Brieryside. Routing Hill probably derives its name from its proximity to Routing Well. Routing Well is 'rumbling well'; NSA 283 "The Routing Well, said to predict a storm . . . . a rumbling noise which accompanies a high wind"; see SDD 455 routing-well: "a well that makes a rumbling noise, predicting a storm;" cf. hrūtan 'to roar'. Salters' Road is "salt-carriers' road"; cf. the grant to William Hall of the lands of Blainslie, the property of Melrose Abbey, LC p. 148 anno 1550 'for bringing lime to repair the Church of Melrose or bringing fish or salt from North Berwick or Salt Preston (i.e. Prestonpans) or neighbourhood for the sustentation of the convent and household in the summer;' cf. also Satorygate (Dəlkeith). \*Temple Park is Tempill land 1627 R on P; probably land originally the property of the Knights Templar; "James Wachope in Creichtoun possessis fyve aikeris of Tempill land quhilk is haldin of my Lord St. Johnne," ibidem 1627; on the dissolution of the order of Knights Templar, much of its property passed into the hands of the Knights of St. John of Jerusalem; the name 'Lord St. Johnne' is therefore significant; Temple Park is now a fieldname on Crichton House farm. Tynebank is modern and literal, with reference to the R. Tyne. Tynehead is modern; 'farm near the head waters of the River Tyne' (E. Lothian). Whippielaw is Whippylaw 1773 Arm; v. hlāw.

CURRIE PARISH

## CURRIE

Curey 1210 Bain. Cory c. 1230 Bann. Cl. 70.  
Curri 1246 Bann. Cl. (Chron. Mailr.) 1336-7 Bain.  
Curry 1213 Bain 1300-31 1449 Bann. Cl. 109 1329-  
 70 Bann. Cl. 94 1342 1343 1406 Exch. Ro. 1369  
 Bann. Cl. 105 1369-70 1391-2 1502 et freq. to 1603  
 RMS 1527 RSS 1589 RPC. Corry 1344 1369 Bann. Cl.  
 105 1166-1214 1360 1371 1411 Bann. Cl. 94 1510  
 RSS. Corri 1360 Bann. Cl. 94. Curre 1493 et  
 freq. to 1618 RMS. Corre 1506 Treas. Acc. Currie  
 1570 et freq. to 1666 RMS 1612 Bann. Cl. 109.  
Curie 1636 RMS. Currium 17th Cent. SHS I. 52.

'Wet plain' v. G., O.Ir. currach, in dat. case;  
 Curra, Curragh and Curry are common in Ireland; see  
 Joyce; cf. Watson CPNS 144.

Note: Easter Currie is Nether Currie 1621 RMS  
 Ne Curry 1773 Arm, v. neoperra.

Curriehill is Curry Hill 1569 RPC Curriehill  
 1590 RPC 1627 R on P 1637 1645 1649 1667 RMS 1773 Arm.  
Curryhill 1604 1614 RMS v. hyll; ? also the Onstead  
 in Over Currie v. onstead dial. 'farm-stead' SDD 389.

Currie Mains is Manys of Currye 1494-5 Treas.  
 Acc; v. demeyne.

Brewlands (lost) is le Brewland (de Curry) 1530  
 RMS, Brewlandis de Curre 1541 RMS, Brewlands 1663 RMS;  
 'lands attached to the brewery or brewhouse of Currie'  
 v. brēow-(hūs)-land; cf. Brewland PNWL 27.

Cotland (lost) is le Cotland de Curry 1530 RMS;  
 'cottage land' v. cot(e); cf. Cotlands PNWL 35.

## BABERTON

Kibabirtone 1320 RMS.

Kilbabertone 1336-7 Bain; -bebirtoun 1306-29 RMS;

-babertoun 1528-9 1540 1543 1545-6 RSS 1571 1590

RPC 1306-29 1522 et freq. to 1643 RMS; -babartoun

1529 RMS; -baberton 1537 LC; -babirtoun 1538-9

1539 RSS -babertoune 1640 RMS.

Babertoun 1529 RMS 1627 R on P. Babertona 17th  
 Cent. SHS I. 52.

Bebberton 1773 Arm.

'Beaduburge's spring' v. O.Scand. kelda; a small  
 burn rises in the grounds of Baberton House and flows  
 north to the Union Canal; for a parallel incidence of  
 kelda see the neighbouring Kinleith. For the unre-  
 corded woman's name, cf. Babraham (Ca) DEPN 20.

## BALERNO /

## BALERNO

Balhernoch 1280 Bain. Balernaugh 1283 ASP;  
-naghe 1296 Bain; -nache 1375-6 1407-8 RMS;  
-noch(e) 1557 1649 RMS; -no 1660 1662 1663 RMS.  
Ballernoch(e) 1390-1400 et passim to 1637 RMS 1459  
 Bann. Cl. 70; -no(w) 1462 et passim to 1580 Bann.  
 Cl. 109 1471 ADA 1462 SBR 7 1510 et freq. to 1547  
 RSS 1584 RPC 1507 et freq. to 1667 RMS.  
Ballarnoch 1507 RMS. Balarno 1579 Bann. Cl. 109.  
Ballyrno 1512 Bann. Cl. 109; Bawerno 1528 RMS.  
Balerno 1773 Arm.  
Bierno 1544-5 RSS; -arno 1558 RMS; Byr(e)no 1590  
 RPC;  
Byerno 1607 RMS. Byirnoch, Buirnoch 1573 RMS.

'Blackthorn farm' v. baile airneach; see CPNS  
 143; cf. Balernock (Gareloch-head).

Note: Balerno Hill is villa de Hill 1462 Bann.  
 Cl. 109, Hill (de Ballernow) 1462 SBR 7 1512 et freq.  
 to 1579 Bann. Cl. 109 1528 RMS 1534-5 1545-6 1546-7  
 RSS 1565 1590 RPC; literal v. hyll; the villa de  
 Hill may be Overton of Balerno (lost) which is Ovir-  
 toun (de Ballerno) 1511 RSS 1546 RMS, (lie) Overtoun(e)  
de Byerno 1607 RMS; -de Byreno 1614 RMS; - of Byrent  
 1654 RMS; - of Byrenalie 1662 RMS; - of Byrna 1663  
 RMS; v. ME overe OE uferra tūn; cf. Overton PNWL 47;  
Townhead 1773 Arm; v. hēafod.

New Mills is lie Overmylne 1614 RMS the Overmilne  
 1663 RMS, New Mill 1773 Arm; v. myln.

Goldrigs (lost) is Go(u)ldrig(g)(i)(s) v. hrycg;  
 perhaps 'ridge(s) or fields where marigolds grew' v.  
 OE golde; cf. DEPN 191.

## BALLENY (bal'ɛni)

? Balveny 1449-50 Reg. Ho. Ch; Balvany 1573 RMS;  
Baleny 1627 R on P; Malleny or Balveny 1788  
 Sasines; Malleny now called Balvenny 1801  
 Sasines; Ballenaum 17th Cent. SHS I. 52.

'farm of the damp meadows' v. G. baile léanaidhe;  
 Balleny is part of Malleny (q.v.), with which it has  
 been consistently confused in sources; Arm 1773  
 shows Malleny on the site of Balleny and no Balleny;  
 cf. Lennie (Cors.).

## BUTELAND (bu:tland)

Bu(i)t(e)land 1618 1635 RMS 1773 Arm; Butland 1627  
 R on P.

'divided or disjointed land' v. Scots bute 'to  
 divide' butt 'disjointed land'; the templelands of  
 Temples /

Temples and Templehouse lie on the lands of Buteland and are divided from the main templelands of Harperrig in Kirknewton and Mid-Calder Parishes with which they are mentioned in charters (vide RMS 1618) by the Water of Leith; this derivation is supported by the name of Butfordhouse 1773 Arm at the ford giving access to the lands of Buteland from Kirknewton Parish. See also SPN 134 and cf. Butland 1429 Bann. Cl. 105 (unidentified, but Midlothian), Butlaw PNWL 20. \*Butfordhouse is 'house at the ford leading to the disjoined land' v. dial. butt, OE ford hūs.

Note: Nether Buteland is Nethertoun de Buitland 1618 1635 RMS Ne Buteland 1773 Arm; v. neoperra tūn. Over Buteland is Ovirtoun de Buitland 1618 1635 RMS, O. Buteland 1773 Arm; v. ME overe OE uferra tūn. Butelandhill is Buitlandhill 1618 1635 RMS, Butelandhill 1773 Arm; v. hyll. Buteland Muir is thus 1773 Arm; v. mōr Scots muir; 'moor'.

## HARLAW

Harlaw 1508 1515 Exch. Ro. 1546 et freq. to 1663 RMS 1627 R on P 1773 Arm. Hairlaw 1507-8 RMS. Hairelaw 1510 RSS. Hardlaw 1654 RMS. Harelaw 1839 NSA.

Either 'grey hill' v. hār hlāw or, more probably, 'hill of the stones' v. OE \*haer hlāw. \*Haer is discussed by Ekwall DEPN 207-8 as an element the exact meaning and OE form of which are unknown (ibidem: Sw. har 'stony ground' LG. and Du. har hare 'height, ridge' related to Ir. Welsh carn 'cairn'). Its presence here is suggested by NSA p. 547: "On the lands of Harelaw . . . . was an immense cairn of stones, consisting of probably between 2000 and 3000 cart-loads, which, on being gradually removed . . . . was found to contain a stone about two feet square enclosing many human bones. About a quarter of a mile to the south of the large cairn were five very tall and large stones set perpendicularly in the earth."

## HERWISTON

Hirmanstoun 1214-26 Bann. Cl. 94; Hirmanstoun 1496 RMS. Hirdman(e)sto(u)n 1214-26 Bann. Cl. 94, 1462 SBR 7 1457 Bann. Cl. 89, -nistone 1251 Bann. Cl. 69. Hirdman(e)stoun 1214-26 Bann. Cl. 94 1390-1406 1496 RMS, 1450 Bann. Cl. 70 1437 1456 Bann. Cl. 105 1484 1488 ADC; -istun 1233 Bann. Cl. 70; -ystona 1277 1389-90 Bann. Cl. 94; -ston 1329-70 Bann. Cl. 94 1471 ADA; -stona 1471 ADA; -stoune 1471 1472 ADA 1484 ADC; -stone 1478 1479 1492 ADC. Hirdmestoun /

Hirdmestoun 1390-1406 RMS; -mastoun 1494 ADC.  
villa Hermistonensis 17th Cent. SHS I. 52.  
Hermisto(u)n(e) 1664 RMS.

'Herdman's or Herdsman's farm' v. OE  
 heordemannestūn. Cf. Hardwick, Mawer: PNNth Du.  
 for discussion of a somewhat parallel form.

Note: Long Hermiston is Langehirdemannistone  
 1320 RMS; Langhirdmanstoun 1390-1406 et freq. to  
 1643 RMS; -mestoun 1390-1406 et freq. to 1629 RMS;  
-monstoun 1506 1513 RMS; -manstoune 1666 RMS.  
Langherdmestoun 1606 RMS; Lang Hirdmastone 1490 ADC;  
 v. lang 'long' applied to scattered houses as in Long  
 Livingston (W. Lth.).

## KINLEITH

Kyldeleth(e) 1250 Bann. Cl. 74 1372-3 RMS.  
Keldeleth 13th Cent. Bann. Cl. 69 1327 Bann. Cl. 70.  
Kild(e)(y)l(l)e(i)th(e) 1327 Bann. Cl. 74 1539 RSS  
 1550 LC 1609 1630 Ret; -licht 1618 RMS.  
Killeith 1550 1575 LC 1586 RPC 1609 et freq. to  
 1647 RMS 1627 R on P 1630 et freq. to 1683 Ret.  
 1668 SHS I. 36; -leyth 1637 SHS II. 18 1611 RMS;  
-leich 1586 RPC; Killeith-Fynlassoun 1590 RPC.  
Kendeleith 1647 RMS. Kindleith 1683 Ret.  
Kyndleith 1683 Ret.  
Killethum 17th Cent. SHS I. 52.

'Slope with a spring or stream' v. ON  
 keld(u)-hlíð; the stream referred to is the Kinleith  
 Burn. Cf. Kellet (La) DEPN 257. Kelleth (We) DEPN  
 257. A Matthew Finlayson held Killeith c. 1590.  
 The CPNS tentative 'Church of Leith' v. Kil de Leth,  
 because the church of Currie stands on the Water of  
 Leith, is untenable.

## LIMPHOY (lImfoi)

Lumphoy 1512 et freq. to 1568 Bann. Cl. 109 1534-5  
 RSS; -pho 1530 Bann. Cl. 109; -pho(i)e 1530  
 Bann. Cl. 109; Lunphoy 1591 RPC.  
Lymphoy 1552 et freq. to 1581 Bann. Cl. 109 1544  
 RSS; -phoye 1573 Bann. Cl. 109.  
Limphoy 1551 1552 Bann. Cl. 109; 1577 1590 RPC 1627  
 R on P; -phoye 1568 Bann. Cl. 109. Limphoium  
 17th Cent. SHS I. 52.

'Bare grass-meadow' v. G. lom, compar. and  
 dimin. luime, W. llyn. G. faich 'green, plain,  
 meadow'; see SFN 194: 'a plain characterised by its  
 grassiness is expressed by the name Foy, a curious  
 form /

form (the result of aspiration) for the Gaelic word is *faithche*'; MacIennan gives G. *faich* E. Ir. *faithche*.

Note: Easter Limphoy is Estir Lumphoy 1531 Bann. Cl. 109 Eister Limphoye 1568 *ibidem*. Estir Lumphoy 1590 RPC E. Lumphoy 1773 Arm.

Wester Limphoy is Westir Lumphoy 1531 Bann. Cl. 109, Wester Limphoy 1577 RPC Westir Limphoy 1590 RPC W. Lumphoy 1773 Arm.

## LISTONSHIELDS

Listunschelis 1280 Bain. Lie Scheillis 1323 RMS.  
Listounschielis 1537-8 Temp; -schelis 1540 RMS,  
 1549 Cat Tor; -scheillis 1618 1631 RMS;  
-scheils 1640 Ret. 1329-70 RMS.  
Listoun Sheilles 1662 RMS; -Sheills 1683 Ret.  
Listonshields 1773 Arm.

'The huts or cottages of Liston' v. ME *schele*.  
 Macdonald (PNWL 39) gives an admirable account of the possible interpretations of Liston, which is reproduced under Liston (Kl).

## MALCOLMSTONE

Malcolmstoun 1390-1406 1538 RMS 1531-2 RSS;  
-estoun 1615 1616 RMS.  
Macolmystona 1389-90 RMS.  
Malcon(e)stoun 1477 1532 RMS 1498 RSS.  
Malkumstoune 1498 RMS; -komstoun 1500 RSS.  
Malconston 1499 RSS. Malcolms cross 1773 Arm.

'Malcolm's farm' v. *tūn*; for the personal name, see Tengvik 190, Feilitzen 323.

## MALLENY (mal'eni)

Malemmy 1477 RMS; -lenie 1593 1617 1690 RMS;  
-lleny 1593 1618 1634 RMS 1788 1801 Sasines;  
-llyny 1506 RMS; -llany 1594 RMS; -lleny 1640  
 RMS; -llenny 1601 RMS.

'Plain of the damp meadows' v. G. *magh leánaidhe*; cf. Moylena (Ireland); see CPNS 145.

Note: Malleny Muir is thus, 1773 Arm; v. *mōr* Scots *muir*: 'moor'. Coats is Coittis 1601 RMS; 'the cottages' v. *cot(e)*.

## PILMUIR

Pilmor(e) 1437 Reg. Ho. Ch. 1462 LC; -mur(e) 1535  
 RSS 1540 et freq. to 1643 RMS 1590 RPC; -mour  
 1627 R on P; -moore 1654 Blæu; -muir 1773 Arm;  
Pylmure /

Pylmure 1502 RMS; -muir 1839 NSA.

'Moor pool' v. OE pyll mōr; cf. Pilmuir PNWL 97.

## RAVELRIG

Ravilrig 1454 Reg. Ho. Ch. 1530 et freq. to 1637  
RMS; Revelrig 1590 RPC; Ravelrig 1607 et freq.  
to 1690 RMS 1627 R on P; Revilrig 1634 SHS II, 18  
1654 RMS; Revilriggum 17th Cent. SHS I. 52.

'Ridge or field enclosed by a railing' v. ravel  
NED sb<sup>2</sup> OE hrycg.

## REDHEUGHS

Reidhewis 1390-1406 et freq. to 1642 RMS 1527 RSS  
1575 LC; -heuchis 1528 et freq. to 1593-4 RMS;  
-heughes 1627 R on P 1661 RMS; -heugh(e) 1661  
RMS 1594 LC; -heuches 1644 RMS -hewes 1642 RMS;  
-heues 1668 SHS I. 36.

Redehewis 1500 1502-3 RMS; -heuchis 1506 RMS.  
Redheuchis 1543 RMS. Rubrae Fodinae vulgo Redhewes  
17th Cent. SHS I. 52.

Reidhuche undated Bann. Cl. 70.

'Red heights' v. rēad hōh; OE hōh, dial. hoe,  
heugh, represents anything from a steep ridge to a  
slight rise; here it refers to rising ground.

## RICCARTON

Ricardestone 1296 Ragman Roll; -istone 1391-2 RMS;  
-ton 1494 RSS; -toun 1536 RMS 1536 1546 RSS;  
-tone 1389-90 RMS.

Richardtoun(e) 1306-29 1533 RMS 1508 RSS 1530 Bann.  
Cl. 109.

Richartoun 1306-29 1610 RMS 1491 ADA 1542 1546-7  
1547-8 RSS 1579 Bann. Cl. 109 1577 LC 1590 RPC.

Richertoun 1491 ADA.

Ric(c)arto(u)n(e) 1476 ADA 1498 et freq. to 1545-6  
RSS 1528 1616 RMS 1574 et freq. to 1590 RPC 1637  
SHS II. 18 1654 Blaeu 1668 SHS I. 36.

Rickartoun(e) 1604 1690 RMS 1627 R on P; -tona  
17th Cent. SHS I. 52.

Recar(d)toun 1524 1530 Bann. Cl. 109 1550 RMS.

Rechertoun 1306-29 RMS.

'Richard's farm' v. tūn; the pers. name is a  
common Continental name: see Forssner pp 213-4; cf.  
Riccarton PNWL 64.

Note: Riccarton Mains is Manys of Richardtoun  
1508 RSS; v. demeyne. Coats is Coittis 1545-6 RSS;  
'the cottages' v. cot(e).

WARRISTON /

## WARRISTON

Warynstone 1391-2 RMS.

Warnistoun 1428 RMS.

Warastoun 1504 RMS; -istoun 1534 1557 1662 RMS;  
-estoun 1636 RMS; -eistoun 1608 RMS 1583 LC;  
-iestoun(e) 1643 1657 RMS; -iston(a) 1668 SHS I.  
 36 17th Cent. SHS I. 52; -restoun 1627 R on P.  
Varestoun 1514 RMS.  
Wairisto(u)n(e) 1637 1638 SHS II. 18,

Note also the undated Waranston, Warenston Bann. Cl. 89, Wareisto(u)n Bann. Cl. 70.

'Warin's farm' v. tūn; for the A.N. pers. name see Tengvik 203.

## WHELPSIDE

Quhelpside 1581-2 RMS; -syde 1627 R on P 1634 RMS;  
Wholpsyid 1654 Blaeu; Whelpsyke 1773 Arm.

'Slope where young animals feed or play' v. hwelp side; cf. Whelpside (WLth), Whelprigg (We); the 1773 Arm form shows confusion with OE sic.

## WHITELAW

Whitlaw de Curry 1335-6 Bain. Whytlaw 1390-1406 RMS. Wytelaw 1336-7 Bain. Quhitlaw 1390-1406 c. 1566 RMS 1478 ADC 1518 1529 RSS; -elaw 1604 RMS. Quhytlaw 1599 et freq. to 1622 RMS 1627 R on P.  
Quhythall 1604 1607 RMS. Whitehill 1660 RMS.  
Whitelaw 1773 Arm.

'White hill' v. hwīt hlāw.

Bankhead is thus 1773 Arm, 1788 Sasines; literal v. ME banke O E heafod. Barnhill is Barn(e)-hill(is) 1590 1591 RPC; literal v. berern hyll. Baron's Cleugh is unrecorded; v. dial. cleuch, OE clōh. Blinkbonny is Blinkbonie 1773 Arm; a common farm-name applied to farms with a southern or sunny aspect; cf. Blinkbonny (Nb.Cors.). Bore Stane, unrecorded and not included in Anc. Hist. Mon. Comm, Rep, is probably 'pierced stone'; cf. Bore Stane (B'muir, Edin.), Thirlstane (Ettrick) and see Maxwell: Scottish Land Names. Clubbiudean is unrecorded; cf. Scots clabby, 'sticky, miry, muddy', SDD 85.  
 \*Castlebank is thus 1773 Arm; v. ME banke; Castlebank stood near the ruins of Curriehill Castle.  
 \*Cauldhame is thus 1773 Arm; 'house in a cold or exposed situation' v. cald hām; cf. Cauldhame PNWL 67. Cockburn is Co(c)kburn(e) 1627 R on P 1773 Arm /

Arm; 'stream frequented by wild birds or cocks' v. cocc burna; the name is a back-formation from the Cock Burn; Cockburn Hill is v. hyll; cf. Cockburn PNWL 20. Cocklaw is unrecorded; v. hlāw. Cocklerae is unrecorded, but cf. Cocklerow (Nt.) and Cockleroy PNWL 3, CPNS 146; perhaps 'red gate' v. G. cachaileith ruadh. Cock Rig derives its name from its proximity to the Cock Burn. Corselet is Corslet 1773 Arm; perhaps v. late OE cros, as Anc. Hist. Mon. Comm. Rep. records a nearby wayside cross, but the frequent occurrence of Corslet, -lat forms in toponomy requires further investigation. Craigenterrie is Craigintarrie 1773 Arm; probably, as CPNS 144 suggests, 'bull's rock' v. creag an tairbh. \*Craigmill is thus 1773 Arm; 'hillmill' v. Scots craig, OE myln; the modern Hannahfield probably stands on the site of Craigmill. \*Danhead is thus, 1773 Arm; literal, v. ME damme OE hēafod. East Mill is thus 1839 NSA; literal. Gowanhill is probably modern; cf. dial. gowan SDD 223 sb<sup>1</sup>: 'buttercup', sb<sup>2</sup> 'daisy'. Harmony is unrecorded. Haugh Head is Haughhead, 1773 Arm; literal v. halh hēafod. Harbour Hill is unrecorded; cf. ME hereberze, herberwe: 'shelter'. Headrig (lost) is Heidrig 1591 RPC, Hieriggis 1601 RMS; 'top of the ridge' v. hēafod hrycg. Keirhill is thus, 1533 1610 1616 RMS 1627 R on P 1773 Arm Kierhill 1796 Sasines; v. hyll; for the first el. compare Keirhill PNWL 22. Lennox Tower is Lenox Castle 1773 Arm; NSA p. 546: "Lennox Tower, now called by the uncouth name of Lymphoy (q.v.) was formerly the property of the Lennox family." \*Loanhead is Lon(e)heid 1618 1635 RMS, Lone 1773 Arm; 'top of the lane' v. lane, hēafod; Loanhead is probably the modern Mid Kinleith. Marchbank; cf. Marchwell (R.) Mount Parnassus is named from its tenancy by the poet Thomson. Redford Wood is Redford 1773 Arm; probably 'red ford' v. rēad ford; cf. Redford (Col.), Redruth (Co) DEPN 366. Roughbank (lost, but probably between Kinleith and Ratho) is Rouchbank 1590 RPC; 'rough slope' v. rūh ME banke. Shothead is thus 1773 Arm; 'top of the strip or corner' v. scēat dial. shot, hēafod. Stodrig (lost) is thus 1591 RPC; presumably 'stud-ridge' v. OE stōd, or 'bullock-ridge' v. OE stott, hrycg. \*Temples is lie Tempillis 1618 1635 RMS Temples 1798 Sasines; the name indicates Templar ownership; see Mackinlay 357 and the note on Templehill (MC). Temple House is Tempilhou(s) 1618 1635 RMS Templehouse(s) 1773 Arm 1798 Sasines; 'the house(s) or farm of the Knights Templar; v. hūs; cf. prec. Thriepmuir is unrecorded; 'debatable moorland' v. mōr, Scots muir; PNS quotes "the landez callid Batable landez or Threpe landez"; v. Scots threap SDD 609 'to haggle, argue'; Mackenzie (SPN 203) suggests that Threpland involves /

involves a question of boundaries; Thriepmuir lies on the border of Currie and Penicuik Parishes.

Warklaw Hill is v. (ge)weorc hlāw hill, with the second and third elements reduplicative; OE (ge)weorc 'fort, defensive work'; NSA p. 547 records the remains of an ancient fortification on Warklaw.

<sup>26</sup>Wellhead (perhaps the modern Rosebank) is Welhead, 1773 Arm, 'well or stream head' v. w(i)ella heafod.

<sup>26</sup>Whiteside is thus, 1773 Arm; literal v. hwit side; the name survives in Whiteside Plantation.

DALKEITH PARISH

## DALKEITH

Dolchet 1144 Lawrie, Bann. Cl. 70.  
Dalkied 1142 Lawrie, Bann. Cl. 89; -ke(i)th(e)  
 1128-53 1370 et freq. to 1475 Bann. Cl. 70, 1153-  
 65 1315 1316 et passim to 1591 Bann. Cl. 94 1153-  
 65 1425 1457 Bann. Cl. 89 1336-7 Bain 1340 1567-1625  
 Bann. Cl. 56 1366 et passim to 1664 RMS 1378 1379-  
 90 Reg. Ho. Ch. 1379 et passim to 1507 Exch. Ro.  
 1390 1392 1392-3 1482 SBR 7 1393 Bann. Cl. 78 1405  
 Bann. Cl. 69 1406 1449-50 1470 Bann. Cl. 109 1478  
 ADC 1478 1493 ADA 1497 et freq. to 1513 Treas. Acc.  
 1506 1538 1544 RSS 1521 et freq. to 1710 LC 1573  
 et freq. to 1590-1 RPC; -ket 1238 Bain 14th Cent.  
 Bann. Cl. 89 1654 Blaeu; -keth 1406 1505 Bann.  
 Cl. 109 1478 ADA 1498 Bann. Cl. 94 1504 RMS 1531  
 Bann. Cl. 74; -kecht 1415 Reg. Ho. Ch.; -keyth  
 1565 Bann. Cl. 109 1565 1566 1577 et freq. to 1592  
 RPC 1567 et freq. to 1589 Bann. Cl. 94.

'Meadow or valley of the wood' v. O.W. dol coet.  
 See CPNS 382. Watson states (CPNS 414) that dol  
 'meadow, dale, valley' is common in the placenames of  
 Wales, Cornwall and Brittany. The Esk valley at  
 Dalkeith is still thickly wooded. For similar forms  
 of the second el. cf. Bathgate PNWL 80.

## COWDEN

Colden(e) 1316 1392 1531 Bann. Cl. 94 1315-21 1451  
 RMS 1336-7 Bain.  
Cowdoun 1580 RPC. Coldoun 1658 LC.

'The cow-pasture' v. cū denn. Macdonald's re-  
 jection of Watson's interpretation of Cowden-names  
 (CPNS 139) as 'hazel' from Gaelic colltuinn, calltuinn  
 seems justified. See PNWL 86-7 for a full discussion  
 of the form.

Note: Easter Cowden is Eister Colden 1546-80 RMS  
Over Coldan 1589 RMS Easter Coldoun 1669 LC; Wester  
Cowden is Westir Colden 1546-80 RMS Nethir Coldan 1589  
 RMS Westir Coldoun 1591 RMS Wester Coldoun 1656 LC  
-Coudoun 1717 LC; E. and W. Cowden are the tua  
Coldennis undated Bann. Cl. 89; E. Cowden 1773 Arm,  
 W. Cowden 1773 Arm. Cowdenknowes (lost) is  
Coldenknowis undated Bann. Cl. 89 v. enoll.  
Cowdenfield (lost) is Coldenfeld 1315 Bann. Cl. 94, v.  
 feld. The form survives in Cowden Bog, Cowden Cleugh  
 (v. OE clōh) and Cowdenfoot.

## LANGSIDE

(the) Langside 1612 1627 1646 1710 LC 1773 Arm;  
-syde 1621 1622 1673 LC.

'Long /

'Long slope' v. lang side.

Note: <sup>x</sup>Langsideshaw is thus 1773 Arm v. sceaga 'small copse'.

LUGTON (lautn)

Log(g)etone 1166-1214 13th Cent. Bann. Cl. 89.

Logto(u)n(e) 13th Cent. Bann. Cl. 74 1329 Exch. Ro.

1336-9 Bain 1381-2 1389-90 1533 RMS 14th Cent.

Bann. Cl. 89 1390 1392 Bann. Cl. 94 1437-60 Bann.

Cl. 56 1438 Exch. Ro. 1508 RSS 1536 LC; -tune

c. 1350 Bann. Cl. 74; -tona 1369 1381-2 RMS.

Lugto(u)n 1528 1540 1647 1662 RMS 1541 RSS 1571 et

freq. to 1590 RPC 1578 Bann. Cl. 70, 94 1591 1710 LC.

'Farm by a pool' v. OE luh tūn; cf. the neighbouring Polton (La), also on the R. Esk, and Lugate (Stow).

Note: Lugton Bank is Lugtoun Bank 1710 LC;  
<sup>x</sup>Lugtoun Bridge is bridge of Lugtoun 1536 LC. (Lugton  
Orchard is Orchyeard 1710 LC v. ortgeard, orceard.

\*STANELAWS (lost)

(The Sta(i)n(n)(i)elaw(i)s 1612 1615 1627 1643 1646

1669 LC; -lawes 1669 LC.

Ston(ni)elaw(s) 1710 LC.

'Stoney hill(s)' v. stānig hlāw.

SWINEFORD (lost)

Swynefoord 1669 LC; Swinefoord 1710 LC.

'Pig ford' v. swīn ford. Cf. Swinford (Brk.)

THORNYCROOK

Thorn(e)ycru(i)k(i)(s) 1556 1603 1621 1622 1635 1668

1673 1710 LC 1556 Sasines. -crewkis 1608 LC;

crooks 1630 1653 1710 LC 1794 Sasines.

Thorncruiks 1656 LC.

(the) thorni(e)cryiks 1598 LC; -cruik(i)s 1612 1656  
1669 LC.

'the bends (in the Esk River) where thorn-bushes grow' v. þornen crök.

\*Bankside is thus 1773 Arm; v. ME banke OE side.  
Brewlands is unrecorded; 'lands attached to the brasina  
or brewhouse of an estate' (see Cosmo Innes p. 48) v.  
brēowan "to brew"; cf. Brewland(s) PNWL 27, 31; cf.  
also Drumgray with Brewlandis Bann. Cl. 89 p. 332.  
Broomhill(s) (lost) is Brumhillis 1610 LC  
Broom(e)hill(s) /

Broom(e)hill(s) 1669 1710 LC the Brounhill 1710 LC;  
 'broom-covered hill(s) v. bröm hyll; cf. Broomhill  
 (K); the last form shows confusion with OE brūn; cf.  
 Brown Hill PNWL 79. \*Burnfoot is thus, 1773 Arm;  
 literal v. burna fōt. Cat Haugh is unrecorded;  
 'wild cat haugh' v. catt(e) halh; cf. Cathaugh (Stow);  
 cf. also 'the Cowdenbog burn or Cat Well' NSA Dalkeith.  
Crossfurlongdales (lost) is Corsfurland daillis 1610  
 LC; "the dales or hollows of the cross furrows" v.  
 OE cros furh lang ON dalr. Cortleferry Park is 'the  
 field called the Courthill in the barony of Newbattle'  
 1583 LC; probably 'the field at the ferry of the  
 Courthill' v. O. Scand. feria; Courthill is probably  
 "farmyard hill" v. EDD court sb<sup>1</sup> 'an enclosed yard  
 for cattle' OE hyll; cf. Courtshiels PNWL 101;  
 Mackenzie, however, equates Courthillock (Aberdeen-  
 shire) with Motehill 'hill of the meeting-place'; cf.  
 also Cortleferry (Stow). Cow Bridge is the Cowbrig  
 1669 LC the Cowbridge 1710 LC; literal v. cū brycg;  
 cf. Cowbridge (Ess). Crofts (lost) is The Crofts  
 1710 LC v. croft 'enclosure'. Gibraltar is unrecord-  
 ed and obviously modern. Greenyard (lost) is  
Greinyaird 1669 LC v. grēne geard. Halfacres (lost)  
 is Halfeaikers 1669 LC v. æcer. Howlands Park is  
 unrecorded; 'field in the hollow (lands)' v. OE  
 hol(h) Sc howe, OE land ME parke. Jopp's Acre (lost)  
 is Joppisaker 1451-2 RMS v. æcer; possibly to be  
 identified with Jock's Acre a field name on the farm  
 of Campend just over the border of the neighbouring  
 parish of Newton. \*Lady Bridge-end is Lady brig end  
 1602 LC and probably survives in Bridge End v. brycg  
 ende; the first el. may be v. OE (ge)lād 'road, water-  
 course'. Larkfield, unrecorded by Arm, is probably  
 modern and literal. Mount Lothian is a fancy name  
 of a hill near Newbattle Policies named after the  
 Kerrs, owners of Newbattle and Marquesses of Lothian.  
Muirpark is perhaps 'the field called "the Muredalles"';  
 'moor field' v. mōr Scots muir, ME parke OE pearroc  
 dæl. Newfarm is New farm 1773 Arm, Newfarm 1839  
 NSA; literal v. OE niwe F. ferme. Newmills is mill  
 of Dalkeith 1621 LC; literal. Noltlaws (lost) is  
 thus 1710 LC; 'cattle hills' v. Scots nolt SDD 382  
 OE hlāw. Noltracks is Noltra(i)cks 1710 LC; 'cattle-ricks'  
 v. Scots nolt SDD 382 OE hreac 'hayrick'. Ryndale  
 (lost) is Ryndale prop Dalkeith 1451-2 RMS; probably  
 Gael. rindeal: 'boundary limits'. Sandyrigs (Wood)  
 is Dalkeyth Sanderiggis Bann. Cl. 89 Sandfengs 1710  
 LC; the 1710 form is an obvious misreading by Laing;  
 '(the wood on) the sandy ridges' v. sandige hrycg wudu.  
The Satyregate (lost) thus 1710 LC is a corruption of  
 "the salters' or salt-carriers' road" v. OE gata Scots  
 sauter 'a salt cadger or pedlar SDD 475; salters'  
 roads radiated from the salt-pans at Prestonpans from  
 mediaeval /

mediaeval times. Smeaton Head is the high ground above Smeaton (Inveresk) v. heafod. Sergeanthaugh (lost) is le Serjandhaulch 1451-2 RMS, Serjandhauch 1658 LC 'the haugh-land held ex officio by the sergeant of the barony' v. halh Scots hauch; cf. Sergeant's Land (Colinton) Sergeant's Croft (Cramond). Steel Park, unrecorded, is 'field of the wooded valley' v. Scots steel SDD 567 'a wooded precipice', Jamieson: 'a wooded cleugh', ME parke OE pearroc. Thornybank is probably Jeanfield 1773 Arm v. pers. name OE feld; cf. Thornycrook (supra). Westfield is literal v. west feld; cf. Southfield in the neighbouring Cranston. Westmuirdale is Westmuredail 1669 LC v. west, mōr Scots muir, dæl. ON dalr. Westgate Park is thus 1773 Arm; literal v. OE west gate ME parke. Whitehill is thus, 1773 Arm; literal v. hwit hyll.

DUDDINGSTON PARISH

## DUDDINGSTON

- villa dodin 1166-1214 Bann. Cl. 70. Dodinestun 1153-65 Bann. Cl. 82 1221-36 Bann. Cl. 82; -iston c. 1230 Bann. Cl. 70; -istun 13th Cent. Bann. Cl. 69.
- Dodingstune 1214-49 Bann. Cl. 70; -ston c. 1330 Bann. Cl. 82.
- Dodyngston(a) 1278 Bann. Cl. 89, undated Bann. Cl. 105; -ystoun 1369 Bann. Cl. 105; -ystone undated Bann. Cl. 74; -estone 1336-7 Bain.
- Dodynstone early 13th Cent. Bann. Cl. 89 1412 Reg. Ho. Ch.
- Dudynstone 1328 Bann. Cl. 70; Duddyngston 1393 Exch. Ro.
- Duddynstoun undated Bann. Cl. 105; Dudinstoun 1477 RMS 1577 Bann. Cl. 109.
- Dudingstoun 1453 Exch. Ro. 1573 1584 RPC 1497 et passim RMS 1599 LC; -stoune 1473 RMS; -ston 1600 1620 LC.
- Duddingston 1538 et freq. to 1633 LC; -stone 1571-2 LC; -stoun 1642 RMS.
- Duddinstoun 1642 RMS. Dudistoune 1681 SHS I. 16; Duddistona 17th Cent. SHS I. 52. Dediston 1552 LC. Diddingstone 1653 RMS.

'The farm of Dudding' v. tūn. The pers. name is made up of the name Dudda + ing + gen. sg. ending + tūn; for Dudda, see Redin 62-3, Feilitzen 223-5, Tengvik 310-11. The name Dodinus de Berwic occurs in Liber S. Marie de Calchou, 1147-52, and an Alexander Dudyn of Peebles is mentioned in the Ragman Roll, 1296. The comments in PNWLth 15 on the Abercorn Duddingston are strikingly applicable here - again the late sixteenth and seventeenth century spellings show an approximation to the present dialect pronunciation.

See DEPN 140, 145-7 for English parallels, and compare the 1653 RMS form in Did- with Diddington, Hu (DEPN 138).

Note: Easter Duddingston is Ester Dodinestun 1221-36 Bann. Cl. 82, Estir Dudingstoun 1539-40 RMS, Dudistoune Eister 1567 Bann. Cl. 82, Eister Dudin(g)stoun(e) 1576 1585 Bann. Cl. 109 1600 1607 et passim RMS, Easter Dud(d)ingsto(u)n(e) 1538 1692 LC 1666 RMS. Wester Duddingston is Wester Dodyngstoun 14th Cent. Bann. Cl. 82, Westir Dudingstoun(e) 1539-40 1600 1607 1667 RMS 1573 RPC, Wester Dud(d)ingsto(u)n(e) 1595 1598 et freq. to 1666 RMS 1584 RPC 1538 1599 1653 LC, Dudistoune wester 1567 Bann. Cl. 82, Westir Dudistoun 1600 RMS. Kirklands of Duddingston is Kirklands 1603 LC, Kirklandis seu Vicarislandis de Dudingstone 1633 RMS. Duddingston Loch /

Loch is lacum Duddistonensis 17th Cent. SHS I. 52.

**x**FIGGATE

Fegat 1526 1636 RMS; Fegot 1536 RMS.  
Figott 1584 1584-5 RPC; Figot 1590 RPC.  
Figat 1630 1691 Ret; Figgat 1670 Ret.  
Figgit 1642 1647 RMS; Figget 1783 Ainslie; Fichet  
 1654 Blaeu.

Perhaps 'cattle road' in the sense of 'loaning where cows grazed', v. O.N. fé-gata. Cf. Cowgate, Edinburgh. The name survives only in the name of the Figgate Burn, the name of the Braid-burn through the former lands of Figgate.

PRESTONFIELD

Prestisfelde 1375-6 RMS; Preistisfeild 1542 1544  
 RSS 1590 RPC 16th and 17th Cent. passim RMS.  
Preistisfield 1590 RPC.  
Preistfeild 1509-10 RMS 1657 1672 Ret.; -field  
 1630 Bann. Cl. 70 1637 1650 1666 1672 Ret.  
Priestfield 17th Cent. passim RMS, 1637 Ret. 1654  
 Blaeu; Campum Sacerdotis 17th Cent. SHS I. 52.

'Priest's field' v. prēost-feld. The property was formerly in the possession of the Abbey of Holm Cultram (see Baird 91), so that the name contains a direct reference to Church tenure. The lands were purchased in 1677 by James Dick of Edinburgh who changed the name to Prestonfield.

Adam's Law is Adames-law 1653 LC; 'Adam's hill' v. pers. name, hlāw. Cairnbucks or Cairnbuchts (lost) is Carnebukis 1599 LC Cairnebukkis 1595 RMS; probably 'hill folds or buchts' v. Scots cairn, OE buht; cf. Buchcotts PNWL 100. Clayland (lost) is lie Clayis 1595 RMS, v. clæg. Coillesdene is unrecorded by Arm and presumably modern v. Scots coil 'coal'. Delph Well is 'ditch well' v. dial. delf 'pit'; the neighbouring Niddrie Burn is called Dolf Burn 1602 LC (where e before l) o, as in Wolflat, Gogar). Eastfield, Middlefield, Northfield and Southfield are 18th Century divisions of the lands of Figgate (see Ainslie's Survey, 1783). Joppa is an 18th Century biblical name in a district where such names were popular 200 years ago; cf. Canaan, Egypt, Jordan (Morningside). Langlands (lost) is lie Langlands de Wester Dudingstoun 1595 RMS; literal v. langland. Meadowfield is the western division in the 18th Cent. enclosure of the lands of Figgate. Orchard is Orchaird 1594 LC, Orcheard 1603 LC; literal. Portobello is Village of Figget 1773 Ainslie, Porto Bello 1776 Taylor and Skinner's Survey /

Survey; the name is said to be derived (see Baird) from Portobello House, a house built circa 1750 by a sailor who had been with Admiral Vernon in 1739 at the capture of Puerto Bello, Panama; another 18th Century fancy-name by which the village was known was Bilbao. Whitehaugh (lost) is Quhythauch 1652 LC; 'white, low-lying ground' v. hwīt h(e)alh. Willowbrae is literal; see Salisbury Crags (City).

FALA AND SOUTRA

Note: The separate parishes of Fala and Soutra were combined, sometime following the union of the Kirks of Fala and Soutra in 1618, to form a united parish.

## FALA

Faulaw(e) 1176 Taxatio quoted NSA 1214-40 1221-40 Bann. Cl. 109 13th Cent. Bann. Cl. 69 1424-5 Reg. Ho. Ch; ffaulawe undated Bann. Cl. 74.

Faulay 1429 1444 1451 Exch. Ro. 1544 1544-5 1545 1547 RSS; -lo(w) 1429 1451 Bann. Cl. 105 1435 1436 Exch. Ro; -la(u) 1434 1435 1436 et freq. to 1453 Exch. Ro. 1443 Bann. Cl. 105.

Fawla(w) 1235-58 Bann. Cl. 109 1445 1446 Exch. Ro. 1543 1544 1544-5 RSS 1567 1571 et freq. to 1588 RPC; -lay 1445 Exch. Ro. 1542 RMS 1544 1545 1548 RSS 1571 1576 et freq. to 1590 RPC; -lo 1448 Exch. Ro. 1456 Bann. Cl. 105.

(lie) Fale 1365 Exch. Ro; -aw(e) 1429 Exch. Ro. 1542 1574 RMS; -av 1462 Bann. Cl. 105; -a 1627 R on P.

Fallo 1583 RPC; -a 1773 Arm.

'Multi-coloured hill' v. fāg hlāw; cf. Facit (La) DEPn 164, Fawside, Fawdon, Fawns PNNth Du p. 82 Fala Knowe (G) Falside (E.Lth).

Note: Fala Brae, unrecorded, is v. northern ME brā, Scots brae: 'hill-slope'.

Fala Dam (see Crichton Parish) is Falladam 1773 Arm; v. ME damme 'mill-pond'.

Fala Hall is Fal(l)ahall 1627 R on P 1773 Arm. v. OE h(e)all; 'it takes its name from the fact that ..... upon it stood the residence of the early proprietors': Hunter p. 22.

Fala Luggie is Falla Tower 1773 Arm; v. Scots luggie n<sup>o</sup>SDD 341 'a hut or lodge'; Anc. Hist. Monu. Comm. Rep.: 'luggie, i.e. lodging, a fragment of a structure dating from the late 16th or early 17th Cent.'

Fala Mains is S. Mains, 1773 Arm; v. ME demeyne; \*N. Mains is thus, 1773 Arm.

Fala Moor is Fawlay-mure 1544 1547-8 1548 RSS, Faulay-Mure 1547 RSS, Falla Moss. 1773 Arm; v. OE mōr.

## SOUTRA

Soltre 1153-65 Bann. Cl. 109 1240 1244 c. 1250 Bann. Cl. 69 1290 1329 1330 1331 Exch. Ro. 1296 Bain 1329-70 Bann. Cl. 94 1338 Reg. Ho. Ch. 1428 Bann. Cl. 86 1449 Bann. Cl. 105 1458 1467 1468 Bann. Cl. 89 /

89 1460 1462 SBR 7; Soletre 1189-96 Reg. Ho. Ch.  
Soltra(y) 1458-9 1665-6 RMS 1460 1462 SBR 7 1511  
 Bann. Cl. 109 1545-6 RSS 1654 Blaeu.  
Sowtre 1473 ADA 1480 Bann. Cl. 105 1480 RMS;  
 -tra(y) 1479 ADA 1480 ADC 1504 Treas. Acc. 1523  
 1543 RMS 1588 1591 RPC 1612 Bann. Cl. 109 1627  
 R on P.  
Sou(l)tra(y) 1588 1593 RPC 1631 LC 1717 KSR, 1773  
 Arm.  
Sowltry 1571 LC. Souttorry 1588 RPC. Sutre  
 1590 RPC.

'Steading of the wide view' v. W. sulw tref;  
 see SPN 75, CPNS 363 and PNS 299 for discussion of  
 elements and similar forms.

Note: Soutra Aisle, a low oblong structure on  
 the crest of Soutra Hill, (see Anc. Hist. Monu. Comm.  
 Rep. p. 69) is all that remains of a former ecclesi-  
 astical foundation and hospice, the Holy Trinity  
 Hospital of Soltre or Collegiate Church of Soutra,  
 which was annexed to Trinity Hospital, Edinburgh, in  
 1460 (see Bann. Cl. 109); it is hospitale Sancte  
Trinitatis de Soltre 1153-65 Bann. Cl. 109, Hospitale  
de Soltre 1462 SBR 7.

\*Soutra Edge is Sowtra Ege 1553 RPC; v. ecg.  
Soutra Mains is Soltra(y) Manis 1557 1574 Bann.  
 Cl. 109, New Soutra 1773 Arm; v. ME demeyne.  
Woodcote is lie Barnis de Soltre 1462 SBR 7 1462  
 Bann. Cl. 109, Soltray Bernis 1557 Bann. Cl. 109,  
Sovtray Barnis 1587 RPC, Sowtra barnis 1627 R on P,  
Old Soutra 1773 Arm; v. berern 'barn'; cf. Barns  
 PNWL 56; 'the name was changed by Thomas Falconer,  
 proprietor, in 1791 to Woodcote Park to commemorate  
 the erection of the present hedges of beech and  
 hawthorn': Hunter p. 64. \*Soutra Croft, a pendicle  
 of Woodcote, is the Kill-croft 1627 R on P, Kellybaak  
Soutra Croft or Kilncroft (Hunter p. 70); v. OE  
 croft 'enclosed land'; Hunter's form in Kiln- (v.  
 OE cylen) makes the 1627 R on P form in Kill- v.  
 Scots kill SDD 305 'kiln'; at the same time his de-  
 rivation of Kellybaak from the surname Kelly is un-  
 substantiated and suspect, for the name suggests G.  
 cill 'a church' or more probably coille 'a wood' as  
 the source of the kill- form; cf. Kilcroft PNWL 58;  
 further evidence, however, is necessary; baak is v.  
 Scots ba(u)lk 'furrow, strip, ridge', SDD 17, 22.  
 \*Re(i)dhall, another pendicle of Woodcote, is Reidhall  
 1627 R on P 1631 LC Reid Hall 1773 Arm; probably 'red  
 dwelling' v. reā h(e)all. Soutrahill, a third  
 pendicle of Woodcote, is Soltrehill 1228 1399-1400  
 Bann. Cl. 109. Sou(l)tra(y)hill 1588 RPC 1631 LC  
Sowtrahill 1627 R on P; v. hyll.

## BROTHERSTONE

Brothirstanys 1153-65 1228 1399-1400 Bann. Cl. 109;  
-stane early undated charter Bann. Cl. 109.  
Browderstanis 1462 Bann. Cl. 109. Brodirstanys  
 1515 Bann. Cl. 109; -stanis 1531 Bann. Cl. 109.  
Brodyrstanys 1515 Bann. Cl. 109. Broderstanis  
 1534-5 RSS 1565 1574 Bann. Cl. 109; -stanes  
 1584 Bann. Cl. 109.  
Brederstanis 1654 Blaeu.

Perhaps 'twin stones' from the two forts marked on the lands of Nether Brotherstone and noted in Anc. Hist. Mon. Comm. Rep. p. 70; a walled enclosure made of stone on the same lands and surviving in the field-name Old Wa's is also noted on p. 71; v. bróðor; or 'Bróðir's stones' v. ON pers. name Bróðir, Feilitzen 208.

Note: Nether Brotherstone is Nedder, Nethir Broderstanis 1545-6 RSS 1584 Bann. Cl. 109, -stanes 1583 1585 Bann. Cl. 109; Nethir Brodirstan(i)(e)s 1587 RPC; Ne. Brotherton 1773 Arm; v. neoberra.

Upper Brotherstone is Ovirbroderstanis 1577 Bann. Cl. 109, Over Broderstanis 1585 Bann. Cl. 109, - Broderstanis 1627 R on P, Up. Brotherton 1773 Arm; v. ME overe OE uferra.

Brothershiels is Broderscheill 1627 R on P Shield 1773 Arm; probably 'the cottage or shieling of Brotherstone', v. ME schele; Hunter relates this name also to the brothers of Soutra Hospital.

## GILSTON

Gillystoun 1399-1400 Bann. Cl. 109.  
Gil(e)sto(u)n(e) 1462 SBR 7 1462 1531 1551 1576 1578  
 1584 Bann. Cl. 109 1488 ADA 1506 1506-7 Treas. Acc.  
 1534-5 RSS 1627 R on P 1773 Arm; -stona 1489 ADA.  
Gy(i)lstoun 1500 1502 Treas. Acc.

'Gille's farm' v. tūn. Cf. Gilsland (Cu.) DEP N 187. The pers. name Gille is perhaps ON Gilli from O.Ir. gilla 'servant'; see Feilitzen 261.

## \*LINN DEAN

Lynnesden 1228 Bann. Cl. 109. Lynden 1250 1399-  
 1400 Bann. Cl. 109.  
Lindean 1773 Arm.

'Torrent or waterfall valley' v. hlynn denu; the reference is to the Linndean Waterfall in the Woodcote estate (OS XV SE); the form survives in the Linn Dean Water (Lyndenburne 1250 Bann. Cl. 109).

Beatman's Acre is Beedsman's Acres (Hunter p. 40);  
 'beadsman's /

'beadsman's land' v. aecer; note: 'Thair is a foundation for four beidmen in Fala' 1627 R on P; a beadsman was 'one endowed to pray for others' (Chambers); the form obviously points to the hospice of Soutra, the brothers of which are referred to at least once as fratres Sancte Trinitatis de Fale 1365 Exch. Ro; cf. 'the aikeris callit Beidmannis Croft': Bann. Cl. 70 (Ap. p. 117). Blackshiels is Blaikscheill 1627 R on P, Blackshiels 1773 Arm; probably 'black cottage(s)' v. blaec ME schele; Hunter pp. 18, 41, attempts to relate the name to the Soutra Hospice but gives no authority for his contention that the monks of the Hospice were black canons; no evidence of the name has been found before the dissolution of the Hospice. West Mains of Blackshiels is Frostyneb 1773 Arm Frostineb (Hunter p. 18); lit. 'cold nose' v. Scots neb SDD 375, a humorous name of popular origin probably deriving from exposed situation. \*Blinkbonny is thus, 1773 Arm; a late but common name applied to a farm with a southern exposure; cf. Blinkbonny (Newbattle). Cakemuir Edge is unrecorded but literal; see Crichton Parish. The Girthgate is unrecorded save by OSA 1794 which describes the privileges of sanctuary reputedly held by Soutra Hospital within the limits of Salvandi (q.v.) on the north and Crosschainhill (Berwickshire) to the south; v. Scots girth-gate SDD 213 (ultimately ON) 'safe road; the way to a sanctuary'. Hen Moss is Hens Moss (Hunter p. 4). Kate's Cauldron is v. fem. name; see Hunter p. 2; the name of a pool in the Linn Dean Water. The King's Road probably refers to Malcolm IV, the supposed founder, c. 1164, of Soutra Hospice; see also Hunter p. 5. \*Lawrie's Den is Lowries den 1773 Arm; v. the surname Lawrie (Hunter p. 57). Little Law, unrecorded, is literal; cf. Meikle Law (infra). Makimrich is apparently a name of popular origin applied, perhaps ironically, to land of very low feu-duty; see Hunter p. 68. Meikle Law is 'big hill' v. Scots meikle adj. SDD 354. Prior's or Friars' Well; a name associated by Hunter with the mill attached to Soutra Hospice; see Hunter p. 44. Routing Glen: see Routing Well (Crichton Parish). Salvandi is Silvendi 1773 Arm; see Hunter p. 16, Girthgate (supra) and OSA 1794; 'the place of salvation or safety', marking the northern limit of the girth or sanctuary afforded by the Hospital. Taipenny Knowe is unrecorded; cf. tippenny-house SDD 'ale-house', for Taipenny Knowe was in the vicinity of \*Lawrie's Den, a former inn; the second el. is Scots knowe v. OE cnoll; the first element may relate to rental; cf. Fardinhaugh (I). \*Trinity Well: 'a fountain ..... dedicated to the Holy Trinity' as was a church 'adjoining the Hospital and under its jurisdiction': OSA 1794; such dedication was common in the Middle Ages: cf. St. Mungo's Well (West Calder), St. Catherine's Well (Liberton), St. Bernard's Well (Edinburgh).

GLENCORSE PARISH

## GLENCORSE

Glenkrosh 1317 Bann. Cl. 89; -crosk(e) 1336-7  
 Bain; -cors(s)(e) 1463 1464 1482 1492 et freq.  
 to 1623 RMS 1478 ADA 1543-4 1544-5 RSS 1563 Bann.  
 Cl. 89 1643 KSR; -cros(s)(e) 1601 RPC 1663 1664  
 1666 RMS 1727 SHS I. 13 1773 Arm. 1843 NSA;  
-croce 1647 RMS; -Croce 1654 Blaeu.

'Glen of the crossing(s)' v. G. gleann, crasg  
 (gen. croisg); see CPNS 485-6 for discussion and  
 parallel forms. The parish is so called from the  
 crossings toward Penicuik, Colinton and Balerno that  
 are still rights of way.

Note: 'Glencorse was a parish before the Re-  
 formation, but was held with Dalkeith and Lasswade  
 1574-80 and with Lasswade 1585-6. In 1588 it was  
 held with Penicuik, in 1589 downwards with Lasswade  
 to which it was united by Act of Parliament before  
 January 1611 .... no minister was appointed for the  
 parish itself before 1636': Mackinlay. The parish  
 of Glencorse is now a separate parish.

Ester Glencorse or Glencorse House is Estre  
Glencrosk(e) 1336-7 Bain. Birkyshawe (lost) of  
Ester Glencroske is thus 1336-7 Bain; 'birch(y)wood'  
 v. bircen sceaga. Broundod (lost) of Ester Glen-  
croske is thus 1336-7 Bain; 'brown hill' v. dodd SDD  
 136 'a round hill'. Werland de Ester Glencroske  
 (lost) is thus 1336-7 Bain; cf. OE wer: 'weir, dam';  
 cf. Werland PNWL 38.

## AUCHENDINNY

See Penicuik Parish.

## CASTLELAW

Castel(l)aw 1581 1663 RMS. Castlelaw 1773 Arm.

'Fort hill' v. ME castell OE hlāw. An ancient  
 fort stands on Castlelaw Hill: see Anc. Hist. Monu.  
 Comm. Rep. p. 74.

Note: Castlelaw Hill is Castle law Hill 1773  
 Arm; v. hyll. Castle Knowe, unrecorded is 'fort  
 knoll' v. castell cnoll; see Anc. Hist. Monu. Comm.  
 Rep. p. 74.

## \* ST. CATHERINE'S CHAPEL

Capelle beate Katerine in Pent(e)land c. 1230 Bann.  
 Cl. 70.

St. Katherine of the Hopes 1593 PSAS XIII. p. 134.  
S. Katherine /

S. Katherine in lie Hoippis 1607 RMS. Sanct-  
Katherenis in lie Houppis 1618 RMS; Sanct-  
Catharines de lie Houpp 1634 RMS. Sanct-  
Katherines de Hoipes 1647 RMS.

'The chapel dedicated to St. Catherine of the Hopes' v. hop.

Note: 'The ancient Midlothian parish of St. Catherine's of the Hopes, united in 1635 to Penicuik, recalls St. Catherine of Alexandria. Its church was called St. Catherine's of the Hopes, i.e. glens, to distinguish it from St. Catherine's of the Kaims, i.e. hills, in Liberton Parish': Mackinlay: The Pre-Reformation Church and Scottish Placenames, cap. XXIV.

Part of the ancient parish of St. Catherine's still lies in Penicuik Parish (see Kirkton, Penicuik), but the remains of the Chapel were covered by the formation of Glencorse Reservoir.

#### CUIKEN

Cuiking 1609 1611 1647 RMS 1647 Sasines. Cuiben  
 1665 RMS.

Cooking 1741 SHS I. 13. Cooken 1773 Arm.

Probably 'the nest' v. G. cuaichein (kw<sup>xn</sup>) MacIennan 110; cf. Gaelic cuach 'cuckoo' and the extreme proximity of Cuiken to Penicuik.

#### FULFORD

Foul(e)fu(i)rd(e) 1428 Reg. Ho. Ch. 1490 ADC 1491  
 1529 1538 RMS 1497 1547 RSS 1590 RPC; -foord  
 1668 LC. Fulford 1773 Arm.

'Dirty ford' v. OE fūl ford. Fulford stands on the Bilston Burn. Cf. Fulford DEPN 181.

#### GREENLAW

Grenelaw 1492 1611 RMS. Greenlaw 1773 Arm.

'Green hill' v. OE grēne hlāw. Cf. Greenlaw (Berwick).

Note: Greenlaw Mains is Mains, 1773 Arm; v. ME demeyne.

#### \* MILTON

(le) Miltoun 1501 RMS. Myltoun 1530 RMS.  
Myln(e)toun 1545 1581 RMS. Milton 1773 Arm.

'Mill farm' v. myln-tūn. For parallel forms see DEPN 311. The name survives in Miltonbridge, Milton House /

House, Milton Mill and New Milton.

HOUSE OF MUIR

(The) Hous(e)-of-(the)-Mu(i)re 1546 1611 1665 RMS.  
Hous(s)is of the Mure 1611 RMS. House o' Muir  
 1773 Arm.

Literal, v. hūs, mōr, Scots muir.

TURNHOUSE

Turnoch 1609 RMS; Turnehouth 1611 RMS; Turnhouse  
 1665 RMS 1773 Arm; Turnheath 1785 Sasines.

'Height or ridge covered with thorn-bushes' v.  
 byrne, þorn hōh, plur. hōzes. Cf. Turnworth (Do)  
 DEPN 460 Turniedykes (Crichton).

Note: Turnhouse Hill is Turnochhill 1609 RMS,  
Turnheathhill 1785 Sasines, Turnhouse Hill 1773 Arm.

WOODHOUSELEE

Wodehouseleye 1501 RMS. Wodhously 1530 RMS; -lie  
 1545 1581 RMS 1591-2 RPC.  
Woodhous(e)lie 1663 RMS 1667 LC; -lee 1773 Arm.

'The clearing, meadow of the house in the wood'  
 v. wudu, hūs, lēah; lee represents the dat. of OE  
 lēah; cf. Woodhouse DEPN 505.

Beeslack, unrecorded, is probably 'bee-hollow' v.  
 OE bēo, Scots slack: 'hollow, dip, glade'; cf. ON  
 slakki 'shallow dell or valley'. Bellwood, unrecord-  
 ed by Arm 1773, is probably modern; cf. Scots bell,  
 a contraction of bluebell. Bush is thus, 1773 Arm;  
 probably 'bush, thicket' v. OE \*bysc; bus(c)h(e) in  
 mediæval Scottish charters connotes 'brushwood'; cf.  
 also dial. buss: 'a wood of oak and birch'; cf.  
 Bushdyke (WC). Crawley (Cottages) is unrecorded.  
Crosshouse is Cross Houses 1773 Arm; probably from  
 the hill-crossing to Curry that runs not far distant.  
Dalmore (Cottages) is Dalmoir-mylne 1611 RMS; 'the  
 mill (OE myln) at the big field' (G. dail mór); cf.  
 Dalmuir (Dumbarton) PNS 152. \*Eastpark is thus, 1773  
 Arm; literal v. ēast pearroc. Eastraw (lost) is  
thus, 1663 RMS; 'east row' v. ēast rāw. Easter  
Howgate is Howgate 1773 Arm; 'road in a hollow' v.  
 hol(h) Scots howe ME gate; the modern prefix dis-  
 tinguishes Glencorse Howgate from Howgate (Penicuik).  
Fala Knowe, unrecorded, is probably 'hillock of the  
 variegated hill' v. fāghlāw, cnoll; cf. Fala (FS).  
Flotterstone is unrecorded; cf. Scots fluthers SDD  
 184 'loose flakes of stone' or EDD flother sb<sup>2</sup> 'a  
 boggy /

boggy place, swamp' Scots fluthery 'marshy' SDD 184. Kinty is thus, 1773 Arm; 'house on the height or headland' v. G. ceann tigh; cf. O.W. penn tig in Pentelacob, the former name of Eddleston (Peebles) 'the headland of James's house', CPNS 354. Ladywood farm, unrecorded, is derived from Lady's Wood (Penicuik) q.v. Lawhead is Lauhead 1727 1741 SHS I. 13; Lawhead 1773 Arm; 'head of the hill' v. hlāw heafod. Loganbank and Loganlee (houses) are modern; see Loganhouse and Loganlee (Penicuik) from which they are named. \*Kirkland is thus, 1773 Arm; 'church land' v. cirice land; cf. Kirkland PNWL 81. Marchwell is Marchwell 1727 SHS I. 13, 1773 Arm; 'spring at the march or boundary' v. mearc wella. Morton (lost) is Mortoun 1665 RMS; presumably 'moor farm' v. mōr tūn. Mauricewood is unrecorded. Pathhead House is Pathhead 1665 RMS; literal v. pæþ heafod; an old track runs nearby. \*Philpsburgh is thus, 1773 Arm; an obviously late name containing the personal (sur-) name Phil(i)p. Rullion Green is Rulzeangreen 1665 RMS Rullion Green 1773 Arm. Rulliangreen 1785 Sasines; perhaps 'rough grassland in poor condition' v. rullion SDD 468: 'piece of thick, rough cloth, a big, coarse-looking person or animal', Chambers: Scots 'an ill-conditioned beast'; OE grēne. Skaith (lost) is Skaithe 1663 RMS; perhaps v. ON skeid: racecourse, as in Skaithmuir PNWL 7, or, more probably, v. dial. skaithe, SDD 514: 'shelter'. Sunnyside, Whinny Brae, White Craig Heads and Woodside are unrecorded, and obviously literal.

HERIOT PARISH

## HERIOT

Hereget 1198 Bain.Her(r)iot(e) 1214-40 1221-40 Bann. Cl. 109 1311-12

1336-7 Bain 1426 Exch. Ro. 1483 1578 et freq. to

1675 LC 1538 1543 et freq. to 1644 RMS 1773 Arm.

Herryhot 1221-38 Bann. Cl. 109. Herewyt 1264-66

Exch. Ro.

Herieth 13th Cent. Bann. Cl. 69 1577 LC; -yet(h)

1311-12 Bain 1338 Bann. Cl. 89 undated Bann. 74.

Heryoth 1335-6 Bain; -ioth 1354 Reg. Ho. Ch.Hereot(t)(e) 1550 1551 1583 1592 LC 1563 Bann. Cl.

89 1620 RMS.

Herrot 1565 RMS. Harrett 1580 RPC. Hyriot 1585 LC.

v. here-geatu, a technical term for a tribute paid to the lord by his subject; in this case the tribute has taken the form of land. The term heregeatland is recorded in the Will of Wulfric 1002-4, where it denotes either land for which the tenants were obliged to pay heriot to Wulfric or land received by Wulfric in payment of heriot. The earliest recorded pers. name connected with the parish of Heriot is Richard de Hereget 1198 Bain.

Note: Borthwick Hall is Halheriot 1611 1620 1622 1631 1643 1644 RMS 1627 R on P 1631 1670 LC; Borthwick Hall 1773 Arm; Hallheriot now Borthwickhall 1839 NSA; 'the hall of Heriot' v. OE hall; the modern name is derived from a cadet branch of the Borthwicks of Borthwick Castle and Crookston, for long owners of Hallheriot.

Heriothouse is Her(r)iothous(e) 1611 1620 1622 1643 1644 RMS 1627 R on P 1675 LC 1773 Arm; Hereothous alias Oistlarhous 1620 RMS Iie Oistlarhous de Hereott 1620 RMS; v. hūs; the alternative form points to the former presence of an inn at Heriothouse. \*Heriot Mill is Heriotmylne 1581 1584 RPC 1627 R on P, molendinum de Heriot 1611 RMS; v. myln. Heriot Moor is Her(r)iotmu(i)re 1462 SBR 7 1538 1543 et freq. to 1664 RMS; -moore 1462 Bann. Cl. 109; Hereotmure 1611 RMS; Moor 1773 Arm v. OE mōr, Scots muir. Heriot Town is Her(r)iottowne 1587 LC 1627 R on P; -Town 1773 Arm. v. Scots town SDD 624 'farm-buildings, farmstead', applied here to a collection of cottages round a farm.

## CAIKMUIRHILL

See Crichton Parish; the lands of Caikmuirhill lie partly in Heriot, partly in Crichton.

## CARCANT

Carcant 1581 1584 RPC 1611 1620 1622 1643 1644 RMS  
1773 /

1773 Arm.  
Curcant 1627 Rep. on P.    Kirkcant 1647 RMS.

'Circular fort' or 'fort of the circle' v. W. caer 'fort', cant 'orb, rim of a circle'. See CPNS 369: "Carcant may be from OW cant 'white' now can or from W. cant 'orb, rim of a circle'. The position is a circular opening at the head of a cul de sac." The topography is strikingly applicable to Watson's second suggestion.

## CORSEHOPE

Corsop 1571 RMS.    Corshope 1587 LC 1622 1643 1644  
 RMS 1773 Arm.    Cor(s)hoip 1611 1620 RMS.  
Corshoup 1627 R on P.

Evidence too late for a definite etymology. Perhaps 'valley of or by the cross' v. late OE cross (with Lowland Scots metathesis of r after a consonant) OE hop, with reference to Kilcouter Chapel (see Stow Parish) at its mouth; cf. Crossgreen, <sup>x</sup>Crossall, Crossflats, Crosston, Cross Hill and Crosswalls PNWL 127. A hybrid form from W cors 'bog' is unlikely; W. cors is unrecorded in PNWL. The fact that Corsehope Valley transects the hillground between the Gala and Heriot Waters from their point of confluence might suggest 'crossing valley', however.

## COWBERRYHILL or COWBRAEHILL

Cowbrehill 1527 1542 1574 RMS.    Cu(1)briehill 1627  
 R on P.  
Craberrie Hill 1673 LC.    Cowbery Hill 1773 Arm.

'Blaeberry Hill' v. OE hyll. Scots cranberry SDD 108 'the cowberry or bearberry' is the whortleberry or bilberry, commonly known in Scotland as the blaeberry.

## DEWAR

Dewar 1584 RPC 1611 RMS 1662 LC 1773 Arm.

'(The farm of) the dewar or custodian of a sacred relic' v. Gaelic deoradh. For a full discussion of the office of dewar in the Celtic Church and its influence on pl. names, see CPNS 264-6 and SPN 243. Cf. Dewarton (Borthwick Parish).

Note: Dewar Swire is thus 1773 Arm; v. OE swira 'neck of land'.

## FALAHILL

Faluhill /

Faluhill 1231 Bann. Cl. 74. Fawla(w)hill 1462 SBR  
 7 1462 Bann. Cl. 109 1588 1589 1590 RPC 1611 1620  
 RMS. Fawlohill 1482 ADA 1499 1509 1542-3 RSS.  
Fallowhill 1491 1492 1494 ADC 1578-9 RPC.  
Faulohill 1500 1504 RSS 1502-4 1506 1511 Treas.  
 Acc. Fawlayhill 1545 RSS 1573 1590 1590-1 1591  
 RPC. Fallahill 1575 RMS 1629 KSR 1773 Arm.  
Fa(u)lahill 1590 RPC 1662 1696 LC. Fallohill  
 1627 R on P.

'Speckled hill-side' v. fāg hlāw hyll; cf. Fala  
 (Fala and Soutra Parish). The third element is re-  
 duplicative.

## GARVALD

Garvok 1311-12 Bain. Gervok 1490 ADC.  
Garwald 1611 1622 1643 1644 RMS. Garwolt 1627  
 R on P.  
Garvald 1620 RMS 1773 Arm. Gardwall 1647 RMS.

'Rough burn' v. Gaelic garbh-allt. See CPNS  
 145, 140, 141; SPN 92; PNS 188.

Note: Garvald Law is Garwald Law 1773 Arm; v.  
 hlāw. \*Garvald Punks is Garwald punks 1773 Arm; v.  
 Scots punk-hole SDD 432 'peat-pot or hole in a moss'.

## HANGINGSHAW

Hangandside 1409 Exch. Ro; -schaw 1462 SBR 7 1462  
 Bann. Cl. 109 1471 ADA.  
Hingandschaw 1501 1505 1508 Treas. Acc.  
Hangitschaw(e) 1506 Treas. Acc. 1545 RSS 1557 Bann.  
 Cl. 109 1584 RPC 1620 RMS.  
Hangins(c)haw 1627 R on P 1631 LC.  
Hanging shaw 1773 Arm.

'Precipitous slope' > 'wood on a precipitous  
 slope' v. M.Sc. hangand, hingand, pres. part., OE  
 side, sceaga. Cf. Hangingside PNWL 50.

## KIRKLANDHILL

Kirklandhill 1587 RMS 1587 LC 1591 RPC 1627 R on P  
 undated Bann. Cl. 89.  
Kirkhill 1773 Arm.

Literal v. cirice land hyll. The land was once  
 the property of the Abbey of Newbattle; see 1627 R  
 on P.

## LADYSIDE

Lediset 1311-12 Bain. Ladyside 1311-12 Bain.  
Ladysyde 1584 RPC 1611 1622 et freq. to 1664 RMS  
 1781 Sasines.  
Ladiesyd /

Ladiesyd 1620 RMS 1627 R on P. Ladyside 1773 Arm.

Perhaps 'fold by a watercourse or torrent' v. OE lād (see DEPN 293 Lyd) geset; Ladyside lies at the junction of Heriot Water and Ladyside Burn; for a parallel change to -side cf. Simonside (Nb) (Simundessete 1279) DEPN 403. See SPN 188 for 'Lady' names v. Scots lade, OE lād.

## RAESHAW

Rasawe 1208 Bann. Cl. 56 1311-12 Bain. Rashaw  
1563 Bann. Cl. 89.  
Ra(w)schaw 1584 RPC. Raes(c)haw 1611 1620 et freq.  
to 1664 RMS.  
Reaschaw 1622 RMS. Reyschaw 1627 R on P. Rashie  
1773 Arm.

'Roebuck wood' v. OE rā sceaga. For a parallel -sawe form of OE sceaga, cf. Fulshaw (Chs) (Fulsawe 1260) DEPN 181.

## ROUGHWARE

Ruchsuyer 1627 R on P. Rough swire 1773 Arm.

'Rough, uneven neck of land' v. rūh swīra. Cf. Garvald Swire (supra).

Note: There is now only one Roughware, but RMS mentions two whenever the lands of Roughware are recorded, as follows: Ovir et Nather Ruchswyris 1611 RMS; Over et Nethir R(o)uchsuyeris 1620 1622 RMS; -swyres 1643 1644 RMS v. uferra, neoperra; Nether Roughware has apparently been lost by merging with Over Roughware.

## SHOESTANES

Sc(h)ostanis 1611 RMS; -stanes 1620 1622 1643 1644 RMS.  
Schustanes 1627 R on P. Showstones 1773 Arm.

Perhaps 'bank stones' v. scor(r)a stān, with loss of r in late forms. Shoestanes stands on a sharply rising bank above the Gala Water (cf. Hangingshaw on the opposite bank); OE scor(r)a is defined by DEPN p. 388 as 'steep declivity, ridge, rock, hill, bank, shore'.

Blackhope is Blakhop(e) 1627 R on P; Blaikhop 1627 R on P; Blakehope 1773 Arm; Blackup 1839 NSA; 'black valley' v. blæc hop. Blackhope Scar is Blakehope Scarrs 1773 Arm. v. Scots sca(u)r(s) SDD 477-8 'rock(s) through which there is an opening, a cliff, a bare hill-face'. Blackhope Tor is v. OE torr Scots tor SDD 622 'hill'. Blackside Rig is literal /

literal, v. blæc sīde hrycg, as opposed to Whiteside Law on the opposite bank of Heriot Water. Caller Cleugh, unrecorded, is probably 'fresh, bracing valley' v. Scots caller SDD 69, cleuch (OE clōh) SDD 89. Clints, unrecorded, is v. Scots clint SDD 90 'a rocky cliff or ledge'; cf. Clints (YW). Corby Lin is "crows' waterfall, pool or gorge" v. Scots corbie SDD 102 'raven, crow', Scots lin (OE hlynn) SDD 332 sb<sup>1</sup> 'a waterfall' or sb<sup>2</sup> 'a shrubby ravine'; either interpretation is applicable to the topography of Corby Lin; cf. Corbyhall (Carstairs) Corby Den (Cults), Corbely (Dumfries), Corbyhill (Kirkcudbright). Dod Law is Dod Hill 1773 Arm, v. Scots dod: 'a rounded summit or eminence'; DEPN 140; Little Dod has a distinguishing prefix v. OE lýtēl; Dod Rig is v. Scots rig SDD 457, OE hrycg, 'ridge'. Galalaw is 'gallows hill' v. g(e)alga hlāw; cf. Gallow Law PNWL 10. Greenwoodhead (lost) is thus, 1587 LC; literal v. grēne wudu hēafod. Harehead (lost) is Haired 1545 R3S; v. hēafod; the first element is indeterminable without further evidence. Heat Hill, unrecorded, is obscure. Hose Law is thus, 1773 Arm; cf. Scots hose-gerse SDD 272 'meadow soft grass' and Woolly Law (infra); v. hlāw. Hunt Law, unrecorded, is perhaps 'hunter's hill' v. hunta hlāw; cf. Huntly Cot (Temple Parish). Ivy Linn is probably 'ivy-covered gorge' v. Scots lin SDD 332 sb<sup>2</sup> 'a shrubby ravine'. Lammas Board is obscure; but cf. Lubbock Orig. Civiliz. X. "Our 'Lammas' lands were so-called because they were private property until Lammas Day (August 1) after which period they were subject to common rights of pasturage until the spring." Longshaw is Langs(c)haw 1635 Sasines; 'long wood' v. lang sceaga. Robertston, unrecorded by Arm or earlier sources, is apparently modern; presumably 'Robert's farm'. \*Swarehouse is Swire house 1773 Arm; 'house on a neck of land' v. OE swīra hūs; cf. Scots sware SDD 587, swire SDD 591 'the most level spot between two hills; a steep pass; the declivity of a hill'. Tathieknowe is 'well-manured hill' v. Scots tath(e) SDD 599 'the droppings of sheep, cattle etc. on land; the luxuriant grass grown on droppings', Scots knowe (OE cnoll). Tod's Cairn is perhaps 'fox's hill' v. Scots tod SDD sb<sup>2</sup> 618; but cf. the surname Tod(d). \*Towford is thus, 1773 Arm; Towford lay on one of the small head-waters of the Gala Water, and so presumably v. OE ford; the first el. may be Scots tow 'rope' SDD sb<sup>2</sup> 624, though its significance here is obscure. Turf Law is perhaps to be compared with Scots turf-farm SDD 635 'a farm of which the tenant pays so much to the proprietor for the peats he cuts'; cf. therefore Peat(rig) Hill (infra) 'hill on which peats are cut'. Whiteside Law is thus, 1773 Arm; v. hwit sīde hlāw; cf. Blackside Rig (supra). Winchel Hill is Winch Hill 1773 Arm; 'hill with a nook or angle' v. OE wincel hyll; the hill has a double summit /

summit with a nook lying between: see Armstrong's map; cf. Winchburgh PNWL 44. Wolf Cleugh probably derives its name from the local tradition of a wolf killed there by a man called Dewar; see NSA (Heriot); v. Scots cleuch OE clōh. Wooly Law and Rig are from Scots wooly SDD 685 'used of pasture: thick with sheep-feeding'; v. hlāw, hrycg Scots rig. The Yoke is named from its topographical resemblance to the curves of a yoke, 'the wooden shoulder frame for carrying pails of water'.

The following names are unrecorded, are probably modern and appear to refer to a particular person:- Adam's Rig; Andrew's Wood; Charles Wood; Constance Plantation; George Wood; Gorrie's Wood (Scots surname); Governor's Wood; ? Guns Cleugh (cf. Guns Walls PNWL 44); (Young) Lady's Wood; Mason's Wood (surname).

The following are unrecorded, probably modern, and literal:- Nether Birchy Law; Broomyknowe ('broom-covered hillocks' v. brōm cnoll; cf. Broomyknowes PNWL 67); Chapel Bridge (v. Kilcouter Chapel, Stow); The Cleugh (v. Scots cleuch); Dun Law (a possible colour-name); Hawthornden Wood (cf. Hawthornden, Lasswade); Kilcouter Wood (v. Kilcouter Chapel, Stow); Knowepark Cottage; Mid Hill; Peat Hill; Peatrig Hill; Sandyknowe; Swine's Cleugh (v. Scots cleuch); Thickside ('hill-slope with thick vegetation' v. picce sīde; cf. Thicket (YE); White Cleugh (v. Scots cleuch); Windy Knowe (OE cnoll, Scots knowe); Windy Slack (v. Scots slack SDD 525 'a pass, an opening between hills').

INVERESK PARISH

## INVERESK

Inneresc c. 1070-93 Lawrie; -esk 1550 1581 RPC, 1561  
1586 1627 Bann. Cl. 74, 1617 1669 LC; -ask 1582  
Canongate Records, 1653 RMS, 1668 SHS I. 36;  
-rask 1665 RMS; -vysk 1654 Blaeu.

Inviresc c. 1130 Bann. Cl. 74, 1130 c. 1150-53  
Lawrie.

Inuiresc 1124-53 et freq. to 1235 Bann. Cl. 74;  
-esch 1166-1214 Bann. Cl. 74; -hesche pre-1198  
Bann. Cl. 74; -esk 1232 Bann. Cl. 74.

Inueresc 1124-53 1163 1166-1214 1182 1531 Bann. Cl.  
74; -hesc pre-1198 Bann. Cl. 74; -ecsck early  
undated charter, Bann. Cl. 74; -esk 1450 et  
freq. to 1610 Bann. Cl. 74, 1550 RPC.

Inveresc c. 1128 1150 1150-53 Lawrie; -esck un-  
dated Bann. Cl. 74; -esch 1170-72 Bann. Cl. 69,  
early Newbattle charter, Bann. Cl. 89; -esche  
early Newb. charter, Bann. Cl. 89; -esk 1492 ADC,  
1450 et freq. to 1662 RMS, 1547 RSS, 1561 Rental  
Dunf., 1569 et freq. to 1741 LC, 1627 Bann. Cl.  
74; -rask 1563 RMS; -resk 1581 RMS.

Infresc c. 1128 1150 Lawrie; 1124-53 Bann. Cl. 74;  
Infrech 1153-65 Bann. Cl. 74.

Innveresk 1557-85 Bann. Cl. 74; Enveresk 1563 RMS;  
Undreske 16th Century, Patten; Innarask 1609 LC.

'The mouth of the R. Esk' v. G. inbhir, inbhear:  
'the confluence of a stream with the sea'. Cf.  
Escemuthe 'the mouth of the R. Esk', the name of  
Musselburgh in Symeon of Durham.

## BRUNSTANE

Gilbertstoun 1466 Bann. Cl. 74; Gilbertoun 1507  
1542 1547 RMS, 1547 RPC, 1609 Retours.

Brunstoun 1654 LC; -stain 1670 RMS; -stane or  
Gilbertoun 1692 LC; -stona undated 17th Cent.  
SHS I. 52.

'Gilbert's farm' v. a personal name and tūn. The  
later form is a transferred name. The family of  
Crichton which anciently held the lands of Gilbertoun  
had its chief seat at Brunstane Castle in Penicuik  
Parish, and the Penicuik name came into use in the  
17th Century at the time of the restoration of the  
house of Gilbertoun (see Baird: Annals of Portobello).  
The Penicuik form is descriptive of its location on  
the bank of the Esk v. burna (with metathesis) tūn.  
See Penicuik Parish. Cf. also Liberton Parish.  
Brunstane lies partly in both parishes.

## CARBERRY /

## CARBERRY

Crefbarrin c. 1128 c. 1143 1150 Lawrie, 1124-53  
 Bann. Cl. 74; -barri 1153-65 Bann. Cl. 74.  
Crebarrin 1166-1214 1227 1232 1234 c. 1235 Bann. Cl.  
 74; 13th Cent. Lawrie; Crebbarrin 1184 Bann. Cl.  
 74.  
Crabarri 1311 Bain.  
Cragberry 1359 Bann. Cl. 74; 1376 Exch. Ro; -barry  
 1372 1376 Exch. Ro.  
Cracbarry 1372 1373 1375 Exch. Ro.  
Carbarrin 1450 Bann. Cl. 74, 1450 RMS; -bare 1483  
 ADA; -barye 1543 RMS; -barrye 1543 Bann. Cl. 74,  
 1596 LC; -barry 1567 1571 1590 RPC; -barrie  
 1581 1586 RPC, 1587 1591 1593 1594 RMS 1600 Bann.  
 Cl. 74, 1618 LC, 1627 Rep. on Parish; -berrie  
 1561 1563 Bann. Cl. 74, 1630 1644 LC, 1653 RMS;  
-berry c. 1550 1561 Bann. Cl. 74, 1618 1644 LC;  
-berye 1546 Bann. Cl. 70; -bery -berrium undated  
 17th Cent. SHS I. 52.

'Land enclosed by a tree-fence' v. G. craobh  
 barrán: 'branch fence'. Cf. CPNS. For the first  
 element of Carberry, compare Crieff (Perthshire) c.  
 1178 Creffe, 1218 Crefe. W.C. Mackenzie's ingenious  
 'wooded height', although applicable at least to the  
 modern topographical situation, seems untenable, as  
 G. barr: 'height' is almost without exception found  
 as a first element in placenames. (Cf. Bardowie,  
 Bardrishach and the tautological Barrhead).  
 Craigievar v. creag a bharrá: 'rock with the point  
 or head', is almost the only exception. For  
 Mackenzie's etymology a modern form Barcrieff would  
 be expected. Cf. Dumcrieff (Moffat).

Note: Carberry Hill is hill of Carbarrye 1596  
 LC; v. hyll. Carberry Mains is Mains of Carbarrye  
 1596 LC; v. demeyne. Carberry Trows is Easter and  
Wester Trowis 1596 LC; v. dial. trow 'the lower  
 ground through which a river runs' SDD 632; Carberry  
 Trows is the nearest of the lands of Carberry to the  
 Esk, lying some 500 yards from the river on ground  
 through which a burn flows westwards to the river.  
 Cf. Trows PNNth Du 201.

## COSTERTON

Costertoun(e) 1561 1573 Bann. Cl. 74 1563 1587  
 1593-4 1653 RMS.  
Cossertoun 1587 1591 1592 1593 RMS. Cossortoun  
 1591-2 RMS.

'Arable farm' v. dial. coster 'a piece of arable  
 land', SDD 104, tún. Cf. Costerton (Cr.).

OLD CRAIGHALL /

## OLD CRAIGHALL

litel monkton 1484 Bann. Cl. 74, litil monktoune  
1484 Bann. Cl. 74.  
littill Monktoune, Lytill Monktoune, litill  
Monktoun 1561 Bann. Cl. 74.  
Litill Monktoun 1587 1591 1593-4 RMS; Lytill  
Monktoun 1578-9 RMS.  
Littlemountain 1653 RMS.  
Craighall 1640 LC.

'dwelling on a hill' v. Scots craig, hall, a true description of its topographical situation above the Esk. 'Old' is a late use to differentiate this from the more recent New Craighall in the City Parish. The lands were anciently part of Monkton, an early possession of the monks of Dunfermline, and differentiated from the main tenement by "little". v. lytel munuc tūn.

## FISHERROW

Fischerraw 1587 1591 1593 1594 RMS; Fisharrow 1609  
LC.  
Fisherraw 1653 RMS; -aw 1687 1689 LC.  
Vicus Piscatorius undated 17th Cent. SHS I. 52.

'Fisher's or Fishers' row' v. ME fischere, OE rāw.

"The village of Fisherrow seems to have originated in an irregular line of fishermen's houses along the shore near the harbour" (Paterson: History of the Regality of Musselburgh).

## NEW HAILES

Hale(s) 1124-53 1153-65 1163 1166-1214 1184 1227  
1232 1234 Bann. Cl. 74. Halis early 13th Cent.  
1450 Bann. Cl. 74 1591-2 RPC. Halys estir and  
Westir 1438 Bann. Cl. 74. (Estir) Halys in  
(regalite de) Mus(s)(k)ilburgh 1480 1483 Bann.  
Cl. 74. (E(i)stir) Ha(i)l(l)is 1490 Treas. Acc.  
1506 1534 1555-83 Bann. Cl. 74. New Hailes  
1773 Arm.

The plur. of OE halh 'a corner'; New Hailes lies in a small sheltered haugh running down to the sea. The prefix New was added probably temp. Lord Hailes the historian to distinguish it from Old Hailes (E. Lothian).

Note: Waulkmill of New Hailes (lost) is the walk-mill of Easter Hailles; literal v. OE wealc-myln, 'a mill where cloth was dressed'.

## MONKTON /

## MONKTON

Munctune 1163 Bann. Cl. 74.  
Munketun pre-1198 Bann. Cl. 74; -tune c. 1235  
 Bann. Cl. 74.  
Monktoun 1561 c. 1564 1557-85 Bann. Cl. 74, 1590  
 RPC, 1627 Rep. on Parish, 1648 LC.  
Mons 17th Cent. SHS I. 52.

'Farm of the monks' v. munuc tūn. Monkton was one of the ancient holdings of Dunfermline Abbey. The SHS form is an erroneous attempt at latinisation.

## MONKTONHALL

monktoun hall 1482 ADA.  
Monktounhall 1561 c. 1564 1606 Bann. Cl. 74, 1573  
 1574 RPC, 1576 et freq. to 1656 RMS, 1585 et freq.  
 to 1664 LC, 1627 Rep. on Parish.  
Munktounhall 1555-83 Bann. Cl. 74, 1563 RMS;  
Mounktounhall 1601 Bann. Cl. 74.  
Monktonhall 1557 Bann. Cl. 74.  
Montounhall 1547 RMS, 1581 RPC; Muntounhall 1672 LC.  
Mountainhall 1653 RMS; Montis Aula undated 17th  
 Cent. SHS I. 52.

'hall of the farm of the monks' v. munuc tūn hall. See Monkton, supra.

## MUSSELBURGH

Muselburge 1070-93 Lawrie, early undated charter  
 Bann. Cl. 74;  
Muchselburg 1201 Bann. Cl. 56; Muxleburg 1174  
 Bann. Cl. 89;  
Muxelburg 1166-1214 Bann. Cl. 89; Muxilburg 1224  
 1273 Bann. Cl. 89; -burge 1232 Bann. Cl. 74;  
Muxkylburg 1273 Bann. Cl. 89; Muxkilburg 1273  
 Bann. Cl. 89; Muxkelburgh 1230 Bann. Cl. 89.  
Muskilburgh 1190-1220 Bann. Cl. 109 1364 1416 1451  
 Exch. Ro. 1363 et freq. to 1484 Bann. Cl. 74;  
-burghe 1419 Bann. Cl. 89; -burge 1184 1232 1249  
 Bann. Cl. 74; -burg 1234 1253 Bann. Cl. 74;  
-bure c. 1235 Bann. Cl. 74; -burce c. 1235 Bann.  
 Cl. 74; -burke 13th Cent. Bann. Cl. 69.  
Muskillburgh 1451 Exch. Ro.  
Muskelburg 1140 1254 Bann. Cl. 74; -burghe 1336-7  
 Bain.  
Muskylburge 1339 Bann. Cl. 74; -burg 1359 Bann.  
 Cl. 74; -burgh 1360 et passim to 1376 Exch. Ro.  
Musclebrug 1654 Blaeu.  
Muskalburg c. 1235 Bann. Cl. 74; Musclebroch 1214-  
 1249 Bann. Cl. 70.  
Mussilburgh 1329 Exch. Ro. 1511 1531 Bann. Cl. 109  
 1511 c. 1580 Bann. Cl. 74 1534 et freq. to 1593  
 RMS, 1565 et freq. to 1585 RPC, 1570 Bann. Cl. 94;  
-burghe 1499 1561 Bann. Cl. 74; -burch 1444 Bann.  
 Cl. /

Cl. 109; -brughe 1561 Bann. Cl. 74; -bruche  
1561 Bann. Cl. 109; Musilburgh 1444 Bann. Cl. 109.  
Musleburgh 1662 RMS; Mussilburgum 17th Cent. SHS  
I. 52.  
Musselburgh 1573 RPC, 1541 et freq. to 1609 LC.

'mussel borough' v. muscle burh. A long-famous  
mussel-bed lies just off-shore. Musselburgh is re-  
ferred to by Symeon of Durham (12th Century) as  
Escemuthe: 'mouth of the river Esk'.

## NEWBIGGING

Neubiging 1569 LC; -bigging 1687 LC.  
Newbigging 1581 et freq. to 1653 RMS, 1609 1631 LC;  
-biging 1593 1609 LC.

'New building' v. niwe M.E. bigging. Cf.  
Newbegin (Yorks). 'Bigging' is used commonly in  
Scotland, 'bothel' in England.

## PINKIE

Pontekyn pre-1198 Bann. Cl. 74, early undated  
charter Bann. Cl. 89; -kin pre-1198 c. 1300 Bann.  
Cl. 74; Ponttekyn early undated charter Bann.  
Cl. 89.  
Pontkyn 1200-1240 Bann. Cl. 109.  
Pinckin 1531 Bann. Cl. 74; -king 1531 Bann. Cl. 74.  
Pynkin 1561 Bann. Cl. 74; -kie c. 1555 1557 1564  
Bann. Cl. 74, 1548 1586 RMS.  
Pinkin 1561 Bann. Cl. 74; -ke 1550 RPC 1563 RMS;  
-ky 1561 Bann. Cl. 74; -kie 1561 Bann. Cl. 74,  
1558 et freq. to 1593 RMS, 1627 Rep. on Parish,  
1668 SHS I. 36. Pinkium 17th Cent. SHS I. 52.

Probably 'valley-wedge' v. W. pant 'a valley',  
W. cyn: 'wedge'. Cf. River Pant, Essex (Pentae  
c. 730), River Pont, Northumb. (Ponte 1269). This  
etymology is topographically true, for the land  
formation shows an opening out of the Esk valley from  
Pinkie towards the sea. Cf. Gorgie (City).

Note: Pinkie Cleugh is Pinkyncleuch 1547 RMS  
1548 RSS, Pynkecleucht 1548 RSS, -cleuch 1549 RMS;  
Pynkyncleuch 1548 RSS; Pynke Cleuch 1562 RPC;  
Pinkycleuch 1550 RMS; Pinkecleuch 1565 1566 RPC v.  
clōh, Scots cleuch: 'ravine'.

## SHIRE MILL

Shirevis milne 1222 Bann. Cl. 70; Schirefmylne  
1587 et freq. to 1593 RMS; Schyre-myln 1581  
1586 RMS; Shyre miln 1637 RMS.

'The sheriff's mill' v. scīr(ge)rēfa myln. Cf.  
The /

The neighbouring Shire Haugh and Shiremill Haugh, and Sheriffhall in the contiguous parish of Newton.

"In the grant of David I. to the monks of Dunfermline the lands are styled Great Inveresk or Musselburgh-shire. The district had thus the benefit of a Sheriff at that early period. The mill to which this regality was astricted and thirled is called 'shire-mill' ..... and Sheriffhall at the extremity of the parish has acquired its name in the same manner." Paterson (History of the Regality of Musselburgh).

## SMEATON

Smithetun 1124-53, 1184 c. 1235 Bann. Cl. 74, c. 1150 Lawrie; -tune 1234 c. 1235 Bann. Cl. 74; -bi 1153-65 1166-1214 1227 Bann. Cl. 74. Smetheby 1232 Bann. Cl. 74; -ton early undated Bann. Cl. 74. Smythtun 1253 Bann. Cl. 74; Smythetun 1253 Bann. Cl. 74; -tune 1253 Bann. Cl. 74; Smithtun early undated Bann. Cl. 74. Smeithtone 1359 Bann. Cl. 74; Smetone 1450 Bann. Cl. 74. Smietoune 1561 Bann. Cl. 74; Smetoune 1450 RMS 1495 ADC 1561 et freq. to 1607 Bann. Cl. 74; -toun 1563 et freq. to 1617 LC, 1563 et freq. to 1593 RMS, 1575 et freq. to 1590 RPC, 1586 Bann. Cl. 74. Smeytoun 1627 RMS. Smytoun 1654 Blaeu. Smeatoune 1653 RMS. Smyttona 17th Cent. SHS I. 52.

'The farm of the smiths' v. smiþ tūn. Cf. Great Smeaton (Yorks). The occurrence of the two ON bý-forms is noteworthy, and parallel to the substitution of ON bý for OE burg in Badby (Np) DEPN 20.

Note: Smeatonshaw is thus, 1773 Arm; v. sceaga Scots shaw: 'wood, copse'.

## STONEYHILL

Stany Hill 1561 Bann. Cl. 74; Stanyhill 1561 1555-83 Bann. Cl. 74, 1565-6 1587 RMS, 1627 Rep. on Parish; Stanehill 1555-83 Bann. Cl. 74, 1587 RMS; Staniehill 1581 RMS 1598 1600 1609 Bann. Cl. 74; Stanihill 1586 Bann. Cl. 74; Stanyehill 1593-4 RMS; Stainehill 1688 SHS I. 36; Stainhill 1653 RMS; mons lapidum 17th Cent. SHS I. 52.

'Stony hill' v. stānig hyll.

## WALLYFORD

Walford pre-1198 Bann. Cl. 74; -(e)furd 1581 RMS; -ifoord 1660 LC 17th Cent. SHS I. 52. Walafeild 1549 LC c. 1555 Bann. Cl. 74; -field 1668 /

1668 SHS I. 36; Valafeild 1609 Bann. Cl. 74;  
Wallyfield 1665 SHS I. 36.  
Wallyfu(i)rd(e) 1561 Bann. Cl. 74 1576-7 1586 RMS.  
Wallefurd 1563 RMS c. 1580 Bann. Cl. 74.  
Wallifurde 1563 RMS.  
Valliefuird 1574 RMS. Vallivadum 17th Cent. SHS.  
 I. 52.

'Ford over the river (Esk)' v. OE wælle-ford;  
 cf. Walford (He) DEPN 469.

## WHITEHILL

Quhytehill, Qwhitehill, Quhythill, Quheithill,  
Quheit Hill 1561 Bann. Cl. 74; Qwhitehill 1565-6  
 RMS 1590 RPC; Quhythill 1617 LC 1627 Rep. on  
 Parish 1656 RMS.  
Hill 1587 et freq. to 1593-4 RMS. Quhytehill 1591  
 RPC; Qhithill 1547-8 RSS.  
Whythill 1662 et freq. to 1702 LC 1655 1656 1662  
 1665 RMS; Whithill 1653 RMS 1668 SHS I. 36.  
Whitehill 1631 LC. Albomontium 17th Cent. SHS I.52.

'White hill' v. hwit hyll.

Note: Whitehill is Whithill called Fardinhauch  
 1653 RMS, v. Scots fardin 'farthing' OE halh, indicat-  
 ive of small rental; see PND 139, SPN 201-2.

## WHITECRAIG

le Wyteside c. 1235 Bann. Cl. 74. Quhytsyd(e) 1561  
 Bann. Cl. 74; Quheitsyd 1561 Bann. Cl. 74.

'White hillslope' v. hwit side. The Reg. Dunf.  
 reference of c. 1235 to Crebarrin with le Wyteside al-  
 most certainly identifies the early forms with the  
 modern Whitecraig.

Backhill is thus, 1773 Arm; literal, v. bæc  
 hyll; Backhill lies to the rear of Carberry Hill.  
Banks (lost) is thus, 1653 RMS; presumably literal,  
 v. M.E. banke. Barbachlaw, otherwise unrecorded,  
 may be Balbaghloch 1336 Bain 'farm of the crozier' v.  
 baile bachlach; 'Crozier land' is interpreted by  
 Watson (CPNS 141, 266) as 'church land, land attached  
 to a monastic establishment', v. bachall G.; O.Ir.:  
 'bishop's crook'; and his contention that the grant  
 made to Dunfermline Abbey by David I. c. 1128 was  
 that of Barbachlaw is most probable; Dunfermline  
 Abbey held land in Inveresk for several centuries;  
 cf. Barbauchlaw PNWL 82. Bogle Hole is The Bogle's  
Hole 1839 NSA; according to NSA, a small field used  
 formerly for the burning of witches. Bridgend is  
Brigend 1547 RMS Bridgend 1688 Town Council Minutes;  
 literal /

literal v. brycg ende. Cairnie is Little Carni 1685 LC, Cairney 1773 Arm; 'stoney hill' v. cār̄n, with the adj. used substantivally; cf. Cairnie PNWL 109. Carlehall is unrecorded; cf. Carledubs PNWL 73. Castle Steads is Castlesteeds 1773 Arm; v. stede 'place, position, side, farm'; the farm is close to Dalkeith estate. \*Cauldhame is thus, 1773 Arm, 'cold home or house, house in an exposed position' v. cald hām; cf. Cauldhame PNWL 67. Chalkieside is thus, 1773 Arm; literal v. side. Claypots (lost) is Claypule 1534 RMS -pull 1587 1591 1593 RMS -puillis 1593-4 RMS -pots 1653 RMS; 'clay pool or holes' v. clæg pōl, \*pull, dial. pot 'a deep pool or hole in water' SDD 424. Colliertown (lost) is Callzeartoune 1655 RMS, Collrarcroft 1653 RMS; apparently literal v. croft, tūn; the name is perhaps to be identified with Colton (Dean). Colton Dean is Coaltown 1773 Arm, named from the neighbouring coal-workings. Cowpits is unrecorded, but is the site of an abandoned colliery noted in NSA p. 251; the nearest field-name in the Dalkeith estate is Coalpits Park. Crookston is Cruikstoun 1679 LC -stane 1773 Arm; 'the farm overlooking the bends'; Crookston lies on rising ground overlooking the bends in the R. Esk; v. ME crōk OE tūn; cf. Crookston (Stow). Crossgatehall is thus, 1773 Arm; v. Scots hall 'house, cottage' SDD 244; Crossgatehall is at a cross-roads v. OE cros. Deantown is unrecorded, but literal v. denu. Easter Croft (lost) is Eister-croft 1587 1591 1593 1593-4 RMS Eister Croft 1653 RMS; literal v. ēasterra croft. East Field is unrecorded but literal, v. ēast feld; cf. Westfield and Midfield. Edgebuckling Brae is Inchbuchlinensis declivitas 17th Cent. SHS I. 53; Edgebuckling Brae was the limit to the east which commanded the personal attendance of the Archer Guard of the Scottish kings (see NSA p. 278); the name is obscure, unless a popular formation from this circumstance. Eymethills (lost) is Eymethillis 1596 LC; probably 'ant-hills' v. dial. eemock emmot 'ant, emmet' SDD 155-7, OE hyll. Goodmanstoft (lost) is Godemannistof c. 1235 Bann. Cl. 74; 'the Devil's field' v. dial. toft 'land once tilled but left abandoned' SDD 619, ultimately O. Scand. toft: 'field near a house'; the 'Goodman' is the Devil, in euphemistic language; land so named indicates the mediaeval superstition that devilish interference with good land under cultivation could be avoided by such dedication of, usually barren and untilled land; see Devil's Corner PNWL 163, and Guidman's Croft PNWL 158, and the reference ibidem to J.M. McPherson Primitive Beliefs in the North-East of Scotland. Goshen is unrecorded, but is a common 18th and 19th Cent. farm-name indicating a 'land of plenty' v. Genesis XLVI; cf. Goshen PNWL 74, Goshen (Crieff). Hangmanslands (lost) is Hangmannislandis 1578-9 RMS; apparently literal v. land. Hillhead is thus 1773 Arm, perhaps (ye) hill 1561 1603 Bann. Cl. 7

Cl. 74; literal v. hyll hēafod. Howe Mire is Howmire 1839 NSA; 'boggy hollow' v. Scots howe OE hol(h), ME mire ON mýrr. Hudscroft (lost) is Hudiscroft 1627 R on P; perhaps 'Hod's croft' v. OE pers. name, croft; cf. Hodspath (Temple)(Hudispeth 1609 RMS), Hodsock (Nt). Kershill (lost) is thus 1653 RMS; v. hyll. Kerswynd (lost) is the vernal called Kerswynd 1653 RMS; v. dial. wynd, 'vennel, alley'. Loretto Chapel (ruin) is Capella B.V.M. de Lauret prope Mussilburgh 1534 RMS; cap. de Lawreit apud Musilburgh 1569 RMS, Alareit 1627 R on P, Allarite 1670 Ross Hist. of Kirk of Scot.; the chapel was founded under royal charter (temp. Jac. V.) 'pro edificatione unius capellae in honorem Dei et Beatae Mariae de Laureto' by Thomas Douchty or Duthy, who had returned from the Near East with an image of the Virgin of Loretto in Italy; hence the name of the chapel; for its foundation see A Diurnal of Remarkable Occurrents, Bann. Cl. 43, and for its further history Mackinlay p. 208; the name survives in the name of Loretto School. Magdalene Bridge is Magdalen Brig 1575 RPC the bridge of St. Magdalen 1653 LC, Medlen Bridge 1661 Paterson; the bridge takes its name from the Magdalene Chapel no trace of which now remains but which once stood in the grounds of New Hailes and is referred to in charters as the Maidlands 1488 Treas. Acc. capellania Magdalene nuncupata Quhithill prope Mussilburgh 1547-8 RSS Magdaleine 1582-3 RPC Magdalene-chapell 1587 1591 1593 1593-4 RMS Magdalene Chappell 1627 R on P Magdalenes 1662 LC the chaplainry of Magdalen 1702 LC; the chapel was an ancient dedication to St. Mary Magdalene. Mason's Mains is Masons Mains 1773 Arm; v. demeyne. Midfield is unrecorded, but literal; cf. East Field and Westfield. \*Millgreen is Mylnegrene of Mussilburgh literal v. myln grēne, where grēne is used as a substantive: 'green spot'. Millhill is thus 1686 LC; literal v. myln hyll. Mucklets is unrecorded; cf. Mucklat (Fife) 1660 LC; Mucklets, once an independent farm, now forms The Muckle Mare field (i.e. The Big Moor) of Monktonhall; Mucklets may therefore be 'miry swamp' v. dial. muck latch SDD 322. \*New Mill is Newmyl(l)ne of Mussilburghe Bann. Cl. 74; literal v. niwe myln. Oliver's Mount: see NSA p. 275. Queen Mary's Mount is Queen's Seat 1773 Arm, a name commemorating Mary Q. of Scots' surrender to the Protestant Lords in 1567. Pickle Dirt unrecorded is v. pickle SDD 410 'a small quantity'. Pinkieburn is Pinkieburn formerly called Orcharddean or Beanacre 1791 Sasines (4465); v. burna; the variant names are literal v. ortgeard denu, bēan aecer. Rude Acre (lost) is Rude Aiker 1627 R on P v. aecer. Springfield is literal v. spring feld; a spring is marked on O.S. Stoneybank is unrecorded but literal v. stānig bank; cf. the adjacent Stoneyhill. Sunnyside (lost) is thus, 1664 LC; literal v. sunne side; cf. Blinkbonny (La, Cors). Sweethope is unrecorded; 'pleasant valley /

valley' v. Scots hope SDD 270, OE hop. Taylor's Crofts (lost) is Tailyeouriscroftis 1587 1591 1593 1593-4 RMS; presumably v. pers. name, OE croft: 'enclosed land, a small piece of arable land'; the first name may be an occupational name. The Terrors Croft (lost) is Terraris-croft 1493 RMS the terroris croft 1561 Bann. Cl. 74 Terroris aikeris 1561 Bann. Cl. 74 Tarress croft 1627 R on P; obscure, but cf. Bogle Hole and Goodmanstoft (supra). Cf. The Terrors-croft (St. Leonard's)(City). Thomas Acre (lost) is Aiker callit Thomas aiker 1627 R on P v. pers. name, OE æcer. Wanton Walls is thus, 1773 Arm; a common but obscure name; cf. PNWL 88. Wester Croft (lost) is thus, 1653 RMS Westir croft 1587 1591 1593 1593-4 RMS; literal v. westerra croft; cf. Easter Croft (supra). Westfield is unrecorded but literal; v. west feld; cf. East Field and Midfield (supra). Westpans is West Pannis 1587 1591 1593 1593-4 RMS Westpannes 1653 RMS; 'the west salt-pans'; Prestonpans in East Lothian, the ancient salt-pans of the monks of Newbattle, lies a little to the east of Westpans. <sup>W</sup>Wheatfield is thus, 1773 Arm; literal v. hwæte feld. <sup>W</sup>Wythker (lost) is Witker c. 1250 Bann. Cl. 74 Wythker in tenemento de Muskylburgo c. 1339 Bann. Cl. 74 Wytker 1339 Bann. Cl. 70 Wikkyr lyand within ye regalite of Muskilburgh 1484 Bann. Cl. 74; 'willow marsh' v. OE wipig or wippe, ME kerr.

KIRKLISTON PARISH

## KIRKLISTON

Kirkliston 1503-4 RSS; -listoun 1496 1506 1512  
Treas. Acc. 1573 1578 1586 1590 RPC 1647 RMS.  
These forms are additional to those cited in  
Kirkliston Parish, PNWL p. 39.

'Church of Liston' v. cirice.

## LISTON

Listo(u)n(e) 1257 1319 Bann. Cl. 70 1471 ADA 1484  
ADC 1503 Treas. Acc. 1579 1582 RPC.  
Lyston(a) 1320 1352 Bann. Cl. 89.

These forms are additional to those cited in Kirkliston Parish, PNWL 39. On the site and interpretation of the name Macdonald, PNWL 39, notes: "The barony of Liston, from which the parish of Kirkliston eventually evolved, belonged originally to the Knights Templars (whence forms like Templiston), then to the Knights of St. John. It lay partly in West Lothian, partly in Midlothian. There are two possible interpretations of the name: 1. 'Lissa's farm' v. tūn; cf. Liston (Ess) EPNS XII DEPN 286. Lissa is regarded by Ekwall as possibly a hypocoristic form from OE Lēofsige. But none of the forms here show any trace of inflexion such as would follow a personal name; and there is no real evidence for the form Lissa. 2. A hybrid, compounded of the Celtic element lis-, W. llys, 'court, palace, hall' (cf. Helston, Cornwall, in J.B. Gover, Cornish Place-names, Antiquity II. (1928) 317-327; also DEPN 222), Gael. lios 'garden, enclosure' (cf. Lismore, Argyll) and OE tūn. Presumably llys denoted the residence of some chieftain; v. llys".

Note: "The large barony of Liston split up eventually into smaller and more easily worked parts. The original centre, Liston, began to serve only the eastern or Midlothian part of the barony; a new centre was created, known as Newliston to distinguish it from the older centre, called Auldliston from 1447 onwards:" PNWL 40. Old Liston is A(u)ldlystoun 1447 Dund A 1584 Roy Dund; -listo(u)n(e) 1530-1 1553 et freq. to 1596-7 Dund B 1534 et freq. to 1622 LC 1539 SHS II. 4 1539-40 1542 et freq. to 1586 Temp. 1549 1558-9 et freq. to 1619 Cat. Tor. 1560 1577-8 1596-7 Dund A. 1569 1590 RPC 1570 Bann. Cl. 42 1593-4 1599 SRS I. 1594-5 Reg. Ho. Ch. 1631 1640 1642 1649 1662 RMS 1637 1640 Ret. 1663 1664 KSR 1668 SHS I. 36; -Listo(u)ne 1530-1 1536 et freq. to 1613 Dund B 1586 1589 Bann. Cl. 42 1606 1607 1608 RMS. Aulde Lystoun 1537 /

1537 SRS 52. Auld-Listoun 1541-2 1543 et freq. to  
 1587 RMS Aldlisto(u)n(e) 1540 1543 1549 SHS II. 4  
 1543 Dund A. 1680 1683 1684 KSR: Ald Liston 1678  
 1685 KSR. Auldliesto(u)n(e) 1543 Dund A 1662 RMS.  
-lietane 1662 RMS. Auldlestoun 1577-8 Cat Tor.  
Old Listo(u)n(e) 1663 1664 RMS 1667 1686 Ret. 1692  
 KSR. Aullistoun 1687 Ret. Oldliston 1773 Arm.  
Old Liston Mains or Hallbarns is Halbarnis  
 1582 RPC 1596 1619 RMS; lie Manis de Listoun 1596  
 RMS; Halbarn(e)s 1630 1640 1642 RMS 1663 1664 1667  
 KSR; Barns 1773 Arm; 'barns of the manor-house' v.  
 h(e)all, berern; cf. Hallbarns PNWL 22.

## BRIGGS

Brighous 1488 1494 ADC.

(The) Brig(g)(i)s 1493 1494 ADC 1537 1539 1569 SRS  
 52 1538-9 1541-2 1551-2 et freq. to 1664 RMS  
 1538-9 1592 Ham Inv. 1539 1543 1545 1549 SHS II.  
 4 1541-2 RSS 1550 Bann. Cl. 42 1550-1 1552 1561  
 1562 1563 1563-4 SRS 57 1553 1647 Dund. B. 1554  
 1555 Reg. Ho. Ch. 1569-70 1601 Temp. 1579 RPC  
 1640 Ret. 1655 Gill. Ch. 1664 1665 1666 et freq.  
 to 1684 KSR 1695 1697 H.R. Bregis 1554 Reg. Ho.  
 Ch. Brygis 1601 RMS Briggs 1662 RMS. Bridgs  
 1664 RMS.

'The house by the bridge (over the R. Almond)'  
 v. brycg hūs.

Note: The name survives in Boathouse Briggs,  
 which is Boat ho. 1773 Arm, and in Wester Briggs,  
 which is Westir Briggis 1631 RMS Wester Brigis 1640  
 Ret. Westerbridge 1662 RMS W. Bridge 1773 Arm; the  
 original site of Briggs appears from Bridgs commonly  
 called Easter Bridgs 1664 RMS to have been \*Easter  
Briggs, which is Eister Brig(g)is 1631 RMS 1640 Ret,  
East(er) Bridgs 1664 RMS; - Brig(g)s 1683 1684 1686  
 KSR 1698 H.R.; - Bridges 1699 HR; E. Bridge 1773  
 Arm.

## CLIFTON

Clyfto(u)n 15th Cent. Bann. Cl. 105 1430 1503 RMS  
 1548 SHS II. 4.

Clifto(u)n(e) 1502-4 1506 Treas. Acc. 1588 1591  
 RPC 1648 RMS 1675 1682 Ret. 1683 1698-KSR 1693  
 SHS I. 16 1773 Arm.

'Farm on the slope or brink (of the R. Almond)'  
 v. clif tūn; for parallel forms see DEP N 107; im-  
 mediately to the west of the present site is a sharp  
 declivity to river-level.

Note: Cliftonhall is Clyftounhall 1503 RMS;  
Clifto(u)nhall 1502-4 Treas. Acc. 1539 SHS II. 4  
 1572 /

1572 1576 et freq. to 1591 RPC 1648 RMS 1663 1665 1666  
1692 KSR 1675 1682 Ret.; Clifton(e)(-)Hall 1668 SHS  
I. 36 1685 1692 KSR; 'Clifton manorhouse' v. h(e)all.

Lin's Mill or Cliftonhall Mill is Cliftounhallmyln  
1591 RPC Lin(n)smil(n)(e) 1645 Anc. Hist. Monu. Comm.  
Rep. 1663 1664 et freq. to 1681 KSR -myln(e) 1647 Dund.  
B. 1697-8 H.R.; v. surname OE myln; a Williame Lyn  
in Cliftounhallmyln is mentioned in 1591 RPC, another  
William Lin, heritor of Linsmiln, in 1645 Anc. Hist.  
Monu. Comm. Rep. p. 95, and a third Wm. Lin was tenant  
of Lin's Mill in 1663 KSR. Cliftonhall Mains is  
Clifton Mains 1773 Arm. v. ME demeyne.

## HALLYARDS

Hal(l)ya(i)rd(i)s 1500 1578 1619 et freq. to 1642  
RMS 1565 1579 1582 1631 RPC 1578 Dund. A. 1663  
1664 1665 1666 et passim to 1697 KSR; -yairdes 1642  
RMS; -yearde(e)s 1644 RMS 1773 Arm 1792 Sasines.

'Enclosures attached to the manor' v. h(e)all  
geard; in the 16th Century Hallyards Castle was the  
principal message of the barony of Liston; see PNWL  
39.

## INGLISTON

Ingal(d)sto(u)n(e) 1478 ADA 1478 1479 ADC.  
Inglisto(u)n(e) 1484 1495 ADC 1631 1633 et freq. to  
1690 RMS 1635 1640 1683 Ret. 1659 1676 1677 et  
passim to 1697 KSR 1689 SHS I. 16 1694 KSR (Dal.);  
Yngliston 1686 KSR.  
Inglesto(u)n(e) 1662 1663 1664 1665 1666 RMS 1664  
1665 1669 KSR 1706 SHS I. 16. Inglisto(w)n 1773  
Arm. 1791 Sasines.  
Rottenra(w) 1539-40 1571 1572 et freq. to 1601 Temp.  
1574 Gill. Ch. 1662 RMS. Ratto(u)nraw 1564 SRS  
52 1617 1619 1622 RMS. Rattinraw 1584 Roy Dund.  
1622 LC. Rotto(u)n(e)raw 1592 RPC 1594 Bann. Cl.  
42 1621 Dund. A. 1635 Ret. 1631 1664 RMS; -row  
1640 RMS. Rottinraw 1601 Bann. Cl. 42 1615 1617  
1662 RMS 1640 Ret.

'Ingjaldr's farm' v. tūn; for the ON p-name, see  
Feilitzen p. 297; for parallel forms, see Ingleton  
PNNthDu 122 and DEPN 252-3. Ingliston appears from  
the evidence to have been the original name of the  
parish, but was superseded by Rottenrow during the  
sixteenth century; when the manor was erected in 1631  
into a barony, however, the original name was reverted  
to and in the course of the 17th Century Rottenrow be-  
came obsolete; for a full discussion of Rottenrow see  
PNS 287 SPN 183 and PNNbDu; after 1631 Ingliston was  
certainly held by a family of Inglis and one member of  
it is mentioned in 1647 RMS as Alex. Inglis de  
Inglistoun /

Inglistoun and in 1664 RMS as Sir Alex. Inglis of Inglestoun: there is no evidence that the family were early owners of the property, however, and their name is either coincidental, or, more probably, assumed following their late possession of the lands.

Note: Eastfield is E(i)stfe(i)ld (alias or of Rattounraw) 1539 1539-40 1541-3 1545 1549 SHS II. 4 1589 Reg. Ho. Ch. 1631 RMS 1668 SHS I. 36; - (of Rottenraw) 1597-8 Temp; Eastfield (alias Rottenraw) 1539-40 1572 1582 Temp. 1662 RMS 1663 1664 et freq. to 1698 KSR 1773 Arm; -feild 1640 Ret. 1662 RMS 1668 KSR; 'the east field of Rottenrow' v. east field. Westfield (lost, though perhaps Wester Norton, which is Westertoun 1773 Arm, and for which see Ratho Parish) is lie Westfeild of Rottounraw 1631 RMS Wastfeild of Rottinraw 1640 Ret. Westfield of Rottinraw 1662 RMS; 'the west field of Rottenrow' v. west field.

Bourtriehill (lost) is thus, 1590 RPC; 'elder-tree hill v. hyll, Scots bour-tree SDD 47. Broomlands (lost) is lie Brumelandis 1590-1 RMS; 'broom-covered lands' v. brom; cf. Broomlands PNWL 113. Burnhall is unrecorded; 'house on a stream' v. Scots burn, hall SDD 244 'house, cottage, farmhouse', \*Carlumbie, which survives as a fieldname, Carlumbie haugh, is thus 1773 Arm; the site in a pronounced bend in the R. Almond suggests G. car 'twist', turn, bend' for the first element; the second element may be a derivative of G. lom 'bare', luimean 'barren place', but evidence is lacking; cf. the neighbouring Carlowrie (W. Lth.). The Cat Stane, an inscribed standing stone, is Catstain 1789 Sasines 3443; see Anc. Hist. Monu. Comm. Rep. p. 94, which suggests 'battle-stone' v. G. cath. \*Corsnook is thus, 1773 Arm; v. ME noke 'nook, corner of land'. \*Gowfhall is thus 1773 Arm, 'evil-smelling house' v. Scots gouff SDD 222 'a bad smell' gowf SDD 224, hall. \*Kershall is thus, 1773 Arm; 'house in the carse (of the Gogar Burn)' v. Scots kerse sb<sup>2</sup> SDD 303, EDD carse 'alluvial land near a river' Scots hall. \*Loanhead is thus 1773 Arm. 1839 NSA; 'top of the lane' v. lane heafod; cf. Loanhead PNWL 46. Lochend, unrecorded by Armstrong, is apparently modern. Loupielees is Loupley 1773 Arm; cf. Scots loup: 'a leap, a disease of sheep affecting their limbs (contracted from infected land)' SDD 338 ley 'grassland' SDD 329. Muiracre (lost) is lie Mure-aiker 1590-1 RMS; literal v. mōr æcer. \*Muirburn is thus, 1773 Arm; 'moor by a stream' v. mōr Scots muir, burna. Nellfield is unrecorded. Newbridge is thus, 1839 NSA; literal. Wester Norton is Westertoun 1773 Arm; 'wester (north) farm'; see Norton, Ratho Parish, and Westfield (supra). Slatebarns is unrecorded.

KIRKNEWTON PARISH

The parish contains what were formerly the two separate parishes of Kirknewton and East Calder, which were united in 1750.

## KIRKNEWTON.

Ecclesia de Neutun 1150 Lawrie; Neutun 13th Cent.

Bann. Cl. 69.

Newton(e) 1452 1555 1557 et freq. to 1662 RMS 1590  
RPC.

Kirknewto(u)n(e) 1498 Bann. Cl. 70 1512 Treas. Acc.  
1555 et passim to 1663 RMS 1627 R on P 1653 LC  
1773 Arm.

Kirk of Natoun 1503 Treas. Acc. Natoun on the muir  
1502-4 Treas. Acc.

'The Church of Newton' v. Scots kirk OE cirice nīwe tūn. The parish is variously styled Kirknewton and Newton in early sources and derives its name from the proximity of the parish church to the village of Newton, the various parts of which appear in sources as Easter Newton, Over Newton and Wester Newton. The village itself is now called Kirknewton.

Note: Easter Newton, which survives as the name of a farm, is Estir Newtoun 1546 RMS E(i)st(er) Newtoun(e) 1546 1607 1614 1654 1662 RMS Easter Newtoun 1663 RMS E. Newton 1773 Arm; v. ēāsterra nīwe tūn.

\*Wester Newton, which is now Meadowbank, part of Kirknewton village, is Westir Newtoun 1546 RMS Wester Newtoun(e) 1607 1614 1654 1662 1663 RMS, Meadowbank 1773 Arm; v. westerra nīwe tūn; Meadowbank is literal.

\*Over Newton, which is now Overton, is Ovir Newtoun 1546 RMS Ower Newtoun 1607 RMS Over Newtoun 1614 1637 1660 1662 1663 RMS Overtoun 1773 Arm; 'upper Newton' v. ME overe OE uferra nīwe tūn; cf. Overton PNWL 47.

Kirknewton Mains is Maynes of Kirknewtoun 1627 R on P; v. demeyne. Kirknewton Muir is Newtoun-mu(i)re 1625 1637 1654 RMS, Kirknewton Muir 1773 Arm; v. OE mōr, Scots muir: 'waste land'.

## EAST CALDER

Caledoure Radulphi de Clere c. 1201 Bann. Cl. 82.

Caledou(e)r Clere undated Bann. Cl. 74. \*Kaldor Cler  
13th Cent. Bann. Cl. 69.

Caldor(e)cle(i)r(e) 1308 1316 1324 et freq. to 1604  
Bann. Cl. 94 1315 1374 1505 et freq. to 1564 RMS  
1506 RSS. Caldercle(i)r(e) 1505 1583 et passim  
to 1657 RMS 1583 RPC 1627 R on P. Caldarcleir  
1664 RMS, -cleer 1667 RMS.

East Calder parish was formerly known as  
Calderclere /

Calderclere, a name derived from a Radulphus de Clere who had a grant of the manor from Malcolm IV. annis 1153-65. The lands were later differentiated from Mid- and West Calder by the prefix East. The name survives in the name of East Calder village, which is East Calder 1773 Arm; in Calder Hall, which is Caldercleir alias Calderhall 1583 RMS, Calder Hall 1773 Arm; in Calderhall Mains, which is lie Manis de Calderhall 1586 RMS; and in East Calder Common, which is thus, 1773 Arm. For discussion of the form Calder, see river-names (supra).

## AUCHINOON HILL

Auchnolynshill 1538-9 RMS Auchnolinshill 1539 RSS  
Auchinhoundhill 1773 Arm.

Perhaps '(The hill of) the field of wool' v. G. achadh na h-olainn OE hyll; Cf. Port na h-olainn (Kintyre). The tentative CPS 143 derivation "lambs' field" v. achadh nan uan is based on the modern form.

## BELLFIELD

Langto(u)n(e) 1200-1440 1399-1400 1511 1531 Bann. Cl.  
109 1390 1393 Bann. Cl. 70 1390 1392 1392-3 SBR 7  
1583 1609 1632 RMS; -tona 1391 Bann. Cl. 70.  
Belfield 1773 Arm.

'Long homestead' v. langatūn; for parallel forms, see DEPN 274.

In the modern form topography hardly justifies dial. bell 'hill'; cf. therefore SDD 27 n<sup>4</sup> bell: 'a plant, flower-blossom'.

Note: East Langton is Lanton 1773 Arm; cf. Lanton (Nb) DEPN 275.

## BURNBRAE

Burn(e)bray 1607 1614 RMS; -brae 1654 1662 1663 RMS  
1773 Arm.

'Slope with a burn (at the foot of the hill)'; cf. Scots brae; cf. Burnbrae PNWL 1

## EASTER CAUSEWAYEND

Calsayend 1535 RMS. E. Causewayend

'The easter farm or steading at the end of the paved way' v. easterra ME cauce OE ende. McCall p. 117 notes that an old paved or causewayed road ended here. Cf. Harperrig infra.

## HARPERRIG /

## HARPERRIG

Harperrig 1586 Proc. Bar. Court Calder 1609 1618  
1635 1721 RMS. Harperig 1618 RMS 1773 Arm.  
Herperrig 1634 RMS; -ridge 1654 Blaeu.

Apparently 'the harper's ridge or rigg (see SDD 457 'field')' v. OE hearpere hrycg; further evidence, however, may connect Harperrig with the old paved way at Causewayend (supra) which is adjacent, to give a derivation from OE herepæþ-hrycg: 'ridge of the army-road'; cf. Harptree (So.) DEPN 210.

## HILLHOUSE

Hilhous(e) 1480 1494 ADC 1496 1497 1501 1506 Treas.  
Acc. 1501 1508 1535 RSS; -hows 1507 RSS.  
Hill(o)us 1489 1490 1491 1494 Treas. Acc.

'House on the hill' v. hyll hūs; cf. Hillhouse PNWL 58.

## HUMBIE

Humby 1546 1607 RMS. Humbie 1614 1654 1662 RMS 1627  
R on P 1773 Arm.

By analogy with Humbie, PNWL 42 'Hundi's farm' v. ON bý. See PNWL 42: 'In Scotland the name occurs in Fife and East Lothian; the Fife name is not found before the 16th Century, but is probably much older.'

For the OWScand. personal name, cf. Hanby (Li) DEPN 206.

LANGTON See Bellfield (supra).

## LATCH

Latch 1773 Arm 1782 Sasines.

'Boggy land' v. OE læcc ME lache; cf. Latchbrae PNWL 111.

## LEITHHEAD

Lethishede 1454 Reg. Ho. Ch.  
Leith(i)(s)(h)eid 1509-10 1534-5 RSS 1542 1546 1573  
et freq. to 1654 RMS 1591 RPC 1627 R on P.  
Leythheid 1558 RMS 1574 RPC.  
Leith(es)head 1662 1663 RMS 1773 Arm. 1790 Sasines.

Farm at 'the head of the Water of Leith' v. OE hēafod, Scots heid.

## LEYDEN /

## LEYDEN

Ladone 1507-8 RMS 1509-10 RSS. Ledoun 1546 1607  
 1614 1662 RMS.  
Ledome 1558 RMS. Lidden 1612 RMS. Lidoun 1627 RMS.  
Leiden 1773 Arm.

Probably 'hill above the Water of Leith' v. Leith,  
 OE dūn; cf. Leithshead (Kn)(supra).

MEADOWBANK See Wester Newton (supra).

## ORMISTON

Ormyst(o)un 1211-26 1238-70 1238-1300 1300-1331  
 1399-1400 1512 Bann. Cl. 109 1481 1482 ADA undated  
 Bann. Cl. 74.  
Orm(i)(e)sto(u)n(e) 1454 Reg. Ho. Ch. 1462 1506-7  
 1509 Bann. Cl. 109 1474 Bann. Cl. 94 1483 et  
 passim to 1495 ADC 1488 1489 1491 ADA 1773 Arm;  
-tona 1476 ADA.

'Orm's farm' v. tūn; Orm, from ON Ormr, is  
 common in England; cf. Ormerod (La), Ormesby (Nf)  
 Ormside (We) Ormskirk (La) DEPN 334.

Note: Ormistonhill is Orместoun(e)hill 1546 1607  
 1614 1654 1662 RMS 1627 R on P. Ormisto(u)nhill 1663  
 RMS 1773 Arm; v. hyll. Newlands is Newland(i)s (de  
Ormistoun) 1462 Bann. Cl. 109 1546 1607 1614 1654 1662  
 1663 RMS 1773 Arm; 'newly-cultivated land' v. nīwe  
 land.

## PATHHEAD

(lie) Hous(e) of the Mure 1546 1607 1614 RMS. (The)  
house of (the) Mu(i)re 1654 1662 RMS. The housen  
the mure 1663 RMS.

'Moor house' v. OE mōr hūs, Scots muir.  
 Pathhead is literal.

## SELMS

Selmys 1474 Bann. Cl. 94 1489 ADA 1506 1509-10 RSS;  
-is 1482 Bann. Cl. 89; -e(s) 1587 1590 1591 RPC  
 1629 1635 1636 KSR; E. and W. Selmes 1773 Arm.  
Salme 1591 RPC.

Perhaps 'moss with a sallow copse' v. OE <sup>x</sup>sele  
 (a derivative of salh) mēos. Selms is on Selm Muir  
 v. Scots muir 'moor'. For parallel forms, see DEPN  
 392.

## NETHER SHIEL

West /

West-Schelis de Caldercleir 1535 RMS. (The)  
Scheill 1566 RPC 1583 RMS. Ne. Shields 1773 Arm.

'West house(s) of Calderclere' v. ME schele.

Note: Upper Shiel or Overshiel is Scheil(1)hill  
 1586 Baron Court Book 1607 KSR 1694 Torphichen Chs.  
 McCall; 'hill with a shieling' v. schele hyll.

## SUNNYSIDE

Sunesyd 1653 RMS Sunysyd 1655 RMS.

'Sunny slope, farm on a southern slope' v. sunne  
 side. Cf. Sunnyside, PNWL 70.

## WHITEHILL

Whitehill 1660 RMS 1773 Arm.

Literal v. hwīt hyll; cf. Whitehill PNWL 111, 112.

## WHITEMOSS

Whitemoss 1773 Arm. 1790 Sasines.

Literal v. hwīt mos.

## WILKIESTON

Speteltona 1375-6 RMS. Spittelton 1547-8 RSS 1625  
 1636 RMS.

Spit(t)leto(u)n 1612 1636 1657 1667 RMS 1773 Arm.

Apparently 'hospice farm' v. ME spittal, a variant  
 of hospital, OE tūn; the exact significance of the  
 term as it is used here is obscure; the modern name  
 is derived from the surname Wilkie which was common in  
 the neighbourhood during the late 18th and 19th cen-  
 turies; families of Wilkie for long held the neigh-  
 bouring properties of Ratho Byres (Ratho) and Ormiston  
 Hill (see NSA).

Aimville is Little Vantage 1773 Arm. Blackraw  
 is Blackrow 1773 Arm; literal v. blæc rāw. Belstane  
 is Moorbarn 1773 Arm; literal v. mōr berern.  
Broompark is perhaps Brewmale de Westir Newtown 1546  
 RMS Brumedaill 1607 RMS Brwmedaill 1614 RMS Banndail  
 1654 RMS Bromedaill 1662 RMS; probably 'broom-covered  
 halh' v. OE brōm halh, with the second element re-  
 placed by OE dæl of similar meaning. Burnhouse is  
 thus, 1773 Arm; 'house by the stream' v. burna hūs;  
 cf. Burnhouse (Stow) and PNWL 51. Camps is Camp  
 1773 Arm; 'enclosed piece of ground' v. OE camp, DEP  
 80. \*Clutchiehome is thus, 1773 Arm; perhaps 'dirty  
 house' v. dial. clutch SDD n<sup>o</sup>87 clotch SDD 92 'mire,  
 dung'. Cockmylane is unrecorded. \*Cornhill is thus,  
 1773 /

1773 Arm; literal v. corn-hyll. Corston is Corstoun 1632 RMS 1773 Arm; either 'cross farm' v. OE cross tūn with Lowland Scots metathesis of r, though the exact significance of the first element is obscure (but cf. \*Crosston PNWL 87) or 'farm on a bog' v. W. cors; the farm lies on Calder Common. \*Cowden is thus, 1773 Arm; 'cow pasture' v. cū denn; cf. Cowdenhead PNWL 86-7. Coxiedean is Coxydean 1773 Arm. \*Dubend is thus 1574 RPC 1773 Arm; 'pool end' v. dub N. Eng. 'pool, puddle', OE ende. Fernylaw is thus, 1773 Arm; 'fern-covered hill' v. f(e)arnig-hlāw. Galla Ford is unrecorded, but CPNS derives it from Gaelic geal àth 'bright ford' with Ford as a reduplicative addition. \*Gersomes is thus 1627 R on P 'grasslands near water' v. OE xgers holm. \*Gogar butts is thus 1773 Arm; 'disjoined land' v. MSc. butt; for Gogar, see Ratho Parish. \*Greenloan is thus, 1773 Arm; 'green lane' v. grēne lane; but see next. Greig's Land (lost) is Gregisland 1607 RMS Greig(i)sland(s) 1614 1654 1662 RMS Greenlands 1663 RMS; v. the surname Greig, OE land; from the 1663 form it is possible that this name is the modern xGreenloan. East Haugh is Haughhead 1773 Arm Easthaugh 1790 'head of the east valley' v. halh hēafod. \*Hillend is thus, 1773 Arm; literal v. hyll ende. \*Hindlaws is thus, 1773 Arm; perhaps 'hind hill(s)' v. OE hind hlāw, though hind SDD 263 n<sup>1</sup> 'a farm-servant' and SDD adj. 'rearward' are equally probable. \*Lawfoot is thus, 1773 Arm; 'hill-foot' v. hlāw fōt. Lawheads is Lawhead 1773 Arm; 'hill-top' v. hlāw hēafod. Leithsfield (lost) is Leithisfield 1662 RMS; probably 'field by the Water of Leith' v. feld; cf. Leithhead (supra). \*Lig is thus, 1773 Arm. \*Limekiln is thus, 1773 Arm; literal; 'a place where lime is dug and burnt'; cf. Limework SDD 332. \*Middlerig is Midlerig, 1773 Arm; 'middle ridge or field' v. middel hrycg Scots rig(g) SDD 457. Midton is unrecorded. \*Millburnhead is thus, 1773 Arm; literal v. myln burna hēafod. \*Moathall is thus, 1773 Arm; a mock-grandiose name for a cottage in a three-sided bend of the Linhouse Burn. Morton is thus, 1773 Arm; 'moor-farm' v. mōr tūn. \*Newark is thus, 1773 Arm; probably 'new work or building' v. nīwe (ge)weorc; cf. DEPN 323. \*Newhouse is thus, 1773 Arm; literal v. nīwe hūs. New Mill is Newmylne 1546 1607 1614 RMS Newmilne 1654 RMS New Mylne 1662 RMS New Mill 1663 RMS 1773 Arm, Scheillmylne 1583 RMS; 'the new mill near Nether Shiel' v. nīwe myln. \*Newmillhead is Newmilnehead 1654 RMS; v. hēafod. Nookhouses is thus 1773 Arm; 'houses at the corner' v. ME noke. \*Northfield is thus, 1773 Arm; literal v. norþ feld. Oakbank unrecorded, is probably modern. Over Mill is Overmylne 1607 1614 1654 1662 1663 RMS; 'upper mill' v. ME overe OE uferra myln. \*Park is thus, 1773 Arm; 'field, enclosure' v. pearroc. Raw is thus, 1773 Arm; 'the row' v. rāw. Redcraigs is Redcraig, 1773 Arm /

Arm; 'red hill' v. Scots reid craig. \*Redlaw is thus, 1773 Arm; 'red hill' v. read hlāw. Templehill (lost) is Tempilhil 1618 RMS terris templariis de Harperrig 1609 RMS; hill belonging to either the Knights Templar or, more probably in this region, the Knights of St. John of Jerusalem; 'temple-land' originally denoted Templar land but came in time to denote throughout the Lothians land belonging to the other Order also; v. hyll. \*Wardhead is thus, 1773 Arm; cf. Wardhead PNWL 80 which may be either 'ward or beacon hill' v. weard hēāfod or 'enclosed pasture-land on a hill' v. EDD ward sb<sup>3</sup>. \*Waulkmill is Waukmylne 1546 1607 1614 RMS, -milne 1654 1663 RMS Waulk Mylne 1662 RMS; 'mill where cloth was dressed, fulling-mill' v. wealc myln; cf. Waulkmill (Cockpen). \*Wetland is thus, 1773 Arm; probably literal, v. wēt land.

LASSWADE PARISH

## LASSWADE

Laswade 1148 Lawrie, 1128-53, 1153-65 Bann. Cl. 70  
1662 RMS; -waid 1612 1664 RMS 1487 1515 Bann. Cl.  
109 1536 LC undated Bann. Cl. 89 70; -wada un-  
dated Bann. Cl. 89.

Laissuaid 1592 RMS; Lasswade 1546 1591 1723 LC;  
-waid 1541 SHS II. 4.

Leswade 1325 et freq. to 1406 Bann. Cl. 94, 1406  
1487 Bann. Cl. 109 1594 RMS undated ? 12th Cent.  
Bann. Cl. 89 13th Cent. Bann. Cl. 69 1669 LC 1709  
Greyfriars' KS; -wad 1327 Bann. Cl. 89 1495 ADC  
1598 1612 RMS; -waid 1487 1515 Bann. Cl. 109 1515  
et freq. to 1666 RMS 1500 RSS 1512 Treas. Acc. 1593  
PSAS; -ua(i)d 1612 RMS; -uade 1487 Bann. Cl. 109;  
-wed 1647 RMS; -ward undated Bann. Cl. 89; -wood  
1654 Blaeu.

Less(e)wade c. 1150 Lawrie, undated Bann. Cl. 74  
1153-65 Bann. Cl. 70 13th Cent. Bann. Cl. 69 1384  
Bann. Cl. 94; Lesswad 1329 Exch. Ro. 1410 Bann.  
Cl. 69; -uaid(e) 1539 1543-4 1590-1 SHS II. 4;  
-uayd(e) 1543 1543-4 1548 SHS II. 4; -wade 1627  
Rep. on Par.; -uadum 17th Cent. SHS I. 52.

'Ford of the pasture' v. *lāes*, gen. *lāeswe*,  
(ge)wæd. Both elements are rare in placenames. Cf.  
Leziate Nf. (Lesgate 1197), Landwade Camb. (sic 1282).

Note: Lasswadegate is Lessuadegate 1627 Rep. on  
Parish v. ME gate 'road'.

AUCHENDINNY See Penicuik Parish

## DRYDEN

Driden 1329 Exch. Ro. 1501 1503 1508 Treas. Acc;  
-dene 1473-98 Treas. Acc; -dane 1541 SHS II. 4.  
Drydane 1515 RSS, 1527 1542 et freq. to 1583 RMS  
1583 1587 RPC; -den 1555-83 Bann. Cl. 74 1590  
1591 RPC 1592 1610 RMS 1773 Arm 1782 Sasines.  
Dreiddane 1604 RMS; Draiden 1711 Carrington KS.

'Dry valley' v. *drȳge denu*.

## FIRTH

Frythe 1336-7 Bain; Firth(e) 1609 et freq. to 1663  
RMS.

'Woodland' v. *fyrhþ*. Cf. Firth (Roxburgh).

## GORTON

Gouertone 1166-1214 Bann. Cl. 89 1336-7 Bain; -tona  
1166-1214 Bann. Cl. 89; -ton, -tune c. 1370 Bann.  
Cl. /

Cl. 89; -toun 1360-70 Bann. Cl. 105.  
Gouyrton 1317 Bann. Cl. 89; Couyrton 1329-71 RMS.  
Gourtoun 1434 Exch. Ro. 1641 1655 1662 1663 RMS;  
-tone 1452 Bann. Cl. 74; -ton 1586 RMS; Gouretoun  
 1425 1472 RMS; Gourtoune 1663 RMS.  
Gourstoun 1662 1663 RMS.  
Goirtoun 1454 Bann. Cl. 105 1454-5 SBR 7.  
Gortoun 1609 RMS; -ton 1425 RMS 1773 Arm; -tona  
 17th Cent. SHS I. 52.

Probably 'the tūn or farm at the dirty ford' v. gor-ford tūn. Ekwall DEPN 192 suggests this derivation for Goverton Nt. (Goverton 1303) with dissimilatory loss of the first r. Lass. Gorton is on the Esk. The first el. may, however, be a Northern form of OE gor. At the same time Welsh gofer 'rill' to be found in Cover YN, a comparatively common Brit. river-name, would yield comparable early forms in the first element. Cover YN is Couer 1279 (DEPN 120). Gorton is just above the Esk ravine. Cf. Couyrton 1329-71 RMS; cf. also Gowrie CPNS 442. Such a derivation would involve a hybrid form but would account for the persistence of the Gour forms in Gourlaw, a neighbouring farm- and hillname, which is Gourlaw 1510 RMS, Gorlaw 1609 1662 RMS, Gairlaw 1655 RMS, Gourslaw 1663 RMS, Courtlaw 1773 Arm v. hlaw. Goursnowt (lost) is Goursnowt 1510 1655 RMS, -snout 1614 1655 RMS, Gorsnowt 1609 RMS, v. ME snute 'a projecting cliff or ridge'.

## HAWTHORNDEN

Hauthornden 1317 Bann. Cl. 89.  
Hawthorndene c. 1317 Bann. Cl. 89 1590 RPC;  
-thornden 1663 RMS.  
Halthornden 1570 Bann. Cl. 94 1655 1662 RMS;  
-thorndane 1582 RPC; -threnden 1329-71 RMS;  
-thoundaill 1590-1 RPC; -thorndoune 17th Cent.  
 SHS I. 52. Hathornden 1773 Arm.  
Hathronedene 1613 RMS. Albaspinantria 17th Cent.  
 SHS I. 52.

'Hawthorn valley' v. haguþorn denu.

## HILLEND

Hilend 1542 1574 1583 1604 1610 1636 1643 1666 RMS;  
Hillend 1526 RMS 1773 Arm.

Self-explanatory v. hyll ende.

## KIRKETTLE

Karynketil 1317 Bann. Cl. 89. Karketyl undated  
 Bann. Cl. 89; -ket(i)le 1474 Treas. Acc; -kettill  
 1547-8 RSS.  
Kerkettill(1) /

Kerkettill(l) 1473 1474 Treas. Acc. 1486 1493 1541  
 Bann. Cl. 105; -kettle 1473 1474 Treas. Acc.  
Carket(t)il(l) 1406 1452 Exch. Ro. 1474 Treas. Acc.  
 1437 et freq. to 1548 Bann. Cl. 105 1490 ADC 1569  
 1609 RMS; -kettle 1449 Bann. Cl. 109; -kettyl  
 1543 RMS.  
Carketteloun 1655 RMS; -ket(t)lestoun 1662 1663 RMS.  
Kirkettle 1773 Arm.

'Ketill's cairn or hill' an inversion compound v.  
 ON p. name Ketill (Feilitzen 304), Gael. càrn; cf.  
 Kettlestoun PNWL 59. Watson (CPNS 369) considers  
Caerketton Hill, a summit in the Pentlands three miles  
 or less to the north-west, a probable corruption of  
 the older form, and a cairn is noted on Caerketton  
 Hill by Anc. Hist. Mon. Comm. Rep. p. 116.

Note: Kirkettle Mill is molendinum de Carkettill  
 1609 RMS, Carkettelmylne 1655 RMS, Carkettillmylne  
 1655 RMS, Carkettlemylne 1662 RMS; v. myln.

## \* LEAP

Leipis 1636 1643 1647 1666 RMS, -es 1666 RMS; Lippes  
 1663 RMS; Leep 1773 Arm.

Perhaps 'steep slopes' v. OE hliēp; see DEPN 231.

## LOANHEAD

Loneheid 1618 RMS. Lonhead 1654 Blaeu 1723 LC.  
Loanhead 1773 Arm 1790 Sas.

'Top of the lane' v. lane, heāfod. Cf. Loanhead  
 PNWL 46 68.

## MELVILLE

Malevil(l) 1153-65 Bann. Cl. 70 89; -vyn 1166-1214  
 Bann. Cl. 89; -uin 1171-77 SBR 7 c. 1166 Bann.  
 Cl. 70 c. 1200 Bann. Cl. 74; -ville 1166-1214  
 Bann. Cl. 70 1201 1234 c. 1250 1255 Bann. Cl. 74  
 1334 Bann. Cl. 89; wylle pre-1329 Bann. Cl. 89;  
-vile 13th Cent. Bann. Cl. 69.  
Malvil(l)(e) 1153-65 Bann. Cl. 70 1336-7 Bain 1512  
 Treas. Acc.; -veill 1153-65 Bann. Cl. 70.  
Malvyn 13th Cent. Bann. Cl. 89; -wylle 1329 Bann.  
 Cl. 89.  
Malleuill 13th Cent. Bann. Cl. 74.  
Mailvyn 13th Cent. Bann. Cl. 74; -vil(l)(e) 1503  
 1508-9 1523 RMS 1536 Bann. Cl. 74; -uile 1546  
 Bann. Cl. 74.  
Melvil(l)e 1585 1633 et freq. to 1667 RMS.

A name indicating the penetration of Norman in-  
 fluence to the Lothians in the 12th Century. There  
 are /

are references in Lothian and Fife Charters to a Galfrida de Maleville c. 1153 and a Philippus de Malavilla c. 1230-50. Both are Norman knights or of recent Norman descent deriving their names from Norman placenames. The form occurs at least four times in Normandy with the sense of 'bad township' i.e. probably 'unhealthy' or 'of evil reputation'. See PNS 57. The forms in -n survive in the modern surname Melvin. Cf. Malpas DEPN 297.

Note: Wester Melville is Vestir Mailuille 1546 Bann. Cl. 74. Cottonflat (lost) is Coittunflat 1546 Bann. Cl. 74 v. OE cot tun ME flat.

## OATSLIE

Otislelee 1527 RMS; -lie 1542 1574 1583 1610 RMS.  
Oatslee 1773 Arm. Oatsley 1782 Sas.

'meadow where oats were grown' v. ātan lēah. Cf. Oteley (Sa). The 1527 RMS form shows duplication of the 2nd el.

## PENTLAND

pentlant c. 1150 Bann. Cl. 89. Pentland(e) 1236 Bann. Cl. 70 1254 Reg. Ho. Ch. 13th Cent. Bann. Cl. 69 1472 et passim to 1666 RMS 1483 ADC 1521 LC 1773 Arm.

Penteland 1268 Reg. Ho. Ch. Paintland 1617 1636 1643 RMS. Pantland 1617 RMS. Penthland 1654 Blaeu, 17th Cent. SHS I. 52.

Obscure. Perhaps 'valley land' v. W. pant OE land; cf. Pant R (Ess) and Pinkie (Inveresk Parish); or 'valley enclosure' v. W. pant llan.

## PITTENDREICH

Petendreia c. 1128 Bann. Cl. 70 1143-47 SBR 7;  
-dria 1456 Bann. Cl. 70.

Pendendreia 1130 Lawrie, Bann. Cl. 70.

Pettenreia 1141 Bann. Cl. 70 89 1142 Lawrie; -drei 1141 Bann. Cl. 89; -dreich 1612 RMS. Pethendreia c. 1166 Bann. Cl. 70 1171-77 SBR 7.

Petyndreih 1141 Bann. Cl. 89; -drech(e) 1377 Bann. Cl. 70.

Petindrech(e) 1377 Bann. Cl. 70 1413-14 SBR 7;  
-dreich 1479 ADC.

Pettindre(i)ch 1448 Bann. Cl. 105 1476 ADA 1490 ADC 1544 1545 1546 1546-7 RSS 1567 Bann. Cl. 70 1578 Bann. Cl. 70 1580 RPC 1581-2 RMS; -dreych 1591 RPC. Pittendreich 1587 1592 RPC.

Pendreich 1577 1580 1669 LC 1587 1591 RMS 1590 RPC;  
-drich(e) 1587 1620 RMS 1773 Arm; -drighe 1630 LC.

'Croft /

'Croft of the hill-face' v. G. pett-an-drech. Watson CPNS 413 comments admirably on the widespread incidence and connotation of the term. Cf. Pittendreich (Fife, Kinross, Angus, Aberdeen, Banff). 'The places of this name appear all to be situated on slopes, usually facing the sun.' CPNS. The G. term pit: 'croft' occurs frequently in East Scotland, extremely rarely in the West.

## POLTON

Powtoun 1500 RSS. Poltoun 1527 RSS 1528 et freq. to 1613 RMS 1575 et passim to 1591 RPC 1521 1602 LC 1627 Rep. on Parish; -ton 1773 Arm.

'farm by a pool' v. OE pōl tūn. Polton lies on the R. Esk.

Note: Polton Mains is thus, 1773 Arm.

## ROSLIN

Roskelin 1183 Bann. Cl. 69; -lyn 1245 Bann. Cl. 89.

Rosclin early undated charter Bann. Cl. 89.

Rosselyn 1336-7 Bain. Ruslyn 1492 ADC 1493 ADA.

Roslin 1490 1492 ADC 1491-2 RMS 1496 Treas. Acc. 1456 1542 LC; -lyn(e) 1410 1476 1486 1533 RMS 1506 RSS; -line 1590 1591 RPC; -ling 1473 Treas. Acc. 1511 et freq. to 1547 RSS 1550 LC 1567 et freq. to 1583 RPC 1523-4 Bann. Cl. 109 1553 Bann. Cl. 105 1527 et freq. to 1610 RMS. Roisling 1583 1584 RPC, 1617 RMS. Roslyng 1511 Treas. Acc. 1523-4 Bann. Cl. 109. Rosslyn 1523-4 Bann. Cl. 109.

The second el. is indubitably G. linne, W. llynn 'a waterfall'. The 'fall' at Roslyn is referred to in SHS I. 13 as Linn of Roslin. This renders Johnston's etymology 'moor of hollies' v. W. ros celyn untenable, where the accented first syllable of the second element 'celyn' is in any case unlikely to be syncopated. The first element 'roske' is obscure, though Mackenzie's derivation from a modification of Gaelic 'riasc' 'a moor or fen' which appears in Irish placenames as rusk- and rook- (see Joyce vol. I) is probable topographically. Cf. Roslin Moor infra.

Note: Rosslynlee is Ley 1542 1583 1610 RMS, the Leyis 1583 1590-1 RPC, Rosling Ley 1569 1591 RPC, The Lie 1590 RPC, Roslinlee 1773 Arm, v. leah. Roslin Mains is lie Manys de Rosling 1527 1542 RMS v. ME demeyne. Roslin Moor is Roslingmure 1545 1545-6 1546 1546-7 1548 RSS, Rosling-muir 1545 RSS, morum de Rosling 1545-6 RSS, mora de Rosling 1546 1547 RSS; v. OE mōr, Scots muir. Roslin Park and Parker's Land (lost) are lie Park de Rosling et Parkarisland 1542 RMS. Byreflat (lost) is Bireflatt 1523-4 Bann. Cl. 109 /

109 v. byre ME flat.

Ankrielaw is Ankri(e)law 1425 RMS 1773 Arm, Ankerlaw 1609 RMS, Anc(r)ilaw 17th Cent. Ret; v. hlāw; the first el. may be related to the Brit. river name Anker 'winding river', related to Gaul. anco-'hook', Lat. ancrae 'valley'. Backdale is probably Bakstaneden Bann. Cl. 89, 'stoney valley at the back (of Wester Melville)' v. bæc stān(ig) denu. Bellfield is unrecorded. Bilston is Buldsdean 1723 SHS I. 13, Buldsden 1737 SHS I. 13, Bilsden 17th Cent. Ret., Bilston 1773 Arm; probably 'Bild's valley' v. OE pers. name derived from ON Bildr, denu; cf. Bilsdale (YN), Bildeston (Sf) DEPN 40-41. Boghall is Boghall 1542 1574 1583 et freq. to 1666 RMS, 17th Cent. Ret., 1773 Arm, 1782 Sasines; 'farm-house in the bog' v. bog hall. Cf. Boghall PNWL 67, 86. Bonnyrigg is Bannockrig 1773 Arm, which, if reliable, gives dial. 'bannock' (see SDD 41) for the first el.; OE hrycg. \*Bottoms is thus, 1773 Arm, v. boþm. Burghlee is Brughlee 1723 SHS I. 13 1782 Sasines, Burghlee 1773 Arm; 'meadow by the burgh or town (of Loanhead)' v. burh leāh; cf. Burghley (Np), Burley Hill (Db); the metathesis in the SHS form is common. Damhead is thus, 1782 Sasines; literal v. ME damme; there are two large ponds on the farm; cf. Damhead (Edin.). Cast Cottages are named from The Cast, probably a contraction for via ad castrum, a road leading to the native fort described in Anc. Hist. Monu. Comm. Rep. 116; see also NSA. Edgefield is Edgefield near Ld. Ross's Baronie of Melville 1723 SHS I. 13, Edgeley 1773 Arm; v. ecg, 'hillside', feld. Eldin House is thus, 18th Cent. SHS I. 13, and is perhaps comparable with Eldon (Du.) but further evidence is necessary. Elginhaugh is thus 1773 Arm v. halh; the origin of the first el. is obscure, but it is probably a transferred name. Haveral Wood is Hauewod 1317 Bann. Cl. 89; the first el. is probably dial. haverel 'he-goat' (see SDD 252), in which case haue- in the 1317 form represents O. Scand. hafr 'he-goat'; cf. Haverigg (Cu.). Gowkley Moss is unrecorded; dial. gowk: 'the cuckoo'; cf. the Gowk Stane, Penicuik. Hardengreen is Harden 1587 RMS, the Hardin 1630 LC; obscure; PNS suggests 'har' in Scotland represents the comparative of OE heah; 'higher dean' is possible topographically. Hewan Bog is Hewen 1782 Sasines, Heuan Ret.; the early forms are too late for a certain etymology, though they may represent a dative plural form of OE hōh, dat. plur. hōgum, 'hill'; the precipitous nature of the ground is referred to in NSA 340; cf. Hoon Db. (Hougen D.B. Hawen 1280). \*Honeyhole is thus, 1773 Arm. \*Kilndean is Kilnedene Bann. Cl. 89, v. cylen denu. Kevock Mills is mill of Keavock 1723 LC; PNS suggests a corruption of Keithock, 'little wood' v. O.W. cet. \*Kirklands is Kirklands of Lasswade 1546 LC; v. cirice. Langhill is unrecorded, but topographically literal. \*Lawhead/

\*Lawhead is thus, 1773 Arm; v. hlāw hēafod, literal. Lilyburn is Lillyburn 1773 Arm; 'stream where lilies grow' v. OE lilie (Lat. lilium) burna; Lothianburn is thus, 1775 Arm, Loudonburn 1792 Sasines; v. burna; for Lothian, see Mountlothian, Penicuik Parish, and Mid-Lothian. \*Mavisbank is thus, 1722 1739 SHS I. 13, 1773 Arm; Scots mavis is 'the song-thrush'. Mayshade is Mayshade 1773 Arm. and derives its name from its location on the May Burn. Midfield, unrecorded, is probably modern and literal. Moat is Mote 1773 Arm; 'the junction of streams' v. (ge-)mōt; the farm lies in the fork made by the two head-streams of the Kill-burn. Mountmarle is thus, 1773 Arm; the second el. is perhaps marl: 'clayey earth'. Net(t)leflat (lost) is thus, 1527 1542 RMS v. netele ME flat. Newbigging is thus, 1773 Arm, v. (nēowe) nīwe bigging 'new building'; cf. Newbigging PNWL 11. New Saughton Hall is the modern name of Mavisbank (vide supra); 'new' distinguishes New Saughtonhall from Saughtonhall (Corstorphine); Mavisbank was named by Sir John Clerk of Penicuik: the wood 'at Mavisbank had in it hundreds of mavises' SHS I. 13, p. 150. Niven's Knowe is unrecorded, though the first el. is a well-known Scots surname; v. cnoll. Paradykes is Paradikes 1773 Arm; perhaps a corruption of park-dyke(s) (SDD 400) "a field 'dyke' or wall of stone or turf enclosing a field." Parkneuk is unrecorded; v. dial. neuk 'corner'. Pathhead is unrecorded; cf. Pathhead (Cranston Parish). Phantassie is thus 1773 Arm: CPNS suggests Gaelic fàn taise "slope of softness", i.e. wetness, and cites a parallel form near West Wemyss, Fife. \*Ploverhall, surviving only in a fieldname on Moat Farm, is thus, 1773 Arm; 'plover farmhouse' v. Scots dial. hall (SDD 244); topography renders halh 'haugh' untenable as the second element. Rosebank is thus, 1773 Arm; Rosewell is thus, 1773 Arm; both are probably 18th Century formations from a mistaken conception of the derivation of the neighbouring Roslin. Seafield is unrecorded; cf. Seafield, PNWL Livingston Parish 80, which is also miles from the sea. Shiells Strip is v. dial. shiel 'a shepherd's hut'. \*Skelliemuir is thus, 1773 Arm; probably dial. skellie (SDD 516) 'wild mustard, skellock', Scots muir 'moor'. Slatebarns, unrecorded, is probably modern and literal. Springfield is thus, 1773 Arm; v. spring feld; a well is marked on O.S. The Thicket is literal. Stirling Mains, unrecorded, is probably modern, v. dial. stirling: 'starling'. Townhead is thus, 1790 Sasines, literal; the farm is situated at the upper end of Loanhead village. Viewfield is thus, 1773 Arm 1800 Sasines; literal. \*Wadingburn, now part of Lasswade, is probably Waddenleo 1793 Sasines; 'meadow by the ford' v. (ge)wæd leāh; the modern form shows corruption by folk etymology in the "Wade, Lass, Wade /

Wade" ceremony still performed annually at Lasswade.  
 See NSA. Whitebog is perhaps Wyttteriggemyre v. hwIt  
 hrycg ME mire; cf. Myreside (Edinburgh). \*Whitehill  
 is thus, 1773 Arm. Woodfield is modern and literal.  
 \*Woodhead is thus, 1773 Arm; literal. Windy Door  
Nick is 'the cutting of the wind-swept pass' v.  
 wind(ige) duru, dial. nick; cf. Windydoors (Peebles),  
 Windygates (Fife).

LIBERTON PARISH

## LIBERTON

Libertune c. 1128 1166-1214 Bann. Cl. 70 c. 1128  
Lawrie c. 1141 Bann. Cl. 69 Lawrie 1143-47 SBR 7  
 1253 Bann. Cl. 74; -tuna c. 1166 1456 Bann. Cl.  
 70 1171-77 SBR 7; -tona c. 1128 1128-53 Bann. Cl.  
 70 c. 1142 Bann. Cl. 89 c. 1141 Bann. Cl. 69 1127  
 1142 Lawrie 1328 1331 Exch. Ro.; -tone 1144  
Lawrie 1128-53 1456 Bann. Cl. 70 1336-37 Bain;  
-ton 1263 Bain 1329 Exch. Ro. 1537 LC 1575 RPC  
 1658 1660 RMS; -tun 1153-65 Bann. Cl. 70 1290  
 Exch. Ro.; -toun 1329 et freq. to 1429 Exch. Ro.  
 1439 SBR 7 1488 ADC 1491 ADA 1423 et passim to  
 1456 Bann. Cl. 105 1424 et passim RMS 1506 et  
 freq. to 1578 Bann. Cl. 109 1543 Bann. Cl. 69 1546  
 1568 Bann. Cl. 70 1508 1516 1517 RSS 1592 LC;  
-toune 1391 1450 et passim RMS 1478 1490 ADC 1568  
 Bann. Cl. 70; -tonie 1128-53 Bann. Cl. 70.  
Lybertona c. 1142 Bann. Cl. 89; -toun 1426 Bann.  
 Cl. 105; -birtona 1339 Bann. Cl. 74; -birtoun  
 1367 1368 Exch. Ro.  
Libirtoun 1370 1372 Exch. Ro.  
Libbertoun 1418 Exch. Ro. 1429 1452 1454 Bann. Cl.  
 105 1591 RPC 1587 et passim to 1634 RMS 1630 Bann.  
 Cl. 70; -tona 17th Cent. SHS I. 52.  
Lebyrtoun 1366 1377 Exch. Ro; -birtoun(e) 1425 RMS  
 1435 Exch. Ro. -bertovne 1544 Bann. Cl. 105.

'corn-farm or grange on a hill-slope' v. hliþ  
 beretūn. Cf. Pemberton (La) 'barton by the hill',  
 Mulbarton (Nf) v. meolc-beretūn, 'outlying dairy farm'.  
 The name appears with comparable early forms  
 (Libertun, -ton, Lib(b)ertoun, Libirton, Lybyrtown,  
 Libyrtown) as the name of a village and parish in  
 Lanarkshire, now united to the neighbouring parish  
 under the name of Quothquhan. The topographical  
 situation of the Lanarkshire Liberton bears a striking  
 resemblance to that of the Midlothian Liberton for  
 both are situated on markedly sloping ground.

Note: Nether Liberton is Nethir Lebertoun 1387  
 Bann. Cl. 105 SBR 7; -Libertona 1369 RMS; -libertone  
 1406 RMS; -Libertoun 1400 1401 Exch. Ro. 1528-9 RSS;  
Nether Libertoun 1533 RMS; -toune 1658 RMS;  
-Libbertoun 1629 1658 1663 RMS; -Libberton 1630  
 Bann. Cl. 70; Nather Libbertoun 1612 1615 RMS;  
Neither Libertoune 1654 RMS; Neathertoune of  
Libertoune 1654 RMS. Unirlibertoun 1426 Exch. Ro;  
Libirtoun inferior 1392 Exch. Ro. 1424 RMS; Lybertoun  
inferior 1533 RMS; 'Lower Liberton' v. neoperra.  
Over Liberton is Vuirlibirtoun 1360-70 Bann. Cl.  
 105; Vuyrlibirtoun 1362 Bann. Cl. 105; Uvirlibertoune  
 1475 1475-6 RMS; Ovir Libertoun 1527-8 et passim RMS;  
-Libbertoun 1634 RMS; Over Libertoun 1598 et freq. to  
 1636 /

1636 RMS, - Libbertoun 1614 et passim to 1642 RMS,  
- Libertoune 1654 RMS, - Liberton 1581 LC 1662 RMS.

'Upper Liberton' v. uferra.

Liberton Kirk is ? capella de Libertune 1128  
Bann. Cl. 70, Kirk of Libertoun 1568 Bann. Cl. 70.  
Kirklands (lost) is Kirkland of Libertoun 1578 Bann.  
Cl. 70. ? le Viccaris-aiker 1642 RMS. Kirkton is  
Kyrchetune c. 1128 Lawrie v. cirice.

## BRIDGE END

lie Brigend de Craigmyller 1600 1634 RMS; Brigend  
1584 RPC 1630 Bann. Cl. 70 1634 1641 RMS;  
Bridgend 1655 1660 1663 RMS.  
Lady-brig-end 1602 LC; Bridge 1773 Arm. Ladie-  
bridges 1655 RMS.

Self-explanatory v. brycg ende. The 1602 LC  
and 1655 RMS forms would seem to be derived from OE  
lād: 'stream'.

## BROOMHILLS

Stratounhall Brumehill 1546 RMS, Stratounhall 1569  
RMS.  
Straitounhall Brumehill 1600 RMS, Stratounhall  
alias Bromhillis 1618 RMS, Straittounhall  
Bromehillis 1649 RMS, the Brumhills 1610 LC.

'Broom-covered hill-slope' v. brōm(ig) hyll.  
See also Stratounhall. The modern form is named from  
Broomhill House, to which the early forms apply, and  
which was once known as Stratounhall.

## BRUNSTANE

Gilberdestone 1336-7 Bain; Gilbertstoun(e) 1466  
Bann. Cl. 74; Gilbertoun 1507 et freq. to 1632  
RMS 1547 RPC 1609 Retours.  
Bruntstoun Gilbertoun 1564-5 1566 RMS; Brunstoun  
called Gilbertoun-Coats 1661 RMS; Gilberttoun  
called Bruntstoune 1653 RMS; Gilbertoun commonly  
called Brunstane 1692 LC.  
Burnistoun(e) 1450 Bann. Cl. 70 1466 Bann. Cl. 74  
1512 RSS.  
Burnstoun 15th Cent. Bann. Cl. 105 1537 1542 RSS;  
Burntstoun 1537 1546 RSS.  
Brunstoun 1539-40 RSS; 1571 1591 RPC 1653 1654 LC  
1655 RMS.  
Bruntstoun 1542 1548 RSS 1565 1566 et freq. to 1591  
RPC.  
Bruntsoun 1547 1585 RPC; -ston 1585 RPC.  
Brunstane 1652 RMS; -stain 1670 RMS.  
Bronstoun /

Bronstoun 1541 RSS; Brounstoun 1555-83 Bann. Cl. 74.  
Brinstoun 1586 Bann. Cl. 74; -ston 1572 RPC.

'Gilbert's farm' v. pers. name, OE tūn.

The lands of Brunstane under the name of Gilberton came into the possession of a cadet branch of the Crichton family in 1410, a branch already possessing Brunstane, Penicuik. When the Penicuik Brunstane was destroyed by fire, the name was transferred to the other seat of the family, and the name Gilberton passed in time into disuse. Brunstane is 'farm by the stream' v. burna tūn. Cf. Thoma de Crychtoun de burnistouna, Bann. Cl. 70. Cf. also Inveresk Parish.

\* CAMERON

Cambrun 1264-88 Exch. Ro; Kambrun 1288-90 Exch. Ro.  
Cambroun 1336-7 Bain.  
Cam(e)ro(u)n(e) 1475 1511 et freq. to 1661 RMS 1550  
 LC 1579 1584 RPC 1630 Bann. Cl. 70.

'Crooked hill' v. Gael. cam brun W. bryn.

CRAIGMILLAR

Cragmilor 1124-53 1253 Bann. Cl. 74 1130 Lawrie  
 1336-7 Bain; -melor 1373-4 1374-5 1511 RMS;  
-mulor 1425 RMS; -melar 1503 1503-4 Treas. Acc.;  
-myllar 1473-4 Treas. Acc. 1505 RSS; -millar 1476  
 1478 ADA 1502 1504 Treas. Acc; -millare 1490 1494  
 ADC 1494 ADA 1501 RSS.  
Craigmelor 1543 1569 RMS; -melour 1550 1566 RMS;  
-millare 1589 RMS; -myllair 1588 1589 RPC; -myller  
 1590 RPC 1600 RMS; -millor 1603 Bann. Cl. 74;  
-miller c. 1565 Bann. Cl. 74 1590 1591 1591-2 RPC  
 1654 et freq. to 1662 RMS; -millar 1567 et passim  
 to 1590 RPC 1570 1585 Bann. Cl. 94 1475 et passim  
 to 1630 RMS 1602 1641 LC. Molitorum rupes 17th  
 Cent. SHS I. 52.

Probably 'rock of the bare height' v. Gael. creag maol ard, though the first el. may be simply the Scots crag, craig prefixed to a Gaelic form of the same meaning.

Note: Craigmillar Mains is lie Maynes de Craigmillar 1631 1634 RMS Maynes' of Craigmillar 1660 RMS.

DRUM

Drum 1511 et passim to 1634 RMS; Drumum 17th Cent. SHS I. 52.

'Hill /

'Hill ridge' v. Gael. druim, 'hill ridge like a back'.

## GILMERTON

Gillemuristona, -moreston, -muristone, -mor(e)ton(e) 1166-1214 Bann. Cl. 89; Gyllemoreton(e) 1166-1214 Bann. Cl. 89; Gillemoreston 1224 Bann. Cl. 89. Gylmurton(a) 1203 Bann. Cl. 89; -mertone 1230 Bann. Cl. 89 1476 ADA; Gylmerton 1215 1273 Bann. Cl. 89. Gilmoretoun 1490 ADC; -muriston 1165-1214 Bann. Cl. 89; -mortoun 1497 RSS 1502-4 Treas. Acc. 1503 1644 RMS; -mertoun(e) 1477 et passim to 1654 RMS 1506 Bann. Cl. 109 1501 et passim to 1538 RSS 1570 Bann. Cl. 94 1502 1502-3 Treas. Acc. 1567 1582 RPC; -mertone 1665 RMS; -mourton(e) 1663 1667 RMS; -moirtoun 1545 RMS; -mertona 17th Cent. SHS I. 52.

'Gilmour's farm' v. per.-name, OE tūn. The per. name is Gaelic in origin: 'servant of Mary' i.e. the Virgin Mary v. G. gille Moire. See CPNS pp 134-5. By a coincidence Craigmillar and the Inch came into the possession of a family named Gilmour in the 17th Century and this fact no doubt accounts for the later RMS form, though there is of course no connection between the two Gilmours.

Note: Gilmerton Mains, now called South Farm, is lie Maynis de Gilmertoun 1603 RMS, lie Maynes de G 1633 RMS, Mains of Gilmertoune 1653 RMS, Maynes of Gilmertoun 1661 RMS, Mains of Gilmourtoun 1667 RMS.

## GRANGE

Gilmertoun Grange undated Bann. Cl. 89 1587 et freq. to 1661 RMS; -e Grange 1653 1654 RMS; Gilmortoun Grange 1627 RMS; Gilmourtoun Grange 1667 RMS.

'Granary' v. O.Fr. grange. Cf. Liberton, in which the -barton or beretūn 'corn farm' developed a later meaning of 'outlying grange'. Gilmerton-Grange appears on the list of Assumption of Thirds of Benefices of Newbattle Abbey. Cf. Grange Farm, Kinghorn, Fife, on the lands of Abden (v. G. abdhaine 'abbacy') a far-flung possession of Dunfermline Abbey.

## MOREDUN

Guttaris 1501 1506 RSS; Gutteris 1516 1526 RMS; Gutheris 1602 1622 1634 RMS; Guttries 1630 Bann. Cl. 70; Gutheris 1653 RMS; Guters 1654 Blaeu; Goodtrees alias Guthers 1663 RMS; Dendragatha 17th Cent. SHS I. 52. Moredun 1773 Arm.

'Ditches' v. EDD gutter. Carrick 'Around Dalkeith' states that the name of Goodtrees was changed by Baron Moncrieff in the 18th Century to Moredun /

Moredun, the name of the hill on the Moncrieff estate at Perth. The 1663 RMS forms indicate that Goodtrees was a 17th Cent. adaptation of the original name. Cf. Gutter's PNwLth p. 110.

## MORTON

Mertun 1264-66 Exch. Ro; -tone 1292 1312 1314 Bann. Cl. 89; -ton 1292 Bann. Cl. 89; -tona 1312 1314 1357 Bann. Cl. 89 1329-70 Bann. Cl. 94 1343 Exch. Ro 1362 RMS; -toun 1513 Treas. Acc.

Mortoun 1476 et passim to 1666 RMS 1475 1567 Bann. Cl. 109 1378 Bann. Cl. 94 1546 Bann. Cl. 70 1584 1590 RPC; -touns 1488 ADC.

Probably 'farm by a lake' v. mere-tūn, though there is now no evidence of a lake or pond in the vicinity. Anc. Hist. Mon. Rep. p. 118, however, in describing the location of The Inch, closely situated to Mortonhall, states "until the middle of the 18th Century much of the ground surrounding the higher spit of land on which the mansion is placed was submerged or was at least liable to floods", so that a mere-tūn derivation is more than probable. Cf. Merton DEP.N.

Note: Mortonhall is Martonehall 1404 RMS, Mortoun Hall 1492 (bis) ADC; Mortounhall 1491 1542 1547 et passim RMS; Mortounhall 1610 RMS; Mortonensis aula 17th Cent. SHS I. 52: as above + OE h(e)all.

## MUIRHOUSE

Morhuse 1315-21 RMS; Murehous 1306-29 1549 et freq. to 1648 RMS;

Muir(e)hous 1634 1663 RMS; Murrois 1634 RMS;

Muirhouse 1663 1666 RMS 1685 LC. Murrays 1773 Ann.

'moor-house' v. OE mōr hūs. Cf. Muirhouse (Cramond; Stow; Bo'ness). The Murrois 1634 RMS shows the common Scots development of Morhus to Murrays.

## NIDDRIE

Nodrif 1166-1214 1222 Bann. Cl. 70 1253 Bann. Cl. 74;

Noderyf 1264-66 Exch. Ro; Nodref(f) 1335 1336 Bain;

Nodrefe 1337 Bain.

Nudreff 1296 Bain; Nudreth 1140 Bann. Cl. 74;

Nwdre(e) 1393 1396 Exch. Ro.

Nudre 1379 1381 1382 et passim to 1450 Exch. Ro. 1362

1363 RMS 1424-5 Reg. Ho. Ch; 1478 1479 et freq. to

1490 ADC 1478 1491 ADA 1425 1434 et freq. to 1488

Bann. Cl. 105 1494 RSS; Nuddre 1416 et freq. to 1438

Exch. Ro; Nudere 1363 RMS.

Nudry 1421 et freq. to 1451 Exch. Ro. 1502 Treas. Acc.

1511 /

1511 Bann. Cl. 109 1568 Bann. Cl. 70 1586 1589  
 1590 RPC 1329-71 1515 et freq. to 1595 RMS 1599 LC;  
 -e 1590 RPC. Nuddry 1573 RPC 1603 RMS.  
Nudrie 1329-71 RMS 1587 1590 RPC; Nuddrie 1329-71  
 RMS.  
Nydrie 1602 LC; Niddry 1603 LC.

Probably 'new stead'. The second el. is W. tref:  
 'homestead, farm'. The first el. is uncertain. It  
 may be, as is suggested in CPNS p. 363, W. newydd 'new',  
 influenced by Ir. nuadh, older nue, which in Sc. G.  
 regularly becomes nodha.

Note: Names containing this form are Niddrie  
House, Niddrie Mains, Niddrie Chapel (ruined) and  
Niddrie Mill. Lost names are Litill Nudry 1494 Bann.  
 Cl. 105 and Wester Nudrie 1553 Bann. Cl. 105.  
Niddrie House is alternatively Niddrie Marischall:-  
Nudre Marescalli 1363 RMS; -merschall 1496 RMS;  
-Merschel 1491 ADA, -Merschell 1581 RPC.  
Nudrymerschale 1502 1503 RMS; -merschell 1504  
 1513 1603 RMS, 1502-4 Treas. Acc. 1518 RSS 1568 Bann.  
 Cl. 70 1615 LC; -Merschale 1526 1529 RSS; -Mersheale  
 1534 RMS; -Marscheale 1543 RMS; -Marchale 1529 RMS;  
Nuddry Marschell 1573 RPC.  
Nudrie Merschell 1592 et passim RMS; -merschell  
 1578 1578-9 RPC 1568 Bann. Cl. 70. Nuddrie-  
Mersche(i)ll 1597-8 RMS 1602 LC. Nidry-Marschell 1544  
 RSS; Niddrymerschell 1572 RPC; Nidrie-Merschell 1613  
 1632 RMS; Nydrie-Merschell 1613 RMS.  
Niddrie Marschell 1612 RMS; -Merschell 1620 LC  
 1643 1656 RMS; Nithrie Marchell 1662 RMS, -Marchal  
 1662 RMS.

The name is derived from the Wauchope family, for  
 long marshals of Scotland, to distinguish it from  
 Niddrie-Seton or West Niddrie in West Lothian.

## PEFFERMILL

Peppermylne 1634 RMS; -milne 1630 Bann. Cl. 70;  
Pepper Mill 1773 Arm.

'The mill on the Peffer Burn' v. OE myln. The  
 forms cited are late and corrupt, and the modern form  
 obviously derives from the common W. river-name pefr:  
 'radiant, bright'. One of the upper reaches of the  
 Peffer Burn is the Clear Burn. Cf. The Peffer (E.  
 Lothian), Pefer 1174 Bann. Cl. 70, Peffre 1165-1214  
 Bann. Cl. 70, Peffre 1224 Bann. Cl. 70; and Peover  
 DEPN.

## SOUTH HOUSE

Southous 1509 1634 RMS 1590 RPC; Southous 1609 1663  
 RMS.  
Domus austri 17th Cent. SHS I. 52. Southouse 1630  
 Bann. /

Bann. Cl. 70.

Self-explanatory v. sūþ hūs.

### STENHOUSE

Stanehouse 1478 1479 ADC 1508-9 1523 RMS 1545 LC;  
-hous 1506 1506-7 1508 Treas. Acc 1601 et freq. to  
 1666 RMS; Steinhous 1653 RMS. Stenhous 1666 RMS;  
-house 1773 Arm.

'Stone-house' v. stān hūs. Cf. Stenhousemuir  
 (Larbert) PNS.

### STRAITON

Stratun 12th Cent. Bann. Cl. 89; -tona 12th Cent.  
 1292 Bann. Cl. 89 1494 ADA 17th Cent. SHS I. 52;  
-ton 12th Cent. c. 1300 Bann. Cl. 89; -tone  
 1336-7 Bain; -toun 1478 ADA 1509 1516 1543 1545-6  
 RSS 1491 1506 et passim RMS 1591 LC; -toun 1490  
 ADC 1450 1451 RMS.  
Straitoun 1600 RMS; Straittoun 1649 RMS.

'farm or village on the Roman Road' v. OE stræt  
tūn. See Introduction.

Note: Straitonhall, surviving now only in a field-  
 name on Broomhills Farm is Stratounhall 1546 1569 1618  
 RMS, Stratoune Hall 1490 ADC, Straitounhall 1600 RMS,  
Straittounhall 1649 RMS; v. OE h(e)all. Straiton-  
hole (lost) is lie Hoill de Straitoun 1600 RMS, Le  
Hole de Stratoun 1509 RSS; probably 'the hollow at  
 Straiton' v. OE hol(h), though there may be confusion  
 with OE h(e)all. Straiton Mill is Stratounmyll 1546  
 RMS, -mylne 1628 RMS, -Mill 1599 LC v. OE myln.

### TODHILLS

Todhillis 1587 1591 1634 RMS Rent. Bann. Cl. 89;  
-hills 1653 et passim RMS; -hollis 1620 1627 RMS;  
-hoillis 1621 RMS. Todshills 1630 Bann. Cl. 70.

'hillslopes frequented by foxes' v. ME tod OE hyll.  
 The second el. shows some confusion with OE hol(h),  
 'hollow'.

\*Bogsland is Boggisland 1503 RMS, lie Bogisland  
 1597-8 RMS, lie Maynes de Gilmertoun nuncupatam  
Bogisland 1603 RMS, Boiglandis 1603 RMS, -sland 1653  
 RMS; Bogisland(is) 1661 1662 RMS, Boggsland 1667 RMS;  
 v. Scots bog Ir. bogach, OE land. Braid's Croft  
 (lost) is Braidiscroft 1587 1634 1642 RMS, Bradiscroift  
 1642 RMS; perhaps from a pers. surname, OE croft.  
Brewland (lost) is Brewland 1489 1492 ADC; 'brewery-  
 land' /

land' v. brēow(hūs)land. Brownfield (lost) is Brounfield 1537 LC; literal v. brūn, feld. Burdiehouse is Bourdiehouse 1773 Arm; a corruption, according to popular tradition and recorded by NSA, of Bordeaux-house, so named by French attendants of Queen Mary in 1561, but definite evidence is lacking. Burndale is Burndale 1800 Sasines; self-explanatory v. burna ON daīr Scots dale. Burnhead is Burnhead 1773 Arm, self-explanatory; v. burna heafod. Cairntows is Carnetowis 1550 1634 1641 RMS, Cairnetow 1655 RMS, Carntows 1660 RMS, Cairntowes 1663 RMS, Cairnstows 1630 Bann. Cl. 70, Cairntows 1773 Arm; "toll-house on a hill" v. Scots cairn tow OE toll: cf. Tollcross (Towcourse or Tollcross 1787 Sasines); a toll-house is marked at Cairntows on Ainslie's map of 1766. Craigend is Craigs 1773 Arm; self-explanatory from its relation to Craigmillar. New Craighall is modern, as opposed to Old Craighall (sic. 1640 LC); see Inveresk Parish. Cuningar (lost) is cunyngar 1489 ADC, cunnyngare 1492 ADC, Cunyngare 1491 1493 ADA: 'rabbit-warren'. Edgehead is unrecorded by Armstrong, but cf. Westedge, infra. Fernieside is Fernyside 1800 Sasines; self-explanatory v. fearnig side. Gracemount is Preistishill 1600 RMS, Preisthill 1600 1634 RMS, Priesthill 1663 RMS; 'priest's hill' v. preost hyll; the name is doubtless derived from its connection with the neighbouring St. Catherine's (vide infra) on the lands of which Gracemount stands. Greenend is Greenhead 1773 Arm, and is probably late and self-explanatory. Greenfauld Park (lost) is Grenefeld Park 1511 RSS, Greenfauld Park 1667 RMS; v. grēne feld, with confusion with fal(o)d, pearroc; 'fauld' and 'park' are almost synonymous terms as applied to an enclosure. Howden's Hall is recorded sic by Armstrong 1773; obscure. The Inch, sic 1773 Arm, is the modern name of Nether Liberton House and is evidently derived from its situation on high ground surrounded by flood-water, v. Scots inch (ultimately G. innis) 'island'; see Morton (supra) and the evidence of Anc. Hist. Monu. Rep. p. 118. Kaimes is Kaims 1773 Arm, 1792 Sasines, ? Camys 1490 ADC; 'hills, ridges' v. OE camb. Kingsmeadow (lost) is le Kingismedow juxta Edynburgh 1380 1381 Exch. Ro.; Kingismedow 1526 1537 1538 RMS 1584 RPC; - alias lie Chairnyhall 1623 RMS; - alias Scherniehall 1634 RMS; pratum regium de Libertoun 1382 Exch. Ro.; pratum magnum regis iuxta Edynburgh 1384 1449 1450 Exch. Ro.; pratum domini regis 1454 Exch. Ro.; Kings Meadow 1630 Bann. Cl. 70; property belonging to the King personally, from at least the time of Robert II. onwards, from the evidence of the Exch. Rolls; v. cyning mædwe; the alternative forms are from OE scearnig h(e)all, 'dirty or dung farm'; Kingsmeadow is perhaps to be identified with Kingston Grange, though evidence is lacking. Kingston Grange is perhaps Kingistoun 1495 ADC v. cyninges /

cyninges tūn. Little France is Little France 1655 RMS 1773 Arm, Parvam Franciam 17th Cent. SHS I. 52; the name is attributed by NSA to the servants of Mary of Scots when she occupied Craigmillar Castle; evidence, however, is lacking, and such forms as Burdie-house and Little France may be due to the general French influence of the regency of Mary of Guise and the reign of Mary of Scots. Ladylands (lost) is Ladieslands 1667 RMS; obscure; perhaps v. OE lād(is)land, though location if determined near St. Catherine's would suggest connection with the Saint. The Lang Loan is the lonyng 1537 LC, le lonyng 1538 RMS, lie lone 1550 RMS; cf. EDD Loaning sb v. OE lane. Lumlisland (lost) is Lumliesland 1503 RMS, -lisland 1603 LC, -island 1633 1667 RMS, -sland 1653 1667 RMS, -islands 1661 RMS, Lunisland 1597-8 RMS; uncertain; last el. v. OE land; first el. may be a pers. name derived from a place name Lumley "leah by a pool or well" v. dial. lum; cf. Lumley Du. DEP. Meadowhead is unrecorded by Armstrong 1773 and is therefore probably modern. Northfield is Nellfield 1773 Arm; probably v. a modern pers. name; the modern form is a differentiation from Southfield. Pilrigs-mailing (lost) is Pilriges -, Pillriggs -, Pilgrimes-mail(1)ing 1653 RMS; last el. is dial. mailing 'a holding'; first el. may be from a person known by the name of land of which he was laird. Rennieslands (lost) is Rinzeanisland 1587 RMS, Reinyenislandis 1634 RMS, Ninianeslandis 1642 RMS; v. pers. name, land. St. Catherine's is Sanct Katrinis of the Oly Well 1505 Treas. Acc.; lands attached to a chapel dedicated to St. Catherine; probably of Sienna; an annual procession was made to this chapel and the neighbouring balm-well by the sisters of the convent of Sciennes, Edinburgh, itself dedicated to St. Catherine of Sienna (hence Sciennes); according to Mackinlay: 'The Pre-Reformation Church in Scotland', St. Catherine's, Liberton, was known as St. Catherine's of the Kaimes (see Kaims, supra) to distinguish it from St. Catherine's of the Hopes, Glencorse Parish. Sergeantlands (lost) is terras serjandie de Libertoun Superiori 1397 Exch. Ro., Serjandislandis 1536 1627 1634 RMS, Serjandlandis 1579 1625 1634 1642 RMS, Barjandlandis 1590-1 RMS, land held ex officio by the sergeant of the barony of Liberton; cf. Serjeant's Acre, Uphall Parish, PNWLth. Souterland is Souterland 1628 1663 RMS, lie Sutterlandis 1642 RMS; 'shoemaker's land'; cf. EDD Souter sb<sup>1</sup>; cf. also Souterland, Uphall Parish, PNWLth p. 72. Southfield is probably modern as it is unrecorded by Armstrong 1773. Stockbridge (lost) is Stokkisbriggis 1550 RMS; 'bridge made of logs' v. stocce brycg; for parallel forms cf. DEP. 423, PNS 301, PNWLth 69. Summerside is Somerside 1773 Arm 1800 Sasines; lit. 'summer(y) hillslope', i.e. 'slope exposed to sunshine', v. sumor side. Sunnyside /

Sunnyside is Sunniesyd 1656 RMS, Sunnyside 1664 LC 1773 Arm; 'sunny slope, farm on a southern slope' v. side; cf. PNWLth 70. Westedge is Underedge 1663 RMS, Westridge 1773 Arm; 'lower ridge'; cf. Edgehead supra; v. under ecg. Whelpside (lost) is Whelpsyde 1634 bis RMS; 'slope where young animals feed or play' v. hwelp side; cf. Whelpley, Bu. DEPN.

MID-CALDER PARISH

## MID-CALDER

In the 12th Century the region of Calder was divided into two manors: Calder-clere, now Kirknewton, and Earl's Calder or Calder-comitis, which embraced the whole of the modern parishes of Mid and West Calder. Calder-comitis derived its name from its long possession by the Earls or Thanes of Fife. For a full account and early forms, see West Calder. Mid-Calder is recorded as a distinct division of the ancient barony by 1684 (see McCall p. 20) and in 1773 Arm.

## ALDERSTONE

A(u)ldin(g)sto(u)n(e) 1452 1563-4 RMS 1488 ADC 1495  
Treas. Acc. 1586 RPC 1640 McCall 1792 1800  
Sasines (5064, 8100).

A(u)ldersto(u)n(e) 1493 ADC 1579 LC 1583 Proc. Bar.  
Court 1608 Bann. Cl. 74 1608 RPC 1645 KSR 1643  
1696 RMS 1773 Arm 1790 1800 Sasines (3944, 8100).

Awdenstoun 1535 RMS; Awdinstoun 1586 Proc. Bar.  
Court.

Addistone 1800 Sasines (8100)

Probably 'Aldwine's farm' v. pers. name, tūn;  
cf. Audenshaw (La) and the form Aldanestoun 1492 of  
unnamed source quoted by McCall under Alderstone.

Note: Brucefield is probably Aldanestoun 1482  
McCall, Alderstoun 1516 McCall, Na(y)ther  
Au(1)dinstoun(e) 1563-4 RMS 1583 Proc. Bar. Court,  
- Awdinstoun 1586 Proc. Bar. Court, Nether Alderstone  
1709 RMS, v. neoferra; Brucefield is thus, 1726  
McCall; Nether Alderstone was held by a family called  
Bruce in the early 19th Century and perhaps earlier.

Over Alderstone, now Alderstone without a dis-  
tinguishing prefix, is Over Awdenstoun 1535 RMS, Ower  
Auldinstoun 1563-4 RMS, Owir Awdinstoun 1586 Proc.  
Bar. Court; Over Aldinstoun 1640 McCall; v. uferra,  
ME overe 'upper'. Thorn (lost), a pendicle, is thus  
1696 RMS; v. þorn: 'thornbush'; cf. DEPN 445.

Glebe Farm is Alderstoun Gleib 1696 RMS, Aldingstone  
Gleib 1783 Sasines 909, Glebe 1792 Sasines 5064; v.  
Scots gleib SDD 215 'piece' normally used of a church  
glebe, or agricultural land attached to a manse; cf.  
Glebe Park, Kirkcaldy.

## BAAD PARK

Badd(i)s 1512 1540 1601 1619 1643 RMS 1535 RSS 1609  
NSA p. 114 1621 1644 KSR 1636 Tombstone, Calder  
Parish Churchyard.

Ba(a)dpark /

Ba(a)dpark 1672 McCall 1694 Tor. Ch. 1773 Arm.  
 ? Badds called Hopefield 1786 Sasines (2027);  
 ? Badds lately called Hopefield 1788 Sasines  
 (2952).

'The thicket(s)' v. Gaelic bad, ME parke. Cf. Baads mains (W. Calder) CPNS 423: "Bad, found only in Scottish Gaelic, means 'a spot, a place', then 'a clump of trees', i.e. 'a spot where trees grew'." Cf. Badymichael (Morayshire): 'Michael's little clump'.

The 18th Cent. Hopefield is 'field in a hollow' v. Scots hop(e) SDD 270.

## BANKTON HOUSE

Cockrig 1585 1590 McCall 1586 Proc. Bar. Court;  
-rigs 1646 KSR 1773 Arm; -riggs 1797 Sasines  
 (6938); -ridge 1779 Tombstone, Calder Parish  
 Churchyard.

Presumably 'ridge frequented by wild cocks' v. cocc hrycg; cf. Cockburn PNWL 20.

Bankton House was erected by James Bruce, Secretary of Excise for Scotland and proprietor of the lands of Nether Alderstone, in 1812 on the banks of Kurieston Water; the ancient name of the lands was changed to Bankton by Bruce about that time (see McCall p. 98).

## BLACKHALL

Bla(c)khall 1531 RMS 1682 1726 McCall 1773 Arm 1783  
 Sasines (667).

Literal v. blæc h(e)all.

## \*BRAIDSHAW

Braidschaw 1492 ADC; -shaw 1773 Arm.

'Broad wood' v. brād sceaga; cf. Broadshaw PNWL 86.

## CAIRNS

(ðe) Ca(e)rnys 1359 1365 1382 et freq. to 1392  
 Exch. Ro. 1452 1472 1491 RMS 1478 1522 Bann. Cl.  
 105 1491 1492 1493 ADC 1493 ADA 1497 1502 RSS;  
-is 1380 1381 Exch. Ro. 1386 Bann. Cl. 105.  
 (ðe) Ca(i)rn(n)(i)s 1379 1387 1388 1389 Exch. Ro.  
 1418 1452 1472 1552 RMS 1406-37 Bann. Cl. 94 1466  
 et freq. to 1491 ADA 1480 et freq. to 1492 ADC  
 1490-1 Treas. Acc. 1493 1541 Bann. Cl. 105 1509  
 RSS 1586 Proc. Bar. Court 1590 RPC 1629 1632 1646  
 1647 /

1647 KSR.

Karnis 1522 Bann. Cl. 105. Carne 1566 RPC.Cairn(e)s 1653 KSR 1684 RPC.Kernes 1662 RMS.

'(The place of) the cairn(s)' v. G. càrn: 'a heap of stones'. "On the summit of East Cairn Hill at an elevation of 1839 feet above sea-level is a fine circular cairn of stones, free of soil, measuring 55 feet in diameter and from 6 to 8 feet in height ..... the body of the structure seems to be undisturbed": Anc. Hist. Monu. Comm. Rep. p. 141. The name is an obvious allusion to this cairn.

Note: East Cairns is Easter Cairnes 1672 McCall E. Cairns 1773 Arm; East Cairn Hill is Carnyhill 1452 RMS (Easter) Cairnhill 1674 RPC; West Cairns is Wester Cairns 1694 Torph. Ch., W. Cairns 1773 Arm; West Cairn Hill is Wester Cairnhill 1684 RPC, W. Cairns Hill 1773 Arm. Cairn Edge is thus, 1773 Arm; v. eog. \*Cairns Muir is Carnemure 1590 RPC Cairns Muir 1773 Arm; v. OE mōr Scots muir.

## CAMILTY

Cammolty 1492 ADC.Cammyltie 1524 RMS, -y 1531 RMS.Cam(m)altie 1586 Proc. Bar. Court 1600 RMS; -eltie 1653 KSR.Campbell Tree 1684 RPC 1773 Arm.Camelty 1783 1798 Sasines (667, 7324); -ilty 1787 Sasines (2427).

'crooked little burn' v. G. camalltaidh; the farm is named from the Camilty Water on which it stands; see CPNS 143.

Note: Camilty Moss and Camilty Hill, which are unrecorded, are self-explanatory.

## COLZIUM (koilim)

Culzeane 1539 RMS.Colzame 1540 RMS 1586 Proc. Bar. Court 1672 McCall; -yam 1654 Blaeu; -zeam 1654 1694 McCall; -zian 1684 RPC.Collium 1773 Arm 1815 Tombstone Calder Churchyard.Coalzium 1783 Sasines (908).

'defile leap' v. G. cuingleum or c(r)uinnleum (cuing, an oblique c. of cong, lingim 'leap'). See CPNS 145. Cf. Colzium, with the Laird's Leap nearby, Kilsyth Parish, Stirling.

Note: East Colzium is Eister Colzame 1586 Proc. Bar. /

Bar. Court. East Collium 1773 Arm.  
West Colzium is Wester Colzame 1540 RMS 1672  
 McCall, -Colzeam 1654 1694 McCall, -Colzian 1684 RPC,  
West Collium 1773 Arm 1815 Tombstone, West Coalzium  
 1783 Sasines (908).

## CRAIGS

Overcraig 1555 LC. The Craig 1566 RPC 1663 KSR.  
Ower Craig 1586 Proc. Bar. Court. Over Craig  
 1603 Sasines 1794 Sasines (5812). O. Craigs  
 1773 Arm.

'(upper) rocky hill' v. ME overe, G. creag.

Note: Old Craigs is Nayther Craig 1586 Proc.  
 Bar. Court, Nether Craig 1624 RMS 1794 Sasines (5812)  
Craigs 1773 Arm. v. neoperra. Cragyhall (lost) is  
 thus, 1583 Proc. Bar. Court.

## DRESSELRIG

Drischelrig 1512 RMS.  
Dresthelrig 1583 Proc. Bar. Court.  
Drys(c)h(i)(e)lrig 1586 Proc. Bar. Court.  
Dres(s)ilrig 1602 McCall 1709 1740 RMS 1726 McCall  
 1799 Sasines (7914).  
Dreschilrig 1604 RPC; -shelrig 1619 McCall.  
Dresseridge 1672 KSR. Dresselrig 1773 Arm.

'the ridge of the dry (i.e. sheltered) shieling  
 or cottage' v. dryge ME schele OE hrycg. The 1583  
 form is an obvious mis-reading.

Note: Wester Dresselrig is Westir Dryschilrig  
 1586 Proc. Bar. Court, Dressilrig alias Dyk in  
Calder Comitis 1602 McCall, Wester Dreshelrig called  
 the Dyk 1619 McCall, Dyke alias Wester Dressilrig  
 1709 RMS, Dy(c)k(e) or Wester Dres(s)ilrig 1726  
 McCall 1740 RMS; v. dīc 'ditch or embankment'; Scots  
dyke normally signifies a 'wall'.

The lands of Dresselrig were called Castle  
Somervell c. 1717 during the tenancy of a James  
Somervell, and later still Backstoneford (see McCall  
 p. 174) which is Baxtonford 1737 Torph. Chs. By  
 the middle of the 18th Century they were known as  
Westfield, apparently from Commissioner West, pro-  
 prietor at that period (see McCall p. 187).

## HOWATSTONE

Howatsto(u)n(e) 1490 1492 ADC 1586 1587 1594 Proc.  
 Bar. Court 1640 McCall 1691 KSR 1709 RMS 1773  
 Arm.  
Houatstoun 1585 Proc. Bar. Court.  
Howitstoun 1600 Proc. Bar. Court 1698 KSR.  
Hewistoun 1662 Blaeu.  
Houetston /

Houetston 1699 KSR.

'Howat's farm' v. tūn. Howat is a derivative of Hugh, the AN name in Houston, PNWL 71.

## HOWDEN PARK

Holden(e) 1382 1386 1406 et freq. to 1564 Bann. Cl.

94 1406 Bann. Cl. 109 1581 1589 RMS 1583 RPC.

Howden 1565 1601 1609 RPC 1583 Proc. Bar. Court  
1773 Arm.

Ower Howden 1586 Proc. Bar. Court. Over Howden  
1601 KSR; - Howdane 1663 KSR.

Ovirhowdin 1702 KSR.

'hollow', i.e. deep, valley' v. hol(h) denu;  
ME overe has been used later as a distinguishing  
prefix. Cf. Holden (YW), Howden (Nb.) DEPN 234,242.

Note: Howden farm is Nayr Howden 1583 Proc. Bar.  
Court, Nayther Howden 1586 Proc. Bar. Court, Nether  
Howdan 1604 KSR, Nedder Houdun 1604 KSR, Nether  
Houdoun 1794 Sasines (5812), Ne. Howden 1773 Arm; v.  
neoperra.

## LETHAM

Letham(e) 1631 1798 Sasines 1645 1649 1653 KSR 1684  
McCall 1773 Arm; -is 1646 KSR.

Probably 'at the barns' v. dat. plur. of O.Scand.  
hlaða; cf. Laytham, Lathom DEPN 277, 176; the forms  
are late, however, for a certain etymology, for the  
E.Lth. Letham is Lathehame 1366 RMS 'village or stead  
of the barn' v. hlaða ham.

Note: \*N. Letham is thus, 1773 Arm. Letham is  
mentioned by McCall p. 83 with its pendicle Eister  
and Wester Muirhouse of Letham or Harrys in the Muir  
(sic) which is Harry's on the Muir 1773 Arm, Harry's  
in the Muir 1798 Sasines, Harrys in the Moor 1799  
Tombstone, Calder Churchyard, and now Harrysmuir,  
presumably from the personal name.

## LINHOUSE

Lynhous(e) 1556 1603 LC 1586 Proc. Bar. Court 1618  
1623 RMS 1619 RPC 1634 1636 1645 1646 KSR.

Lennox 1583 LC 1595 RPC. Lenno(i)s(s) 1583 1586  
Proc. Bar. Court 1654 Blaeu.

Lin(n)hous(e) 1585 1596 Proc. Bar. Court 1601 LC  
1605 1609 1621 RMS 1783 Sasines (667).

Linhouse 1709 RMS 1798 Sasines (7326). Burnbrae  
1839 NSA.

'house by a waterfall' v. G. linne or OE hlynn  
hūs /

hūs; McCall p. 155: "A linn or waterfall is situated at the foot of the garden"; McCall also notes that the forms often appear corruptly as Lennox and even Levenax during the 16th Century. At the same time the evidence is late for a certain etymology and on the analogy of two pendicles of Linhouse, Leddindorie and Leddinfrosk from Gaelic leathan (adj.) 'broad' which appears in Lethen (Nairn) as a substantive 'broad slope', and of Lynturk (Aberdeen) which is a contraction of Ledynturk 1407, 'boar-slope' v. leathan torc, earlier evidence may reveal that Lin- is a contraction from Leddin 'broad (slope)'.

Note: Pendicles of Linhouse are 1. Blacklands (lost) which is Blaiklandis 1619 RPC 1664 McCall, Blackland(i)s 1631 Sasines 1709 RMS; apparently 'black lands' v. blæc land. 2. Leddindorie which is thus 1619 RPC, Lendovy 1664 McCall, Lindrovie 1709 RMS; 'broad (slope) of the streamlet' v. G. leathan dobharaidh; Linhouse itself is referred to in NSA and Anc. Hist. Mon. Comm. Rep. as Burnbrae 'slope of the stream' v. Scots burn brae. 3. Leddinfrosk is thus, 1619 RPC; cf. G. friosg (frisk) 'earthworm'.

## MUIRHOUSE

Murehouse 1696 RMS. Muirhouse 1695 1770 RMS 1782 Sasines (363).  
Moorhouse 1773 Arm.

'moor house' v. mōr hūs; cf. Muirhouse PNWL 37.

## MURIESTON

Mu(i)r(r)(e)(i)sto(u)n(e) 1529 RSS 1559 Tor. Ch. 1585 1586 Proc. Bar. Court 1606 1609 1618 1623 RMS 1610 1614 LC 1630 1641 KSR.  
Moori(e)ston 1699 KSR 1684 McCall. Muirhouseto(u)n 1773 Arm 1845 NSA.

Probably 'moor (house) farm' v. mōr (hūs) tūn; it is not far distant from Muirhouse, and according to McCall it is adjacent to what was once called the West Muir of Calder.

Note: East Murieston is E. Muirhousetoun 1773 Arm, East(er) Mu(i)riesto(u)n 1793 1797 Sasines (5351, 6938). Wester Murieston is Wester Muirestoun 1559 Tor. Ch., Wester Mooriston 1699 KSR, W. Muir-housetoun 1773 Arm.

## NEW FARM

Dedrig 1618 1621 KSR 1624 RMS; -rigg(i)s 1619 LC; -ridge 1645 KSR 1726 McCall 1791 Calder Tombstone 1795 Sasines (6288); -rick 1773 Arm.

New /

New Farm 1795 Sasines (6288).

Apparently 'dead, i.e. unfertile, ridge or field' v. dede SDD adj. 128 rig(g) SDD 457, though a long vowel deid is normally to be expected in Scots.

#### NEW PARK

Sandiegait 1586 Proc. Bar. Court; Sandygait 1607  
McCall 1622 KSR; Sandagait 1672 KSR.

'sandy road' v. Scots gait SDD 201 as in Canongate.

New Park was "built by Dr. Adam Turnbull in 1806 upon the old steading of Sandygate, which is the ancient designation of the lands": McCall p. 176.

#### PUMPHERSTON

Poumfrayston 1421 HMC. Pontfraystoun 1430 RMS.  
Pumfra(i)sto(u)n 1503 RMS 1556 LC; -phersto(u)n(e)  
1586 Proc. Bar. Court 1689 SHS I. 16 1773 Arm;  
-phreston 1591 LC; -ferstoun 1684 McCall.  
Pomphraystoun 1600 RMS; -phrestoun 1616 RPC;  
-pherstoun 1647 RMS; -pharsto(u)n(e) 1647 1648  
RMS.

'Pumphrey's farm' v. tūn; Pumphrey is a name of M. Welsh origin, ap Hwmfre: 'son of Humphrey'.

#### SKIVO

Skevo(ch)(e) 1600 Sasines 1631 McCall 1640 KSR.  
Skevocht 1664 McCall.  
Skeva 1773 Arm. Shinnough or Shivo 1801 Sasines  
(8793).

Perhaps 'place of beauty' v. G. sgeimhach v. sgeimh (ski:v), -ach 'place of' as in abhach 'stream-place' CPNS 477.

Cf. Skeoch (Bannockburn) (Skewok 1317) PNS 296.  
Cf. also Shevock Burn SPN 110, probably v. G. seimh: 'gentle'.

#### WESTER CAUSEWAYEND

Calsayend 1535 RMS. Wester Calsa(y)end 1672 McCall  
1694 Torph. Ch.  
Wester Causeyend 1754 Calder Tombstone 1839 NSA.  
W. Causeway end 1773 Arm.

'the west farm at the end of the paved way' v. ME cauce, Scots causey SDD 78; cf. Easter Causewayend (Kirknewton).

McCall p. 117: 'The lands of Wester Causewayend, anciently attached to the estate of Cairns, no doubt derive their name from the old paved or causewayed road /

road which appears to have terminated here.' Cf. Harperrig Hill (infra), Harperrig (Kn).

#### WILLIAMSTON

Williamstoune schelis 1492 ADC. William(e)sto(u)n(e)  
1571 1579 1590 RPC 1586 Proc. Bar. Court 1644 1645  
1672 KSR 1795 Sasines (6283) 1773 Arm.

'William's farm' v. tūn; cf. Williamcraigs PNWL 65.

Note: Over Williamston is Owir Wmstoun 1583 Proc. Bar. Court; -Williamstoun 1586 Proc. Bar. Court; Overwilliamstoun 1644 1645 1672 KSR.

Nether Williamston is Nay(the)r Williams(t)oun 1586 Proc. Bar. Court; Ne. Williamston 1773 Arm; Nether Williamstone 1795 Sasines (6283).

A family of Williamson from which McCall, probably erroneously, derives the placename, was at one time in possession of Nether Williamson, Murieston and part at least of Over Williamston; see McCall p. 83.

#### YELLOWSTRUTHER

Zallowstrud 1586 Proc. Bar. Court; -struther 1602 McCall 1610 Torph. Ch.

Ye(a)llowstruther 1644 KSR 1695 1740 RMS 1773 Arm 1792 Sasines (5064).

Yellow Struther 1696 RMS 1800 Sasines (8100).

'yellow marsh'; OE geolu, strōd, strōþ: marshy land overgrown with brushwood' with its derivative strother.

Adam Brae is Adambrae 1800 Sasines (8100); 'Adam's hill-slope' v. pers. name, Scots brae; for the omission of the apostrophe cf. Addiewell (W. Calder) 'Ad(d)ie's well'; Ad(d)ie is a variant of Adam; cf. Adistoun PNWL 20. Aiven Syke, unrecorded, is probably 'water gully' v. G. abhainn, OE sic, which also connotes 'a small stream'; the elements may therefore partly translate each other. \*Backside is thus, 1773 Arm; literal v. bæc sīde. Balgreen is Bal(l)green 1669 KSR 1726 McCall 1773 Arm; Lindron or Balgreen 1801 Sasines (8793); v. G. baile 'a farm'; cf. PNWL 48 and CPNS 143 for discussion of the second element; Lindron may represent G. linne dronn 'pool of the ridge or hump' for Linn Caldron is marked on O.S. a little to the north of Balgreen and Linhouse. Ballengeich: a transferred name; see McCall p. 178: at Pumpherston "are some large whinstone boulders which have received the name of Ballengeich, in relation, it is said, to the sobriquet of James V, 'the gudeman /

gudeman of Ballengeich", who often visited the spot when hunting in Drumshoreland Muir." Berryhill is Berriehill 1682 McCall Berryhill 1783 Sasines (667); perhaps literal; cf. Cowberry Hill (Heriot). Berry Knowe is unrecorded; cf. prec.; v. cnoll, Scots knowe. Bellsquarry is perhaps Quarrell, a pendicle of Yellowstruther 1695 RMS; v. surname Bell, Scots quarrel SDD 435 'a stone-quarry': Alderston in the vicinity was owned by a John Bell 1736-1740. \*Bents is thus, 1773 Arm; cf. Bents PNWL v. EDD Bent sb. \*Binnerflat is Binnerflat(t) 1691 KSR 1696 RMS, Bennerflat 1664 McCall, Beamerflat 1773 Arm; v. ME flat 'level ground'. Birny Knowe, unrecorded, is 'hill-lock on which the heather has been burnt' v. OE cnoll, EDD birny adj.; cf. SDD 32 birn: 'dry, heathery pasture for summering of lambs after weaning'; cf. Birnyknowes (E. Loth.) (Byrnknowis 1586 RMS). Blackburn Hill is derived from the proximity of the hill to the Black Burn. Blackcraigmill (lost) is Blackcraigmiln 1641 KSR; apparently 'mill at the black hill' v. myln. The Bloom is unrecorded; cf. Bloom PNWL 79; both are probably late names suggestive of the fertility of the land. Broom Hill, unrecorded, is probably literal, v. bröm. Burnbank is unrecorded but obviously from its location, literal; cf. Burnbrae, the alternative name of the neighbouring Linhouse. Calder Bank is literal; see McCall p.118; the lands were anciently attached to the Waulkmill of Calder, which is Walkmyln 1586 Proc. Bar. Court; 'fulling mill' v. OE wealc-myln. Calder House is thus, 1773 Arm. Calder Wood is Calderwod 1469 1491 ADA 1478 1489 ADC 1590 Proc. Bar. Court; Caldor Wod 1512 Treas. Acc; v. wudu. Camp Wood; see Anc. Hist. Monu. Comm. Rep. p. 141. Canniehole is Cannyhole 1773 Arm; perhaps 'snug, gentle hollow' v. canny adj. SDD 71, 'gentle, snug, comfortable'. Cauld Stane Slap is Cal(d)staineslope 1684 RPC, Caldstane Slap 1839 NSA: 'cold stone pass' v. slap SDD 526 'a narrow pass between hills'; cold may here mean exposed. Charlesfield is the modern name of part of the lands of Howatston and Grange of Breich (W. Calder): "The estate having come into the possession of the Rev. Dr. Hardy in the year 1786, he gave it the name of Charlesfield in memory of the Rev. Charles Wilkie, under whose will he acquired it": McCall p. 121. \*Chemmis is thus, 1773 Arm. Coldwell Strand is unrecorded. Combfoot, unrecorded, is 'ridge-foot' v. OE camb fōt. Contentibus is thus, 1726 McCall 1773 Arm 1795 Sasines (6288); a name of apparently 18th Cent. origin and latinised form comparable with the modern Happy Valley: 'place of contentment'. \*Cowthraple is thus, 1773 Arm; 'the dewlap' v. cū SDD thrapple 'windpipe, neck'; the name may be derived from some topographical resemblance. Crofthead is thus, 1692 1726 McCall 1696 RMS 1800 Sasines (8100); 'upper part of the enclosed land' v. croft, heafod; cf. /

cf. Crofthead PNWL 109. Cunnigar, a tumulus discussed by McCall, NSA and Anc. Hist. Monu. Comm. Rep. and also known as The Witches' Knowe, is 'rabbit-warren' v. ME coninger Scots cuningar SDD 118; cf. Cunnigry PNWL 35. Cushie Syke is unrecorded; cf. Scots cushie SDD 119 syke SDD 592. Drumshoreland Moor; see PNWL 73-4. The Ewe and The Lamb, the names of two hills in close proximity, is obviously of popular origin; cf. The Cow and Calf Hills YW. Fairroch is thus, 1773 Arm; cf. farroch SDD 164. Fauch Hill, unrecorded, is 'fallow hill' v. fauch SDD 165 'fallow'. Castle Greg is Castelgreg 1512 RMS Castle greg 1773 Arm; the place is noted in Anc. Hist. Monu. Comm. Rep. p. 140 as the site of a Roman fortification. \*Greenbanks is thus, 1773 Arm; literal v. grēne ME banke. Hagierae Moss unrecorded, is 'moss of the boggy cattle-enclosure' v. Scots haggry SDD 240 'boggy', Scots rae SDD n<sup>1</sup> 438 ree SDD 449 OE mōs. Harperrig Hill is Harperig Hill 1773 Arm; see Kirknewton Parish. \*Hazelcleugh is Hazlecleuch 1692 McCall, Hazlecleugh 1696 RMS, Heazliecleugh 1773 Arm; 'valley where hazels grow' v. hæsæl clōh Scots cleuch. Inveralmond, unrecorded, is probably modern; but cf. Inveravon PNWL 30; v. G. inbhir 'a junction of two streams'. Kelly Syke is unrecorded; cf. G. coille PNWL 95 'wood'. Killandean (lost, though surviving in K. Bridge and Burn, which is Killin W. 1773 Arm) is Killendeanfoot 1799 Sasines (7717) Killingdean 1799 Sasines (7717); perhaps 'kiln-valley' v. OE cylen denu. Ladywell is unrecorded. Livingstone Mill is Levingstoun cum molendino 1546 RMS; see Livingston PNWL 75-6. \*New Mill is thus, 1773 Arm; literal. Parkhall is unrecorded and probably modern; v. Scots hall SDD 244 'farmhouse, cottage'. Plea Knowe is unrecorded; cf. Plealey (Sa) DEPN 351. Powiespath is Powie's Path McCall p. 241; cf. Scots pow SDD 426 OE pol 'pool, marshy place, a slow-running stream'. Raw Cottage is Raw 1773 Arm; probably OE rāw 'row' used of houses. \*Redlaw is thus, 1773 Arm; presumably 'red hill' v. rēad hlāw. \*Rig is thus, 1773 Arm, 'ridge, field' v. hrycg, Scots rig(g). Rose Bank is Rosebank McCall; probably literal. \*Rushiedean is thus, 1773 Arm; 'valley where rushes grow' v. Scots rashie, rushie, SDD 444 OE denu. Sinkie Syke is unrecorded; cf. Scots sink SDD 511 'a place where moisture stagnates in the ground', OE sīc Scots syke; 'boggy stream'. Small's Mailin (lost) is Smallis Meling 1590 Proc. Bar. Court, Small Mailling 1696 RMS; probably 'Small's farm or holding' v. surname, Scots mailin mailen SDD 345. Templehill (lost, but perhaps Harperrig Hill, supra) in the temple lands of Herperig called Templehill 1602 McCall, the temple lands of (Harperrig) or Templehill 1721 RMS, terras templarias de Harperrig nuncupatas Tempilhill 1618 RMS; 'the hill-lands of Harperrig belonging to the Knights of St. John'; at the dissolution of the order /

order of Knights Templar, much of their land in Scotland was granted to the Knights Hospitaller (or Knights of St. John) of Torphichen; many of the lands of the Hospitallers thereafter became known as templelands irrespective of their original ownership, and the name applied in this instance, where the Knights of St. John of Jerusalem once held extensive lands in their own right, refers almost certainly to Hospitaller and not to Templar ownership. Waulkmill; see Calder Bank supra. Wellheads is thus 1726 McCall; 'head of the stream' v. w(i)ella hēafod. West Mill is lie Westmylne de Calder 1624 RMS; literal v. west myln. <sup>24</sup>Whins is thus, 1773 Arm; '(place of) whins' v. ME whin. <sup>25</sup>Whiteknows is thus, 1773 Arm; 'white hillock(s)' v. OE cnohl Scots knowe. <sup>26</sup>Whitelochley is thus 1773 Arm; probably 'white loch meadow' v. hwīt loch lēah; there is now no loch or pond in the vicinity; cf. Lochlees PNWL 61. White Rig, unrecorded, is literal v. OE hrycg Scots rig(g) 'ridge, field'.

NEWBATTLE PARISH

## NEWBATTLE

Neubot(h)le 1140 1142 Bann. Cl. 56, 1140 1142 1144  
 Lawrie 1140-1 1153-65 1174 1241 1321 et passim  
 Bann. Cl. 89, c. 1160 1195 Bann. Cl. 69, c. 1190  
 1223 Bann. Cl. 70 1331 1332 Exch. Ro; -bot(h)el  
 1232 1256 Bann. Cl. (Ch. de Mailr.); -bot(t)il(l)(e)  
 c. 1147 Lawrie 1160-2 1275 Bann. Cl. 69 1179 et  
 passim to 1275 Bann. Cl. (Ch. de Mailr.) 1264 et  
 freq. to 1435 Exch. Ro. 1293 1350 1467 Bann. Cl.  
 89 1315 Bann. Cl. 94 1316 1370 1398 Bann. Cl. 70  
 1325 1556 Bann. Cl. 109 1467-8 RMS 1571 et freq.  
 to 1591 RPC; -botyl(l) 1241 et freq. to 1458 Bann.  
 Cl. 89 1319 Bann. Cl. 74 1345 Bann. Cl. 70.

Newbot(t)il(l)(e) 1140-53 1433 1552 Bann. Cl. 70  
 1438 Exch. Ro. 1452 1531 Bann. Cl. 74 1467 ADA  
 1478 et freq. to 1627 RMS 1479 ADC 1494 et freq.  
 to 1513 Treas. Acc. 1503 et freq. to 1543-4 RSS  
 1512 et freq. to 1584 Bann. Cl. 109 1559 et freq.  
 to 1630 LC 1562 et passim to 1590 RPC 1577 1578  
 Bann. Cl. 94; -bot(t)(h)le 1140-53 1314 1338 Bann.  
 Cl. 89 1142 Bann. Cl. 56 Lawrie 1351 1577 1597  
 Bann. Cl. 94 1478 1493 1494 ADC 1487 Bann. Cl. 109  
 1526 et freq. to 1662 RMS 1550 et freq. to 1669 LC  
 1561 Bann. Cl. 74 1580 et freq. to 1589 RPC;  
-bothel 1153-65 Bann. Cl. 94; -botyl(l)(e) 1367  
 1386 1390 1392 Bann. Cl. 94 1467 Bann. Cl. 89;  
-bot(t)el(l) 1485 1487 Bann. Cl. 109 1512 Treas.  
 Acc; -bothill 1505 Bann. Cl. 109 1583 1584 LC.

Nwebotle 1140-53 Bann. Cl. 70. Newebothla 1141 Bann.  
 Cl. 70 89 1142 Bann. Cl. 56 Lawrie. Niwebothla  
 1141 Bann. Cl. 89.

Neobotle 1159 Bann. Cl. 82 1153-65 Bann. Cl. 70.  
Nubotle 1174 Bann. Cl. 89.  
Neybot(l)l(le) 1526 1526-8 Bann. Cl. 89, -botell  
 1531 Bann. Cl. 74.

'new building' v. niwe bofl. Cf. Newbattle (Ayr),  
 Newbattle (Du), Bothel (Cu).

Mackinlay Ch. 20: 'Newbattle, a Cistercian  
 monastery on the South Esk, was founded by David I. in  
 1140 or 1141. It appears to have been called Newbottle  
 to distinguish it from Elbotle (i.e. 'old building')  
 in East Lothian where there was anciently a convent  
 forming a cell of the Cistercian nunnery at Berwick-  
 on-Tweed'. Newbattle Abbey passed at the Reformation  
 into the hands of the Kerrs who were later granted the  
 title of Earls of Lothian.

## \*BENBUIGHT

Balnebucht 12th Cent. Bann. Cl. 89; -buch 12th Cent.  
 1273 Bann. Cl. 89; -buth(e) 12th Cent. 1230 Bann.  
 Cl. /

Cl. 89; -bouch 1215 Bann. Cl. 89; -buceth undated Bann. Cl. 89.  
Bellebocht 1529 RSS. Belliboch 1543-4 RSS; -bught 1637 LC; -boucht 17th Cent. Ret. III; -baught 1786 Sasines. Belliebucht 1587 RMS.  
Bellybucht (or Berbught) 1792 Sasines; -bucht (or Benbow) 1839 NSA.  
Bellybought undated Newb. Ass. Thirds of Benefices Bann. Cl. 89.

According to CPNS 141 'stead of the poor' v. G. baile na bochd, where Watson gives bocht, a variant form. The form occurs frequently in the early charters of Newbattle Abbey, and suggests a croft the revenue of which was assigned to the almoner of the monastery for distribution to the needy. Cf. Bellybought (Dumfries) (Balybucht 1388 Bann. Cl. 94). Benbught survives only in Benbught Wood and B. Bridge. Dial. bellibucht, SDD 27, 'a hollow in a hill transverse to the slope' may, however, be the source of the name.

BLANCHELAND (lost, but near Newbattle)

Blankeland(e)(bis) 1140-53 1215 1230 1273 Bann. Cl. 89.

'white land' v. land, where the descriptive adjective refers to ownership by the White Canons of the Cistercian Order of Newbattle. The rendering of Blanke- by Blanche- is justified on the analogy of Blancheburne 1140-53 Bann. Cl. 89, now the Blackburn in Temple Parish on land once in the possession of the monks of Newbattle. The name has a striking parallel in Blanchland, a Northumbrian abbey named after Blanchelande in France. Mawer asserts that Blanche doubtless refers to the white habit of the canons, just as the abbey of Whitland (Caermarthen) is doubtless so called from the white habit of the Cistercian Order; PNNthDu p. 25.

COATS

Coit(t)is 1582 1593 1600 1603 RMS; - Eister et Westir 1587 1620 1621 1627 RMS.

The following undated forms also occur in the Newbattle Register. Bann. Cl. 89: The Coites, Wester Coit(t)is, Coitlaw.

'cottages' v. cot(e) with analogical s.

DERE STREET

Derestret(t)e 1153-65 1150-80 Bann. Cl. 89.

This /

This is the name of the road from the south to the shores of the Firth of Forth; Hardie, who has traced its course in his Roads of Mediaeval Lauderdale from the Borders as far north as Newbattle derives the name from OE dēor: '(wild) animal, deer', defining the name as "road into the country of the wild animals"; this is improbable, as the forms in dere suggest a gen. plural in -a - perhaps OE Dera, gen. of the tribal name Dere - "of the Deirans"; the road was certainly the main means of communication between the ancient Northumbrian kingdoms of Deira and Bernicia.

## EASTHOUSES

Est(h)us 1241 1273 Bann. Cl. 89, -house 1345 Reg. Ho. Ch.

Eisthous(s)is 1590-1 RPC 1591 1620 RMS. Eisthous undated Bann. Cl. 89.

'the east house' v. ēast hūs. Cf. Westhouses infra.

Note: \*Easthousewood is Eisthousis-woddis 1591 1620 RMS, the wod of Newbotle callit Eisthouswod, Bann. Cl. 89 v. wudu.

## GOCELYNTON (lost)

Gocelynton(e) 1150-80 1153-65 Bann. Cl. 89, villa Gocelini coci 1153-65 Bann. Cl. 89; '

'Jocelyn's farm' v. A.N. p. name, OE tūn.

## MASTERTON

Maistertone 12th Cent. 1320 14th Cent. Bann. Cl. 89; -ton 1350 Bann. Cl. 89; -toun(e) 1587 1620 1621 1627 RMS 1658 Inquis. Spec. Edinb.

Mastertone prope Neubotille 1315-21 RMS.

Maystertone 1320 1357 Bann. Cl. 89; -ton 1306-29 1320 Bann. Cl. 89; -toun 1346 Bann. Cl. 89.

Maytertone 1338 Bann. Cl. 89.

'farm of the master' v. OE maistre, OE tūn. Cf. Masterton (Dunfermline), frequently recorded in the Reg. Dunf. (Bann. Cl. 74). The first el. refers to an office in the mediæval Church.

## NEWBYRES

Newbyr 1241 Bann. Cl. 89; -byre 1543-4 RSS 1590 RPC; -bire undated Bann. Cl. 89; -byres 1575 1582 RPC 1620 RMS; byris 1578 RPC, -byris 1581 RPC 1587 1621 1627 RMS; -biris 1612 RMS.

Neubyr 1273 Bann. Cl. 89; -byris 1585 RPC.

'new cow-shed(s)' v. nīwe bȳre. Cf. Byres PNWL 9. The /

The name survives in Newbyres Farm, Castle and Mill.

#### NEWTON GRANGE

Newtoun Grange 1584 1600 LC; -grange undated  
Assumpt. of Thirds of Benefices Bann. Cl. 89 1587  
1591 RMS; Grange de Newboithill 1587 RMS.

'the granary at the new farm' v. nīwe tūn, O.Fr. grange. The reference is obviously to the granary of Newbattle Abbey. Cf. Grange (Kinghorn) of Dunfermline Abbey, Grange (Bo'ness) of Culross Abbey, PNWL 29. PNS defines Grange as "originally the place where an abbey's rates and tithes were paid."

#### RUCHALE (ruxeil)

R(h)uchale(c)(h) c. 1140 pre-1153 1214-49 1215 1224  
1273 Bann. Cl. 89 1140-53 Bann. Cl. 70 1142 1144  
Lawrie.

Ruenhale c. 1140 Bann. Cl. 89 1142 Lawrie.

Ruchale 1166-1214 1230 Bann. Cl. 89.

Rughalegh 1174 Bann. Cl. 89.

'rough haugh' v. rūh halh. The name survives only in Ruchale Park, the low-lying meadow-land in Newbattle Policy by the side of the Esk. Ruenhale represents an inflected dative form: (est cōem)  
rū(h)an hāle: 'at the rough halh'.

#### SOUTHSIDE

Southsyde 1580 LC 1587 1620 1621 1627 RMS Bann. Cl. 89; -syid 1600 LC; -side 17th Cent. SHS I. 53.

Sowthside 1587 RMS.

Austrilatus 17th Cent. SHS I. 53.

'southern hill-slope' v. sūþ sīde. The farm lies on the south-east face of a hill.

#### WESTHOUSES

Westhus 1241 Bann. Cl. 89. (The) west hou(s)s  
undated Newbattle Ass. of Thirds of Benefices,  
Bann. Cl. 89.

Westhou(s)is 1565 1587 1591 1620 RMS 1567 RPC;  
-houses 17th Cent. SHS I. 53.

'the west house' v. west hūs. Cf. Easthouses  
supra.

Abbeyland is literal; cf. Bann. Cl. 70, terra vocatur Abland. The lands of Ackornehauchburne (lost, though perhaps surviving in Ochre Burn) is Ackornehauchburne 1583 LC, le accornhalch undated Bann. Cl. 89; 'the lands by the burn of the acorn haugh' v. æcern /

æcern halh burna. Ancrum Cottage and Wood are modern and named from one of the titles of the Earls of Lothian, owners of Newbattle Abbey, who have long held lands near Ancrum, Berwickshire. Anna Park is (lie) An(n)a 1621 1627 RMS; 'holm meadow' v. dial. ana, anay SDD 7, 'river island, holm' ME parke; Anna Park is a river meadow next to Newbattle. Barondale House is Barn(i)sdail 1630 LC 1587 RMS, Barnsdale 1783 Sasines; probably 'barn(s) valley' v. berern dael (ON dalr). Blackcot is Blackcoat 1773 Arm; v. ME cote. <sup>3</sup>Blackdub is Blackdub 1773 Arm; the second el. is the Northern word dub, 'a pool, a puddle, mud'; cf. PNWL 86. Blindhaugh (lost) is le blindhalch Bann. Cl. 89; 'unfertile haugh' v. dial. blind 'un-productive' EDD, OE halh. Blinkbonny is Blinkbonny 1773 Arm; this common farm name is applied in Lowland Scotland to farms with a southern exposure and fine location. Old Blinkbonny is Red Mains 1773 Arm, a colour name probably in contradistinction to the neighbouring Whitehouse. Brewhousebank is Brewhousebank 1580 1630 LC, Browhousebank 1587 RMS; 'slope of the brew-house or estate brewery' v. brēow-hūs ME banke. Broomhill (lost) is Brumehill or Brumeknow 1632 LC; 'hillock or knoll covered with broom' v. brōm(ig) hyll or cnoll. Bryans is Bryan(e)chap(p)ell 1587 1620 1627 RMS, -chappill 1621 RMS, Bryan(e)kirk 1634 1642 RMS, Bryane 17th Cent. SHS I. 53, Brians 1773 Arm, Bryans feild 1793 Sasines; '? St. Brioc's Chapel'; St. Brioc was a disciple of St. Germanus of Auxerre who flourished about AD 500 and gave his name to St. Breock in Cornwall and St. Brioux in Brittany; Mackinlay p.297 says St. Brioc had a chapel at Newbattle in Midlothian, but produces no evidence; this saint's name occurs in the parish name of Inchbrayock (Montrose). Camp Wood is the site of a fort, discussed Anc. Hist. Mon. Com. Rep. 147 and marked Roman Camp 1773 Arm. Chesters Wood is the site of a hill fortification; in Scotland, Chester is used of forts of native as well as Roman origin v. ceaster; cf. The Chesters, (Hawick) (E. Lothian). Cohooley Wood is obscure, believed locally to be Cock Houlet Wood. Coldhame is Coldhome 1773 Arm; literally 'cold home' v. cald hām; cf. Caldham (Camb.). Craigshill (lost) is Craigshill 1584 LC; probably "(place on a) hillslope" v. Scots craig, hyll. Cushat Wood is 'wood frequented by wood pigeons' v. dial. cushat OE cūscote. Darcy is Darcy 1773 Arm; this name is also the name of a field in the Newbattle policies where the park-names are all from personal names in the Ker (Marquis of Lothian) family; cf. Ancrum supra. St. or King David's Gate, Park, Well, are derived from David I, founder of Newbattle Abbey circa 1140. Eskbank is modern; cf. Dalkeith Parish. Fordell is Fordell of Newbattle 1600 RMS, Fordell 17th Cent. SHS I. 53, 1773 Arm, Fordale 1839 NSA; again, as in Fordell (Dreghorn, Colinton) the derivation suggested /

suggested by Macdonald SHS III. 32 v. G. fuardail 'cold meadow' or G. fordail 'projecting meadow' is applicable; Newbattle Fordell lies outside the Prestonhall policies (Cranston Parish) in a topographically similar way to the location of Colinton Fordell in relation to Dreghorn. Fuffet Wood is Fuffit 1773 Arm; perhaps v. fuffit SDD 'the long-tailed titmouse'. Galladale, surviving in Galladale Cottage and Hill, is Gallo(w)denhill 1587 RMS 1635 1637 LC, Gallandiehill 1630 LC, Gallo(w)da(i)l(l)es 1669 LC 1794 Sasines, Gallendail 1630 LC; "the hill or valley of the gallows' hollow" v. galga denu hyll or dael. Kippilaw is New Mains 1773 Arm to differentiate it from Old Kippilaw; the first element is kippie SDD 'a small hill' a derivative of G. ceap 'a block'; cf. CPNS 137: "the term 'Kip' which occurs often throughout Lothian is G. ceap 'a block'"; cf. also Kipps PNWL 95. Langlaw is Langlaw 1773 Arm; 'long hill' v. lang hlaw, a true description of its location. Lawfield is Mains 1773 Arm; 'hill field' v. hlāw feld. Lingerwood is Longerwood 1773 Arm and of too late recording for a certain etymology. Longshot (lost) is lie Langschot 1587 RMS; 'long strip' v. lang sceat. Lowholm, unrecorded, is probably literal v. lāh holm; DEPN defines holm, a rare el. in Scottish pl. names, as 'a piece of dry land in a fen' and Lowholm is in Cowden Bog (see Dalkeith Parish); the name is most probably recent. Mansfield is Mansfield 1773 Arm; cf. Mansgrove PNWL 111. Mayfield is Mayfield 1773 Arm, and of too late recording for a certain etymology. Millhill is Milnehill 1596 Paton; literal v. myln hyll. \*Milldam is Myldame de Newboithill 1587 RMS; literal v. myln ME damme. \*Monkland, surviving in Monkland Wall (see Anc. Hist. Mon. Comm. 148) is le Munkland Bann. Cl. 89 v. munuc land. Monkswood, unrecorded, has obvious application to the neighbouring Abbey. Peaseflat is Pilflat 1632 LC, Peilflat 1662 RMS, Peelafat 1773 Arm; 'level ground beside Woodburn' with reference to the structure on the site of which the modern Woodburn House stands v. ME pele flat. Cf. The Peel PNWL 120: "the name of Peel, applied originally to the castle on the site of the present Linlithgow Palace, was transferred at an early date to the land surrounding the building." Parkfoot is unrecorded. Parkhead is Pairkheid 1588 Bann. Cl. 94, Parkhead 1793 Sasines; literal v. ME parke heafod; cf. PNWL 23. Roanshead Cottage is named from the neighbouring Roans Burn. Salter's Road is 'road of the salt-carriers'; cf. Satyre-gate (Dalkeith). Stoneyflat (lost) is Staneflat 1632 LC, Standandflatt 1662 RMS; 'stoney level ground' v. stān(ig) flat. Stobhill is thus 1773 Arm, Stobomontium 17th Cent. SHS I. 53, and derives its name from Stobs in the neighbouring parish of Borthwick, which is le stobbys 1273 Bann. Cl. 89, 'the stubs or tree-stumps' v. /

v. the plural of OE stob, stubb. Stockford (lost) is le stokfurd, le stokford Bann. Cl. 89; perhaps 'ford with a footbridge' v. stoc ford; see DEPN 423. Whitehaughbank (lost) is Quhythauchbank 1584 LC: 'slope of the white haugh' v. hwit halh ME banke. Whitehouse is thus, 1773 Arm; presumably literal. Witholm is Wet-holm 1839 NSA and may be 'wet holm'; cf. Lowholm. Woodburn, thus 1839 NSA, is modern.

NEWTON PARISH

NEWTON- ('nitn, 'ni?n)

Neuton(e) 1163 1153-65 1232 c. 1240 Bann. Cl. 74;  
-tone 1182 1184 1234 Bann. Cl. 74; -tona early  
 13th Cent. Bann. Cl. 74; -ton 1330 Exch. Ro.  
-toun(e) 1443 1451 1462 Bann. Cl. 105 1454 Reg.  
 Ho. Ch. 1585-6 1591-2 RPC.

Newton 1397 Bann. Cl. 70 1480 RMS; -tone 1480 RMS  
 1592 1593 KSR Newt; -toun(e) c. 1555 1555-83  
 Bann. Cl. 74 1585-6 RPC 1612 KSR Newt. 1614 LC  
 1653 1658 RMS.

Na(w)toun(e) 1561 1563 c. 1564 1609 Bann. Cl. 74  
 1577 1587 et freq. to 1656 RMS 1615 1639 1640 KSR  
 Newt. 1617 LC. Nathan 1563 Bann. Cl. 74.

Neatone 1627 R on P; -toun(e) 1641 KSR Newt. 1642  
 1664 LC 1665 RMS; -towne 1641 KSR Newt. -ton  
 1642 LC. Newton 1773 Arm.

'new farm' v. nīwe tūn.

## CAULDCOATS

Caldcot(t)is 1416 Reg. Ho. Ch. 1561 Bann. Cl. 74;  
-co(i)t(t)is 1557-85 1561 c. 1564 Bann. Cl. 74  
 1603 1613 LC 1656 RMS; -cotts 1627 R on P;  
-coat(e)s 1653 RMS 1673 LC, -coattis 1656 RMS,  
Caldecotys 1424-5 Reg. Ho. Ch.

Cauldco(i)ttis 1563 et freq. to 1593-4 RMS 1606  
 Bann. Cl. 74 1615 1620 LC. Coilcoittis 1656 RMS.  
Cauldcoats 1773 Arm.

'cold cottages', that is 'in an exposed position'  
 v. cald, cot(e). Cf. Cauldcots (Arbroath).

## EDMONSTONE

Edmundiston 1248 Bann. Cl. 74; -istune 1214-49 Bann.  
 Cl. 70 1253 Bann. Cl. 74; -istun 13th Cent. Bann.  
 Cl. 74; -istoun c. 1377 Bann. Cl. 94; -stone  
 1359 Bann. Cl. 74. Edmunstone 1480 ADC.

Eadmundstona 1338 Bann. Cl. 89.

Edmon(d)sto(u)n(e) 1401 Reg. Ho. Ch. 1413-14 SBR 7  
 1436 1438 et freq. to 1606 Bann. Cl. 74 1483 1493  
 ADC 1489 ADA 1534 1549 1593-4 1653 RMS 1537 RSS  
 1592-3 KSR Newt. 1602 1603 1613 et freq. to 1702  
 LC 1627 R on P.

Edm(i)(e)stoun(e) 1558 1587 1656 RMS 1561 c. 1585  
 Bann. Cl. 74 1570 Bann. Cl. 94 1590 RPC 1616 1648  
 KSR Newt. Edmeisto(u)n 1555-83 Bann. Cl. 74 1617  
 LC. Edmonston 1773 Arm.

'Eadmund's farm' v. pers. name, tūn. Cf.  
 Edmondsham (Do.), Edmondbyers (Du.).

Note /

Note: Edmonstone Mains is le manys de Edmonstoun  
 1499 Bann. Cl. 74, Maynes de Edmonstoun 1606 Bann. Cl.  
 74; Mains of Edmon(d)stoun 1602 1615 1620 1648 1673  
 LC; Maynes of Edmestoune 1656 RMS. v. demeyne.

## SHERIFFHALL

(the) Schir(r)ef(f)hal(l)(e) 1441 1482 1498 Bann. Cl.  
 94 1490 1494 ADC 1504 Bann. Cl. 109 1513 Treas.  
 Acc. 1534 Bann. Cl. 74 1543-4 RSS 1584 1586 RPC  
 1587 1591 1593 1593-4 RMS 1627 R on P.  
Scherahal(l) 1471 1474 1476 Bann. Cl. 94. Schiraha  
 1612 KSR.  
(the) Schereffhall 1482 Bann. Cl. 94 1484 RMS.  
Schirriffhall 1609 Bann. Cl. 74.  
Shir(r)ef(f)hal(l) 1474 Bann. Cl. 94 1561 Bann. Cl.  
 74 1584 RPC 1668 SHS I. 36.  
Sher(r)ef(f)hal(l)(e) 1474 1477 1479 Bann. Cl. 94  
 1555 1561 1603 Bann. Cl. 74 1565 1566 1567 1587  
 1590 1591 RPC; -haul 1483 Bann. Cl. 74.  
Sherif(f)hall 1565 1621 LC 1639 KSR Newt.  
Shirriffhall 1773 Arm.

'the dwelling of the sheriff' v. sc̄ir-gerēfa  
 heall.

Sheriffhall was for long the property of the Gifford family of which SHS I. 36 states: "The Giffards of Sherifhall, they say, ware of old Sherifs of Louthian, and from that their house got its denomination." A Hugh Giffard is mentioned in Treas. Acc. in 1329 as Sheriff of Berwick. Paterson p. 169 states: "Sheriffhall was situated at the extreme end of the regality (of Musselburgh), which was at one time called Musselburghshire, and had been the residence of a sheriff." Cf. The Shereftoun of Scone 1587 RPC.

## WOOLMET

Wymet(h)(e) c. 1150 1163 et freq. to 1350 Bann. Cl.  
 74 1150 1150-3 Lawrie 1166-1214 Bann. Cl. 89 1221-  
 36 Bann. Cl. 82 13th Cent. Bann. Cl. 69. Wemoth  
 1450 RMS Bann. Cl. 74.  
Vomett 1561 Bann. Cl. 74; Womet(t) c. 1555 1561  
 Bann. Cl. 74 1639 KSR Newt.  
Wol(l)met(t) 1561 c. 1585 Bann. Cl. 74 1583 1617 1642  
 1692 LC 1653 RMS; -mot 1665 RMS.  
Wowmet 1563 1576-7 1587 1591 1593-4 RMS 1590 1591 RPC  
 1598 Bann. Cl. 74 1654 Blaue. Wowmat(t) 1576-7  
 1586 RMS 1586 1591 RPC. Woolmet 1773 Arm.

Probably 'place of the cave or hermit's retreat'  
 v. Gaelic uam(h)ach, uamh, gen. uamha 'cave', ach  
 'place'. Arbirlot (Arbroath) is Abereloth, where  
 -eloth is probably Gaelic ailech 'rock place'; cf.  
 Wemoth supra. For the first el. cf. Weem (Aberfeldy)  
 which Watson derives from Gaelic uainh (dative) 'cave';  
 see /

see CPNS 412. Woolmet is the site of a restored 13th Cent. chapel: see Geddie p. 144.

Note: Woolmetbank (lost) is Wonatbank 1561 Bann. Cl. 74, Wowmetbank 1587, 1591 1593 RMS, Wolmetbank 1593-4 RMS v. ME banke 'hill-slope'.

Adamsrow is Cuckoldrow 1773 Arm; see Cocklerow (infra). Bankfield is Bankfield 1790 Sasines; v. ME banke OE feld. Bell's Law is Bells law 1773 Arm; perhaps from a surname, hlāw; a small hill is nearby. Campend is thus 1773 Arm, and a Roman Camp is located nearby by Arm. v. camp ende; cf. NSA 258 "The Shirehaugh, lying immediately below the village of Inveresk, bore until late years many strong traces of a Roman encampment which seems to have extended westwards to a spot still called Campend in the parish of Newton"; on the other hand NSA (Newton) suggests 'it is in former times uniformly written Kaimend which was descriptive of its locality (at the end of the Kaim hill)'; no evidence supports the second statement though confusion with camp ende could occur. Cauldcoatmuir is Deanbank Arm 1773 v. dean 'a valley' SDD, ME banke. Cloverfoot is Cloverpark 1790 Sasines; 'clover field' v. clāefre ME parke. Cocklerow is Cuckoldrow 1773 Arm (see Adamsrow above); cf. the neighbouring fieldname Cockleneuk; the forms provide a direct parallel with Cocklerue (PNWL 3) which is Coelereuf Pont. Cuckold de Roy Arm, Cuckold le Roi For. for which Macdonald following Watson (CPNS 146) suggests 'red gate' v. Gaelic cachailleith ruadh. Craigour, which Watson (CPNS 137) derives from creag ghobhar 'goats' rock' or creag odhar 'dun rock', is unrecorded and is probably a modern and transferred name. Danderhall is thus 1773 Arm and may contain Scots dander 'cinder'; cf. Cinderford Gl. DEP. 103, where the exact significance of 'cinder' is obscure. Harelaw is unrecorded and therefore probably modern and literal, though the form presents several possible etymologies; see DEP. 207-8, PNS 200 and SPN 67. Hilltown is The Hill 1627 R on P, Hilltown 1773 Arm, v. OE hyll. The Kaim is v. OE camb 'a ridge', an exact topographical description. Longthorn, unrecorded by Arm 1773, is modern. \*Maul(d)sford surviving only in a fieldname, is Mauldsfuird 1665, Mollsford 1773 Arm v. pers. name, ford; cf. Mauldslie, Temple Parish, and Mauldslie PNS 249. Millerhill is Northhill 1773 Arm v. norþ hyll. Pentecox is probably modern and is regarded locally as a fancy name for a row of five cottages. Redcroft and Redrow are modern and literal from the red bricks of which they are made. Shawfair is Schawfair 1664 LC, Shawfair 1773 Arm; probably 'sow well or thoroughly' v. Scots shaw SDD 500 'to sow', fair SDD 166 adj. adv.; OE sc(e)aga is impossible, there being no wood, and an adj. as a second el. is unusual in pns. Smithygreen is /

is unrecorded by Arm, but literal; cf. Smiddiegrein of Braid 1685 LC v. OE smiþþe ME grēne. Wellington is Squaretoun 1773 Arm, a name derived from the shape of the buildings; the modern name is a 19th Cent. name from that of the Duke of Wellington; cf. Wellington Reformatory Farm School named in 1859 and Balaclava (Dornoch) as examples of 19th Cent. formations. The Wisp is comparable with ME wisp 'a handful, a bunch of hay' with the transferred sense of 'thicket'; see DEPN 501; the house is at the side of the thicket sheltering Niddrie House.

PENICUIK PARISH

## PENICUIK

Penikok 1250 Bann. Cl. 86; -cok 13th Cent. Bann.

Cl. 89 1373 RMS; -cuke 1374-5 1654 RMS 1507

Treas. Acc.; -cuick 1726 LC.

Penekoi 1296 Bann. Cl. 47.

Penykoc 13th Cent. Bann. Cl. 89; -coce undated Bann.

Cl. 74; -cook 1663 RMS. -cuk(e) 1374-5 1493 1676

RMS. Peneycuke 1608 RPC.

Pennycuke 1306-1424 1590-1 1604 RMS 1473 et freq. to

1512 Treas. Acc. 1491 ADA 1492 ADC 1571 1576 1590

RPC; -cuik 1590-1 1613 RMS 1571 1572 1578 Bann.

Cl. 70 1646 1647 RMS.

Pennicuk(e) 1448 Bann. Cl. 105 1467 Bann. Cl. 89

1474 1507 Treas. Acc. 1595-6 RMS; -cuik 1595-6

RMS; -cooke 1666 RMS; -cuick 1723 LC.

Pennecuke 1507 RMS.

'hill of the cuckoo' v. Welsh pen y gog, earlier coc. See CPNS 355. Cf. Llwyn y Gog 'the cuckoo's grove' (Cardigan), and The Gowk Stane, the name of the monolith on Auchencorth Moss (infra).

Note: Penicuik Tower is Rikillis turris de Pennecuke 1507 RMS, turre de Pennicuke nuncupata Rikillis 1595-6 RMS, Pennycuke cum fortalicis vocatis Rickillis 1604 RMS, Pennycuik cum turre nuncupata Reglis 1647 1654 RMS, Pennycuik with the tower thereof now called the Royal Town 1646 Sasines. OSA states that the old name was Terregles (see CPNS 153) and Wilson mentions "the tower of Rikillis or Terregles, the old house of the Penicuiks of that ilk." The editor of SHS I. 13 also states that the tower was still called Terregles Tower in 1892. Watson rightly questions the authenticity of the Terregles form, which may be a corruption of turre Rikillis and quite incomparable with Terregles (Kirkcudbright), which is Travereglys 1365 RMS, "church-stead" v. W. tref yr eglwys. Watson tentatively suggests Ir. reclés 'cell, close, oratory' "and, if so, it is of importance as showing that here a cleric of the Irish Church lived and wrought. It is the only instance of reclés that I know of in our names of places, if it is an instance." CPNS 153. There is now, however, no evidence of such an early ecclesiastical foundation unless such evidence is contained in St. Mungo's Well, a well in the manse garden at Penicuik (CPNS 150). St. Mungo or Kentigern was an early ecclesiastic of the Celtic Church with Lothian connections; cf. St. Kentigern's Well (Borthwick Parish) and Bog (Cockpen Parish). Wilson in his History of Penicuik notes the tradition that the parish of Penicuik at one time bore the name of St. Mungo and that there is, however, no documentary evidence /

evidence in its favour. On the analogy of Regal Glen (Glen Lyon), which is Regill 1502 RMS, v. Gaelic riaghail 'rule', the early forms of Penicuik Tower suggest 'Rule tower'. Watson states (CPNS 148) that the exact significance of riaghail in toponymy is not clear; if Penicuik Tower is an instance of the Gaelic term, however, the term was probably applied to a stronghold from which the surrounding district was governed. Cf. also Regal Burn (Lanarkshire) Regaleburn 1478 RMS.

Penicuik Mains is lie maynes de Pennycuik 1647 RMS, the maynes of Pennycuik 1646 Sasines; see also Newbigging (infra).

## AUCHENCORTH

Auchincorth(e) 1604 1613 RMS 1608 Ret. 1646 Sasines; -cro(1)ch 1647 1654 RMS 1675 Ret. -creoch 1653 Ret. Achincork 1654 Blaeu. Achencorth 1724 SHS I. 13, Auchencorth 1773 Arm.

'field of the standing stone' v. achadh na coirthe, The Gowk Stane is a monolith on Auchencorth Moss. As Watson points out, (CPNS 143) the forms in -croich suggest 'gallows' field' v. achadh na croiche. Auchencorth Moss is from OE mos: 'moor'. Cf. Auchencorth (Fife.).

## AUCHENDINNY

Aghendini 1335 Bain, -deni 1337 Bain; Aughendeny 1336 Bain. Achyndynnie 1590 RPC; Achindeny 1425 RMS, -dynny 1654 Blaeu. Auchinduny 1592 RPC, -dynn(1)e 1609 RMS, -dinnie 1614 RMS, -dinny 1773 Arm, 1786 Sasines.

Watson (CPNS 143) derives the name from O.Ir. dind, gen. denna 'a height or fortress', or from dindgna, gen. dindgnai, of the same meaning: 'field of the height or fortress' v. achadh na denna. Auchendinny House and Mains stand on the height above the River Esk. Cf. Auchendinnie (Aberdeenshire), Baldinnie (Fife).

## BAVELAW (beivlɔ:)

Baveley c. 1230 Bann. Cl. 70 1306-1424 RMS; -lay 1214-49 1580 1594 RMS 1428 1429 1434 Exch. Ro.; -lyn 1426 Exch. Ro.; -la(w) 1589-90 1590 RPC 1679 KSR. Bau(e)lay, -ley 1214-49 Bann. Cl. 70 1306-1424 RMS. Bavilly 1426 RMS; -la(w) 1429 Exch. Ro. 1515 RMS 1628 RPC 1670 Ret.; -lais alias Bewlais 1628 RMS; (-lawes alias) Bewlawis 1547 RSS 1635 RMS. Bafelay 1431 Exch. Ro. Beflay 1435 Exch. Ro. Bavellay /

Bavellay 1589 RPC.

Baiflaw 1558 RMS. Bevelaw(es) 1663 RMS 1773 Arm.

'Bēawa's meadow or hill' v. OE pers. name Bēaw;  
cf. Bawburgh (Nf) DEPN 30; or 'cleg meadow or hill'  
v. OE bēaw: 'gadfly'; the second el. shows uncer-  
tainty between OE leah and hlāw.

Note: Easter and Wester Bavelaw are terras  
ambarum Bewlawis 1549 RMS, Bewlawis west et east 1529  
RMS, -occidentalis et orientali 1538 RMS, Westir et  
Eister Bavelay 1580 RMS, lie Easter et Wester Bavillais  
1628 RMS, Eister et Wester Bavillawes 1635 RMS.

## BRAIDWOOD

Brad(e)wod(e) 1374-5 RMS. Braidwood 1530 Sasines  
1654 RMS; -wode 1613 RMS.  
Breadwode 1647 RMS. Broadwood 1773 Arm.

'broad wood' v. brād wudu.

## BRUNSTON

Burnstoune 1373 RMS; -istoun c. 1450 Bann. Cl. 70  
1450 Reg. Ho. Ch.  
Brunisto(u)ne 1373 RMS, 1530 Sasines; -istane 1554  
Wilson.  
Bruntstoun 1604 1613 1647 RMS; -estoun 1647 Sasines.  
Brun(t)stane 1675 KSR Pen; 1724 SHS I. 13.

'farm by the river or stream' v. burna tūn.  
Brunston lies on the River Esk. Cf. Brunton (Nb).

## CORNBANK

Carnyhill 1452 RMS; Carnehill 1527 et freq. to  
1610 RMS.  
Ca(1)rnhill 1730 SHS I. 13. Cornbank 1773 Arm.  
Cornbank, then called Cairnbank Wilson p. 34.

'stoney slope or hill' v. cār̄n, hyll. Cf.  
Cairny Side PNWL 101.

## CORNTON

Carnis 1452 RMS.

'rocky hill(s) v. cār̄n. Cf. Cairnie PNWL 109.

## DYKENEUK

Dyknuik 1613 1647 RMS 1646 Sasines; -nuke 1604 RMS.  
Dyneuk 1654 RMS.  
Dyk(e)nook 1741 1747 SHS I. 13 1773 Arm.

'nook /

'nook or corner of the ditch' v. dīc ME noke.  
Cf. Dykeneuk PNWL 36. Dykeneuk lies in a bend of the  
Black Burn, which is no doubt the dīc referred to.

## EARNCRAIG (lost)

Ern(e)cra(i)g 1390-1406 1476 1486 1491 1542 1574 et  
freq. to 1666 RMS 1506 RSS 1508 Treas. Acc. Erne  
crag 1505 1507 Treas. Acc. EirneCraig 1604 RMS.  
Ernislaw 1609 RMS.

'eagle or eagles' rock' v. OE earn Scots cra(i)g  
(Gael. creag).

In the Description of Tweeddale SHS I. 53  
Earncraig appears as "Ern Craig in the parish of  
Pennicook, where the eagle builds her nest." There  
is no modern form in the parish with which these early  
forms may be identified, though they may refer to the  
undocumented and perhaps modern Earnscliffe in the  
Parish of Lasswade.

## HALLS

Hallys c. 1350 RMS; Hall(i)s c. 1350 RMS 1741 SHS  
I. 13.  
Halhous de Lekbernarde 1459 RMS; Halhous 1598 1610  
1607 1647 RMS 1647 Sasines. Hal(l)house 1654 RMS  
1653 Ret.  
Hailles 1654 Sasines. Halls 1773 Arm.

The forms are late for a definite etymology.  
The second el. in the later forms suggests 'manor-  
house of Leadburn' v. hall, yet the topography provides  
a striking instance of halh, 'a recess, land in a cor-  
ner formed by a bend', for the farm lies in a rectangu-  
lar bend of the Black Burn.

## KIRKTON

Kirkton de Pentland 1476 1486 RMS; - de Pentlandmure  
1491 1542 RMS; Kirkton 1574 1604 1636 1643 1647  
1663 1666 RMS; Kirkton de Sanct-Kathrenis in lie  
Hopis 1610 RMS.

'farm by the kirk or church' v. cirice tūn. The  
farm is named from its proximity to the ancient chapel  
of St. Catherine's-in-the-Hopes, now submerged beneath  
Glencorse Reservoir.

## LEADBURN

Legbernard(e) c. 1128 c. 1390 Bann. Cl. 70 1143-47  
SBR 7 1391 1450 RMS.  
Lebernard early undated charter of Gregory of  
Melville Bann. Cl. 69.  
Letbernard 1344 Bann. Cl. 89 1329-71 RMS.  
Lekbernarde 1459 RMS; -barnard 1598 RMS; -bernaird  
1647 /

1647 RMS; -bernerd 1610 RMS.  
Leckbernard 1607 RMS 1653 Ret.; -bernaid 1647  
 Sasines.  
Leadburn 1773 Arm. Lakbernard, Kirkbernard 1654  
 RMS.

Watson's doubt as to the applicability of the early forms to the modern Leadburn seems unjustified by the repeated reference to Halls and Legbernard together in early sources; he admits that Legbernard is in the parish.

'Bernard's stone' v. Gaelic leac, 'a stone, grave'. Cf. Leckmelm (Loch Broom), Lecknary (Loch Fyne), Leckmoram Ness.

## LOGAN HOUSE

Logane house 1410-11 RMS; -hous 1476 1486 1491 1542  
 1604 1610 1636 1647 RMS; Loganhous 1574 1663 RMS;  
-house 1666 RMS.

The second el. is OE hūs. Watson derives Logan (Peebles) from Gaelic lagán 'a small hollow' and the neighbouring Loganlee Reservoir (Penicuik) from Gaelic lagán liath 'small grey hollow'. Both Logan House and Loganlee are in a small hollow or valley in the Penicuik Hills. 'house in the hollow' v. G. lagán OE hūs.

## LUFFEN HOUSES

Lufnois 1507 RMS; Lufinois 1595-6 RMS.  
Lufnes 1590-1 1593 1604 1613 1647 1654 RMS 1646  
 Sasines.  
Lukenhouses 1741 SHS I. 13; Luckenhouses 1773 Arm.

Further and earlier evidence is necessary for a definite etymology. Perhaps a Gaelic-English compound v. luib(h)an-hūs 'house(s) in a little corner'; Luffen Houses lies in a corner or bay formed by the Loan Burn, a tributary of the North Esk; the -ois ending is the customary RMS development from OE hūs, as in Muirhouse (RMS Murrois).

## MARFIELD

Marfield 1604 RMS 1675 KSR Pen. 1773 Arm.  
Mairfield 1611 RMS; -feild 1630 1647 RMS.

'lake field' v. mærfeld. The lake is still marked on O.S. as Marfield Loch. Cf. Martin, Marton DEP. 302.

## MOSSHUSES

Mosshouse 1392 Bann. Cl. 94.  
Moshouse /

Moshouse 1508-9 RMS, -hous(s)is 1523 1612 1633 RMS.  
Mosshouses 1675 KSR Pen. 1782 Sasines 1773 Arm.

'house in a moss' v. mos hūs. Cf. Mosshouse  
 PNWL 104.

## MOUNTLOTHIAN

Monte La(o)(u)doni(a)e 1176 Taxatio quoted NSA 1238-  
 1300 Bann. Cl. 109 1240 1248 1268 Bann. Cl. 70.  
M(o)(u)ntlouthion 1174 Bann. Cl. 89, -leuen 1166-74  
 Bann. Cl. 89, -lothien 1166-1214 Bann. Cl. 89,  
-louth(y)en early 13th Cent. Bann. Cl. 89,  
-louthian(e) 13th Cent. Bann. Cl. 69 1336-7 Bain  
 1453 Exch. Ro. 1539 RMS, -lo(u)nes 1224 1230 Bann.  
 Cl. 89, -lauthian 1251 Bann. Cl. 70 1526 Bann. Cl.  
 89, -lawdewen 1526 Bann. Cl. 89, -lodiane 1543 RMS,  
-lowthiane 1598 RMS, -lauthiane 1605 RMS, -lothonie  
 1607 RMS, -lotheane 1618 RMS, -lothian 1792 Sasines.  
Mund(e)louen 1223 Bann. Cl. 89. Monthlowthiane 1643  
 RMS.

"The hill-ground of Lothian". Watson considers  
 Mount a translation of Gaelic monadh, translated by  
 MacLennan as 'moor and mountains', and cites the Welsh  
 incidence of 'The Mount'. See CPNS 398. The term  
 obviously bears in this case upon the high situation  
 of Mountlothian farm 900 feet above sea level.

The meaning of the name Lothian is disputed; see  
 CPNS 101-3, and the Report of the Royal Commission on  
 Ancient Monuments for East Lothian (1924) pp XIII-XVIII.

## NEWHALL HOUSE

Newhall c. 1400 1595 1598 1611 1630 RMS 1413 Rrch.  
 Ro. 1499 1506 1545 RSS 1505 1583 Bann. Cl. 109  
 1567 1569 1590 RPC 1675 1676 KSR Pen 1781 Sasines.  
New Hall 1773 Arm.

literal, v. niwe hall.

Wilson, History of Penicuik: "The estate of  
 Newhall now includes Spittal and Carlops (Peebles)  
 which in former times were separate properties. It  
 is very generally believed that prior to the 13th  
 Century an abbey or monastery belonging to the  
 Cistercian monks occupied the site of the mansion house.  
 The association of these ecclesiastics with the neigh-  
 bourhood still lingers in the names of various places -  
Monksburn, Monksrig, Monkshaugh and the Monks' Road.  
 The foundation of these monastic establishments was  
 invariably followed by the erection near them of  
 smaller houses called hospitals. The site of one of  
 these is marked and the name perpetuated by the farm-  
 house of Spittal." The House is marked on O.S. as  
 occupying /

occupying the site of a convent. See H.M.C. Rep. p. 155. The erection of a building upon the site of a former ecclesiastical building would give rise to the first el. 'new'. Cf. Newhall PNWL 69.

### \*NEWBIGGING

Newbig(g)ing(is) 1507 1595-6 1609 1613 1647 RMS 1646  
Sasines 1675 KSR.

'new building(s)' v. OE niwe ME bigging. Cf. Newbigging PNWL 11, 74. Newbiggin (Cu). The farm is now called Mains of Penicuik.

### POMATHORN

Powmachorne, Polmathorne, -mothorne 1512 Treas. Acc.;  
Pomathorn 1676-1755 SHS I. 13. Pamathorn 1773  
Arm.

On the analogy of Polmadie (near Glasgow) (Polmacde 1179-89) 'pool or hollow of the sons of Daigh' or some such pers. name, CPNS 203-4, this appears to be "hollow of the sons of ? Thor(e)." The first el. v. Gael. poll, is an exact topographical description of the modern Pomathorn. For the second el. Watson notes (CPNS 204) the frequent dropping of c from mac. The third el. is obviously a pers. name, probably Thore as in 'Thorfyinn mac Thore' quoted by Watson CPNS 133, probably to be equated with Gaelic torun 'thunder'.

### RAVENSNEUK

Ravin(n)(i)snuk(e) 1488 ADC 1527 1590-1 1607 RMS 1591  
RPC.

Ravynnissnuk 1542 1587 RMS 1590 1590-1 1591 RPC.

Revynnissnuk 1574 RMS.

Ravinsnuik 1610 RMS.

Ravensneuk 1594 RPC; -n(e)uck 1676-1755 SHS I. 13;

-nook 1726 SHS I. 13 1773 Arm.

'ravens' corner or rookery' v. OE hræfn ME noke.  
A rookery is marked on modern O.S. maps nearby.

Note: East Ravensneuk is Est(ir) Ravinnissnuk 1527 RMS, Estir Ravynnissnuk 1542 RMS, Eister Revynnissnuk 1574 RMS, Eister Ravinsnuik 1610 RMS, Easter Ravensn(e)uck 1676-1755 SHS I. 13. Wester Ravensneuk is Westir Ravynnissnuk 1542 RMS, Wester Revynnissnuk 1574 RMS, Wester Ravinsnuik 1610 RMS, Wester Ravensn(e)uck 1676-1755 SHS I. 13; Ravenshaugh (lost) perhaps Ravensneuk, or if not, near it, is Ravinishaugh, Raven(i)shaugh 1613 RMS, Ravinshauch 1647 RMS, Ravenshauch 1675 KSR Pen. v. OE halh.

### SPITTAL/

## SPITTAL

Ba(c)kspittal(1) and Fo(i)r(e)spittal(1) 1556 1557

1560 1726 LC; 1792 Sasines.

Backspittell and Fore Spittell 1556 LC.

Fore and Back Spittils 1726 LC.

Spittal(1) 1675 KSR Pen. 1726 LC. Spittle 1773 Arm.

'the hospital'. See Newhall (supra). Cf. Spittal Croft PNWL 122. There is no longer sub-division into Fore- and Back-. The site of a former hospital is marked on O.S.

Acrehead is thus 1773 Arm; literal v. Sc. acre OE *æcer heafod*. Boghead is Boighead 1790 Sasines; 'upper end of the marsh' v. Gael. Scots bog, OE *heafod*. Carsewell is Kersewell 1741 SHS I. 13, Carsewell 1773 Arm; 'spring or stream where water-cress grew' v. Scots kerse, carse (SDD 303, 75) wella; or 'spring in a river valley' v. carse<sup>2</sup> SDD 303. Cleikeminn is Clickhim or Noble Hall 1741 SHS I. 13, Cleckemin 1773 Arm, Cliekimin 1793 Sasines, Cleekimin 1796 Sasines; PNS gives ON *klakk-mynni* 'rock mouth'; if a true derivation, Penicuik Cleikeminn would bear the connotation of '(stream of) the hill-face'; cf. Cleckheaton (YW) v. O. Scand. *klakkr* 'hill'; the form occurs at least twice as a fieldname in Midlothian; cf. Clickimin (Lerwick) PNS 134. <sup>\*</sup>Coaltown Tower is Coaltown 1781 1793 Sasines, -toun 1796 Sasines; derived from the coal-workings begun by Sir John Clerk in 1744; see SHS I. 13. Coates is Coats 1654 RMS 1741 SHS I. 13, 1773 Arm; 'the cottages' v. pl. of *cot(e)*; cf. Cotlands PNWL 35. Cock Rig is Cockrig 1773 Arm; 'wild bird ridge' v. *cocc hrycg*. <sup>\*</sup>Coldshoulders is thus, 1773 Arm, and is applied to an exposed hill-shoulder; cf. <sup>x</sup>Cauldshoulders, Carrington Parish. Cross Sward, a patch of green turf between Scald Law and East Kip Hill, is unrecorded; literal v. *sward* 'a ground covering', ultimately OE *sweard* 'skin'. <sup>\*</sup>Cunynghares is thus, 1654 RMS; v. ME *coninger* 'rabbit-warren'. Eastfield is Eastfield of Pennicuik 1676-1755 SHS I. 13, Eastfield 1773 Arm; literal, v. *east feld*; the SHS description of Eastfield 'all outfield grounds' shows the true connotation of *feld* as land free from wood and of larger extent than *leah*. Eastside is thus, 1773 Arm; literal v. *east side*; cf. Westside infra. Falhills is Fahill(i)s 1609 RMS, 1741 SHS I. 13, 1773 Arm; 'unploughed hill-lands', v. *falh hyll*; cf. Fauldhouse, Falside PNWL 107, 87. Flesh Cleugh, unrecorded, is probably 'marshy cleugh' v. ME *flasse* OE *clōh*, Scots *cleugh*. Fullarton, is Fullertoun in the paroch of Pennycook 1710 KSR Primrose, Fullarton 1773 Arm, Fullertown 1800 Sasines, Fullerton Foulerstoun Retours; probably 'farm of the bird-catcher' v. *fuglere tūn*. Greybrae is thus, 1837 Wilson; probably literal v. *græg* Scots *brae* 'a hill-slope'. Gutterford, unrecorded, is probably 'ford over a /

a ditch' v. dial. gutter; cf. Goodtrees (Liberton). Herbertshaw is Herbershaw 1698 Wilson, -stain 1741 SHS I. 13, Harbourshaw 1773 Arm; 'wood affording shelter' ME herberwe Scots shaw OE sceaga. Honeybrae is New house 1773 Arm; literal; the modern name is fanciful. Howgate is Howgait 1614 RMS Retours, Howgatemouth 1773 Arm; 'road in a hollow' v. holh, Scots howe, ME gate. Howlet's House (ruin) is 'owls or owl's house' v. Scots houlat, houlet, houlit; cf. Howliston (Stow); Proc. Soc. Ant. Scot. XXXIII 330-4 and Wilson 33 point out that this ruin was probably a chapel for the maintenance of which c. 1230 Henry de Brade granted to the monks of Holyrood tithes of all his lands of Bavelaw - capelle beate Katerine in Penteland c. 1230 Bann. Cl. 70. Hurley Cove, a policy meadow in the bend of the Esk is Hurley 1741 SHS I. 13 and may contain OE hyrn-leah 'corner meadow'; cf. Hurley (Berks.). Hurrihall (lost), thus 1654 RMS, is obscure. Kirkhill is literal, v. Scots kirk OE cirice hyll. Knights' Law, a slight hill in the grounds of Penicuik House on which the Tower stands, is Knights Law 1728 1749 1751 SHS I. 13; literal v. cnihta-hlāw. Lady's Wood, unrecorded, is probably 'wood on a stream' v. (ge)lād, Scots lade, wudu; the Cuiken Burn flows nearby. LaughatLothian is Laugh at Lowden 1773 Arm; obscure. Loanstone is Lonestane 1614 RMS, Loan Stane 1741 SHS I. 13, Loanstone 1676-1755 SHS I. 13, 1773 Arm; apparently 'stone in or at a lane' v. Scots lane loan, OE stān, probably with reference to a milestone. Loganlee is unrecorded; CPNS 145 'grey hollow' v. Gaelic lagán liath. Monksburn, Monkshaugh and Monks Rig are apparently named from the neighbouring hospice; see Newhall and Spittal supra; v. munuc burna, halh, hrycg. Netherton is topographically literal v. neoperra tūn. Ninemileburn is Gaitsy(i)d(e) 1595-6 1604 1611 1630 1647 RMS, Nynemylburne 1654 RMS, Nywmilburn 1654 Blaeu, Gateside or Ninemileburn 1781 Sasines Ninemileburn 1773 Arm; 'roadside' v. ME gate OE side; the later form shows confusion between 'the burn at the new mill' v. niwe myln as in Blaeu and 'the burn at the ninth mile-stone' as indeed it is; cf. Eightmileburn; a mill no doubt stood here in the 17th Century. Patieshill is unrecorded, but comparable with such forms as Hugo de Patishill 1240 Chron. de Mailr; Hugo de Patesil 1241 ibidem; Martinus de Pateshulle, Lanercost; and with Pattishall, earlier Pateshill (Northampton), which is 'Pætti's or Pættel's hill'. Peggy's Lea is Cowcraig 1741 SHS I. 13, Cowcraig 1773 Arm; 'cow hill' v. Scots craig. Ravelsyke is unrecorded and of obscure connotation if the et. are ravel EDD 'a rail', OE sic, 'gully, stream'. Roads is Rhodes 1676-1755 SHS I. 13, Roads 1773 Arm, and probably from OE rād 'road', as it is on a road, rather than from OE rod 'clearing'. Rosemay is thus, 1773 Arm. Salter's Syke is thus, 1773 Arm, Satir's Syke 1741 SHS I. 13; 'salt-carrier's gully' v. sic. Scroggy /

Scroggy Hill is 'rough hill-land covered with undergrowth' v. scrogg SDD 487, OE hyll. Shottstown is modern; the village was erected in 1875 to provide accommodation for the workers of the Shotts Iron Co., Lanark, which had opened ironstone mines in Glencorse. Silverburn is Silverburn(e) 1593 1604 1613 1647 1654 RMS, 1646 Sasines 1741 SHS I. 13, 1773 Arm, and named from the neighbouring stream; 'silver stream'. Southbank is literal v. sūþ banke. Springfield is probably literal v. spring feld. Tipper Well is a hybrid in which one el. translates the other; v. Gaelic tiobart 'well', OE wella. Tympany Lodge is Tipenny Lodge, Wilson, an obviously corrupt form; the lodge is a lodge of the wooded Penicuik estate through which the Esk runs, and the only placename in the county in which the first el. (v. tympany: 'gable of a house') occurs; Tympanyshaw 'wood in which gable-lengths may be found or cut' is mentioned in Bann. Cl. 89 with the Esk River and is almost certainly in this part of the county, as Tympanischaw. Tympayn(e)schaw 1166-1214 Bann. Cl. 89, -schaw late 12th Cent. Bann. Cl. 89, Tympaynsage, Tympaneschaw 13th Cent. Bann. Cl. 89, v. tympany SDD 636, OE sceaga; the early forms may survive in the name of the modern lodge. Utershill is Uter(r)ishill 1609 RMS, Ret. Ut(t)ershill 1662 RMS 1741 SHS I. 13, 1773 Arm, Ottershill 1663 RMS, Ultramontium vulgo Utershillum SHS I. 52; the forms are late for a definite etymology; perhaps 'Uhtreð's hill', v. pers. name, hyll; see Feilitzen 398. Walltower is Walltower 1678 KSR Pen., Welltower 1773 Arm, Waltower 1792 Sasines; almost certainly 'well tower' v. OE wæll, 'spring or well'; a well is marked on O.S. Walstone is Wel(s)(c)htoun(e) 1373 1613 1647 RMS 1554 quoted Wilson 1646 Sasines, Welchstone 1530 Sasines, Walshtoun 1654 RMS, Wellstoun 1773 Arm; probably 'farm by a stream' v. wællētūn (the Walstone Burn flows nearby) rather than 'farm of the serfs' v. walatūn. Wanton Wa's (lost) is Wantounwallis 1595-6 1604 1611 1630 1647 RMS Wantonwalls 1781 Sasines; cf. PNWL 88 which states 'a common type of name but obscure'. Westside is thus, 1773 Arm; literal v. west side; cf. Eastside. Whitecleugh, unrecorded, is literal; v. hwit clōh, Scots cleuch. Whitehaugh (lost) is Quhythauch 1636 1643 RMS, Whythauch 1663 1666 RMS; literal v. hwit halh Scots hauch. Woodend is unrecorded.

RATHO PARISH

## RATHO

Ratheu c. 1258 Bann. Cl. 69 1288-90 Exch. Ro. 1296  
 1298 et freq. to 1338 Bain, 1371 1372-3 RMS; -ew  
 1315 Reg. Ho. Ch. 1306-29 1371 1390-1406 RMS  
 1335-6 1336 1339 Bain 1396 Bann. Cl. 94; -ow  
 c. 1315 1329-71 1408 et freq. to 1586 RMS 1329-71  
 1360 Bann. Cl. 94 1654 Blaeu; -au 1377 RMS;  
-aw(e) 1377 1378 Reg. Ho. Ch.; -ou 1452 1477 RMS.  
Ratho 1292 Bain 1379 Bain 1444 Bann. Cl. 109 1488  
 ADA 1498 1508 et passim to 1666 RMS 1508 1535 1538  
 1539 RSS 1539 Bann. Cl. 69 1573 1643 1655 LC 1584  
 1589 1590 RPC 1668 SHS I. 36 1773 Arm.  
Retheu, -ow 1306-29 RMS, Rothew 1371 RMS; -o 1615  
 RMS; -au 1637 SHS II. 18.

'the (place of) forts or raths' v. G. rath W. rath: 'a  
 circular fortified place', pl. rhathau; see CPNS 355.

Note: Ratho Byres is Byres 1444 Bann. Cl. 109,  
Rathobiris 1510 RSS 1533 RMS, -byris 1524 Bann. Cl.  
 105 1588 1593 1618 RMS; the lands of Abthane formerly  
and now called Rathobyris 1547 LC, Rathobyris voc. lie  
Abthane de Ratho 1588 1593 RMS, Abden de Ratho  
nuncupat byris 1594 RMS; Rathobyres 1668 SHS I. 36,  
Rathobyers 1773 Arm; 'cowsheds' v. OE byre; cf.  
 PNWL 86, 9; Abthane denotes Church tenure, v. Gaelic  
 abdhaine 'abbacy' 'abbotric': Ratho in early times  
 was an adjunct of the Collegiate Church of Corstorphine  
 (see Bann. Cl. 109) and hence under the jurisdiction  
 of Holyrood Abbey; cf. Abden (Kinghorn, Fife) c. 1280  
 Abbethayne, an outlying possession of Dunfermline  
 Abbey; the Gaelic term suggests that a Roman founda-  
 tion had been established on an earlier Celtic one.  
Kirkmill (lost) is Kirkmylne 1581 RMS, Kirkmylne de  
Rathow 1586 RMS Kirkmill 1790 Sasines; literal v.  
 cirice myln. Millmeadow (lost) is Myln-medo of Ratho  
 1573 LC; literal v. myln mæd(we). <sup>2</sup>North Row is  
Northt Raw 1408 RMS, le North Raw de Rathow 1452 RMS,  
Northraw 1581 RMS; literal, v. norþ raw. <sup>3</sup>Rathomyre  
 is lie Rathomyre 1540 RMS Rathomyre 1656 1663 RMS, v.  
 ON myrr. <sup>4</sup>West Row is Westraw 1569 RPC; literal v.  
 raw.

## ADDISTON

Adestoun 1589 RPC; Adistoune 1690 RMS; Addieston  
 1773 Arm.  
Aldersto(u)n(e) 1610 1615 1647 1654 1666 RMS;  
Aldiestoun 1646 RMS.

'Aldhere's farm' v. tūn; for the OE pers. name, cf.  
 Aldersey (Ch.) Alderton (Gl) DEPN 5.

## BONNINGTON /

## BONNINGTON

Bondingtona c. 1315 RMS. Bondyngton(e) 1335-6  
1336-7 Bain.

Bondingtoun 1329-71 RMS; Bendingtoun Boundingtoun  
1306-29 RMS.

Bonyngtona 1372 RMS; -toun 1444 Bann. Cl. 109 1589  
et freq. to 1629 RMS.

Bonyntoun 1329-71 1528 1528-9 1613 RMS.

Bonytoun(e) 1444 Bann. Cl. 109 1587 et freq. to  
1663 RMS 1668 SHS I. 36.

Boningtoun 1565 RMS. Bonnytoun 1636 LC. Boniton  
1630 Bann. Cl. 70.

Bonietoun 1654 RMS.

'the farm of Bóndi or of Bóndi's people' v. tūn,  
-ingtūn. On the personal name O.N. Bóndi, see  
Feilitzen 206. The first el. may have been associa-  
ted with the adjective bonny. Cf. Bonnytoun PNWL  
56-7.

## BURNWYND

lie Burnecruik 1602 RMS. Burn(e)wynde 1614 1636  
RMS, -weynd 1657 RMS.

'bend in the stream' v. burna ME crōk, Scots wynd.  
Burnwynd is situated in the double-turn of the Gogar  
Burn.

## DALMAHOY

Dalmahoy 1296 1297 1335-6 1336-7 Bain 1329 Bann. Cl.  
89 1330 Exch. Ro. 1381 Bann. Cl. 94 1428 1451 Bann.  
Cl. 105 1444 Bann. Cl. 109 1473 ADA 1478 ADC 1516  
1547 1548 RSS 1526-7 1536 et passim to 1690 RMS  
1569 1587 1590 RPC 1668 SHS I. 36; -hoye 1327 1328  
1329 Exch. Ro.

Dalmihoi 1296 Bain. Dalmhoy c. 1330 Bann. Cl. 89.

Dalmohoy 1357 Reg. Ho. Ch. Dalmehoy 1335-6 Bain  
1475 RMS.

Dalmayhoy 1488 1489 ADA. Dalmahay 1654 Blaeu.

'my Tua's meadow' v. Gaelic dail mo Thuae. Tua is  
the name of a saint in the early Celtic Church. Cf.  
Féill mo Thatha 'St. Tua's fair', Aberdeenshire. See  
CPNS 152-3.

Note: Long Dalmahoy is probably Half-Dalmahoy  
1598 1614 1618 1636 1648 RMS, Long Dalmahoy 1657 RMS  
1773 Arm; 'half' connotes lower situation; 'long' is  
applied to a straggling hamlet; cf. Long Livingston  
PNWL 76.

## GOGAR

Goger 1214-49 1233 Bann. Cl. 70 1306-29 RMS. Coger  
1336 /

1336-7 Bain.

Gogger 13th Cent. Bann. Cl. 69.

Gogar 1306-29 1516 et freq. to 1656 RMS 1444 1567  
1575 1580 1585 Bann. Cl. 109 1453 Treas. Acc.  
1550 et freq. to 1604 LC 1556 et passim to 1592  
RPC 1577 Bann. Cl. 94. Gogare 1410-11 1452 RMS  
1567 1570 Bann. Cl. 109. Grogar 1452 1539 RMS.

Obscure. Watson, CPNS 210, tentatively suggests W. go O.W. guo, Gaelic fo 'under', and W. cor, as in ban-gor, 'coping, battlement'. "Gogar would thus mean 'a small setting or cast' with reference to some physical feature such as a small spur or eminence or piece of land; the Gaelic equivalent is fochar" CPNS 210. There is some slight rise in gradient at Gogar Mount. Cf. Gogar (Clackmannan).

Note: Over Gogar is Uvir Gogar(e) 1437 1459 Reg. Ho. Ch., Uper gogar 1476 ADA Ovirgogar(e) 1480 1492 ADC 1583 RPC Ovir Goger 1527-8 RMS, - Gogar 1531 1533 1601 1614 RMS 1569 RPC, Over Gogar 1581 et freq. to 1660 RMS 1591 RPC, Eister Gogar 1656 RMS; 'over' and 'easter' are topographical differentiations v. ME overe OE uferra eāsterra.

Nether Gogar is Nethirgogare 1453 Exch. Ro., - Gogar(e) 1542 et passim to 1586 RMS 1570 Bann. Cl. 109; Nethir Goger 1581 RMS. Ne(a)ther Gogar 1601 1656 RMS; v. neoferra 'lower'.

Gogar Mill (lost) is miln of Gogar 1503 Treas. Acc. Gogarmilne 1569 RPC, -myln 1591 RPC; v. myln. Dryyards of Gogar (lost) is Dry-yardis of Gogar 1567 1585 Bann. Cl. 109; literal. <sup>\*Kirklandcroft</sup>, surviving in Kirklands Lodge, is Kirkland of Gogare 1567 Bann. Cl. 109, Kirklandcroft (of Gogar) 1570 Bann. Cl. 109 1571 RMS, - de Gogar 1602 RMS; a field on the farm of Over Gogar is also still called Kirkland; the name probably indicates ancient possession by the Church. Tempilland(i)s of Ovir Goga(i)r is thus, 1589 RPC and may indicate former Templar ownership. Wellflat (lost) is the Wol(l)flat (of Gogar) 1570 Bann. Cl. 109 1571 RMS; 'flat land by a well' v. w(i)ella flat; cf. Wallhouse (c. 1540 Wolhous) PNWL 98, Walflat PNWL 18.

#### HATTON

Haltun 1288-90 Exch. Ro; -ton(e) 1335-6 1336-7 Bain 1379-90 Reg. Ho. Ch. 1453 Exch. Ro. 1476 ADA 1480 ADC; -tona 1377 RMS; -toun(e) 1377 Bann. Cl. 94 1434 1453 Exch. Ro. 1444 Bann. Cl. 109 1447 1449 1523 Bann. Cl. 105 1452 et passim to 1667 RMS 1479 1480 ADC 1506-7 Treas. Acc. 1543 1547 1548 RSS 1572 et passim to 1591 RPC 1573 1655 1691 LC 1688 SHS I. 36.  
Hawtoun(e) 1490 ADC 1610 RMS. Hatoun 1627 Bain  
R on P.  
Hatto(u)n(e) 1690 RMS 1773 Arm.

Probably /

Probably 'farm by the (Gogar) burn' v. halh tūn. Hatton lies in the haugh-land on the Gogar Burn near its junction with the Green Burn. Cf. Halton (Bk. Chs. La.) DEPN 203. The first el. may be OE h(e)all 'hall' with reference to Dalmahoy.

Note: Easter Hatton Mains is Half-Haltoun (de Dalmahoy) 1558 1598 1614 1616 1636 RMS, Manis 1773 Arm, v. demeyne.

## NEWHOUSE

Newhous 1614 1636 RMS. New House 1773 Arm.

Literal v. nīwe hūs.

## NORTON

Nortun 1288-90 Exch. Ro; -ton(e) 1335-6 1336-7 Bain; -tona 1371 1371-2 1372 RMS.

Nortoun(e) 1329-71 1452 1482 1506 1581 et freq. to 1660 RMS 1426 et freq. to 1447 Exch. Ro. 1444 Bann. Cl. 109 1590 RPC.

Northtoun 1668 SHS I. 36.

'north farm' v. norþ tūn. Cf. Norton DEPN 328. Norton lies due north of Ratho village.

Note: Easter Norton is E. Norton 1773 Arm.

## PLATT (now Hillwood)

Plat 1379 1389 1390 Reg. Ho. Ch. 1408 1452 1581 1610 1618 RMS; le Plat 1452 RMS. Platt 1444 Bann. Cl. 109 1586 1615 RMS.

'flat land' v. plat NED 'a flat piece of ground'

Note: Hillwood, formerly called Plet, NSA 225. \*North and South Platts are thus 1660 RMS, South and North Flatts 1790 Sasines, N. Platt S Platt 1773 Arm, Half-Plat(t) 1614 1636 1648 RMS. The substitution of Flatt for Platt in the 1790 form is noteworthy.

## \*WESTHALL (now Craigpark)

Westhall(e) 1329-71 1371 1372 1372-3 1482 1581 1586 1609 1660 RMS 1335-6 1336-7 Bain.

Wasthall 1444 Bann. Cl. 109 1610 RMS. Weschall 1452 RMS.

Literal v. west hall.

Ashley is the modern name of an estate comprising the ancient lands of Ratho Bank (itself once part of the Abthane of Ratho, q.v.) Marylands and the remaining portion of the estate of Ratho north of the Union /

Union Canal; it appears as Newbigging 1773 Arm, 'new building' v. nīwe bigging; cf. PNWL 11, DEPN 323. Boll of Bere is Boll of Bear 1773 Arm, a fancy name v. OE *bolla* 'a measure of grain' here 'barley' as in Berwick. Brownsfield (lost) is Broumysfelde 1452 RMS Brownisfeild 1490 RMS Brounisfeld 1506 RMS, perhaps v. surname Brown, feld; cf. Brown's Wood PNWL 33. Claylands, unrecorded by Arm, is probably modern and literal. Cotrow (lost) is Cotraw 1372 RMS; 'row of cottages' v. *cot(e) rāw*. Craigpark is the modern name of an estate containing part of the lands formerly known as Westhall (q.v.). Craw Hill is probably literal v. *crāwe hyll*, and is probably represented by Hattounknow 1591 RPC 'the round hill at Hatton' v. *cnoll*. The Dean is literal v. *denu*. Fauldhill (lost) is thus 1526-27 RMS, and may mean 'hill with a fold' v. Scots *fauld* OE *hyll*, though for confusion between Scots *fauld* and OE *f(e)alh* 'unploughed' see Fauldhouse PNWL 107. Freelands according to local tradition was the common grazing ground of Ratho Parish until enclosed by the Earls of Morton at the time of the 18th Century Land Enclosure Acts; cf. the field-name on Freelands Farm of Big Merlans, probably 'big moorlands'. Gourdhill (lost), is thus 1620 RMS; perhaps 'steep, difficult hill' v. dial. gourd SDD 223 adj. 'stiff', OE *hyll*. Haggs is Hagg, 1773 Arm, v. dial. *hagg*: 'moss, wild broken ground'; SDD<sup>1</sup>240. Hillwood formerly called Plet, NSA 225, is literal; see Platt. Kaimes is Kaims 1773 Arm v. OE *camb* 'crest, hill-ridge'; cf. St. Catherine's of the Kaimes (Liberton) as opposed to St. Catherine's of the Hopes (Glencorse). Kaimes Hill is Kaims Hill 1773 Arm. Kellerstain is Callerstane 1773 Arm, Kellerstane 1839 NSA; v. OE *stān*. Lady's Well is cited by the author of NSA (Ratho) in confirmation of an ancient tradition that Ratho Church was dedicated to the Virgin Mary; such confirmation is by no means certain, though \*Marylands also points to a similar origin. Ludgate Lodge preserves the ancient name of Lud Gate (see NSA 97) the name of part of the main street of Ratho, and is perhaps from OE *hlidgeat*: 'swing-gate' in a northern form. Cf. Liggat Syke PNWL 2 Lidgate (Sf). Marchwell is perhaps Marjoribanks 1643 LC; 'boundary banks' v. OE *mearc* ME *banke*; cf. Scots dial. 'march-balk' SDD 348; Marchwell is on the boundary of Ratho estate; the 1643 LC form shows orthographic corruption; cf. the surname Marjoriebanks. \*Marylands is now Ashley (q.v.); see also Lady's Well (supra) and Priestlands (infra). Middlerigg, unrecorded, is literal, v. *middel hrycg*. Millburn Tower is Damhead 1773 Arm; 'top of the dam' v. *hēafod*; cf. Damhead PNWL 110; Millburn Tower was built in the 18th Century by Sir Robert Liston and derives its name from the proximity of the Tower to the Gogar and Green Burns. Noltlairs (lost) is lie Noltlairs 1602 RMS, 'cattle-meadows or cattle-sheds' v. /

v. dial. 'nowt, nolt' cattle SDD 382 384, lair(s) SDD<sup>1</sup> 317 'bed, resting-place'; cf. Noltland (Orkney) Priestlands (lost) is (lie) Preistislandis 1586 1610 RMS Priestlandis 1660 RMS; 'the priest's lands' v. prēost land; cf. Priestlands PNWL 6. Ransfield, unrecorded, may contain dial. ran SDD<sup>2</sup> 442 'the rowan mountain-ash'. Roddinglaw is Rod(d)inglaw 1773 Arm 1786 Sas. 1790 Sas. v. hlaw; the first el. is probably EDD roddin(g), 'lane, track'; cf. Roden PNWL 104; possibly, dial. roddin SDD 461 'the mountain-ash'. Tormain is perhaps 'mid-hill' v. Gaelic tòrr meadhon; cf. Pitmain CPNS 412; Tormain hill separates Halton and Dalmahoy from the north-western part of the parish. Whitemoss is thus, 1773 Arm, 1790 Sasines; literal, v. hwit mos.

STOW PARISH

## STOW

Wedhal(e) c. 1180-4 Bann. Cl. 56, 13th Cent. Bann. Cl. 69.

Wedal(e) 1221-24 1221-40 1296-1332 Bann. Cl. 109  
1329 1394 1395 et passim to 1422 Exch. Ro. 1329-70 Bann. Cl. 94 1233 Bann. Cl. 56 1395 Bann. Cl. 69 1398 Bann. Cl. 70.

Wedall 1329 1396 1397 Exch. Ro.

Wedd(a)l(e) 1392 1412 1413 1415 et freq. to 1421  
Exch. Ro. 1471 ADA 1484 1513 RMS.

Waddell 1612 LC. Weddell 1618 RMS.

Perhaps 'weed-haugh' v. wēod halh. Cf. Weddiker (Cu.).

Stow of Weddale 1473 ADA; the Stow of Weddell 1513 Treas. Acc.; Stow in Weddalia 1543-4 RMS; Stow de Weddell 1565 RMS; Stow-in-Weddell 1598-9 RMS 1610 LC; Stow-in-Waddell 1603 RMS; Stow-in-Waddell 1613 LC 1622 1664 1665 RMS.

(the) Stow 1480 ADC 1506-7 Treas. Acc. 1547 RSS 1553 RPC 1593 1598-9 et freq. to 1665 RMS 1594 et freq. to 1662 LC.

'The place or church' v. stōw. Both DEPN 427 and EPS Vol. I. pt. II. 57 comment on the application of the term, when used alone, to "land dedicated to some saint or used for some religious purpose" or to "a church". For the religious associations of Stow Parish see Mackenzie p. 246 and N.S.A. Tradition suggests an ancient dedication of Stow Church to the Virgin Mary and is supported by Bann. Cl. 56, c.1180: "ecclesie beate Marie de Wedhale". Cf. St. Mary Stow (Li.).

Note: \*Stowbraes is Stowbraies 1665 RMS v. Scots brae SDD 49, northern brā. \*Cotland(s) is (le) Co(i)tland(i)s 1543-4 1599 1643 RMS 1610 LC; 'cottage lands' v. cot(e); cf. Cotlands PNWL 35. \*Hallyards is Halya(i)rd(i)s 1543-4 1599 1622 1643 1644 1664 RMS 1610 LC; 'enclosure(s) of the manor house' v. h(e)all geard. Stow Kirk is ecclesie beate Marie de Wedhale c. 1180 Bann. Cl. 56, Kirk of Stow 1590-1 RPC v. cirice, ON kirkja. Stow Mill is molendinum de Stow 1593 RMS Stowmylne 1598-9 RMS v. myln. \*Stow Moor is Stow Muir 1773 Arm v. Scots muir OE mōr. \*Smiddielands is terras fabriles 1543-4 RMS, Smyddi(el)land(i)s 1543 RMS 1610 LC, Smiddieland(i)s 1599 1622 1643 1664 RMS, 'lands attached to the smithy' v. smiffpe land; cf. Smiddyhill PNWL 24. Wedaleford (lost) is Wedalefurde c. 1200 Bann. Cl. 109, v. ford.

\* BIRKSNEEP /

## \*BIRKSNEEP

Birksneip 1598-9 1599-1600 1643 RMS 1617 RPC 1620  
 LC; sweip(e) 1644 1664 RMS; -snipe 1773 Arm.  
Briksneip 1643 RMS.

'poor grazing by the birches' v. OE birce Scots  
 birk, OE snæp, northern snape (ON snap 'poor grazing,  
 'scanty grass for sheep to nibble at'). Birksneep  
 is a pendicle of Watherston on the upper grazing  
 ground. Cf. Deansneep (B).

## \*BLACKHAUGH

Blackhaughe 1445 Exch. Ro.

literal v. blæc halh. Blackhaugh is the middle  
 steading of "the three places of Windydoors" (See  
 Wilson "Stow of Wedale")

BLINDLIE (lost; see Wilson)

Blindley 1543 RSS 1571 1591 RPC; Blind(e)lie 1558  
 RSS 1589-90 1591 RPC 1635 LC 1636 RMS.

'barren meadow' v. EDD Blind adj. 4 = 'abortive,  
 unproductive', OE leah.

## BOW

Bow 1567 LC 1593 1598-9 1599 1625 RMS 1773 Arm.

'the bow' v. boga, a true topographical descrip-  
 tion of the bow-bend in the Gala Water at this point.

Note: Bow Castle is thus, 1773 Arm. Bowland  
 is thus 1593 1598-9 1599 1609 RMS 1773 Arm; 'the  
 land by the bow-bend' v. boga land; Bowland lies in  
 the bow-bend of the Gala Water; cf. Bowland (YW).  
Bowshank is Bowshank 1593 RMS 1773 Arm; -schank 1593  
 1609 RMS Buschank 1598-9 RMS; 'the spur of hill by  
 the bow-bend' v. boga scanca; cf. Shangton (Le).  
Bowshank Mill is Buschankmyln (see Wilson) v. myln.  
Shank Cleugh, Shank Wood and Shankend Wood are  
 modern derivatives.

## BROCKHOUSE

Brocas 1483 ADA 1489 (Wilson) 1594 LC. Brokhous  
 1593 1598-9 1599 1643 RMS 1627 R on P.  
Brockhouse 1773 Arm.

'badger house' v. brocc hūs. Cf. Broxburn  
 PNWL 70. Wilson (Stow of Wedale) describes Stow  
 Parish as badger country.

## BURNHOUSE /

## BURNHOUSE

Burnehous 1494 ADA 1593 1598-9 1625 RMS.  
Burnhous(e) 1526 1539 1540 RSS 1567 LC 1625 RMS  
 1773 Arm.

'the house by the stream' v. burna hūs.  
 Burnhouse lies at the confluence of the Nethertown  
 Burn with the Gala Water.

## CAT(H)PAIR

Catpair 1593 1598-9 RMS 1605 RPC 1790 Sasines.  
Cattpear 1773 Arm; -pair 1789 Sasines.

'wood corrie', v. W. coed (coet); W. pair  
 Gaelic coire 'cauldron, dell, corrie'; see  
 MacLennan coire 96. The (h) in the modern form is  
 intrusive, being a postal differentiation between  
 Cat(h)pair and Little Catpair, according to the 1938  
 owner-tenant of Cat(h)pair; the two places are so  
 differentiated on O.S. For the first el. cf.  
 Cathcart CPNS 366 (Kat-Ketkert 1165-73 Reg. Pasl.) v.  
 coet cert 'wood of Cart'; Bathgate 'boar-wood' PNWL  
 80-1. The second el. is an accurate topographical  
 description.

Note: Cat(h)pair is Mekill Catpair 1593 RMS;  
Mekle - 1598-9 RMS; Mikle Cattpear 1773 Arm; Meikle  
Cat(t)pair 1789 1790 Sasines v. meikle mickle adj.  
 SDD 354 357 'great, big'. Little Catpair is Lytill  
Catpair 1593 RMS; Litle Catpair 1598-9 RMS; Litt.  
Cattpear 1773 Arm; Little Caspair 1842 NSA v. lytel.

## \*CATHAUGH

Cathauch(e) 1593 1598-9 1644 1664 RMS 1609 LC.  
Coithauche 1643 RMS.

Probably 'wild cat haugh' v. catt halh.  
 Cathaugh is a pendicle of Watherston.

## \*CHESLIE

Chesle 1480 ADC; -lye 1543-4 RMS; -lie 1543-4  
 1599 RMS.  
Chasseley 1610 LC. Cheselie 1622 RMS. . Chesley  
 1643 RMS.

Probably 'gravel lēah' v. cis(el) lēah. The  
 form, originally applied to lands (see 1480 ADC),  
 survives only in the name of the Cheslie Burn. Cf.  
 Cheselbourne (Nb.).

## CORTLEFERRY

Corthilfery 1489 ADA. Cortilfer(r)y 1490 ADC  
 1565 /

1565 RMS; -ferrie 1593 1608 RMS.  
Cottilferrie 1584 RPC 1598-9 RMS. Corrilferry  
 1591 RPC.  
Courtilferrie 1610 LC Cortleferry 1773 Arm.

'the ferry of the hill with the residence or farm'  
 v. EDD Court sb<sup>1</sup> 'farmyard' ME c(o)urt 'house, residence', OE hyll, O. Scand. feria. An ancient Resting House in Channelkirk Parish on the high hill-ground above Cortleferry is marked on O.S., and Cortleferry itself is the site of a walled enclosure; see Anc. Hist. Mon. Comm. Rep. Mackenzie SPN 63, on the other hand, considers Courthillock (Aberdeenshire) as an ancient seat or 'court' of justice.

## CRAIGEND

Craigend 1593 1598-9 RMS 1643 1656 LC 1773 Arm.  
 'end of the hill' v. Scots craig G. creag OE ende.  
 Cf. Craigend PNWL 9, 91.

## \*CRAIGLATCH

Craiglatch 1468 Exch. Ro.

'hill of the boggy streamlet' v. Scots craig ME lache. Craiglatch is now Newhall (see Wilson 'Stow of Wedale').

## CRIBBIELAW

Cribbellaw 1543 1599 RMS. Kirkbellow 1593 RMS.  
Crib(b)i(e)law 1593 et freq. to 1643 LC 1621 1645  
 RPC 1644 1664 RMS 1656 KSR 1773 Arm. Crippilaw  
 1598-9 RMS. Crib(b)illa(w) 1610 LC 1622 1643 RMS.

Literally 'hill-crest hill' v. W. crib OE hyll hlāw. Cf. Crib Law (Selkirk).

## CROOKSTON

Crokestone 1336-7 Bain.  
Cruk(i)stoun(e) 1459 1484 1538 RMS 1489 ADA 1490 ADC  
 1517 1532 1540-1 1545 RSS 1627 R on P; -stona  
 1494 ADA.  
Crukestoun 1513 1543-4 RMS 1527 RSS. Cruiksto(u)n(e)  
 1517 Bann. Cl. 42 1582 1590 RPC 1587 1662 et freq.  
 to 1696 LC. Cruxtown 1571 LC. Crooksto(u)n  
 1743 LC 1773 Arm.

'farm by the bends' of the Gala Water v. ME crōk  
 OE tun. Cf. Crookham (Nb.), Crookhouse (Nb.).

Note: Crookston Mains is Mains 1773 Arm v. ME demeyne.  
Crookston Mill is Cruikstounmylne 1584 RPC  
Crookstoun Mill 1662 LC. v. myln.

## EASTERTOWN /

EASTERTOWN (see \*Pirncader.)

FERNIEHIRST

Fernyhirst 1476 ADA 1773 Arm.

Fa(i)rnyhirst 1559 Bann. Cl. 94 1571 RPC 1793  
Sasines.

Phairnyhirst 1593 RMS; Pha(i)rni(e)hirst 1598-9  
RMS 1610 LC; -harst 1622 RMS; -herst 1643 RMS.

'ferny wood' v. fearnig hyrst. Cf. Fernhurst  
(Sx.).

\*GILMERTON

Gilmertoun (in Weddalia) 1543-4 1598-9 1622 1643  
RMS 1610 LC.

Gilmartoun 1543-4 RMS. Gilmerstoun 1593 RMS.

Gilmerton 1773 Arm.

'Gilmour's farm' v. tūn. Cf. Gilmerton (L.).

HALLTREE

Haltre 1483 ADA 1574 RPC; -trie 1587 1594 1613 1614  
1662 LC 1593 1598-9 1643 1644 1664 RMS 1627 R on P.

Holltree 1654 Blaeu. Halltrie 1773 Arm. Hawtree  
1842 NSA.

'leaning, inclined stead' v. OE heald ON hallr  
W. tref. Cf. Soutra (FS).

Note: Halltree Chapel alias Kilcouter (see  
Wilson 'Stow of Wedale') is Chaple 1773 Arm;  
Kirkcoltane 1594 LC, Wilson, Kirkawtoun 1613 LC Wilson,  
Kirkcoukare Wilson; probably 'church in the corner-  
land' v. G. cill cūil tīr. The site is in the bend  
of the Gala Water as it turns into Heriot.

HOPPRINGLE

Hoppryngil(1) 1238-1300 Bann. Cl. 109 14th Cent.  
Bann. Cl. 89.

Hoppringil(1) 1359-60 1369 1413 Reg. Ho. Ch. 1368  
1593 1598-9 1608 1625 RMS 1391 1418 1451 Exch. Ro.  
1480 ADC 1481 1494 ADA 1526 RSS 1567 LC 1584 RPC.

Hoppringle 1584 RPC 1662 LC 1773 Arm.

'Pringle's valley' v. hop; Hoppringle was the  
site of an ancient stronghold of the Pringles, a  
Border family long connected with the parish; see NSA.

HOWLISTON

Howelotestone 1336-7 Bain. Howleistoun 1593 RMS.

Howlatsto(u)n 1594 1614 LC 1598-9 1643 RMS 1656 KSR  
1773 Arm.

Houllatistoun /

Houllatistoun 1603 RMS.

'tūn frequented by owl(et)s' v. Scots howlet, houlat, -let, -lit SDD 273-4, OE tūn. Cf. Houlet's Lodge (Crieff).

## LONGMUIR

Longmuir 1567 LC 1773 Arm. Langmu(i)r(e) 1598-9  
1625 RMS 1662 LC.

'long moor' v. lang mōr Scots muir.

## LUGATE

Lugat(t) 1543-4 1598-9 RMS 1586 1586-7 1587-8 1590-1  
RPC 1593 1599 1609 1620 LC. Lougatt 1612 LC.  
L(e)wgatt 1593 LC 1622 RMS. Luggat 1643 RMS.  
Luget(t) 1587-8 RPC 1610 LC 1643 1644 1664 RMS.  
Luiget 1599 LC.  
Lugget 1643 RMS.  
Ludgait 1591 RPC. Lugate 1625 RMS 1773 Arm.

'pool road' v. OE (Northumbrian) luh, ME gate;  
for luh cf. Lowes PNNth Du. 137.

Note: Ewes Castle is Lugate Castle 1773 Arm.  
Over Lugate is Uver Lugatt 1543-4 RMS; Over Lugat(t)  
1598-9 RMS; Over Luget(t) 1610 LC 1643 1644 1664 RMS.  
Nether Lugate is Nethir Lugatt 1543-4 RMS; Nether  
Lugat(t) 1598-9 RMS; Nether Lugget 1610 LC; Nather  
Lewgatt 1622 RMS; Nethir Lugett 1643 RMS.

MIDDLETOWN (see <sup>x</sup>Pirncader)

## MITCHELSTON

Michelstoun(e) 1490 ADC 1593 RMS.  
Mitchel(l)stoun 1584 1590 1605 RPC 1598-9 RMS 1599  
LC 1773 Arm.

Presumably 'Mitchell's farm' v. tūn, though the  
forms are too late to determine this name with cer-  
tainty. Cf. Mitchelston (Kirkcaldy).

## MUIRHOUSE

Muirhouse 1489 ADC 1591 RPC 1626 KSR 1673 LC 1773 Arm.  
Murrois 1583 RPC.  
Mur(e)hous(e) 1584-5 1590-1 1591 RPC 1587 LC 1593  
1598-9 1605 1625 RMS; -housis 1590 RPC 1612 RMS.  
Muirehouses 1653 RMS. Murrayes 1655 1665 RMS.

'moor house' v. mōr Scots muir, hūs. Cf.  
Muirhouse(s) PNWL 37, 111.

NETHERTOWN (see <sup>x</sup>Pirncader)

## NETTLINGFLAT /

## NETTLINGFLAT

Natliflatt 1567 LC. Netlingflat 1627 R on P.  
Nelleflat (Wilson: 'Stow of Wedale').

'level ground overgrown with nettles' v. netlen  
 ME flat. Cf. Nettlehill PNWL 74, 23.

## \*NEWHALL

formerly Craiglatch (q.v.), perhaps Newbiging 1599  
 LC.

'new building' v. niwe ME bigging. Cf.  
 Newbiging PNWL 11, 74.

## PIRN

Pryn 1463 RMS. Pyrn(e) 1489 ADA 1490 ADC. Pyrne  
 1605 RMS.  
Pirn(e) 1587 1656 LC 1591 RPC 1593 1598-9 1605 1655  
 1665 RMS 1773 Arm.

'the tree' v. W. pren. For a full discussion  
 of the term, see CPNS 351. Cf. Pirn (sic 1527 RSS)  
 (Innerleithen). Metathesis of r after a consonant  
 is common in Lowland Scots.

## \*PIRNCADER

Pryncado 1474 ADA. Printado 1543-4 RMS.  
Printado(c)is 1578-9 1603 1645 RMS. Princathos  
 1594 LC.  
Pirn(e)tados 1598-9 RMS; -cado 1599 LC; -cadoes  
 1773 Arm.  
Pirncader 1771 Arm. map of Berwickshire.

Perhaps 'tree-fort' v. W. pren cader. The  
 second el. is doubtful; see CPNS 352; an ancient  
 hill-fort is marked on O.S. not far distant from the  
 location of Pirncader on Arm. 1773. Johnston con-  
 fuses the early forms of \*Pirncader with those of  
 Pirntaton (infra); the two places are distinct: see  
 Arm. 1773. For the second el. cf. Cader Idris  
 (Merioneth).

Note: The forms above in -s are plurals, denot-  
 ing collectively Eastertown, Middletown and Nether-  
town. Eastertown is lie Eistertoun de Printadocis  
 1603 RMS lie Eistertoun de Prentatoun 1645 RMS, v.  
 eāsterra tūn; cf. Easterton (W). Middletown is lie  
Middiltoun de Printadocis 1603 RMS; lie Midletoun de  
Prentatoun 1645 RMS, v. middel-tūn; cf. Middleton  
 PNWL 71 and DEPN 309. Nethertown is lie Nethertoun  
de Printadocis 1603 RMS, lie Nathertoun de Prentatoun  
 1645 /

1645 RMS v. neoferra tūn. These RMS forms show confusion also between <sup>#</sup>Pirncader and Pirntaton, which is on the far side of the Gala Water from Eastertown, Middletown and Nethertown, themselves almost certainly part of the lands of <sup>#</sup>Pirncader, not Pirntaton.

## PIRNTATON

Prentatoun(e) 1479 ADC 1543-4 1599 1643 1645 RMS  
1610 LC.

Prentatto 1479 ADA. Pryntaytoun 1598-9 RMS.

Pirnetadoun 1593 RMS. Pirnta(i)ton 1773 Arm. 1842  
NSA.

Perhaps 'small farm of or at the tree' v. W. pren tiddyn. The second el. is doubtful. For discussion of the name, see CPNS 351.

## PLENPLOTH

Plenploif 1593 RMS; -pleuth 1612 RMS; -ploth 1773  
Arm.

Penploff 1598-9 RMS.

Plantoith 1598-9 RMS; Plainploithe 1625 RMS;

Plamploich 1653 RMS.

Plewpleuth 1612 RMS.

'head of the hamlet' v. W. pen-plwyf. For a full discussion of the name see CPNS 355. Cf. Blaen--plwyf (Cardigan). Plenmeller (Nb) DEPN 351, Lamplugh (Cu), DEPN 272.

## SHIELDS

Nethir Schelis 1543-4 RMS; - Scheilles 1643 RMS.

Nether S(c)heill(i)s 1598-9 RMS 1610 LC 1612 1620

RPC. Scheills 1614 LC.

Nather Scheillis 1622 RMS. Ne. Shields 1773 Arm.

'lower cottage(s)' v. neoferra ME schele.

Note: Over Shields is Uver-Schelis 1543-4 RMS  
Over Scheill(i)s 1593 1598-9 1643 1665 RMS 1610 LC,  
Oversheillis 1612 RPC, Ovir Scheillis 1622 RMS. Up.  
Shields 1773 Arm. v. uferra 'upper'.

## SYMINGTON

Symontoun 1584 RPC 1594 LC 1598-9 1643 1644 1664 RMS.

Symonatoun 1593 RMS. Simontoun 1614 LC.

Symontine 1656 LC. Symington 1773 Arm.

'Simon's farm' v. pers. name, tūn. Cf. Symington (Lanarkshire)(Ayrshire) PNS 306.

## TORQUHAN /

## TORQUHAN

Torqu(h)en(e) 1593 1598-9 1625 RMS. Torquehan  
1773 Arm.

Obscure. Cf. Troquhain (Kirkcudbright) (Trechanis 1467 RMS, Troquhane 1590 RPC) Troquhain (Carrick) (Treu(e)chane 1371 RMS Troquhan 1511 RMS Tro(u)chane 1500 1502-4 Treas. Acc. Torquhane 1506 Treas. Acc.) both almost certainly derived from W. tref 'homestead'. Cf. also Troughend (Nb.) (Troquen 1242, Trequeune 1279, Trehquen 1293) an unexplained and possibly British name; DEPN 458. The second el. is obscure. Cf. Boquhan, a Stirlingshire estate name, and Buchan (Aberdeen), Buchan (Kirkcudbright) (Buchane 1526 RMS) and \*Buchquhane (Strathore, Fife) (sic 1530 RMS).

## TORSONCE

Torsons 1567 LC 1590 1591 RPC 1612 RMS. Tersons  
1598-9 RMS.

Torsonce 1591 RPC 1625 1653 1664 RMS 1662 LC.  
? Torfur, -for 1593 RMS.

Obscure. Perhaps v. G. tòrr 'hill'. See CPNS 145. PNS 313 suggests 'hill of good luck' v. tòrr sonais. If Torquhan is from W. tref, which, Watson, CPNS 362, notes, tends to occur in groups of closely situated names, Torsonce with similar Lowland Scots metathesis of r after a consonant (cf. Pirn) may well have the same first element; the forms are too late, however, for a certain etymology.

## \*TRINLYKNOWES

Trinlieknowis, Trinlingknowis 1591 RPC. Trinlyknowes  
Wilson ('Stow of Wedale').

'round hillocks' v. ME trindel OE cnoll Scots knowe. Cf. Trinlymire PNWL 52.

## \*TROUSLY

Trouslaw 1773 Arm. Trowslie Wilson ('Stow of  
Wedale').

'thwart-place' v. W. trawsle, trosle. The 1773 form is an English adaptation to hlāw. See CPNS 350. Cf. Trostrie (Wigtown), The Trossachs. The form survives only in the name of Trously Burn.

## WATHERSTONE

Walterstoun 1593 RMS 1617 Wilson. Wa(l)derstoun(e)  
1593 1594 1599 LC 1643 1644 1664 RMS; -stone 1611  
RPC. Waldirstoun 1616 RPC.  
Wedderstoune /

Wedderstoune 1598-9 RMS. Wadderstoun 1614 LC;  
 -stone 1656 LC.  
Watterstoun 1620 1643 LC 1643 RMS. Watherstone  
 1647 Wilson.  
Weatherstone 1773 Arm.

'Walter's farm' v. tūn. Cf. Waterstone PNWL 51, Walterstone (Heref.) DEPN 471, Waterston (PB.) and Walterston (Glam.) NCPNW 67, 123, 136. The popularity of the pers. name Walter in Britain was due to Continental immigrants from the eleventh century onwards (Forssner 243-4); see PNWL 51.

## WINDYDOORS

Wyndiduris, 1445 1455 Exch. Ro. 1564 RSS. Windydoors  
 1773 Arm.

'windy pass' v. windig duru. Cf. Windygates (Fife).

Allan's Haugh, unrecorded. by Arm. 1773, is probably modern v. Scots hauch, OE halh. Balgroomy (lost) is Balgrwmy 1593 RMS; 'farm at the marshy place' v. baile gronnaigh (dat.); cf. Balgornie PNWL 85 'farm in the mire or bog' v. baile gronn; see CPNS 379 for the interchange of Groan and Groam; cf. also Balgrummo (Fife). Ballingring (lost) is thus, 1594 LC, Wilson, v. baile 'a farm'; for the second el. cf. perhaps Balgreen PNWL 48 CPNS 143. Bankhouse is thus, 1773 Arm, 1784 Sasines (1031); 'the house on the hill-slope' v. ME banke OE hūs. Bower is Bour 1652 Wilson p. 155-6, Bower 1773 Arm; 'cottage, a sheltered or covered place' v. OE būr; Bower lies in a sheltered haugh by the Gala Water; cf. Bowershill PNWL 33; Bower East and West (So). \*B(r)an grub, a pendicle of Symonton, is Brangrub 1614 LC 1643 RMS and Wilson ('Stow of Wedale'); perhaps v. Gaelic bran 'a raven', a common pl.-name element. Buddishall (lost) is unrecorded, except by Wilson ('Stow of Wedale'); obscure. Burnfoot is literal v. burna fōt; cf. Burnfoot PNWL 34. Caldcot, unrecorded, (but see Cauldrope infra) is 'cold cottage' i.e. 'cottage in an exposed situation' v. cald cot(e); cf. Cauldcoats PNWL 28, 91, 96 and Newton Parish Mid-L. Calfhope is Calsup 1655 RMS; 'calf valley' v. dealf hop. Canny Knowes is v. Scots cannie adj. SDD 71 'gentle', OE cnoll. Garthow (lost) is thus 1567 LC, perhaps Carraith 1594 LC, Carta 1598-9 RMS, Cairthrow 1625 RMS; the evidence is insufficient for a definite etymology; if the early forms all represent one pl.-name, three show remarkable contraction from Carraith 1594, the elements of which may translate each other: W. caer (cf. Carriber PNWL 58) Gaelic ràth (cf. Raith (Kirkcaldy) PNS 281, 'camp, fort'; the final element in /

in Carthow is probably an OE addition: cf. hōh, holh, rāw. \*Cauldrope, probably a pendicle of Muirhouse, is Cardrope 1587 LC, Caldrop 1593 RMS, Cauldroip 1605 RMS; 'cold rope' v. cald rāp; OE rāp Scots rape 'a measure, a rood' SDD 444 was sometimes applied to a division of land; cf. Rope (Chs.) DEPN 374. \*Cockholm is Cockum 1773 Arm; probably literal v. cocc holm; the form survives in a stream-name. Comelees (lost) is Cumles 1594 LC; Comelyscholes (lost) is Cumlescholes 1594 LC, presumably v. ME scale 'hut or shed' as in Scole (Nf.), Scholes (YW.); Comely Rig is Cumlarig 1598-9 1643 RMS 1614 LC v. hrycg 'ridge'; the main stem is obscure, OE cumb W. cwm 'a valley' being unlikely in this district. Compass Slack is Compoislaik 1598-9 RMS, Campaslak 1614 LC 1643 RMS, Compass Slap 1773 Arm; perhaps v. Gaelic camas 'bay, groin' (MacLennan 69) E.Ir. cammas O. Celt. \*kambo- 'crooked'; cf. Cambois (Nb.) (kamus); the second el. is Scots slack SDD 525 "an opening between hills, a pass", or slap SDD 526 "a narrow pass between two hills"; Compass Slack lies in a bend of the Lugate Water in a groin of the hill-ground between Symington Hill and Ewes Hill. Cordlean, a pendicle of Torsonce, is Co(i)rd(e)land 1593 1612 1625 1653 RMS; perhaps 'sheaf-corn dell' v. Gaelic coire, dloghainn (dlo-in) MacLennan 129 'sheaf-corn half-thrashed'. Corsenook (lost) is Corscruiks 1665 RMS; v. ME crök 'bend'. Craigbank, unrecorded, is probably modern v. Scots craig ME banke. Craneshills (lost) is unrecorded except as Crennishills in Wilson 'Stow of Wedale'; perhaps 'cranes' hills' v. OE cran hyll; cf. Cranmere (Sa) DEPN 122 (Crenemere 1084). Crosslee is thus 1773 Arm, Corslie Wilson. \*Crumside is Crumsyde 1598-9 1609 RMS, -side 1773 Arm; 'crooked slope' v. crumb side; cf. Crumblands (Cramond). Crunzie (kri:ni), a pendicle of Torsonce, is Crumzeine 1612 RMS, Cru(i)nzea(i)ne 1625 1653 RMS Crunzian 1773 Arm; 'small round hill' v. Gaelic cruinnean (krun-nyan MacLennan 109) a diminutive of G. cruinne 'roundness'; Crunzie is on a small round hill; the 1612 RMS form in Crum- is an obvious misreading. Cunoring (lost) is thus, 1593 RMS. Dambrea (lost), unrecorded except by Wilson 'Stow of Wedale' is apparently v. ME damme brā Scots brae. Deaf Heights is Deaf Height 1773 Arm; 'unproductive hill-ground' v. deaf adj. SDD 127. Derusland (lost) is thus, 1593 RMS. The Dod is Dod 1773 Arm; 'round hill' v. dial. dod(d) 'a bare round fell or hill' SDD 136; cf. Great Dodd (Cu) DEPN 140. Dow Craig Wood, unrecorded, is probably v. Scots dow SDDn 142 'dove, pigeon', craig 'rock'; but cf. Doo Craig (Inverkeithing) and Dowbank PNWL 21. Dry Burn Dean, unrecorded, is literal v. dryge burna denu. Ewes Castle and Hill; originally Lugate Castle and Hill (q.v.). Fountainhall is modern; cf. Fountainhall (E-Lothian). Gately is Gatelaw 1773 Arm, Gaitley, -law Wilson; evidence insufficient; cf. however, Gateley (Nf) v. gātalēah 'clearing /

'clearing where goats are kept' Scots gate n<sup>3</sup>SDD 205 'goat' OE lēah and Gatemuir PNWL 93 'moor of corn' v. EDD sb<sup>2</sup> gait 'a small sheaf of corn', Scots gate n<sup>4</sup>SDD 205, OE mōr; Its position on the Lugate Water (q.v.) v. 'stream-road', might suggest a development of ME gate; for the assimilation of -le forms to (h)lāw in Armstrong cf. Trously (supra). Glenwhinnie is perhaps "champions' glen" v. gleann-chuinnidh; see CPNS 145; cf. Dalwhinnie 'champions' dale' v. dail-chuinnidh. Hacherland (lost) is unrecorded, save by Wilson ('Stow of Wedale'). Hala Shank, unrecorded, is 'spur of land in the haugh' (of Gala Water) v. halh scanca; cf. Hallaton (Le). Haughfoot is thus 1702 Wilson 1773 Arm; literal v. halh fōt. Haughhead is thus 1773 Arm, perhaps Dathanshaughhead Wilson ('Stow of Wedale'); literal v. halh hēafod; Wilson's form probably contains a surname. Haychesters is unrecorded, save by Wilson as Hay-, Herchesters, presumably v. OE cæster ceaster 'camp or fort' commonly used in the Borders for forts of other than Roman origin; see SPN 164. Hogg Knowe, unrecorded, is 'sheep hill' v. dial. hogg SDD sb<sup>2</sup>267, OE cnoll Scots knowe. Hope Rig is Meikle Hoprig Wilson; 'big valley-ridge' v. Scots meikle adj. SDD 354 OE hop hrycg. Kaythe Castle is unrecorded; but cf. perhaps, the discussion of ke(i)th forms in CPNS 381-2 PNWL 80-1. Killochyett is Killochyate 1773 Arm, -yett Wilson, Kyllochyett 1842 NSA; obscure; probably a highly corrupted Gaelic form v. cùil 'a corner, nook' (applicable topographically) or cill 'a church' (a church is marked at Killochyett on modern O.S. maps); coille 'a wood' and caol 'narrow' might also provide the source of the first element; for a full discussion of Kil- forms, see PNWL 95. (New) Kittyflat is Kettoflat 1567 LC Kittoflat(t) 1567 LC 1593 1625 RMS Kittaflat 1598-9 RMS Wilson Killaflat 1773 Arm; perhaps 'wooded level-ground' v. E. Celtic ceto OW coet ME flat; cf. Kittyshalloch; there is now no wood at New Kittyflat though the name may apply to an (Old) Kittyflat on a different site. Laidlawsteel (lost) is Laidliestiell Wilson; cf. dial. steel 'ridge' and the surname Laidlaw; cf. also Pringle of Laidlasteel 1705 LC. Langnour (lost) is thus, 1593 Arm; this form is very probably a misreading of Langmu(i)r (q.v.). Mungo's Bridge is unrecorded. Ormscleugh Syke, unrecorded, is apparently 'the boggy stream of Orm's gully' v. Scots cleugh OE clōh OE sīc; Orm is a pers. name of Scandinavian origin: see Feilitzen 337; cf. Ormiston (E-Lothian), Ormesby (Nf), Ormside (We), Ormskirk (La) DEPN 334. Pringle's Green is thus, 1773 Arm; the surname Pringle was common in the parish for centuries; see Torsonce in 'Stow of Wedale'; Wilson refers to Pringle's Lairs (v. lair SDD sb<sup>2</sup> 317 'bog') "where local tradition asserts a Pringle was engulfed along with his horse:" Wilson 'Stow of Wedale' p. 42. The Row is Rotten Raw, Wilson; cf. Rottenraw PNWL 37 and /

and for discussion see PNS 287, and PN Nb Du. The Scaur is v. dial. scaur 'cliff' SDD 479; cf. The Sca(u)r, Carlisle. Sell Moor is \*Stow Muir 1773 Arm (q.v.); perhaps v. OE (ge) sell 'shelter'. Slockendrouth is a modern name of popular origin v. Scots slocken 'quench' SDD 530, drouth 'thirst' SDD 148. Stagehall is thus, 1773 Arm; Stagebank and Stagehall were halting-places on the old coaching-road; see Wilson, 'Stow of Wedale', p. 19. The Struther, unrecorded, is 'the marsh' v. ME strother; cf. Broadstruthers (Nb.) Struthers PNWL 75 and DEPN 430. Stubbindean, unrecorded, is 'arable valley' v. ME stubbing 'cleared land', OE denu; cf. Stubbins (La) DEPN 430. Torwoodlee is perhaps Torretlie Wilson 118; perhaps v. OE torr wudu, but evidence is required.

Note: Where an undated form with the name Wilson has been cited, it has been taken from the list of place-names supplied in T. Wilson's parish history: 'Stow of Wedale'.

TEMPLE PARISH

## TEMPLE

Ballentrodoch 1237 Bann. Cl. 89.  
Blantrodoch 1237 1370 Bann. Cl. 89, 1354 Bann. Cl. 82; -trodok 1329-70 RMS.  
Ballyntrudok 1238-1300 Bann. Cl. 109; -trodoch 1345 Reg. Ho. Ch; -trodok 1374 Reg. Ho. Ch; -trudo 1452 LC.  
Baltrudoc c. 1282 Bann. Cl. 69; -trodoc(h) 1316 Bann. Cl. 70, 1426 Bann. Cl. 105; -tredo 1507 LC  
Bal(l)introdo 1563-4 1571-2 1609 1616 et freq. to 1667 RMS, 1585 LC; -trod 1662 RMS; -trado 1642 RMS; -trade 1783 Sasines.  
Templo 1238-1300 Bann. Cl. 109. Tempill 1616 1634 RMS. Temple 1642 1662 1665 RMS; Temple  
Ballintrodo 1667 RMS; Templum SHS I. 53.

'stead of the warriors' v. Gaelic Baile nan Trodach; see CPNS 136-7: "it belonged to the Knights Templar, who had a chapel there in the time of David I. and there can be little doubt that the name was given with reference to the Knights who fought for the Holy Sepulchre in the Crusades - a valuable indication of Gaelic activity in Lothian about the middle of the 12th Century." Carrick p. 140 states that David I. gave the manor and chapelry of Balantrodoch to the Knights Templar in 1153 and that it became the chief house of the order in Scotland. In 1312, on the suppression of the Knights Templar, the Temple Preceptory passed into the hands of the Knights of St. John, and eventually, at the Reformation, into those of the family of Sandilands. There are frequent references in early sources to the monastic knights: fratres de Baltrudoc c. 1282 Bann. Cl. 69; fratres templi de Balantrodoch Bann. Cl. 89. Mackinlay gives this information: 'Balantrodoch was the chief seat of the Templars in Scotland, and their house there was known as 'Domus Templi in Scotia'. We find a reminiscence in Temple Parish, formed after the Reformation by the union of the ancient parish of Clerkington with the chapelries of Morthwait and Balantrodoch. Long before that date, however, the barony of Balantrodoch was known as Temple'.

Note: Temple farm is Tempill maynes 1627 R on P, v. demeyne; Temple Mill is Tempill mylne 1627 R on P, v. myln.

## BRAIDWOOD

Bra(i)dwod(e) 1374-5 1634 RMS 1478 1479 ADA 1531 Bann. Cl. 94 1548 RSS.  
Bra(i)dwod 1657 RMS 17th Cent. Ret. Braddewod undated Bann. Cl. 89.  
Broadwood 1773 Arm.

'broad /

'broad wood' v. OE brād (Scots braid) wudu.

## \*CADWELL

Caldwell 1627 Rep. on P. 1634 1665 RMS. Cauldwell  
1773 Arm.

'cold well' v. cald wella. Cf. Caldwell, YN.

## CLERKINGTON

Klerkyntona 1338 Bann. Cl. 89.

Clerkynton(a) c. 1338 Bann. Cl. 89 undated Bann. Cl.  
74; -toun 1424 1430-31 1533 RMS.

Clerkintona 1491 ADA; -toun 1329-70 1390-1406 1516  
RMS, 1539 LC, 1563 Bann. Cl. 89.

Clerkingtoun 1444 Bann. Cl. 109, 1533 1634 RMS, 1540  
LC, 1627 R on P; -ton(e) 1605 LC, 1627 R on P,  
1773 Arm.

'the farm of the clerks or clerics' v. ME  
clerkene (OE -ena) OE tūn. The land was once the  
property of the monks of Newbattle; see Mackinlay.  
Cf. Clerkenwell Mx. Clerkington has undergone  
several changes of name with successive owners - New  
Ancrum (from a family name of the Kers of Newbattle  
into whose hands it passed at the Reformation)  
Nicolson and Rosebery (from its union with the  
Primrose-Rosebery estate) though the original name has  
persisted and outlived the others. In 1618 the  
original barony of Clerkington was united with Temple  
and Moorfoot into the one parish of Temple.

## COTLY HILL

Coitlaw 1563 Bann. Cl. 89 1584 1591 1620 1621 RMS  
1627 R on P, 1800 Sasines. Cotlaw 1583 RPC 1627  
R on P. Coatlaw Hill 1773 Arm.

'hill with a cottage or shelter on it' v. cot(e)  
hlāw; 'hill' is tautological. Cf. Cotlaws PNWL 41.

## ESPERSTON

Esperstoun 1354 Reg. Ho. Ch.

Ospertoun 1449 Bann. Cl. 109.

Esperstoun(e) 1479 1492 ADC 1587 RPC 1609 RMS 1627  
R on P (Borthwick) R on P (Tempill); -ton 1773  
Arm. Eggerstoun 1654 Blaeu.

Espertoun(e) 1609 1665 RMS.

\*Ēastbeorht's farm' v. tūn; \*Ēastbeorht prob-  
ably occurs in Esperley (Du) Esper Shields (Nb) PN  
Nb Du p. 78; from AEspeheard (Mawer). For the devel-  
opment of -stb- to -stp- to -sp-, cf. Kirby Misperton v.  
OE mistbeorg. DEPN 266.

Ēastbeorht /

Eastbeorht is not recorded, but names in East- are common, as OE Eastmund, late O.E. Easthere, -mæ̅r, -rēd, -wulf.

## GLADHOUSE

Gledehus 1140-53 Bann. Cl. 89 1142 Lawrie; -wis  
1184 Bann. Cl. 89; -wys 1214-49 1273 Bann. Cl.  
89. Gleddewyn 1215 1235 1238-9 Bann. Cl. 89.  
Gledhous(s) 1563 Bann. Cl. 89 1583 RPC 1584 1620  
1621 RMS.  
Gla(i)dhous 1591 RMS 1627 Rep. on P.

'kite meadow' v. Scots gled OE glida \*wisse (wisc). Cf. Glydwish PNSx 462, Gled Hill PNWL 36, Gladley (Bd), Gleadless (YW) DEPN 188-9, Cranwich (Nf) DEPN 123.

Note: Gladhouse Mains is South Mains 1773 Arm.  
x Gladhousemill is Gledhousmylne 1621 RMS v. myln.  
Glede Knowe is v. glida cnoll, 'kite hill'.

## HIRENDEAN

Her(r)ingden(e) 1563 Bann. Cl. 89 1587 RMS 1627  
R on P.  
Herendene 1609 1620 1621 RMS 1620 Bann. Cl. 89.  
Herrendene 1627 R on P.  
Her(r)ingd(e)ane 1649 Inquis. Spec. Edinb. 1665 RMS  
18th Cent. Ret.  
Hearingdean 1800 Sasines. Harringden 1773 Arm.

Perhaps 'valley of the heron' v. ME heren (OF hairon) OE denu. Heron is a late loanword; hence the absence of the form in early sources, where the lands were denominated Moorfoot.

## HOWBURN

How(p)burn(e) 1587 RPC 1773 Arm.

'(house near) the stream in the hollow' v. hop burna.

## THE KIPPS

Kippes 1665 RMS.

Cf. PNWL 95. Edd Kip(p) sb. 2. 'a sharp-pointed hill, a jutting point or crag on a hill.' The word is probably a Gaelic loanword from Gaelic ceap 'a block, a shoemaker's last'. Cf. CPNS 137, 142; v. ceap.

## HUNTLY COT

Huntlawcoit 1563 Bann. Cl. 89 1591 1620 1621 RMS;  
-cort /

-cort 1583 RPC.  
Huntlieco(i)t 1627 R on P 1662 RMS; -cote 1773 Arm.

'the cottage on the huntsman's hill' v. hunta  
 hlāw cot(e). Cf. Huntley (Gl.).

#### MAULDSLIE (mɔ:dsli)

Maldislie 1563 Bann. Cl. 89.  
Ma(a)lslie 1587 RPC 1627 R on P.  
Maul(d)(i)slie 1587 1620 1621 1662 RMS 1627 R on P;  
-lay, -ley 1781 1782 Sasines.  
Mauseley 1773 Arm.

v. pers. name, OE lēah. The personal name is a  
 man's name of uncertain origin; cf. Molesdon PN Nb  
 Du p. 143 and Mauldslie (Carluke) (Maldisley 1290  
 Exch. Ro; Mawdisley 1359 Exch. Ro.).

#### MOORFOOT

Northwait 1142 Lawrie 1140-53 1238-9 1273 Bann. Cl.  
 89; -thwayt(h) 1142 Lawrie pre-1153 1215 1238-9  
 1224 1230 1238-9 Bann. Cl. 89; -thuweit 1142  
 Lawrie 1140-53 Bann. Cl. 89; -thuayt early 13th  
 Cent. Bann. Cl. 89; -thweth 1174 Bann. Cl. 89;  
-twait 1361 Bann. Cl. 89; -twath 1361 Bann. Cl. 89.  
Mordwehit 1184 Bann. Cl. 89; Modwehit 1184 Bann.  
 Cl. 89.  
Morfat 1559-60 RMS; -phat(t) 1583 RPC 1597 Newb.  
 Ch. Paton 1591 RMS; -phet 1563 Bann. Cl. 89 1621  
 RMS 1794 OSA. Morphat-toun 1621 RMS.  
Muirfut, Mwirfut(t)(e), Morefitt 1627 R on P.  
Moorefoet 1654 Blaeu.  
Muirfoot or Morphatten or Muirfatten 1800 Sasines.

'moor place' v. ON mór þveit. Cf. Murraythwaite  
 (Ecclefechan).

#### OUTERSTON

Outterstoun 1587 RPC.  
Utterstoun 1600 LC 1627 R on P 1642 1665 RMS  
 undated Ret.  
Wtterstoun 1634 RMS. Out(h)ersto(u)n 1587 RPC  
 1790 Sas. undated Ret.  
Outertown old undated map penes farmer of Outerston.

Perhaps 'Ūntrēd's or Ūnthere's or possibly  
 Ūntrīc's farm' v. tūn, though the evidence is too  
 late to determine the personal name with certainty;  
 cf. Otterston (Fife).

#### TOXSIDE /

## TOXSIDE

Thocchesheved 1142 Lawrie 1140-53 Bann. Cl. 89.  
Tockesheved 1184 Bann. Cl. 89; -hewyd early 13th  
 Century Bann. Cl. 89.  
Tokside nether 1563 Bann. Cl. 89; Toksyde-Nethir  
 1587 RMS.  
Nether Toksyde 1609 RMS; Nathertocksyd 1627 R on P.  
Toksyde 1620 RMS, Ret; Tockseat 1654 Blaeu; Wester  
Toxide 1800 Sasines.

'the height of Tocke' v. hēafod; Tocke is an early mediæval form of ON Tóki or OE Tocca. Cf. DEPN 454-7. Nether- and Wester- are topographical prefixes to distinguish Toxside from Toxsidehill.

Note: Toxsidehill is Tokysidhill 1563 Bann. Cl. 89, Todsydehill 1563 Bann. Cl. 89, To(c)ksyd(e)hill 1587 1591 1609 1620 1621 RMS 1627 R on P; -sidehill 1800 Sasines; Toxide Hill 1800 Sasines; v. OE hyll. Toxsidehole (lost) is Toksyd(e)ho(i)ll(e) 1563 Bann. Cl. 89 1587 1609 1620 RMS 1627 R on P, Tocksydhoill 1627 R on P, Toxidehole 1800 Sasines v. OE hol(h).

## YORKSTON

York(i)stoun(e) 1354 Reg. Ho. Ch. 1627 R on P 1634 RMS; Yorkeston 1374 Reg. Ho. Ch. Yo(i)rstoun 1584 RPC 1627 R on P; Jorstoun 1665 RMS.  
Yorkston 1773 Arm.

Jórek's farm, v. tūn; Jórek is the ON pers. name Jórekr (Lind); cf. Yorfalls (PNYNR 83).

Black Rig, unrecorded, is literal v. blæc hrycg. Bowbeat Hill is Bowbate, Carrick, 'the 'beat' or hill-grazing used in the summer pasturing of cows'; SDD bow<sup>2</sup>: 'a field for cows'; hyll. Bowman's Gill is 'valley or gully of the summer-herd' v. bowman, 'a person who farms for a season a tenant's milkcows and the pasture to maintain them': Cosmo Innes 266. Broadhead Wood is Broadhead 1773 Arm; literal v. brād hēafod. Broad Law is Broadlaw 1773 Arm; literal v. brād hlāw. Cleave Rig, unrecorded, represents cliff hrycg 'cliff ridge' or 'cutting ridge', possibly in the dat. sg. clife; cf. Bishops Cleave (Gl.) DEPN 106. Clinty Cleugh is probably 'hard, flinty valley' v. Scots clinty SDD 90, cleuch (OE clōh). Cockmuir, unrecorded by Arm, but Kackmoorehill 1654 Blaeu, may be a corruption of calc mōr (hyll) 'hill of the limestone moor' as Armstrong has a limekiln marked to the immediate north, and limestone is still worked in the vicinity. Corslet, now surviving only in a field-name, is Corsla(i)t 1627 R on P 1665 RMS, Corslet 1773 Arm; probably 'boggy ground near the river or stream' v. W. cors OE læcc; 'the Corslet' is the river meadow /

meadow on Temple Farm. Craighope (lost) is Craighoip 1583 RPC; 'hill valley' v. Scots craig OE hop. <sup>\*</sup>Deanhead is thus, 1773 Arm; literal v. denu heafod. Emly Bank is obscure; v. ME banke 'hill-slope'. Fawside (lost) is Fawsyd 1627 R on P; 'unploughed hillside' v. falh side; cf. Falsyde PNWL 87. Fountainside is thus, 1773 Arm; literal v. side; the well supplying the Rosebery estate is on the lands of the farm. Fumart Syke is 'polecat gully' v. Scots f(o)umart SDD 196 syke SDD 592. <sup>\*</sup>Gallalaw is Galla law 1773 Arm; 'gallows hill' v. galga hlaw; cf. Gallow PNWL 10. Gillygub Dean is 'double-dip hollow'; gillygub or gillygup, unrecorded by SDD, is a local term for a sudden double dip in the land or road surface; v. denu. <sup>\*</sup>Hare Craig, thus 1773 Arm, is probably literal, v. hara Scots craig 'hare hill'. <sup>\*</sup>Herdshouse, thus 1773 Arm, is perhaps Hud(i)speth 1609 RMS. 1627 R on P, Hurdspeth 1627 R on P, Hodspeth 1665 RMS; perhaps 'Hod's path' v. OE personal name, pæþ (cf. Hoddesdon (Hrt.) DEPN 232) corrupted to 'herd's house'. Hog Hill is 'sheep hill' v. Scots hogg SDD 267 OE hyll. Jeffries Corse is Jeffrey's Cross 1773 Arm. Mill Wood and the neighbouring fieldname Mill Park indicate the location of <sup>\*</sup>Tempill mylne 1627 R on P v. myln. Pikeham Wood is probably v. dial. pike 'a pointed hill, a cairn of stones on a hill' a true topographical description of the wood. <sup>\*</sup>Prettyrent is thus, 1773 Arm, an 18th Cent. fanciful name. Rippy Bog probably contains OE ripp 'a strip of wood'. Roddy Cleugh may contain Scots roddie 'footpath', cleuch 'a gully, ravine'. Rosebery is an 18th Cent. name based on the family name, Primrose, of the Earls of Rosebery: "The ancient barony of Nicolson, in the quondam parish of Clerkington, was purchased in 1695 by Archibald Primrose M.P. and erected by him into the new barony of Rosebery - a title assumed by him on his elevation to the peerage of Scotland as a Viscount in 1700 and as an Earl in 1703. He sold it in 1712 but the 4th Earl repurchased it in 1821": Groome O.G.S. The family name of Primrose is derived from a Fife placename. The change in ownership accounts in part for the varied nomenclature of the lands. In 18th and 19th Century maps the Midlothian placename is spelt Roseberry. Shaw Knowe is 'wood hill' v. sc(e)aga cnoll. Smithy Strip and Plantation mark the site of a smithy still in local memory. Torphichen Hill, thus 1773 Arm, probably indicates the holding of lands in the parish by the Knights of St. John of Jerusalem and may be a transferred name from Torphichen Parish, West Lothian, where their Preceptory was; see Temple (supra). Tweeddaleburn is thus, 1773 Arm, a small holding on the Tweeddale Burn. Upper Side is Side 1773 Arm v. OE side. Well Wood is literal; a well is marked on O.S. Wesley Cleugh is obscure; Scots cleuch OE clōh. Whinny Plantation is literal v. ME whin: 'furze'. Whiskey Well may be fanciful, though 'whiskey' is v. Gaelic uisge 'water'.

WEST CALDER PARISH

## CALDER

Kal(l)edoure 1163 Bann. Cl. 74 c. 1170 c. 1251 Bann. Cl. 82.

Kaledofre c. 1170 Bann. Cl. 82.

Kal(l)(e)douer 1207-1228 Bann. Cl. 86 1211-14 Reg. Ho. Ch. 13th Cent. Bann. Cl. 69.

Cal(e)do(u)(e)r(e) 1166-1214 c. 1170 c. 1201 Bann. Cl. 82 1211-14 Reg. Ho. Ch. 1306-1424 1503 1509 et passim to 1609 RMS 1478 1480 1492 1493 ADC 1478 1482 1491 1493 1494 ADA 1511 1512-13 Treas. Acc. 1518 Bann. Cl. 86 1524 1526 et freq. to 1547 RSS 1583 LC.

Calder 1306-1424 1543 1561 et passim to 1608 RMS 1489 Treas. Acc. 1491 ADA 1546 1551 1599 LC 1565 1569 et freq. to 1592 RPC 1586 1596 Proc. Bar Court.

Cawdor 1294 McCall; Cawdar 1511 Treas. Acc. Cader 1585 RPC.

'hard water' v. G. calad dobhar, caladar, W. Calettwr, from an earlier <sup>#</sup>caleto-dubron; for a full discussion of the name and its probable identification with Calatria, a latinized form of a native name, see CPNS 105-6 and 455; the name is a stream-name (q.v.) and West Calder village lies on the Calder Burn; the Linhouse Burn, in its upper part the Crosshouse Burn, was probably once called Calder (see CPNS 106-7).

## WEST CALDER

Kaledure Comitis 1150 Lawrie c. 1150 Bann. Cl. 74;

Kaldor Comitis 13th Cent. Bann. Cl. 69.

Cal(e)dor(e)-Comitis 13th Cent. Bann. Cl. 69 1277 Bann. Cl. 94 early Bann. Cl. 74 1295 McCall.

Caldour Comitis 1509 RSS, Calder Comitis 1535 1567 1620 RMS, Cadder-comitis 1543 RMS. Earls Caldor 1556 LC.

Westercal(e)do(u)re 1170-2 SHS II. 4 1182 1184 Bann. Cl. 74 1382 1386 1456 Bann. Cl. 94.

Caledoure Wester early 13th Cent. Bann. Cl. 74.

Wester Caldor 1337 Torph. Ch. 1540 1543 RMS.

Westir Caldor(e) 1346-50 Torph. Ch. 1406 Bann. Cl. 109 1406 1543 1564 Bann. Cl. 94.

Wester Calder 1581 RMS.

West Calder, originally the manor of Calder-Comitis or Earl's Calder, was so named from its possession by the Earls of Fife whose property it remained until the 14th Century; its early name differentiated it from the other manor of Calder, East Calder or Calder-Clere, so named from its possession by Radulphus de Clere, as in Caledoure Radulphi de Clere /

Clere c. 1201 Bann. Cl. 82 (see Lawrie: Early Scottish Charters, and McCall: A History of Mid-Calder).

## ADDIEWELL

Awdyweill 1512 RMS. Adi(e)w(e)(i)l(l) 1583 LC 1646  
KSR 1654 Blaeu 1773 Arm 1792 Sasines (4683) 1797  
Sasines (6938); -weel 1792 Sasines (5082).

'Adie's well' v. Adie, a variant of Adam, OE wella; cf. Adistoun PNWL 20.

## BENTS

(The) Bent(i)(s) 1586 Proc. Bar. Court 1619 RPC  
17th Cent. Retours 1740 RMS 1786 Sasines (1621).

'the hills covered with bent' v. beonet OE, bent SDD 28 'coarse grass on moorland, knoll covered with bent'. Cf. The Bents PNWL 85.

Note: Bentiehead is Bentyhead 1773 Arm; 'hill covered with bent grass' v. bent SDD 28, heafod.  
\*Bentyrig is thus, 1773 Arm 'ridge or field covered with bent grass'; v. hrycg, Scots rig(g) SDD 457.

## BLACKMIRE

Bla(c)kmyre 1585 Proc. Bar. Court 1799 Sasines  
(7717); -mire 1773 Arm.

'black marsh' v. blaec ON myrr Scots mire SDD 360. Cf. Gormyre PNWL 93.

## BRIDGE-END

Bri(d)gend 1586 Proc. Bar. Court 1648 KSR.

'bridge end' v. brycg ende.

## BROADSHAW

Breidschall 1559 Torph. Ch. 1585 1586 Proc. Bar.  
Court.

Braidschaw 1604 RPC 1645 KSR; -schall 1646 KSR.

'broad wood' v. brād sceaga; cf. Bradshaw (Db) DEPN 55.

## BROTHERTON

Brethertoun 1452 RMS 1488 ADC 1509 RSS 1603 McCall.

Brethirtoune 1473 ADA 1541 RSS.

Broyrtoun 1586 Proc. Bar. Court. Brotherton 1773  
Arm 1799 Sasines (7717).

'the /

'the farm belonging to the brothers' v. OE  
brōðor tūn; cf. Bretherton (La) DEPN 60.

## COBBINSHAW

Colbinshaw 1512 RMS. Kobinshaw 1654 Blaeu.  
Cobinshaw 1773 Arm.

'Colban's wood' v. sceaga; cf. Colinton:  
Colbantoun 1479; the first el. is the ON pers. name  
Kolbein, Ir. Columbán; see PNS 136.

Note: Cobbinshaw appears as N. and S. Cobinshaw  
1773 Arm.

## CROSSWOOD

Corswod(e) 1478 ADA 1480 1493 ADC 1552 RMS; -woddis  
1512 1524 1531 RMS 1524 RSS; -wood 1551 1556 LC.  
Corsitburne alias Easter Crosswood 1680 Torph. Ch.  
Crosswoodburn alias Eister Crosswood 1709 RMS.  
Crosswood(burn) 1773 Arm 1787 Sasines (2427).

Perhaps 'wood of the cross(ing)' v. Scots cors(e)  
corss SDD 104 OE wudu; the exact significance of the  
first el. is doubtful; there is no evidence of an  
actual cross in the locality and topography suggests  
'crossing'.

Note: Easter Crosswood is Corswode Eister 1552  
RMS, Corsitburne alias Easter Crosswood 1709 RMS,  
Crosswoodburn 1773 Arm. Mid Crosswood is Middle  
Corswood 1551 1556 LC, Mid Crosswood 1773 Arm.  
Wester Crosswood is Westercorswod 1478 ADA 1480 ADC,  
West Corswoddis 1512 1524 1531 RMS 1524 RSS.  
Crosswoodhill is thus 1773 Arm; v. hyll. Crosswood  
Muir is thus 1773 Arm, v. Scots muir SDD 369 OE mōr.

## GAVIESIDE

Gawesyde 1586 Proc. Bar. Court; Gaviesyde 1640  
McCall; -side 1800 Sasines (8100). Gyside 1773  
Arm.

Probably 'slope with a channel or furrow for  
drawing off water' v. side, Scots gaw SDD 206 n<sup>1</sup>; cf.  
Gauze PNWL 36.

## THE GRANGE

The Grange (beside Levingstoun) 1562 McCall 1586  
Proc. Bar. Court.  
(lie) Grange de Breych 1569-70 RMS; - de Breich(e)  
1587-8 1591 1609 1634 RMS; - of Breich(e) 1621  
Sasines 1652 RMS; - of Broiche 1652 RMS.  
Grangebreich 1602 RPC.  
(Ye) /

(Ye) Gra(i)nge 1587 1592 1596 Proc. Bar. Court 1645  
 KSR 1773 Arm.  
Grangis 1646 KSR.

'the granary' v. O.Fr. grange; cf. Grange PNWL 29.

Part of the estate of Grange is now Charlesfield; see Mid Calder. Livingston and Breich are just over the county-boundary; see PNWL 75-6 and 77.

Note: Breich Mill is Breichmylne 1624 RMS; -mill 1773 Arm; v. myln.

## HANDAXWOOD

Handiswode 1492 ADC.

Handaxwod(dis) 1524 1531 1543 RMS. Hendaxwood 1773 Arm.

Handerwood 1791 Sasines (4302). Handoxwood 1792 Sasines (4734).

Probably 'wood where the handles for battle-axes were cut' v. wudu. Cf. N.E.D. Vol.V.p. 59; handax(e) is recorded as early as 1297.

## HARBURNHEAD

Hairtburn(e) 1620 McCall; -head 1644 KSR; Hartburn 1773 Arm.

Hairburnhead 1787 Sasines (2144).

'stag stream' v. heorot burna; cf. Hartburn (PN Nth Du 103). The original site may be indicated by the modern Harburn Rows. Harburnhead is v. hēafod: 'the head of the stag stream'. The modern form has probably been influenced by the neighbouring Harwood.

Note: <sup>x</sup>East Harburn is Easter Hairtburne 1620 McCall, E. Hartburn 1773 Arm. <sup>x</sup>West Harburn is Wester Hairtburne 1620 McCall, W. Hartburn 1773 Arm. Easter, Wester and Middlemuir of Ha(i)rburnhead (lost) are thus, 1787 Sasines (2144).

## HARWOOD

Harewod 1512 RMS. Harwo(o)d 1583 LC 1596 Proc. Bar. Court 1646 KSR 1773 Arm.

Probably 'hare wood' v. hara wudu; cf. Harewood (He) DEPN 209. Harwood is not near any modern boundary and OE hār is therefore unlikely; cf. however, Harehope PN Nth Du 101, Harwood ibid. 105.

Note: Hartwood House is Harwood Ho. 1773 Arm; the intrusive t is probably due to confusion with the neighbouring Harburn(head) supra; for similar confusion cf. PN Nth Du 105. Little Harwood is Lit(tle) /

Lit(tle) Harwo(o)d 1583 LC 1773 Arm; v. lýtēl.  
Birniehill or Wester Harwood is le west end de Harewod  
 1512 RMS, Wester Harwod 1601 LC Mikle Harwood 1773 Arm,  
Meikle Harwood Wester 1786 Sasines (2027) v. Scots  
 m(e)ikle adj. SDD 354; Meikle Harwood, lately called  
Birniehill 1788 Sasines (2535): 'hill on which the  
 heather has been burnt' v. hyll; cf. SDD 32 birny  
 adj.; see Birniehill PNWL 86.

## HERMAND

Hirdmanscheill(i)s 1583 Proc. Bar. Court 1646 1653  
 KSR; -s(c)hiel(l)s 1585 1586 Proc. Bar. Court  
 1644 KSR.  
Herdmanscheil(l)(e)s 1635 1653 KSR; -shiels 1644  
 KSR 1773 Arm.  
Hermisheel 1654 Blaeu.

'herdsman's cottages' v. OE hierde-mann ME  
schele; cf. Hermiston (Currie).

## MUIRHOUSEDYKES

Murisdikis 1512 RMS. Muirisdyka 1586 Proc. Bar.  
 Court.  
Muirhousedykes 1791 Sasines (4302).  
 ? Muirhouse 1773 Arm 1792 Sasines (5064).

Apparently 'moor-(house) walls or ditches' or  
 'moor's dykes' v. mōr (hūs) dīc.

## MULDRON

Molron 1512 RMS. Mulrane 18th Cent. SHS I. 52;  
-ron 1773 Arm.  
Muldren 1841 NSA.

Perhaps 'height of the hump(s)' v. V. mul dronn;  
 see CPNS 145; or 'bare hump' v. G. maol (mul); the  
 medial d might be slurred or dropped in Middle Scots;  
 further early forms are necessary for a certain  
 etymology.

## RUSHA

Rus(s)(c)haw 1512 RMS 1786 Sasines (2027). Rushie  
 1773 Arm.

Apparently 'wood where rushes grēw' v. OE risc  
sceaga; for comparable forms, see DEPN 378.

Note: Rusha appears as Russchaw Mekil et Litil  
 1512 RMS; v. Scots m(e)ikle adj. SDD 354; OE lýtēl.

Addiebrownhill is Addie Brownhill 1791 Sasines  
 (4302); presumably 'Adie's brown-coloured hill' v.  
Adie, a variant of Adam, brūn hyll; for the omission  
 of /

of a gen. form cf. Addiewell (supra) and Motherwell (Lanark). Adie's Syke is unrecorded; apparently 'Adie's gully' v. OE sic. \*Annetcross (lost, but surviving in A. Bridge) is Annotis-croce 1559 Torph. Ch., Crossannit 1773 Arm., Annats Cross 1797 Sasines (6968), Annats Cross or Croft 1799 Sasines (7749); 'the cross of the Annat or church containing the relics of the founder' v. G. crois annaid; for a lengthy discussion of the term Annat, Gaelic annaid, O.Ir. andoit, see CPNS 250 et seq. and SPN 226; both Watson and Mackenzie remark on the close proximity of most Annats to a well or stream, and here Annetcross Bridge is over the Williamston Water. \*Auchtiegamel thus 1773 Arm is probably "Gamel's eighth part" v. ME pers. n. Gamel for which Mawer (PN Nth Du 91: Gamelspath) suggests a further meaning of 'The Old one or Devil' v. OWSc gamall 'old', Gael. ochtamh 'an eighth part' i.e. a land measure; cf. Auchtygemnell CPNS 201; Mawer's suggestion may apply here, for the land so named is rough morass, almost worthless for farm purposes. \*Badleith is thus 1773 Arm: 'slope at the spot where trees grow' v. Gael. bad OE hliþ; for discussion of the first el. see CPNS 423-4; the Gael-English formation is probably a late compound from an early monosyllabic Gaelic name. Baads mains is probably Hopefield 1773 Arm, Badds called Hopefield 1786 Sasines (2027), Baads lately called Hopefield Sasines (2952); v. Gael. bad 'a spot or clump or thicket' ME demeyne; Hopefield is probably an 18th Cent. name ultimately from OE hopfeld 'valley field'. Baads Mill is unrecorded, \*Back of Moss is thus, 1773 Arm; literal v. mos; cf. PNWL 99, 109. Backside is thus 1770 RMS 1773 Arm; literal. Bank Head is Bankheid 1653 KSR, -head 1770 RMS 'top of the bank' v. ME banke OE heafod; cf. PNWL 49. Bawdy Knowes (Moss) unrecorded, is probably 'hillocks overgrown with furze, broom' v. Scots baud nSDD 22 'a mass of furze, broom' etc. growing thickly together', knowe OE cnoll (mos). Cf. also dial. bawd: 'hare'. Benry Syke is unrecorded; v. OE sic: 'gully'; the first el. is obscure. \*Binnyhill is thus, 1773 Arm; perhaps a Gael-English reduplicative compound v. Gael. binnean 'a little peak', OE hyll; cf. Binny PNWL 49; or v. beonet 'bent-grass'; cf. Binfield (Bk). Blackbrae is thus 1773 Arm; 'black-hill slope' v. blæc Scots brae. Blackhill is thus 1773 Arm 1787 Sasines (2144), Haukills or Haykills or Blackhill 1792 Sasines (4751); 'black hill' v. blæc hyll; the alternative forms are 'hawk hills' v. hafoc hyll; cf. Hawkhill PN Nb Du 106 (c. 1288 Hauckill, 1346 Haukell). Blawweary is thus, 1773 Arm; probably a fancy name applied to an exposed site; v. Scots blaw SDD 36 'gust, blast'; cf. Blawearie PND 113. Blinkbonny is unrecorded; the name is a late one and commonly applied in Lowland /

Lowland Scotland to farms with a southern exposure and fine location; cf. Blinkbonny (Newbattle). Braehead is unrecorded and therefore probably modern; Scots brae, OE heafod. Briestonhill Moss is Breastonhill 1773 Arm; probably 'sandstone or freestone hill (moss)' v. Scots brie-stone SDD \$5 'sandstone, freestone'; NSA (MidCalder) p. 358-9 notes the abundance of sandstone in the parish. Broadbents is thus 1773 Arm; v. brād beonet. Broadmeadow, unrecorded, is probably modern. Broomhill is thus, 1773 Arm; 'broom-covered hill' v. bröm hyll; cf. Broomhill PNWL 109. \*Brownrig is thus 1773 Arm; 'brown ridge or field' v. brūn hrycg Scots rig(g). \*Burnbrae is thus, 1773 Arm; 'slope by a stream' v. burna Scots brae. Burnfoot, unrecorded, is probably modern. Burngrange is thus, 1773 Arm 1786 Sasines (2027); 'granary by a barn' v. burna O.Fr. grange. \*Burnside is thus, 1773 Arm; literal v. burna side. \*Burnwynd is thus, 1773 Arm; 'bend of the stream' v. burna Scots wynd; cf. Burnwynd PNWL 109. Bushdyke is Bucedike 1773 Arm; 'ditch or wall by a wood' v. Scots buss (see PND 27) 'a wood of oak and birch', OE dīc. Cairn Edge is thus, 1773 Arm; see Mid Calder. Chapelton is unrecorded, but a site of a chapel is marked on O.S. 10 N.W. nearby. Cleuchbrae is unrecorded; 'gully slope' v. Scots cleuch brae. Cleuthead (lost) is Cleutheid 1644 KSR; v. heafod. Coalheugh Head is modern; Scots coalheugh SDD 94 'coal-pit'. Cockmalane is unrecorded; cf. Cockmylan (Kirknewton). Cow Hill, unrecorded, is probably literal. Craigengar, unrecorded, 'rock or hill of the hare' v. Gael. creag-na-gearr. \*Crawfurd syke is thus, 1773 Arm; v. sic; the first el. may be the surname Crawford; further evidence is necessary. Cuthill Bridge is unrecorded; cf. Cuthill PNWL 110. Danderhall is unrecorded; cf. danders, SDD 124 'smithy fire refuse, cinders'; Danderhall may have been a name applied to a smithy; cf. Danderhall (Dalkeith). Darnead Linn is unrecorded; v. G. linne 'pool'. \*Doverig is thus, 1773 Arm; presumably 'ridge or field frequented by doves or (wood-) pigeons', v. Scots rig(g). Dovetshill is Dovatshill 1773 Arm, ? Double Dovecoat 1799 Sasines 7717. The Drum is Drum 1773 Arm; 'the ridge' v. G. druim; cf. Druim PNWL 35. \*Drumaben is thus, 1773 Arm; perhaps 'Mabon's ridge' v. druim; cf. Lochmaben CPNS 180-1, PND 89 PMS 241; Mabon was the Celtic sun-god; the name survives as a Border surname. Drum Hags is 'boggy ground of the ridge' v. druim, Scots hag(g) SDD 240. \*Dyke-end is thus, 1773 Arm; literal v. dīc ende. Dykefoot is unrecorded; literal v. fōt. \*Dykehead is Dikehead 1773 Arm; literal v. heafod. East Cleugh is unrecorded; 'east gully' v. Scots cleuch OE clōh. Eldrick, Mickle and Wee, is unrecorded; cf. Elrig, Eildrig CPNS 137 v. G. eileirig 'a deer-trap'; PNWL 102 PND 47 PMS 173 and SPN 249 agree /

agree with CPNS. Garbles is thus, 1773 Arm. Garval Syke is unrecorded; 'rough water gully' v. Gaelic garbh allt OE sic; cf. Garvald (E.Lth) and PND 76. Gladsmuir Hills is unrecorded; presumably 'hills of the moor frequented by the kite(s)' v. glida mōr hyll; cf. Gladsmuir (E.Lth), Gladhouse (Temple). Glenhutch is unrecorded; cf. hutch SDD 280: 'a cottage; a deep pool in a river underneath an overhanging bank'. Green Burn Rig is Greenburn 1773 Arm; probably literal: 'stream by a grassy spot' v. grēne burna. Guns Green is Gunsgreen 1773 Arm v. grēne; the first element is perhaps the surname Gunn; cf. \*Guns Walls PNWL 44-5. Hainshaw Hill is unrecorded; 'enclosed-wood hill' v. hain v. SDD 241 'to enclose with a hedge', or 'hill of the wood affording shelter' v. hain n SDD 241 'a haven, shelter, place of refuge'. Haymains is thus 1726 McCall 1773 Arm 1787 Sasines; 'hay farm' v. OE (ge)-hæg ME demeyne. Hendrey's Course is Henry's Cross 1773 Arm; there is now no trace of any cross. \*John's Hill is thus, 1773 Arm; literal v. hyll. Kiprig is thus, 1773 Arm; 'hill ridge or field' v. kip(p) SDD 306 'a sharp-pointed hill, a jutting point or crag on a hill', hrycg; cf. Kipps PNWL 95. \*Kipsyke is thus, 1773 Arm; 'hill gully' v. kip(p) SDD 306, OE sic. Kirkhill is thus, 1791 Sasines 4302; 'church hill' v. cirice hyll; cf. Kirkhill PNWL 74. Kirklands (lost) is thus 1586 Proc. Bar. Court; 'lands belonging to the church' v. cirice land; cf. Kirklands PNWL 4. Kitchen Rig is Kitchen rig 1773 Arm; v. hrycg. \*Knowhead is thus, 1773 Arm; 'hill head' v. cnoll Scots knowe heafod. \*Langhill is thus, 1773 Arm; 'long hill' v. lang hyll. Langside is thus, 1726 McCall; 'long hill-slope' v. lang side. Leven Seat is Leven's Seat 1773 Arm, Levenseat 1841 NSA. Limefield is thus 1730 Tombstone Calder Church, 1773 Arm; literal v. feld; a stratum of limestone at Limefield is noted in NSA p. 305. Loganlea is unrecorded. Longford is Lomphard 1654 Blaeu, U. Longford 1773 Arm, Overlongfoord 1786 Sasines (2027); perhaps, as Watson suggests: 'encampment, a hunting booth or sheiling' v. G. longphort; see CPNS 145, 493. Nether Longford is thus Sasines (4302) 1797 Sasines (6938); cf. Lumphart Hill, Aberdeenshire. Longhaughmill (lost) is Longhaughmylne 1624 RMS; 'mill in the long haugh' v. lang halh myln. Lothian Rigg is unrecorded. Maiden Stone is thus 1773 Arm. \*Maiden Well is thus, 1773 Arm. March Syke, unrecorded, is 'boundary gully' v. mearc sic; the gully is on the county boundary. Meadowhead is thus 1773 Arm; literal v. mæd(we) heafod. Mealowther is Malouther, 1773 Arm; 'dun or dapple hill' v. Gaelic meall 'hump' odhar gen. uidhir 'drab, dun, dapple, sallow'; cf. Meall Odhar PNS 54. Mossend is thus, 1773 Arm; 'end of the moss or bog' v. mos ende. \*Mountpuff is thus, 1773 Arm. Middlemuir is Middlemuir of Hairburnhead 1787 Sasines (2144); 'middle /

'middle moor' v. middel mōr Scots muir; see Harburnhead (supra). Muirhall is Muir Hall, 1773 Arm; 'moor hall' v. mōr, Scots muir, h(e)all. Newhouse is new house 1680 SHS I. 16; literal v. niwe hūs. Parkhead is thus 1773 Arm 1791 Sasines (4302); 'top of the field' v. pearroc heafod; cf. Parkhead PNWL 37. Pate's Hill is Pate's green hill 1773 Arm; v. pers. name, OE hyll; cf. Hugo de Patishill 1240 Chron. de Mailros; Hugo de Patesil 1241 ibidem. Pearie Law is unrecorded; cf. perhaps Scots peary SDD 403 sb. 'peg-top', perhaps so named from a fancied resemblance to a spinning-top, or Scots peary SDD 403 adj. 'small': OE hlāw. The Pike is Pike 1785 Sasines (1308) Pyke 1801 Sasines (8930); 'the cairn' v. Scots pike SDD 411: 'a cairn of stones on the highest point of a hill'. Polbeth is Pow(e)ath(e)(s) 1726 McCall 17th Cent. Retours. Pewbeaths 17th Cent. Ret., Polbe(a)th 1773 Arm 1797 Sasines (6938); 'pasture(s) by the stream' v. Scots pow (OE pol) ON beit 'pasture', Scots beitin: 'grazing'; cf. SPN 213 for a lengthy discussion of the forms Beith and Beath; Polbeth is pasture-land in the Almond Valley and a small stream flows through the farm-land. Powfastle is unrecorded but MacLennan p. 155 instances G. sruthan fāsail 'a lonely brook, dry brook'; hence probably 'lonely or dry pool' v. G. poll fāsail. Punce Linn is unrecorded. Rashiehill is Rushiehill 1773 Arm, Rashiehill 1792 Sasines (4734); 'rush-covered hill' v. Scots rashie SDD 444 OE hyll; cf. Rashiehill (Perth). Raven's Cleugh, unrecorded, is probably literal; v. hræfn clōh, Scots cleuch; cf. Ravenscleuch PND 6. Risland Knowes is unrecorded; cf. Riselaw Bog PNWL 81, 'brushwood hill bog' v. OE hrīs. \*Roughsike is thus, 1773 Arm; 'rough gully' v. rūh sīc; cf. Roughsyke PNWL 111. Rowantree Hill, unrecorded, is literal. Saughton Hall is thus, 1773 Arm; perhaps a transferred name; cf. Saughtonhall (Corstorphine). Sergeants Law is unrecorded; cf. Sergeant-croft (Cramond) Sergeantland (Liberton) Sergeant Knowe PND 39; v. hlāw. Sheep House is perhaps Sheepshot 1773 Arm; 'sheep nook' v. sceat. South and North Shot are thus, 1773 Arm; 'south and north nook or corner' v. sceat. Slateheugh is thus 1773 Arm, 'slate glen or land' v. OE hōh Scots heugh 'glen, cleft in rocks, projecting land'. \*Standalone is thus, 1773 Arm; literal; cf. Standalone PNWL 11. Steelswalls is thus, 1773 Arm; the first element is probably the surname Steel, but cf. Steelslands PNWL 24. Tod Hills is Todholes 1773 Arm; 'tod or fox holes' v. ME tod 'fox' OE holh; cf. Todhill (Todholes 1312) PN Nb Du 198. Tormywheel unrecorded, is almost certainly an English rendering of G. torr mi-bhail or mi-bhuil 'hill of profusion' presumably with reference to luxuriant undergrowth. Torphin, East and West are E. and W. Torphin 1773 Arm; 'white hill' v. G. torr fionn; see CPNS 145. Torweaving Hill is Torweaving 1773 Arm; perhaps 'hill of horror or detestation' v. G. torr uaimhinn; PNS 313: 'hill of moths' /

moths or insects' v. W. tor gwefin. Tor Whitie is unrecorded; v. G. tòrr 'hill'; the second element is obscure. Townhead is thus 1773 Arm; presumably literal, v. tūn Scots toun 'farm', heafod. Turniamoon is Turnamoon 1773 Arm; perhaps 'hill of the top or back' v. G. tòrr na muinn. Vein Syke is unrecorded; v. OE sīc 'gully'. West Cleugh is literal v. OE clōh, Scots cleuch; cf. East Cleugh (supra). \*Westfaulds is thus, 1773 Arm; 'west folds' v. west fal(o)d. Westmains is probably Westburn 1773 Arm, Westburn Farm 1791 Sasines (4302); 'the farm at the west burn' v. west burna. Westmuir is literal v. Scots muir, OE mōr. West Muirhouseton is W. Muirhousetoun 1773 Arm; see MidCalder. Whiskey Well is unrecorded; cf. G. uisge 'water'. \*Whitepark is thus, 1773 Arm; 'white enclosure' v. hwīt pearroc. Whitesykes is unrecorded; v. sīc. Whole Stock is Wholstock 1773 Arm; probably an 18th Cent. name of perhaps derogatory implication. Woodhead (lost) is Wodheid 1586 Proc. Bar. Court; literal v. wudu heafod. Woodmuir is thus 1791 Sasines (4302) 1792 Sasines (5082); 'moor by a wood' v. wudu mōr Scots muir.

**A P P E N D I X**

**A.**

**The Elements**

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THE ELEMENTS FOUND IN MIDLOTHIAN PLACENAMES

(B = Borthwick; Car = Carrington; City = Edinburgh and Leith; Co = Cockpen; Col = Colinton; Cors = Corstorphine; Crm = Cramond; Cran = Cranston; Cr = Crichton; C = Currie; Dal = Dalkeith; D = Duddingston; FS = Fala and Soutra; G = Glencorse; H = Heriot; I = Inveresk; Kl = Kirkliston; Kn = Kirknewton; La = Lasswade; L = Liberton; MC = Mid-Calder; N = Newbattle; Nt = Newton; P = Penicuik; R = Ratho; S = Stow; T = Temple; WC = West Calder).

(a) English

- abbod 'abbot'; Abbotslands (Crm), Abbotsmeadow (Cran. City).
- ācen adj. 'oaken, of oaks'; Aikendean (Car).
- æcer 'cultivated piece of land'; plur.: 'fields, arable land'. Acrehead (P); Lamp- (Cors); Muir- (Kl); Golden-(s) (Crm); Half-s (Dal); Bean- (Pinkieburn) (I); Beatman's A- (FS); Jopp's A- (Dal); Rude A- (I); Thomas A- (I); Vicar's A- (L).
- æcern 'acorn'; Acornhaughburn (N).
- alor, Scots 'alder'; Allermuir (Col).
- aller
- ātan adj. 'oaten, oat-growing'; Oatslie (La).
- bæc 'back'; Backdale (La), Backside (MC.WC), Backhill (I), Backspittall (City).
- balc, dial. 'furrow, strip, ridge, hillslope'; The Ba(u)lk Common Baulk (Crm), Howmeadow (the Balks) (Crm), Kellybaak (FS).
- banke ME 'bank. slope, hillside'; -field (Nt); -head (WC.C); -head Moor (Cr); -house (S); -side (Dal); Almond B- (Crm); Birky B- (Cr); Brewhouse - (N); Briery B- (Cran); Burn- (MC); Calder B- (MC); Castle- (C); Cauldcoatmuir (Dean-)(Nt); Comely- (City); Craig- (S); Emly B- (T); Fillyside- (City); Green- (City); Green-s (MC); Loch- (City); Lugton B- (Dal); Laverock- (City); Marjori-s (R); Mavis- (La); March- (C); Meadow- (Kn); Mill- (Crm); Rose- (La.MC); Rough- (C); South- (P.Cors); Stage- (S); Stobs- (Co); Stoney- (I); Thorny- (Dal); Tyne- (Cr); Whitehaugh- (N); Woolmet- (Nt); Banks (I); Bank Bn. (MC).
- bēan 'bean'; Beanacre (Pinkieburn) (I).
- bēaw 'gadfly'; Bavelaw (P).
- bēo 'bee'; Beeslack (G).
- beonet 'bent'; Bents (MC.WC), Bentyhead (WC), -rig (WC), Broad-s (WC), ? Binnyhill (WC).
- bere 'barley'; Boll of Bere (R), Barleybrae (Car), -dean (Car), -hill (Car).
- beretūn /

beretūn	'corn-farm, granary'; Liberton (L).
berern	'barn'; Barnhill (C); Barnton (Crm); Barondale House (N), Belstane (Moorbarn) (Kn), Carrington Barns (Car), Hallbarns (Kl), Slatebarns (Kl.La), Woodcote (Soutra Barns)(FS).
bigging ME	'building, dwelling'; Ashley (Newbigging)(R), Newbigging (I.City.La.P), Newhall (Newbigging)(S).
birce	'birch-tree'; bircen <u>adj</u> : 'birch-covered'; Birken Craig (Car), Birkenshaw (G), Birkie Side (B), Birksneep (S), Birky Bank (Cr), Nether Birchy Law (H), Birk Bn (WC).
blāc	'pale, pallid', 'bleak, cold': Bleak Law (Cr), Bleakley Bn. (B).
blæc	'black': Blackbrae (WC), -castle (Cr), -closedykes (Co), -cot (N), -craigmill (MC), -dub (Cran.N), -ford (City), -hall (Cors.MC), -haugh (S), -hill (WC), -hope (H), -lands (MC), -latch (Crm), -mire (WC), -raw (Kn), - Rig (T), -shields (FS), -side (Cran), -side Rig (H), Blackhouse Bn (Cr), -laws Bn (Col), Black Bn (FS. P.S.MC).
boga	'bow, arch': Bow (S), Bowbridge (Col), -land (S), -shank (S), -shank Mill (S), Nether Bow (City), Upper Bow (City).
bolla	'measure of grain': Boll of Bere (R).
bord, ON bord	'board': Borthwick (B).
bōþl, bōtl	'building': Newbattle (N), ? Butlerland (Crm).
boþm, botm	'valley, low-lying ground': Bottoms (Co.La).
brā, northern ME; bro, midland ME; brae, Scots.	'hill-slope': Braeface (Crm), -head (Crm.WC), Adam B- (MC), Balwoodsbrae (B), Barley - (Car), Black - (WC), Burn - (Kn.WC), Cleuch - (WC), Dambray (City), Dambrea (S), Edgebuckling (I), Fala B- (FS), Greybrae (P), Hag - (B), Linhouse (Burnbrae)(MC), Stowbraes (S), Whinnybrae (G), Willow - (D).
brād	'broad': Braidshaw (MC), -wood (P.T), Broadbents (WC), -head (T), -law (T), -meadow (WC), -shaw (WC).
brēow-hūs	'brew-house, estate brewery' (brēowan: to brew): Brewhousebank (N), Brewland (L), -lands (Col.Dal.C).
brocc	'badger': Brockhouse (S).
brōm	'broom': brōmig <u>adj</u> . 'broom-covered': Broomhill (MC.N.WC), -hills (Dal.L), -house (Cors), -lands (Kl), -park (Kn), Broomyknowe (H).
brōðor	'brother': Brotherton (WC), Brotherstone (FS).
brū /	

- brū 'edge of a hill': Millstone Brow (B),  
Wardie Brow (City).
- brūn 'brown': Browndod (G), -rig (WC),  
Addiebrownhill (WC).
- brycg 'bridge': Bridge End (L), Bridge-end  
(WC), Lady Bridge-end (Dal), Bridgend  
(I), Briggs (Kl), Bowbridge (Col),  
Cramond Brig (Crm), Cowbridge (Dal),  
Eastbrigs (City), Fushie Bridge (B),  
Gorebridge (B), Lugton Bridge (Dal),  
Magdalene Bridge (I), Newbridge (Kl.City),  
Stockbridge (L.City), Westerbrigs (City),  
?Bristo (City).
- buht, MSc 'sheep-fold': Cairnbuchts (D), Bught-  
bucht steads (City), Bughtlin Bn. (Crm).
- būr 'cottage, sheltered or covered place':  
Bower (S).
- (ge)būr 'peasant': Boraston Knowe (Cors).
- burh 'borough, town, farm-house': Borough-  
muir (City), Burghlee (La), Musselburgh  
(I), Portsburgh (City).
- burna 'stream': Burnbank (MC), -brae (Kn.WC),  
Burnfoot (Dal.S.Wc), -dale (L), -grange  
(WC), -hall (Kl), -head (Co.L), -hole  
(B), -house (Kn.S), -side (Gr.WC), -wynd  
(R.WC), Clockmill - (City), Cockburn (C),  
Dry Burn Dean (S), Green Burn Rig (WC),  
Howburn (T), Harburnhead (WC), Lilyburn  
(La), Linhouse (Burnbrae)(MC), Lothian -  
(La), Millburnhead (Kn), Millburn Tower  
(R), Monks - (P), Newland - (B), Nine-  
mile - (P), Pinkie - (I), Rose - (City),  
Silverburn (P), Sowburnrig (B), Tweed-  
dale - (T), Westmains (West -)(WC),  
Woodburn (N), Brunston (P).
- bȳre 'cowshed': Byreflat (Co.La), Newbyres  
(N), Ratho -s (R).
- \*bysc 'bush, thicket'; ME busche: 'brushwood';  
Bush (G).
- caeppe 'cap, topping': Capelaw (Col), Cap Law  
(P).
- camb 'crest, hill-ridge': Combfoot (MC),  
Kaimes (L.R), - Hill (R), The Kaim (Nt),  
Kaim Head (City).
- camp 'enclosed piece of land': Campend (Nt),  
Camps (Kn).
- \*cape-hlāw 'look-out hill': Capielaw (Car), ? Cap  
Law (P).
- castell ME 'castle': Castlebank (C), Castlehill  
(Cr.City), -law (G), -Law (B), - Mains  
(Cr), Castle Steads (I), -ton (B),  
Black - (Cr), Dalhousie Mains (Castle  
Mains)(Co).
- catt(e) 'cat': Cathaugh (S.Dal).
- cauce ME, 'paved way': Easter Causewayend (Kn),  
causey Scots WesterCausewayend (MC).
- c(e)alc /

c(e)alc	'limestone, chalk': Cockmuir (T), Cake-muir (Cr), Chalkieside (I).
c(e)ald	'cold': Cadwell (T), Caldcot (S), -side (B), West -mure (B), Cauldcoats (Nt), -hall (Car), -hame (C.I), -rope (S), -shoulders (Car), -Stane Slap (MC), Coldhame (N), -shoulders (P), -wells (Cran).
c(e)alf	'calf': Calfhope (S).
ceaster, O. Ang.caester	'camp, fort, city, town': Chesterhall (Cran), -hill (Cran), - Hill (B), Dal-housie Chesters (Co), Hay - (S), Chesters Bog Wood (Co), - Wood (N), The Chesters (B).
cierr	'bend': The Chirmat (B).
cis(el)	'gravel': Cheslie (S).
clæfre	'clover': Cloverfoot (Nt).
clæg	'clay': Clay Houses (B), -land (D), -lands (R), -pots (I).
clerk ME	'clerk': Clerkington (T).
clif (dat.sg. cliffe)	'cliff, steep side of a hill': Cleave Rig (T), Clifton (Kl), Cliftonhall (Kl).
clōh, Scots cleuch	'valley, ravine, gully, cleugh': Cleuch-brae (WC), The Cleuch (B), The Cleugh (H), Baron's Cleugh (C), Caller Cleugh (H), Clinty Cleugh (T), Cowden Cleugh (Dal), East C- (WC), Flesh C- (P), Guns C- (H), Hazel- (MC), Ormscleugh Syke (S), Pinkie- (I), Raven's C- (WC), Roddy C- (T), Shank C- (S), Smithy C- (Col), Swine's C- (H), Wesley C- (T), West C- (WC), White - (P), White C- (H), Whitelaw C- (B), Wolf C- (H).
cnihht	'knight': 'youth, military follower': Knights' Law (P).
cnoll, Scots knowe	'knoll, hillock': The Knoll (Crm), The Witches' Knowe (MC), Knowhead (WC), Knowepark Cottage (H), Bawdy Knowes Moss (WC), Boraston Knowe (Cors), Broomyknowe (H), Berry Knowe (MC), Canny K-s (S), Cowden -s (Dal), Castle K- (G), Craw Hill (Hattonknow)(R), Fala Knowe (G), Glede Knowe (T), Haggis Knowe (City), Hogg Knowe (S), Kingsknowe (Col), Niven's Knowe (La), Plea Knowe (MC), Risland Knowes (WC), Rylaw Knowe (B), Sandyknowe (H), Shaw Knowe (T), Shearie Knowe (Col), Sheil Knowe (B), Summer Knowe (P), Taipenny Knowe (FS), Tathieknowe (H), Trinlyknowes (S), Todhole Knowe (Col), Torgeith Knowe (Col), Whiteknows (MC), Windy Knowe (H).
cocc	'cock, wild bird': Cockhill(s) (B), -burn (C), -holm (S), -law (C), - Rig (P.C), Bankton House (Cockrig)(MC).
col	'coal': Colton Dean (I), Colliertown (I), Cowpits (I).
coney /	

- coney ME 'rabbit': Cuninghowes (City).
- coninger ME, 'rabbit-warren': Cuningar (L), Cunnigar  
 cuningar Scots (MC), Cunyngars (Crm).
- corn 'corn': Cornhill (Kn).
- cot(e) 'cot, cottage': Coates (Broughton, City),  
 Coats (N.C.P), Cotly Bn (Cran), Cottie  
 Bn (Cran), Cotly Hill (T), -field (City),  
 -land(s) (S.C), -tonflat (La), -row (R),  
 Caldcot(S), Cauldcoats (Nt), Huntly Cot.  
 (T), Pentecox (Nt), Woodcote (FS),  
 Walcot Bn (T).
- c(o)urt ME 'house, residence' dial. 'farmyard':  
 Cortleferry (S), Cortleferry Park (Dal).
- crag 'rock, cliff, hill' (ultimately G. creag)  
 northern ME, Craigs (MC, City), Old Craigs (MC), West  
 craig Scots Craigs (Cors), Craigbank (S), -crook  
 (Cors), -end (L.S), (Old) Craighall (I),  
 Craighope (T), -house (Crm, City), -House  
 (City), -latch (S), -lockhart (Col),  
 -mill (C), -park (R), -shot (Crm),  
 Craigshill (N), Cragyhall (MC), Black-  
 craigmill (MC), Birken Craig (Car),  
 Corbie's-(City), Cowcraig (P), Cross-  
 craig (Crm), Dow Craig Wood (S), Earn-  
 craig (P), Harecraig (T), Ox Craig (T),  
 Redcraigs (Kn), White Craig Heads (G),  
 White Craig (I), Craig Bn. (WC).
- cran 'crane': Cranston (Cran), Craneshills  
 (S).
- crāwe 'crow': Crow Hill (R), Crow Law (Cr),  
 Crow Hill (City).
- cesse 'water-cress': Carsewell (P).
- croft 'croft, enclosed land': Crofts (Dal),  
 Crofthead (MC), Beadsman's (City),  
 Braid's Croft (L) Easter Croft (I),  
 Gawain's Croft (City), Hudscroft (I),  
 Kilncroft (FS), Kirklandcroft (R), Mar-  
 croft (Col), Meggot's Croft (B), St.  
 Mungo's Croft (Co), Sergeant's Croft  
 (Crm), Soutra Croft (FS), Stoneycroft  
 (Cors), Taylor's Crofts (I), The Terrors  
 Croft (I, City), Wester Croft (I), White-  
 croft (City), Colliertown (-croft) (I)).
- crōk ME 'bend, crook': Crooks (Cors), Crookston  
 (S.I), Burnwynd (Burncrook)(R), Craig-  
 crook (Cors), Corsecrook (S), Thorny-  
 crook (Dal).
- cross, late 'cross', perhaps 'crossing': Corsehope  
 OE (H), Crosscraig (Crm), Crossfurlongdales  
 (Dal), Crosshouse (G), Hendrey's Course  
 ? Corston (Kn), ? Corselet (C), Cross-  
 gatehall (I), Tollcross (City).
- crumb 'crooked': Crumblands (Crm), Crumside (S)
- cū 'cow': Cowland (Cran), Cowbridge (Dal),  
 Cowcraig (Peggy's Lea)(P), Cowden (Dal,  
 Kn), Cowgate (City), Cow Hill (WC), Cow-  
 thrapple (MC).
- cūscote /

cūscote	'woodpigeon': Cushat Wood (N), Cushie Syke (MC).
cylen	'kiln': Killandean (MC), Kilncroft (FS), Kilndean (La), Halflawkiln (B), Kill Bn. (La), Kiln Bn. (La.).
cyning	'king': Kingsknowe (Col), -meadow (Grm. L), -ton Grange (L).
cirice OE, kirkja ON, kirk Scots	Kirkliston (Kl), Kirknewton (Kn), Stow Kirk (S), Kirkgate (City), Kirkhill (Co. Cr.P.Wc), -land (G), -landcroft (R), -landhill (H), -lands (B.D.Car.City.L. La.Wc), -mill (R), -slope (Col), -ton (P.L.City (2)), Kirk o' Field (City).
dael OE, dalr ON	'valley': Backdale (La), Barondale House (N), Broompark (Broomdale)(Kn), Burndale (L), Crossfurlongdales (Dal), Galladale (N), Miredale (Co), Muirpark (Muredale)(Dal), Westmuirdale (Dal).
damme ME	'dam': Dambray (City), Dambrea (S), Damhead (Cors.C.City.La), Fala Dam (Cr. FS), Millburn Tower (Damhead)(R), Mill-dam (N).
demeyne ME	'domain' in the aphetic form 'mains': Mains (N), Baads (WC), Borthwick (B), Butlerfield (Polvart)(Co), Calderhall (Kn), Carberry (I), Castle (Cr), Clifton-hall (Kl), Crighton (Cr), Craigmillar (L), Crookston (S), Currie (C), Davidson's (Grm), Dalhousie (Co), East (Co), Easter Hatton (R), Fala (FS), Fullers' (Cran), Gilmerton (L), Hay (WC), Kirknewton (Kn), Mason's (I), Mountskip (New) (B), New (Col.N), Old Liston (Kl), Polton (La), Red (N), Riccarton (C), Rose (Cran), Roslin (La), Soutra (FS), Stirling (La), Temple (T), West (WC), Nether Braid (Mains of Braid)(City).
denn denu	'pasture': Cowden (Dal.Kn). 'hollow': Dean (City), The Dean (R), Cauldcoatsmuir (Deanbank)(Nt), Deanhead (T), -side (B), -sneep (B), -town (I), Aikendean (Car), Backdale (Backstaneden) (La), Barleydean (Car), Bilston (Bulde-dean)(La), Clubbiedean (C), Coillesdale (D), Colton Dean (I), Coxiedean (Kn), Crichtondean (Cr), Dry Burn Dean (S), Dryden (La), Galladale (N), Galladean (Co), Gillygub Dean (T), Hardegreen (La), Hawthornden (La), Hawthornden Wood (H), Hendean Wood (Car), Howden Park (MC), Killandean (MC), Kilndean (La), Linn Dean (FS), Orcharddean (I), Rushie-dean (MC), Stretchendean (B), Stubbin-dean (S), Dean Bn. (S.FS.Col), Howden Bn. (Col), Murder Dean Bn. (Co).

dīc	'ditch, dyke, wall': Dykeend (WC), -foot (WC), -head (WC), -neuk (P), Blackclose-dykes (Co), Bushdyke (WC), Gallowdykes (City), Muirhousedykes (WC), Paradykes (La), Turniedykes (Cr), Wester Dresselrig (Dyke)(MC).
draeg	'portage': Dreghorn (Col).
dr̄yge	'dry': Dresselrig (MC), Dry Burn Dean (S), Dryden (La), -law (Crm), -yards of Gogar (R), Dry Bn. (S).
dūn	'hill': Leyden (Kn).
duru	'door': Windy Door Nick (La), Windy-doors (S).
earn	'eagle': Earncraig (P)
ēast	'east': eāsterra: 'easter': Eastbrigs (City), East Calder (Kn), -Cairn Hill (MC), -Cairns (MC), -Cleugh (WC), -field (D.Kl.I.P), -Harburn (WC), -Haugh (Kn), -hill of Braid (City), -house(s) (N.City), -Langton (Kn), -Mains (Co), -park (G), -raw (G), -side (P), Easter Causewayend (Kn), -Briggs (Kl), -Croft (I), -Craig(s) (Cors.City), -Crichton (Cr), -Colzium (MC), -Crosswood (WC), -Cowden (Dal), -Duddingston (D), -Glencorse (G), -Granton (Crm), -Hailes (I), -Howgate (G), -Limphoy (C), -Mill (C), -muir of Harburnhead (WC), -Newton (Kn), -town (S), Over Gogar (R), East Bn (MC), East Water (FS).
ecg	'edge': Edgefield (La), Edgehead (Cran. L), -law (Car), Cairn Edge (MC), Cakemuir Edge (FS), Soutra Edge (FS), West-edge (L).
ende	'end, quarter or division of a town, village or district': Bogend (B), Bridgend (I), Bridge-end (L.WC), Campend (Nt), Craigend (L.S), Dubend (Kn), Easter Causewayend (Kn), Hillend (Kn.La), Lady-bridgeend (Dal), Lochend (City,Kl), Moss-end (WC.B), Parkend (Co), Shankend (S), Westfield (Westend)(Crm), Wester Causewayend (MC), Woodend (P).
fāg	'variegated, multicoloured': Fala (FS), ? Fala Knowe (G), Falahill (H).
fal(o)d	'fold': Fauldhill (R), Greenfauld Park (L), Stotfold Craigs (Col), Westfaulds (WC).
f(e)alh	'unploughed land', later 'fallow land', Scots faugh 'fallow': Fallhills (P), Fauch Hill (MC), Fawside (T), Longfaugh (Cr), Whitefaugh (Car).
f(e)arnig	'ferny': Fernieflat (Col), -hirst (S), -law (Col), -side (L), Fernylaw (Kn), Fernie Grain Bn. (H), Fernie Grain Sit Bn (S).
feld	'field': Bankfield (Nt), Bell- (La.Kn), Bonny- /

Bonny- (Crm), Browns- (R), Brunts- (City),  
 Cot- (City), Cowden- (Dal), East- (Kl.  
 D.I.P), Edge- (La), Greenfauld Park  
 (Greenfield Park)(L), Hay- (B), Hope-  
 (Co.WC), Hillhouse- (City), Hunter- (Co),  
 Lark- (Dal), Law- (N), Leiths- (Kn),  
 Lime- (WC), Mans- (N), Mar- (P), March-  
 (Crm), May- (N), Meadow- (Cors.D), Mid-  
 (La.I), Middle- (D), Murray- (Cors), Nell-  
 (Kl), North- (Cran.D.Kn.L), Orchard-  
 (City), Preston- (D), Rans- (R), Sea-  
 (City.La), Shiel- (Co), South- (Cran.  
 Crm.D.L), Spring- (La.I.P), Stone- (Car),  
 Thornybank (Jeanfield)(Dal), View- (La),  
 West- (Cran.I.Crm.Dal.Kl), Wood- (La),  
 Wheat- (I), Kirk o' Field (City).

fischere ME

flasse ME

flat ME

ford

foss

fōt OE,

fótr ON

fuglere

fūl

furf(-wudu)

fyrhþ

gāra

gate ME,

gata ON

g(e)alga

geard

geat

geolu

gers

glida

gold(en) /

'fisher': Fisherrow (I).

'pool, marshy place': Flesh Cleugh (P),  
 The Flashes (Cors).'flat, level ground': Binnerflat (MC),  
 Byre- (Co.La), Cannon- (City), Cotton-  
 (La), Fernie- (Col), Kitty- (S), Nettle-  
 (La), Nettling- (S), Pease- (N), Stoney-  
 (N), Well- (R), Wetflatwell (Cran).'ford': Ford (Cran.Cr), Black- (City),  
 Blackcastle- (Cr), Gutter- (P), Ful- (G),  
 Maulds- (Nt), Red- (Col.C), Slate- (Col),  
 Stock- (N), Swine- (Dal), Tow- (H),  
 Wally- (I), Gorton (La), Galla Ford (Kn),  
 Butfordhouse (C).

'ditch, canalized stream': ?Foslane (Col).

'foot': Burnfoot (Dal.S.Wc), Comb- (MC),  
 Cowden- (Dal), Dyke- (WC), Haugh- (S),  
 Law- (Kn), Park- (N).

'bird-catcher, fowler': Fullarton (P).

'dirty, foul': Fulford (G).

'fir': Firrhill (Col).

'woodland': Firth (La).

'gore, triangular piece of land': Gore-  
 bridge (B), Gore Water (B).'road, way': Gateside (P), Canongate  
 (City), Cowgate (City), Figgate (D),  
 Howgate (G.P), Kirkgate (City), Lasswade-  
 gate (La), New Park (Sandygate)(MC),  
 Crossgatehall (I), Lugate (S).'gallows': Galalaw (H), Galladale (N),  
 Galladean (Co), Gallalaw (T), Gallow-  
 dykes (City), Gallow Hill (B); Gallow  
 Law Wood (B), Gala Water (S).'enclosure, yard, garden': Dryyards of  
 Gogar (R), Greenyard (Dal), Hallyards  
 (Kl.S).

'gate': Westgate Park (Dal).

'yellow': Yellowstruther (MC).

'grass': Gersomes (Kn).

'kite': Gladhouse (T), Gladsmuir Hills  
 (WC), Glede Knowe (T).

gold(en)	'gold(en)': Goldenacres (Crm), -riggs (Crm).
golde, *gylde; gool(d), guild Scots	'corn-marigold': Guildie Howes (B), Goldrigs (C).
gor	'dirt, dung, filth': Gorton (La), Gourlaw (La), -snowt (La).
græeg	'grey': Greybrae (P).
grēne	'green': Greenbanks (MC), -bank (City), - Burn Rig (WC), -end (L), -fauld Park (L), -hall (Co), -hill (City), -law (G), -loan (Kn), -side (City), -woodhead (H), -yard (Dal), Guns- (WC), Harden- (La), Mill- (I), Parsons- (City), Pringle's- (S), Rullion- (G), Smiddy- (City), Smithy- (Nt), West- (Car), Hundegreenland (Crm), Green Bn. (R.Kn.WC).
* grēon	'gravel, sand': *grand 'gravel', MLG grēn: 'sand on the seashore': Granton (Crm).
grot	'particle', hence 'pebble': Groathill (Crm).
hæcc	'gate, floodgate, sluice, grating': Hachielinn (Cran).
haefen	'haven': Newhaven.
(ge)hæg, hæg	'hay': Haymains (WC), Hayfield (B).
* hæer	'stone, stoney ground': ? Harle Rigging (Cr), Harlaw (C).
hæsel	'hazel': Hazelcleugh (MC).
hafoc, Scots halk	'hawk': Hagbrae (B), Halkerston (B), Halk Law (B), Hawkhill (WC), Hawkhill (City).
haguþorn	'hawthorn': Hawthornden (La), Hawthorn- den Wood (H).
hālig	'holy': Holyrood (City).
hām	'farm': Coldhame (N), ? Belham (Cran), Cauldhame (C.I).
hangand, hingand M,Sc.	'hanging': Hangingshaw (H).
hara	'hare': Harwood (WC), Hare Craig (T), -law (Nt), Harle Rigging (Cr), Hare Bn. (Col).
hār	'grey': ? Harlaw (C).
hēafod	'head': Acrehead (P), Bank- (G.WC), Bank- Moor (Cr), Benty- (WC), Bog- (P), Brae- (WC.Crm), Broad- (T), Burn- (Co.L), Cleut- (WC), Coalheugh- (WC), Croft- (MC), Dam- (Cors.C.La.City.R), Dean- (T), Dyke- (WC), East Haugh (Haugh-)(Kn), Edge- (Cran.L), Fountain- (Col), Greenend (Green-)(L), Greenhall (Green-)(Co), Greenwood- (H), Harburn- (WC), Hare- (H), Haugh- (B.C.S), Hill- (Co.I), Kaim- (City), Know- (WC), Law- (s)(G.La.Kn), Leith- (Kn), Loan- (Cran.C.Kl.La), Meadow- (WC).

- L), Millburn- (Kn), Newmill- (Kn), Peatlaw Head (S), Park- (Cors.WC.N), Path- (Kn.Cr.G.La), Shot- (C), Smeaton- (Dal), Town- (WC.C.La), Toxside (T), Tyne- (Cr), Ward- (Kn), Well-(s)(MC.C), White Craig Heads (G), Wood-(s)(La.B.WC), Headrig (C).  
 hēah 'high'; Scots har: 'higher': Highriggs (Crm. City), Hardengreen (La).  
 h(e)ald 'inclined, bent': Halltree (S).  
 h(e)alh, dat. h(e)ale 'haugh, corner, angle, flat land beside a river': Acornhauchburn (N), Allan's - (S), Black- (S), Blind- (N), Broompark (Brewmale)(Kn), Cat- (Dal.S), Dalry- (City), Elgin- (La), East- (Kn), Long- (Crm), Long-mill (WC), Monks- (P), Ruchale (N), Ravenshaugh (P), Mill- (B), Saughland (Sauchnale)(Cr), Sergeanthaugh (Dal), Wedale (S), Whitehaugh (D.P), White-bank (N), Hailes (Col), Halls (P), Hala Shank (S), Hatton (R), Haughfoot (S), - head (B.C.S), New Hailes (I), Ravenshaugh Bn. (I).  
 h(e)all 'hall, farmhouse': Blackhall (MC.Cors), Borthwick Hall (Hallheriot)(H), Bog- (La), Burn- (Kl), Calder Hall (Kn), Carle- (I), Cauld- (Car), Chester- (Cran), Clifton- (Kl), Craig- (I), Crossgate- (I), Fala- (FS), Fountain- (S), Gowf- (Kl), Gowks- hill (Paiston-)(Co), Howden's- (L), Hurri- (P), Kers- (Kl), Kingsmeadow (Sharny-)(L), Moat- (Kn), Monkton- (I), Morton- (L), Muir- (WC), New- (P.S), Park- (MC), Pirn- (B), Plover- (La), Powder- (City), Red- (Col.FS), Saughton- (Cors), Sheriff- (Nt), Stage- (S), Straiton- (L), Smiddy- (B), West- (R), Wood- (Col), Hallbarns (Kl), Hallyards (Kl.S), ? Halls (P), ? Hatton (R).  
 h(e)als 'neck'; dial. hawse: 'throat': The Hawse (City)  
 hearpere 'harper': ? Harperrig (Kn).  
 heorot 'hart': Harburnhead (WC).  
 herberwe 'shelter': Herbertshaw (P), ? Harbour Hill (C).  
 hereberze ME 'place of lodging, entertainment,  
 herberzerie, O.Fr. her- sanctuary': Harbergery (Canongate)(City).  
 bergerie  
 here-geatu a technical term for a tribute paid to a lord by his subject: Heriot (H).  
 herepæp 'army road': ? Harperrig (Kn.MC).  
 heren ME 'heron': Hirendean (T), Hendean (Car).  
 hierde-mann 'herdsman': Hermand (WC), Hermiston (C).  
 hind 'hind': ? Hindlaws (Kn).  
 hlāw 'hill': Ankrielaw (La), Bavelaw (P), Bell's Law (Nt), Bleak Law (Cr), Broadlaw (T), Cape- (Col), Capie- (Car), Castle Law /

	Law (B), Castle- (G), ? Cotly Burn (Cran), Cotly Hill (T), Cock- (C), Cribbie- (S), Crow Law (Cr), Deaflawhill (Co), Dod Law (H), Dry- (Crm), Dun Law (H), Edge- (Car), Fala (FS), Fala Knowe (G), Falahill (H), Fernie- (Col), Ferny- (Kn), Gala- (H), Galla- (T), Gallow- Wood (B), Garvald Law (H), Gour- (La), Green- (H), Half- lawkilm (B), Halk Law (B), Harlaw (C), Harle Rigging (Cr), Harelaw (Nt), Hind- laws (Kn), Hose Law (H), Hunt Law (H), Huntly Cot (T), Kippilaw (N), Knights' Law (P), Lass Law (T), Lang- (N), Little Law (FS), Meikle Law (FS), Nether Birchy Law (H), Nolflaws (Dal), Peatlaw Head (S), Pearie Law (WC), Pot Law (S), Rodding- (R), Red- (Kn.MC), Rylaw Knowe (B), Ruther Law (B), Saughly Law (S), Scald Law (P), Sid- (B), Sergeants Law (WC), Spy- (Col), Spy Law (Cran), Stane-s (Dal), Turf Law (H), Warklaw Hill (C), Whippie- (Cr), White- (C), White-Cleugh (B), Whiteside Law (H), Windy Law (B), Wooly Law (H), Lawfield (N), -foot (Kn), -head (G.La), -heads (Kn), Blacklaws Bn. (Col), Bleakley Bn. (B)(? v.hlāw). 'shelter': Currielee (Cr).
hlēo	
hliēp	'leaping-place, steep slope'; Leap (La).
hliþ	'slope, hill': Liberton (L), Badleith (WC), Kinleith (C).
hlidgeat	'swing-gate': ? Ludgate (R).
hlynn, Scots lin	'torrent': Linn Dean (FS), Corby Lin (H), Fairies Linn (P), Hachielinn (Cran), Punce Linn (WC), Ivy Linn (H), Linn Dean Water (FS).
hōh, Scots heugh	'glen, cleft in rocks, projecting land': Drumsheugh (City), Hewan Bog (La), Red- heugh (Co), Redheughs (C), Slateheugh (WC), Turnhouse (G).
hol(h), Scots howe	'hollow, hole': Howden Park (MC), How- gate (G.P), Howland (Co), Howe Mire (I), Howlands Park (Dal), Howmeadow (Crm), Bogle Hole (I), Burnhole (B), Cannichole (MC), Cuninghowes (City), Guildie Howes (B), Honeyhole (La), Muttonhole (Cran. B.Crm), Quarryholes (City), Sourhole (Col), Straitonhole (L), Toxsidehole (T), Tod Hills (WC), Howden Bn. (Col).
holm	'piece of dry land in a fen': Cockholm (S), Gersomes (Kn), Lowholm (N), Mill- (Co), Preston- (Co), Wit- (N).
hop	'hollow, small enclosed valley': Hope Farm (Cr), Hopefield (Co.WC), - Rig (S), Howburn (T), Galfhope (S), Corse- (H), Craig- (T), White- (Cran), St. Catherine's in the Hopes (G), Sweethope (I), Hop- pringle (S), Fairhope Bn. (T).
hræfn /	

hræfn	'raven, rook': Raven's Cleugh (WC), Ravenshaugh (P), -hill (Crm), -neuk (P), Ravenshaugh Bn. (I).
hrēac	'hayrick': Nol tracks (Dal).
hrīs	'brushwood': Risland Knowes (WC).
hrycg	'ridge': Adam's Rig (H), Bankton House (Cockrig)(MC), Black Rig (T), Blackside Rig (H), Bentyrig (WC), Brownrig (WC), Broachrigg (Car), Cleave Rig (T), Cock Rig (P.C), Comely Rig (S), Dresselrig (MC), Doverig (WC), Dod Rig (H), Green Burn Rig (WC), Goldrigs (C), Goldenriggs (Crm), Harperrig (Kn.MC), Harle Rigging (Cr), Headrig (C), Highriggs (City), Highriggs (Crm), Hope Rig (S), Kiprig Rig (WC), Kitchen Rig (WC), Lothian Rig (WC), Middlerig(g) (Kn.R), Monksrig (P), New Farm (Dedrig) (MC), Newlandrig (B), Pilrig (City), Ravelrig (C), Restalrig (City), Rig (MC), Stodrig (C), Sandy-rigs (Dal), Sowburnrig (B), Whitebog (Whiterigmire) (La), White Rig (MC), Wooly Rig (H).
hryþer	'cattle': Ruther Law (B).
hunta	'hunter': Hunterland (Crm), Hunt Hill (H), Huntly Cot (T).
hūs	'house': House of the Muir (Pathhead) (Kn), House of Muir (G), Briggs (Kl), Brockhouse (S), Broom- (Cors), Butford- (C), Burn- (Kn.S), Bank- (S), Calder House (MC), Clay Houses (B), Crosshouse (G), Craig- (Crm.City), Craig House (City), Dubhouse (Crm), Easthouse (City), Easthouses (N), Hillhouse (Kn), Howlet's House (P), Holyroodhouse (City), Heriot-house (H), Linhouse (MC), Logan House (P), Luffenhouses (P), Mosshouses (P), Mount Cottage (Newhouse) (B), Muirhouse (MC.S.B.Cr.L.Crm), Muirhouse of Letham (MC), Muirhousedykes (WC), Murieston (MC), Newhouse (P.R.WC.Kn), Nookhouses (Kn), Swarehouse (H), South House (L), Sten-house (L), Turnhouse (Crm), Westhouse (City), Westhouses (N), Whitehouse (N. Cran.City.Cors.Crm), Woodhouselee (G), Wrightshouses (City, Col.B), Hillhouse-field (City), Blackhouse Bn. (Cr).
hwæte	'wheat': Wheatfield (I).
hwelp	'young animal': Whelpside (C.L).
hwīt	'white': Whitebog (La), -Cleugh (H), -cleuch (P), -clatt (Car), -craig (I), Craig Heads (G), -croft (City), -faugh (Car), -haugh (P.D), -haughbank (N), -hill (Kn.Car.Dal.La.I), -hope (Cran), -house (N.Cran.City.Cors.Crm), -knows (MC), -law (C), -law Cleugh (B), -lochley /

hyll

lochley (MC), -moss (R.Kn), -park (WC),  
 -Rig (MC), Whiteside (C), -side Law (H),  
 -sykes (MC), Whitelea Bn. (Kn.MC),  
 'hill': Abbeyhill (City), Addiebrow-  
 hill (WC), Auchinoon (Kn), Balerno (C),  
 Barn- (C), Broom- (s) (N.WC.MC.Dal.L),  
 Barley- (Car), Berry- (MC), Black- (WC),  
 Blackburn- (MC), Binny- (WC), Bowbeat  
 (T), Bourtrie- (Kl), Briston- Moss (WC),  
 Bruce- (Cors), Braehead (Millhill) (Crm),  
 Buteland (C), Cornhill (Kn), Cairn (MC.  
 P), Camilty (MC), Cortleferry (S),  
 Cribbielaw (S), Craneshills (S), Chester  
 (B), Cock- (B), Cockburn (C), Common  
 (B), Carberry (I), Castle- (Cr.City),  
 Cakemuir- (Cr), Craigs- (N), Cotly (T),  
 Chester- (Cran), Currie- (C), Crow (R),  
 Crosswood- (WC), Crow (City), Cow (WC),  
 Castlelaw (G), Corstorphine (Cors),  
 Dod Law (Dod Hill)(H), Deaflawhill (Co),  
 East - of Braid (City), Eymet-s (I),  
 Fauch (MC), Firr (Col), Falahill (H),  
 Fallhills (P), Fauld- (R), Galladale  
 (N), Glenwhinnie Hill (S), Gourd- (R),  
 Gowan- (C), Gladsmuir Hills (WC), Gowks-  
 (Co), Gallow (B), Green- (City), Grace-  
 mount (Priesthill)(L), Groat- (Crm),  
 Hog (T), Harbour (C), Harperrig (MC),  
 Hurcheon (B), Hainshaw (WC), Hawk- (City),  
 Heat (H), Hunt (H), John's (WC), Kirk-  
 (P.WC.Co), Keir- (C), Kaimés (R), Kers-  
 (I), Kirkland- (H), Lang- (La.WC),  
 Mill- (N), Miller- (Nt), Mid (H),  
 Ormiston- (Kn), Pate's (WC), Piers-  
 (City), Paties (P), Play (Cr), Peat(rig)  
 (H), Pink- (Cors), Ravens- (Crm), Rowan-  
 tree (WC), Rose- (Cr), Routing (Cr),  
 Rashie- (WC), Scroof (S), Scroggy (P),  
 Sight- (Cors), Soutra- (FS), Stob- (N),  
 Stoney- (I), Temple- (MC), Todhills (L),  
 Turnhouse (G), Tore- Wood (Co), Toxside  
 (T), Upper Shiel (Kn), Uters- (P),  
 Warklaw (C), White- (I.Dal.La.Kn.Car),  
 Winchel (H), Hillend (Kn), -head (Co.I),  
 -housefield (City), -house (Kn), -town  
 (Kn), -wood (R.Cors), Longhill Bn. (WC).  
 'corner, bend': hyrn-leah: 'corner-  
 meadow': Dreghorn (Col), ? Hurley Cove  
 (P).

hyrne

hyrst

lad, gelād  
Scots ladelaecc, ME  
lache

'wooded hillock, wood': Ferniehirst (S)  
 'road, path, water-course, stream':  
 Ladyside (H), Lady Meadow (Cors), Lady  
 Bridge-end (Dal), Bridge-end (L), ? Lady's  
 Wood (P)  
 'slow, sluggish stream, muddy hole, bog':  
 Latch /

Latch (Kn), Craiglatch (S), Blacklatch (Crm), Corslet (T), Latch Bn. (T).  
'pasture': Lasswade (La).

læs (gen.

læswe)

lawerce, dial. 'lark': Laverockbank (City).

laverock

lāh

land

'low': Lowholm (N).  
'land, strip in a field': Abbeyland (N), Abbotsland (Crm), Baxterland (City), Brewland(s) (Dal.L.Col), Baudrikesland (Col), Broomlands (Kl), Blankeland (N), Blacklands (MC), Bowland (S), Bogsland (L), Bondlands (Crm), Buteland (B.C), Butlerland (Crm), Claylands (R), Cotland(s) (S.C), Cousland (Cran), Crumblands (Crm), Derusland (S), Greig's Land (Kn), Hacherland; (S), Hangmanslands (I), Howeland (Co), Howlands Park (Dal), Hundegreenland (Crm), Kirkland(s) (WC.D.B.G. L.La), Kirkhill (Kirkland) (Cr), Kirklandcroft (R), Kirklandhill (H), Langlands (D.City), Ladylands (L), Lumlisland (L), Monkland (N), Marylands (R), Magdalene Lands (City), Mitchell's Lands (B), Newlandburn (B), Newlandrig (B), Newlands (Kn), Priestlands (R) ? Pentland (La), Plewlands (Cors.City), Rennie'slands (L), Risland Knowes (WC), Sergeant's Land (Col), Sergeantland (L), Souterland (L), Secretary's Lands (Cors), Smith's Lands (Cors), Skinner's Land (Crm), Smiddyland (Col), Smiddielands (S), Temple Park (Templeland)(Cr), Templeland (Cors), Werland (G)

lane, Scots

lane

'lane, loan': Loanhead (Cran.C.Kl.La), Cockmalane (WC), Cocknylane (Kn.Col), Foslane (Col), Greenloan (Kn), The Lang Loan (L), Newtonloan (Co), Loanstone (P), The Loan to the Stobsbank (Co).

lang

'long': Bellfield (Langton)(Kn), Langhill (WC.La), Langlaw (N), -side (WC. Dal), -lands (D.City), The Lang Loan (L), Long Dalmahoy (P), Long Hermiston (C), Longfaugh (Cr), -haugh (Crm), -haughmill (WC), -muir (S), -shaw (H), -shot (N), Longhill Bn. (WC), Long Hangman Bn. (S).

leah

'clearing, meadow': dial. ley; 'grassland': Bavelaw (P), Blindlie (S), Burghlee (La), Cheslie (S), Crosslee (S), Hurley (P), Gately (S), Loupielees (Kl), Mauldslee (T), Oatslie (La), Rosslynlee (La), The Common Lea (Crm), Wadingburn (Waddenlee) (Ja), Whitelochley (MC), Woodhouselee (G), Windlestrawlee (Crm), Whitelea Bn. (Kn.MC).

lilie /

lilie	'lily': Lilyburn (La).
luh	'pool': Lugton (Dal), Lugate (S)
lytel	'small': Little Catpair (S), - Dod (H), - Harwood (WC), - Law (FS), - Rusha (WC), Old Craighall (Little Monkton) (I).
mæd (Dat. sq. mædwe)	'meadow': Meadowbank (Kn), -field (D. Cors), -head (WC.L), -spot (City), Dunsmure (Meadowplace) (Cors), Broad- meadow (WC), Howmeadow (Crm), Kings- meadow (L.Crm), Millmeadow (R), Lady Meadow (Cors), Abbotsmeadow (Cran.City).
mær, mere	'lake, mere': mere-tūn: 'farm by a lake': Marfield (P), Morton (L).
mearc	'march, boundary': Marchbank (C), Marchfield (Crm), - Syke (WC), -well (R.G), Marjoribanks (R).
mēos	'moss': Selms (Kn).
middel	'middle': Middlefield (D), -muir (WC), -rig (Kn), -rigg (R), -ton (B), -town (S), Midfield (I).
mire ME, mýrr ON	'mire, wet swampy ground, a boggy place'; Blackmire (WC), Miredale (Co), Ratho- myre (R), Myreside (City), Whitebog (White- rigmire) (La), Howe Mire (I).
mōr	'moor': Muiracre (Kl), -burn (Kl), -hall (WC), -side (Crm), -house (MC(2).S.B. Cr.L.Crm), -park (Dal), -housedykes (WC), Murieston (MC), Borthwick Muir (B), Bankhead Moor (Cr), Boroughmuir (City), Buteland Muir (C), Cockmuir (T), Cross- wood (WC), Cauldcoate- (Nt), Cairns (MC), Cauldhall Moor (Car), Cake- (Cr), Fala Moor (FS), Gladsmuir Hills (WC), Drum- shoreland Moor (WC), Heriot Moor (H), House of Muir (G), Lennie (Crm), Kirk- newton (Kn), Longmuir (S), Malleny Muir (C), Middleton Moor (B), Morton (Kn.G), Pilmuir (C), Pathhead (House of the Muir) (Kn), Roslin Moor (La), Skelliemuir (La), Stow Moor (S), Thriepmuir (C), Westmuir (WC), Woodmuir (WC), West Caldmore (B), Wull Muir (B), Westmuirdale (Dal), Belstane (Moorbarn) (Kn), Murray Bn. (Col.C.Cors), Murray's Bn. (Cran), Allermuir (Col).
mos	'bog, swamp, morass': Mossend (B.WC), -houses (P), Auchencorth Moss (P), Back of Moss (WC), Bawdy Knowes Moss (WC), Briestonhill Moss (WC), Camilty Moss (MC), Gowkley Moss (La), Hagierae Moss (MC), Hen Moss (FS), Whitemoss (Kn.R).
(ge)mōt	'moot, meeting-place; junction of streams': Moat (La), Muttonhole (Cran. Crm.B), The Chirmat (B).
munuc	'monk': Monkland (N), Monksburn (P), -haugh (P), -rig (P), -wood (N), Monkton /

Monkton (I), Old Craighall (Little Monkton) (I).

muscle  
myln

'mussel': Musselburgh  
'mill': Millbank (Crm), -burnhead (Kn),  
-burn Tower (R), -dam (N), -green (I),  
-haugh (B), -hill (N.I), -holm (Co),  
-meadow (R), - Park (T), - Wood (T),  
Milton (G), Bellsmill (City), Breich  
Mill (WC), Blackcraig- (MC), Bonnington  
(City), Bowshank (S), Braehead (Mill-  
hill)(Crm), Catcune (B), Canon-s(City),  
Crookston (S), Carrington (Car), Clock-  
millburn (City), Cramond (Crm), Craig-  
(C), Dalry (City), Dalmore (G), Dowie's  
(Crm), East (C), Gogar (R), Heriot (H),  
Kirkettle (La), Kevock (La), Kirk- (R),  
Lin's (Kl), Livingstone (MC), Long-  
haugh (WC), New (MC.I.C.Kn), New-(s)  
(Dal), New-head (Kn), Ninemileburn (P),  
Niddry's Mill (Crm), Over (Kn), Peggy's  
(Crm), Pepper- (L), Stobbs Mills (B),  
Stow Mill (S), Shire (I), Stenhouse  
(Stanhope's) (Cors), Saughton (Cors),  
Straiton- (L), Temple (T), West (MC),  
Whitehouse- (Cran).

neoferra,  
niferra

'nether, lower': Netherton (P),  
Nethertown (S), - Alderstone (MC), -Bow  
(City), - Barnton (Crm), - Braid (City),  
- Brotherstone (FS), - Buteland (C),  
- Birchy Law (H), - Craig (MC),  
- Cramond (Crm), - Gogar (R), - Howden  
(MC), - Lennie (Crm), - Liberton (L),  
- Longford (WC), - Lugate (S), - Mer-  
chiston (City), - Plewlands (City),  
- Roughsware (H), - Shiel (Kn), -Shiels  
(S), - Williamston (MC), Easter Currie  
(C).

netele

'nettle'; \*netlen: 'of nettles,  
covered with nettles': Nettleflat (La),  
Nettlingflat (S).

nife

'new': Newark (Kn), -battle (N),  
-byres (N), -bigging (P.R.La.S.Inv.  
City), -hall (P.S), -house (P.R.B.WC.  
Kn), -lands (Kn), -landburn (B),  
langrig (B), -bridge (Kl.City), -farm  
(Dal), -haven (City), -millhead (Kn),  
-mills (Dal), -ton (Nt), -tonloan (Co),  
NewCranston (Cran), Mill(s)(Kn.C.I.MC),  
Mains (B), Saughtonhall (La), Newton  
Grange (N), Ninemileburn (P), Kirknewton  
(Kn), Newington (City).

noke ME

'nook, corner of land': Nookhouses (Kn),  
Corsnook (Kl), Dykeneuk (P), Parkneuk  
(La.Crm), Ravensneuk (P).

norf

'north': Northfield (Cran.I.Kn), North  
Leith (City), North Row (R), Norton (R),  
Millerhill (Northhill) (Nt), Norton  
Park /

nowl, nolt MSc ( ON naut) ortgeard	Park (City), Norloch (City). 'cattle': Noltlairs (R), -laws (Dal), -racks (Dal).
pæβ	'orchard': Lugton Orchard (Dal), Orchard (D), Orcharddean (Pinkieburn) (I), Orchardfield (City).
*p aesc(e)-tūn	'path': Pathhead (Kn.Cr.G.La), Herds- house (T), Meadowspot (Col), Powies- path (MC), Stoneyport (Col).
pearroc, ME parke	'pasture-farm': ? Gowkshill Farm (Paistonhall) (Co). 'small enclosure, paddock': Park (Kn. Cr), Parkend (Co), -foot (N), -head (N.WC.Cors), -hall (MC), -neuk (La. Crm), Anna Park (N), Craigpark (R), Cloverfoot (Nt), Baad Park (MC), East- park (G), Greenfauld Park (L), Howlands Park (Dal), Howden Park (MC), Mill Park (T), Muirpark (Dal), Norton Park (City), Roslin Park (La), Steel Park (Dal), Temple Park (Cr), Westgate Park (Dal), Whitepark (WC).
pele ME pīc	'peel tower': Peaseflat (N). 'pointed hill'; dial. pike: 'cairn of stones on the highest point of a hill': The Pike (WC), Pikeham (B), Pikeham Wood (T).
pōl, *pull Scots pow	'pool, stream, marshy place': Polbeth (WC), Polton (La), Polvart Mains (Butlerfield) (Co), ? Powiespath (MC), Claypots (Claypule) (I); Powburn (City).
port ME	'gate': Portsburgh (City), Westport (City).
preost	'priest': Preston (Cran), -field (D), -holm (Co), Priestlands (R), Priesthill (Gracemount) (L).
pyll	'pool, stream': Pilmuir (C), Pilton (Crm), Pilrig (City).
rā	'roebuck': Raeshaw (H)
rād	'road': Roads (P), Rhodes (B).
rāp	'rope': Scots rape: 'rope, a measure of land, rood': Cauldrope (S).
ratoun ME	'rat': Rottenrow (Kl.B.City), The Row (S).
rāw	'row': Raw (Kn), Raw Cottage (MC), Blackraw (Kn), Cotrow (R), Fisherrow (I), North Row (R), Potterrow (City), Rottenrow (B.Kl.City), The Row (S), West Row (R), Raw Bn. (H).
rēad	'red': Redcraigs (Kn), -croft (Nt), -ford (C.Col), -hall (FS.Col), -heugh(s) (Co.C), -law (Kn.MC), -Mains (N), -row (Nt), -side (Car).
ripp rōd /	'strip of wood': ? Rippy Bog (T).

rōd	'rood, cross': Holyrood.
rūh	'rough, uncultivated': Ruchale (N), Roughsike (SC), -sware (H), -bank (C).
ryge	'rye': Rylaw Knowe (B).
rysc	'rush': Rusha (WC).
sandig	'sandy': Sandyrigs (Dal), -knowe (H).
scale ME ( ON skali )	'hut, shed': Comelyscholes (S).
sceaga	'small wood, copse, thicket, shaw': Shaw Knowe (T), Birkenshaw (G), Braid- (MC), Broad- (WC), Cobbin- (WC), Hain- Hill (WC), Hanging- (H), Herbert- (P), Long- (H), Rae- (H), Smeaton- (I), Tympany- (P), Rusha (WC), Shaw Bn. (S).
sc(e)anca	'shank, spur of hill': Bowshank (S), Hala Shank (S), Shank (B), Shank Cleugh (S), - Wood (S), Shankend Wood (S).
sccarnig	'dirty, dung-stained': Kingsmeadow (Sharnyhall) (L).
scēat	'strip of land, shot': Craigshot (Crm), Little John's Shot (B), Longshot (N), North Shot (WC), South Shot (WC), Sheep House (WC), Shothead (C).
schele ME	'cottage': Scots sheil(d): 'shepherd's hut': Shiels (S), Shiells Strip (La), Shiel Field (Co), Shiel Knowe (B), Black- shiels (FS), Brothershiels (FS), Nether Shiel (Kn), Upper Shiel (Kn), Capielaw (Car), Dresselrig (MC), Hermand (C), Listonshiels (C), Shiel Bn. (S.Co.La. Car).
scīr-(ge)rēfa	'sheriff': Sheriffhall (Nt), Shire Mill (I).
sclat ME	'slate': Slatebarns (Kl,La), -ford (Col),
scor(r)a	'sharp declivity, hill, bank': Shoe- stanes (H).
s(e)alh	'sallow, willow'; dial. sauchen: 'willow- covered': Sauchenside (Cran), Saughland (Cr), Saughton (Cors), Saughton (Leith) (City), Saughly Law (S), Salisbury Crags (City)
s(e)altere	'salt-dealer': Salters' Road (N.Cr), Salter's Syke (P), The Satyregate (Dal).
*sele (a de- rivative of OE sealh)	'sallow copse': Selms (Kn).
(ge)sell	'shelter': Sell Moor (S).
serjant ME	'sergeant (of a barony)': Sergeant's Croft (Crm), - Land (Col), - Law (WC), Sergeanthaugh (Dal), -lands (L).
(ge)set	'fold': Ladyside (H).
sic	'small stream in marshy ground, gully': Adie's Syke (WC), Aiven (MC), Benry (WC), Crawfurd (WC), Cushie (MC), Fumart (T), Garval (WC), Kelly (MC), Kip- (WC), March (WC), Ormscleugh (S), Ravel- (P), Roughsike (WC), Salter's (P), Sinkie (MC), Vein /

	Vein (WC), Whitesykes (WC).
side	'side, hillslope': Backside (MC,WC), Black- (Cran), Burn- (WC.Cr), Birkie- (B), Briery- (Cr), Bank- (Dal), Black- Rig (H), Caiyside (Col), Cald- (B), Chalkie- (I), Crum- (S), Dean- (B), East- (P), Fountain- (T), Faw- (T), Filly- (City), Fernie- (L), Gavie- (WC), Gate- (P), Green- (City), Hangingshaw (Hanging-)(H), Lady- (H), Lang- (Dal.WC), Morning- (City), Muir- (Crm), Myre- (City), Red- (Car), South- (N), Sauchen- (Cran), Sunny- (Kn.G.I.L), Summer- (L), Thick- (H), Upper- (T), West- (P), White- (C), White- Law (H), Whelp- (C.L), Wood- (G), Sidlaw (B), Whitecraig (Whiteside)(I).
silver ME	'silver': Silverburn (P), -knowes (Crm).
slæp	'slope': Kirkslope (Col).
smið	'smith': Smith's Lands (Cors).
smiþfe	'smithy': Smiddyhall (B), -green (City), -land (Col), Smiddielands (S), Smithy Cleugh (Col), -green (Nt).
snaep	'poor grazing': Birksneep (S), Dean-
ON snap	sneep (B).
snūte ME	'projecting cliff or ridge': Goursnowt (La).
spittal ME	'hospice': Spittal (P), Wilkieston (Spittleton)(Kn), Backspittal (City), Forespittal (City), Spital Bn. (S).
spot	'spot, plot': Meadowspot (City).
spring,	'spring': Springfield (P.I.La).
spryng	
stān	'stone': Stenhouse (L), Stonefield (Car), Stoneycroft (Cors), Bore Stane (C), Brotherstone (FS), Caiystane (Col), Cauld Stane Slap (MC), Flotterstone (G), Kellerstain (R), Loanstone (P), Maiden Stone (WC), Backdale (Backsteneden)(La), Shoestanes (H).
stānig	'stoney': Stanelaws (Dal), Stoneyflat (N), -hill (I), -port (Col), -bank (I).
stede	'place, site of a building, farm': Castle Steads (I), Bughtsteads (City).
stōd	'stud': Stodrig (C), stōd-falod: 'stud-fold' Stodfald (Craighouse)(City),
stocce	'stock, trunk, log': Stockbridge (City), L), -ford (N).
stott	'horse, bullock': Stotfold Craigs (Col), ? Stodrig (C).
stōw	'place, church': Stow (S), ? Bristo (City).
stræt	'street, road': ? Straiton (L), Dere Street (N).
strother ME	'marshy land overgrown with brush-wood': The Struther (S), Wellstruther (B), Yellowstruther (MC).
stubb /	

- stubb, stob 'stub, tree-stump': Stobs (B), Stobhill (Nb), Stobsbank (Co).
- stubbing ME 'cleared land, arable land': Stobbindean (S), Stobbindean Bn. (S.D).
- sumor 'summer': Summerside (L), Summer Knowe (P).
- sunne 'sunny': Sunnyside (Kn.G.I.L).
- sūf 'south': Southbank (P.Cors), -field (Cran.D.Crm.L), - House (L), -side (N), Sowburnrig (B).
- sweard 'skin, covering' hence 'grass covering': Cross Sward (P).
- swīn 'swine': Swineford (Dal).
- swīra 'neck of land'; dial. swire: 'the most level spot between two hills; a steep pass; the declivity of a hill': Swarehouse (H), Dewar Swire (H); Roughsware (H).
- tod, northern 'fox': Tod's Cairn (H), Todhills (L), ME Tod Hills (WC), Todhole Knowe (Col).
- toll, Scots 'toll': Cairntows (L), Tollcross (City).
- tow
- torr, Scots 'hill': Blackhope Tor (H), ? Torwoodlee (S).
- tor
- trindel ME 'circular patch': OE trynde: 'circle': Trinlyknowes (S).
- tūn 'farm': Addiston (R), Arniston (B), Alderstone (MC), Baberton (C), Brunston (P), Bonnington (R.City), Brotherton (WC), Bellfield (Langton)(Kn), Brunstane (Gilberton)(L), Broughton (City), Boraston Knowe (Cors), Barnton (Crm), Clermiston (Cors), Colton (I), Costerton (I. Cr), Clifton (Kl), Crookston (S.I), Castleton (B), Comiston (Col), Crichton (Cr), Clerkington (T), Colinton (Col), Cranston (Cran), Chapelton (WC), Corston (Kn), Carrington (Car), Duddingston (D), Edmonstone (Nt), Esperston (T), Friarton (City.Cors), Fullarton (P), Gorton (La), Gocelynton (N), Gilmerton (L.S), Gilston (FS), Hatton (R), Howatstone (MC), Howliston (S), Halkerston (B), Harvieston (B), Hermiston (C), Ingliston (Kl), Kirkton (P.L.City), Kirknewton (Kn), Kirkliston (Kl), Kingston Grange (L), Lugton (Dal), Lauriston (Crm.City), Liston (Kl), Liberton (L), Masterton (N), Merchiston (City), Huttonhole (Crm.Cran. B), Morton (Kn.G.L), Murieston (MC), Mitchelston (S), Middleton (B), Milton (G), Malcolmstone (C), Monkton (I), Monktonhall (I), Newtonloan (Co), Newington (City), Newton Grange (N), Netherston (P), Norton (R), Newton (Nt), Ormiston (Kn), Outerston (T), Overton (Kn.C), Polton (La), Pilton (Crm), Pumpherston (MC) /

- (MC), Prestonfield (L), Preston (Cran), Prestonholm (Co), Rathquhillinton (B), Robertston (H), Ravelston (Cors), Riccarton (C), Silverknowes (Randelston) (Crm), Saughton (Cors), Smeaton (I), Symington (S), Shewington (Car), Swans-ton (Col), Thornton (Car), Walstone (P), Wester Norton (Kl), Williamston (MC), Watherstone (S), Warriston (City,C), Yorkston (T), Colliertown (I), Dewar-town (B), Newlandburn (B), Heriottown (H), Coaltown Tower (P), Cottonflat (La), Townhead (WC,C).
- picce** 'thick, thick with vegetation': Thick-side (H).
- þīnan** 'to dissolve, flow': Tyne R.
- þorn, þyrne** 'thorn(bush)'; þornen: 'thorny': Thorn (MC), Thornton (Car), Turniedykes (Cr), Thornybank (Dal), Thornycrook (Dal), Turnhouse (G).
- uferra, ME  
overe** 'upper, over': Overton (Kn.C), Over Alderstone (MC), -Barnton (G<sub>m</sub>), -Braid (City), -Buteland (C), -Cramond (Crm), -Craigs (MC), -Gogar (R), -Howden Park (MC), -Lugate (S), -Longford (WC), -Liberton (L), -Merchiston (City), -Mill (Kn), -Plewlands (City), -Roughsware (H), -Shiels (S), -Williamston (MC); Upper Brotherstone (FS), Upper Bow (City); New Mills (C).
- (ge)wæd  
wæt** 'ford': Lasswade (La), Wadingburn (La), 'wet': Wetland (Kn), Wetflatwell (Cran), Witholm (N).
- wealc-myln** 'mill where cloth was dressed': Waulk-mill (Car.Co.I.Kn.MC.City).
- w(e)ald** 'forest, open upland ground': ? Brixwold (Co).
- w(e)all** 'wall': Auchinleck's Walls (B), Steels-walls (WC), Wanton Walls (I).
- \*wearda  
w(e)ard** 'hill or beacon': Wardie (City).  
'watch, ward'; dial. ward: 'enclosed pastureland': ? Wardhead (Kn).
- welig  
weod** 'willow': ? Willowbrae (D).  
'weed': Wedale (S).
- (ge)weorc** 'fort, defensive work': Newark (Kn), Warklaw Hill (C).
- west** 'west'; westerra: 'westerly': West Cleugh (WC), Craigs (Cors), Caldmore (B), - field (Crm.I.Cran.Kl.Dal), -faulds (WC), -gate Park (Dal), -green (Car), -hall (R), -house(s) (N.City), Harburn (WC), -mains (WC), Mill (Co.MC), -muir (WC), -muirdale (Dal), -pans (I), -port (City), Row (R), -side (P), -woodquarter (Co), Wester Briggs (Kl), -brigs (City), Crichton (Cr), Croft (I), Cowden (Dal), Causewayend (MC), Colzium (MC) /

(MC), Cairns (MC), Crosswood (WC), Dresselrig (MC), Duddingston (D), Granton (Crm), Harwood (WC), Limphoy (C), Melville (La), Newton (Kn), -muir (WC), Norton (Kl), West Bn. (MC).

whinny ME

'covered with whin or gorse'; ME whin: 'furze': Whinnybrae (G), Whinny Plantation (T), Whins (MC).

wic

w(i)ella,  
wælla

'dwelling': Borthwick (B).  
'well': Walltower (P), Wallyford (I), Walstone (P), Wellflat (R), -head(s) (C.MC), -struther (B), -strand (Co), Wood (T), Butter Well (B), Cad- (T), Carse- (P), Cold-(s) (Cran), Delph (D), Lady- (MC), Lady's (R), March- (G), Maiden (WC), Penny- (Crm), Rose- (La), St. Kentigern's (B), Tipper (P), Trinity (FS), Wetflat- (Cran), Whiskey (WC).

wincel

windelstrēaw

'nook, corner, angle': Winchel Hill (H).  
'dry, thin stalk of grass, left to wither': Windlestrawlee (Crm).

windig

'windy': Windydoors (S), - Door Nick (La), - Gowl (City), - Knowe (H), - Law (B), - Slack (H).

wisc, \*wisse

wisp

worþ

'meadow': Gladhouse (T).  
'bunch of hay, thicket': The Wisp (Nt).  
'steading': Polvart Mains (Butlerfield) (Co).

wudu

'wood': Woodburn (N), -cote (FS), -end (P), -field (La), -hall (Col), -head (La.WC.B), -houselee (G), -muir (WC), side (G), Andrew's Wood (H), Beech- (Cors), Braid- (T.P), Cler- (Cors), Cross- (WC), Calder (WC), Cockpen (Co), Chesters Bog (Co), Dow Craig Wood (S), Gallow Law (B), Greenwoodhead (H), George (H), Gorrie's (H), Governor's (H), Haveral (La), Hill- (R.Cors), Hawthornden (H), Har- (WC), Handax- (WC), Hendean (Car), Kilcouter (H), Linger- (N), Lady's (H.P), Mason's (H), Monks- (N), Mill (T), Sandyrigs (Dal), Shankend (S), Torwoodlee (S), Tore Hill (Co), Westwoodquarter (Co), Young Lady's Wood (H).  
'wright': Wrightshouses (Col.B.City).

wyrhta

addenda: brōc: 'brook'; Broughton (City)  
kerr M.E.: 'marsh'; Wythker (I)  
wiþig, wiþþe: 'willow'; Wythker (I)

(b) Dialect Terms

The following list is based upon Chambers's Scots Dialect Dictionary (SDD) supplemented by Wright's English Dialect Dictionary (EDD) and Grant's Scottish National Dictionary (SND).

ana, anay	'river-island, holm': Anna Park (N).
bannock	'a thick flat round cake' in a transferred topographical sense: Bonnyrig (Bannockrig)(La).
baud	'a mass of furze, broom etc. growing thickly together': Bawdy Knowes Moss (WC).
bawd	'hare': ? Bawdy Knowes Moss (WC).
baxter	'baker': Baxterland (City).
beat	'hillgrazing used in the summer pasturing of cows': Bowbeat Hill (T).
bell	'a plant, flowerblossom': Bellfield (Kn.La), -wood (G).
bell	'a hill': ? Belham (Cran).
belly	'to bellow': Bellyford (Cran).
bink	'a ledge of rock': The Binks (Crm).
birn sb.	'dry, heathery pasture for summering of lambs after weaning'; <u>dial.</u> birny adj. 'covered with charred stems of heather': Birnyhill (WC), Birny Knowe (MC).
blaw, blow	'gust, blast': Blawweary (WC), Blow Loun (Co).
blind	'unfertile, barren, unproductive': Blindhaugh (N), -lie (S).
bour-tree	'elder-tree': Bourtriehill (Kl).
bow	'field for cows': Bowbeat Hill (T).
bowman	'a person who farms for a season a tenant's milk-cows and the pasture to maintain them' (Cosmo Innes): Bowman's Gill (T).
brie-stone	'sandstone, freestone': Briestonhill Moss (WC).
builyand p.p.	'boiling': Bullion (B).
buisse	'cow's stall or crib': Buiselaw (Col).
buss	'a wood of oak and birch': Bushdyke (WC), ? Bush (G).
(1) butt M.Sc.	'disjoined land, small enclosure':
(bute v. to divide)	Gogar Butts (Kn), Buteland (C.B), Butfordhouse (C).
(2) butt	'archery target': ? Bowbut Loch (City).
caller	'fresh, bracing': Caller Cleugh (H).
cannie	'gentle, snug, comfortable': Canniehole (MC), Canny Knowes (S).
caw	'the motion of wind-driven water': Caw Bn (MC).
chuck	'pebble': Chucklie Knowe (Col).
clabby	'sticky, miry, muddy': ? Clubbiedean (C).
clack	'clapper of a mill': ? Clockmillburn (City).
clackrie /	

clackrie	'chatter, gossip': ? Claughrie Bn. (WC).
clatch, clotch clat(s)	'mire, dung': Clutchiehouse (Kn).  'layers of "cat and clay", the materials of which a mud-walled cottage is constructed': Whiteclatt (Car).
clint	'rocky cliff or ledge': Clints (H).
clinty	'flinty, hard': Clinty Cleugh (T).
clocks	'refuse of grain': ? Clockmillburn (City).
coalheugh	'coalpit': Coalheugh Head (WC).
coil	'coal': Coillesdene (D).
corbie	'raven, crow': Corby Lin (H), Corbie's Craig (City), Corby Hill (Col).
cors(e), corss	'crossing': Crosswood (WC).
coster	'a piece of arable land': Costerton (I.Cr).
cowberry	'cranberry, bearberry, whortleberry, bilberry, blaeberry': Cowberryhill (H).
cushat	'wood pigeon': Cushat Wood (N).
danders	'cinders': Danderhall (WC.Nt).
dass	'stratum of stones': The Dasses (City).
deaf	'unproductive': Deaf Heights (S), Deaflawhill (Co).
dede, deid	'dead, unfertile, stagnant': New Farm (Dedrig)(MC), Dead Bn. (H).
delf	'ditch, pit': Delph Well (D).
dod(d)	'a bare, round hill': The Dod (S), Dod Hill (P), Dod Law (H), - Rig (H), Little Dod (H), Browndod (G).
dow	'dove, woodpigeon': Dow Craig Wood (S).
dreep	'to drip slowly': Dreepy Bn. (Cr).
drouth	'thirst': Slockendrouth (S).
dub	'pool, puddle, mud': Blackdub (N.Cran), Dubend (Kn), -house (Crm).
eemock, emmot	'ant, emmet': Eymethills (I).
ewer	'basin': Ewerland (Braehead) (Crm).
fair <u>adv.</u>	'thoroughly': Shawfair (Nt).
farroch	'force, ability, strength, energy': ? Fairroch (MC).
feedlie	'small field': Feidlaw (B).
fluthers	'loose flakes of stone': Flotterstone (G).
f(o)umart	'polecat': Fumart Syke (T).
fouse	'the house leek': ? Fushiebridge (B).
fow	'full': Fowie Bn. (S).
fuffit	'the long-tailed titmouse': Fuffet Wood (N).
fush	'fish': ? Fushiebridge (B).
gaw	'channel or funnel for drawing off water': Gavieside (WC).
gillygup, gillygub	'a double-dip': Gillygub Dean (T).
girthgate	'way to a sanctuary': The Girthgate (FS).
gleib /	

gleib	'agricultural land attached to a manse': Glebe Farm (MC).
gouff	'bad smell': Gowfhill (Kl).
gourd	'stiff': Gourdhill (R).
gowan	'daisy, buttercup': Gowanhill (C).
gowk	'cuckoo': Gowkshill (Co), Gowkley Moss (La), The Gowk Stane (P).
grain	'branch of a river or valley': Fernie Grain (Sit) Burn (H.S), Grain Hill (P).
gudeman's- taft	'a portion of land dedicated to the devil and left untilled': Goodmanstoft (I).
gutter	'ditch': Gutterford (P), Moredun (Gutters)(L).
gowl	'gap, opening, defile, hollow between hills': Windy Gowl (City).
hagg	'moss; wild unbroken ground'; haggi, adj. 'boggy': Haggs (R), Drum Hags (WC), Hagierae Moss (MC), Haggis Knowe (City).
hain v.	'to enclose with a hedge'; n. 'haven, shelter, place of refuge': Hainshaw Hill (WC).
haverel	'he-goat': Haverel Wood (La).
heck	'wooden grating placed across a stream': ? Heckle Burn (H).
heckle	'thorn, hackle': ? Heckle Burn (H).
hind sb.	'farm servant'; adj. 'rearward': ? Hindlaws (Kn).
hog(g)	'sheep': Hog Hill (T), Hogg Knowe (S).
holdfast	'support, holding': Hadfast (Cran).
hose-gerse	'meadow soft grass': Hose Law (H).
houlat, houlet, houlit	'owl': Howlet's House (P), Howliston (S).
hulie, hooly, hoolyie adv.	'gently, slowly': Mounthooly (Co).
hurcheon, -chent, -chin	'hedgehog': Hurcheon Hill (B).
hutch	'cottage; deep pool in a river under an overhanging rock': ? Glenhutch (WC).
kerse, carse	'river-valley': Carsewell (P), Kershall (Kl).
kier	'brewing-vat': ? Keirhill (C).
kip(p)	'a sharp-pointed hill, a jutting point or crag on a hill'; (Gael. ceap): The Kipps (T), Kiprig (WC), -syke (WC), E. and W. Kip (P).
kippie	'small hill': Kippielaw (N) (Gael. ceap).
lair	'bed, resting-place': Noltlairs (R), Pringle's Lairs (S).
latch	'swamp, marsh': ? Mucklets (I).
lestal	'mire, miry land': Restalrig (City).
lin	'waterfall, shrubby ravine': Corbie Lin (H), Ivy Linn (H).
link	'stretch of sandy, grass-covered ground near the seashore': Leith Links (City).
loch /	

loch (ult. Gael.loch)	'lake': Lochend (Kl.City), -bank (City), Bowbut (City), Duddingston (D), Middle- ton (B), Whitelochley (MC), Borough (City), Norloch (City),
loup	'leap; disease of sheep affecting their limbs': Loupielees (Kl).
lown	'shelter': Blow Loun (Co).
luckenbooths	'booths made to be locked up by day or night': Luckenbooths (City).
luggie	'hut or lodge': Fala Luggie (FS).
mailin(g), mailen	'small farm, holding': Small's Mailin (MC), Pilrig's Mailing (L).
mair	'moor': Marcroft (Col).
marl	'clayey earth': Mountmarle (La).
mavis	'song-thrush': Mavisbank (La).
m(e)ikle, mickle	'big, great': Wester Harwood (WC), Meikle Hope Rig (S), - Law (FS), Mickle Cat(h)pair (S), Mickle Rusha (WC).
moch	'moth, maggot'; moch-hollie <u>adj.</u> : 'moth- holed, maggot-ridden': Mochhollie (B).
moolie	'mouldy, earthy': Muillieputchie (Col).
mot(e)	'rising ground, knoll': The Moat of Loquhariot (B).
muck	'mire, mud': Mucklets (I).
neb	'nose': Frostyneb (FS).
nick	'cutting, cleft': Windy Door Nick (La).
onstead	'farmstead': Over Currie (C).
oxgang M.Sc.	'a measurement of land, an eighth part of a carucate': Oxgangs (Col).
paddy	'frog': Paddy's River (WC).
peary sb.	'peg-top'; <u>adj.</u> 'small': Pearie Law (WC).
pendicle	'croft or small farm': Roger's Pendicle (B), Taylor's Pendicle (B).
pickle	'small quantity': Pickle Dirt (I).
pirn	'reel, bobbin'; pirn-house 'weaver's shed': Pirnhall (B).
plat	'flat piece of ground': Platt (R).
pleu	'plough': Plewlands (Cors.City).
pot	'deep pool or hole in water': Claypots (I), Pot Law (S).
punk-hole	'peat-pot, hole in a moss': Garvald Punks (H).
puns	'duffel-grass': Punce Linn (WC).
putting- stone	'heavy stone used in putting': Putting- stone Law (P).
quarrel	'stone-quarry': Bellsquarry (MC), Quarrel Bn. (P).
rae, ree	'cattle enclosure': Hagierae Moss (MC).
ran	'rowan, mountain ash': ? Ransfield (R).
rashie, rushie, adj.	'rush-covered': Rashiehill (WC), Rushiedean (MC).
ravel	'a rail, railing': Revelrig (C), -syke (P).
roan	'spout for carrying water; tangle of brushwood /

roddie	brushwood; the rowan': Roans Bn. (N).
roddin	'footpath': ? Roddy Cleugh (T).
roddin(g)	'mountain ash': ? Roddinglaw (R).
routing-well	'lane, track': ? Roddinglaw (R).
	'a well that makes a rumbling noise, predicting a storm'; cf. OE hrūtan: to roar: Routing Well (Cr), Routing Glen (FS), Routing Hill (Cr).
rullion	'a piece of thick, coarse cloth' probably in the transferred sense of coarse grass-land: Rullion Green (G).
scald	'blackberry, bramble': Scald Law (P).
sca(u)r	'cliff'; plur. 'rocks through which there is an opening': The Scaur (S), Scaurs (Co), Blackhope Scaur (H).
scol(l), skole	'to drink hard': ? Skolie Bn. (WC).
scrogg	'rough ground covered with undergrowth': Scroggy Hill (P).
scroof	'a thin crust': Scroof Hill (S).
shaw	'to sow': Shawfair (Nt).
shear	'ridge of a hill': Shear Bn. (WC).
shear-grass	'couch-grass, long coarse grass': Shearie Knowe (Col).
sink	'a place where moisture stagnates in the ground': Sinkie Syke (MC).
sit	'sinking, place, seat': Fernie Grain Sit Bn. (S).
skaithie	'fence of stakes, shelter': ? Skaith (G).
skellie	'wild mustard, skellock': Skelliemuir (La).
skip	'beehive': Mountskip (B).
slack	'opening between hills, pass, hollow, dip, glade': Beeslack (G), Compass Slack (S), Windy Glack (H).
slap	'narrow pass between hills': Cauld Stane Slap (MC).
slocken	'quench, slake': Slockendrouth (S).
souter	'shoemaker': Souterland (L).
stank	'stagnant or slow-flowing ditch': The Stank (Cors).
steel	'ridge, wooded cleugh': Laidlawsteel (S), Steel Park (Dal).
stirling	'starling' (Jamieson's Dialect Dict.): Stirling Mains (La).
strand	'stream, channel or drain for water': Wellstrand (Co.)
tath(e)	'the droppings of sheep, cattle, etc. on land; the luxuriant grass grown on droppings': Tathieknowe (H).
thraple	'windpipe, neck': Cowthraple (MC) <sup>1</sup>
thrash	'a dashing noise, as of rain': Thrashie Bn. (S).
threap	'to debate, dispute, argue': Thriep-muir (C).
toft	'land once tilled but left abandoned': Goodsmanstoft /

- Goodmanstoft (I).  
 'used of a stream: to purl: Toddle Bn. (S).  
 'town-gaol': Tolbooth (City).  
 'farm': ? Town Law (S).  
 'rope': Towford (H).  
 'weighing machine': Tron (City).  
 'the lower ground through which a river flows': Carberry Trows (I).  
 'meeting-place': Hunters' Tryst (Col).  
 'gable of a house': Tympanyshaw (P).  
 'vole': Vauland Bn. (S).  
 'well, spring': Walcot Bn. (T).  
 'used of pasture: thick with sheep feeding': Wooly Law (H), Wooly Rig (H).  
 'well, pool, spring in a quagmire': Wull Muir (B), Wellstruther (B).  
 'bend, crook': Burnwynd (R.WC), Kerswynd (I), Blackfriars Wynd (City), Liberton's Wynd (City), Niddry's Wynd (City), St. Mary's Wynd (City).  
 'wooden frame for carrying pails': Yoke Law (H).

toddle

tolbuith

toun

tow

tron(e)

trow

tryst

tympany

vowl

wall

woolly

wul(ee)

wynd

yoke

(c) Gaelic

- abdhaine 'abbacy, abbotric': Abden of Ratho (R).  
 abhainn 'water, river': Aiven Syke (MC).  
 ach 'place, field': Woolmet (Nt), Skivo (MC).  
 achadh 'field': Auchencorth (P), Auchendinny (P), Auchinoon Hill (Kn).  
 aird(e) 'point, promontory, height'; (aird adj.: 'lofty, high'): Craignillar (L), Megmillar (Crm).  
 airneach 'full of sloes'; airne: 'sloe-tree, sloe, damson': Balerno (C).  
 allt 'water, stream, brook', dim.: alltaidh: Garvald (H), Garval Syke (WC), Camilty (MC), Camilty Water (MC).  
 annaid 'church'; Ir. annóit: 'a patron saint's church': Craignate (Restalrig) (City), Annetcross Bridge (WC).  
 ath 'ford': Bonaly (Col), Galla Ford (Kn).  
 bachall 'staff, crozier; bachlach adj.: Barbachlaw (I).  
 bad 'grove, clump, thicket': Badleith (WC), Baadsmains (WC), Baad Park (MC).  
 baile 'town, village, farm': Balleny (C), Balerno (C), Balgreen (MC City), Balgroomy (S), Ballentrodach (T), Ballingring (S), Benbught (N), Barbachlaw (I).  
 bán adj. 'white, pale': Bonaly (Col).  
 barran 'coping, fence made of thorns': Carberry (I).  
 beinn 'mountain, hill, pinnacle'; dim. binnean; 'a little peak': Binnyhill (WC).  
 bhicaire, 'vicar': Inchmickery (Crm).  
 biocair  
 bochd, 'poor, needy': Benbught (N).  
 bocht sb.  
 bog (adj.) used substantively in Scots: 'soft, aspirated miry, moist, damp': Bogend (B), -hall bhog (La), -head (P), Bogslan (L), Chesters Bog Wood (Co), Cowden Bog (Dal), Hewan Bog (La), Rippy Bog (T), St. Kentigern's Bog (Co), Whitebog (La), Vogrie (B), Bog Bn. (WC).  
 bonn 'sole, base, bottom, foot': Bonaly (Col).  
 bran 'raven': Brangrub (S).  
 breac 'spotted': Torbrack (Col).  
 brun, 'hill': Cameron (L).  
 W. Bryn  
 cachailleith 'barred gate': Cocklerow (Nt), ? Cocklerae (C).  
 calad 'hard': Calder (WC).  
 calltuinn 'hazel-copse': Calton (City).  
 cam 'crooked, bent'; (W. cam; O.Ir. camb; O. /

camas	O.Celt. kambo): Cammo (Grm), Camilty (MC), Cameron (L), Camilty Water (MC). 'bay, creek, groin'; (E.Ir. cammas 'bend of a river'): Compass Slack (S).
car	'twist, turn, bend': Carlumbie (Kl).
carn, Scots cairn	'heap of stones, cairn, rocky hill or mountain': Cairnie (I), Cairns (P.MC), Cairnhill (P), East and West Cairn Hill (MC), West Cairns (MC), East Cairns (MC), Cairn Edge (MC), Cairns Muir (MC), Cairnbuchts (D), Cairntows (L), Tod's Cairn (H), Kirkettle (La), Caerketton (La), Carrickknowe (Cairnknow)(Cors), Muschat's Cairn (City).
cath	'battle': ? The Cat Stane (Kl).
ceann	'head, height, point, headland': Kinty (G),
chuinnidh	'champion': Glenwhinnie (S) (Watson).
cill	'church': Kilcouter (S).
clachrach	'stoney-place': ? Claughrie Bn. (WC).
cochull	'cap, hood, cowl': Cockle Hill (Grm).
coille	'wood': ? Kelly Syke (MC).
coire	'corrie, dell, cauldron': Cordlean (S).
coirthe	'standing stone': Auchencorth (P); (Watson).
coitchionn	'common pasture'; coitcheann: 'common, general': Catcune (B).
cong, oblique case: cuing	'defile, gorge, pass': Colzium (MC).
craobh	'branch, tree': Carberry (I).
crasg, gen. croisg	'crossing over a ridge': Glencorse (G).
creag	'rock, cliff, precipice': Craigingalt (Calton)(City), Easter craig of Gorgie (Craigs de Gorgie)(City), Craigengar (WC) Craighouse (Crag)(City), Craigentinnie (City), Craignate (Restalrig)(City), Craigleith (City), Craigmillar (L), Craigenterrie (C). Craigour (City), Salisbury Craigs (City).
creagan	'little rock, rocky hillock': Cragneis (Co).
crioch	'boundary': Vogrie (B).
crois	'cross, crossing': Annetscross Bridge (WC), Corstorphine (Cors).
cruinne	'roundness'; <u>dim.</u> : cruinnean: 'small round hill': Crunzie (S).
cuachein	'nest': Cuiken (G).
cùil	'corner, nook, recess'; 'cùil-tìr: 'corner-land': Kilcouter (S).
cuinnlean	'stubbleland': Rathquhillinton (B).
currach	'wet place, wet plain': Currie (B.C).
dail	'meadow, field, dale': Dalhousie (Co), Dalmahoy (R), Dalmore 'G), Dalry (City), Fordell (Col.N.).
daingneach /	

daingneach O.Ir. dind(gna) gen. deuna, dindgnai deòra(i)dh	'height, fortress': Auchendinny (P). 'dewar, custodian of a sacred relic, pilgrim': Dewar (H).
dloghainn (dlo-in] dobhar	'sheaf-corn': Cordlean (S). 'water'; <u>dim.</u> dobharaidh: 'streamlet'; O.W. dwfr. O.Brit. dubron. 'water': Calder (WC), Leddindorie (MC).
draighionn dreach, drech dronn	'blackthorn': Drumdryan (City). 'hill-face': Pittendreich (La). 'back, rump, ridge, hump': Lindron (Balgreen) (MC), Muldron (WC).
druim	'ridge, hill-ridge like a back': Druim (Col), Drum (L), The Drum (WC), Drum- aben (WC), Drumbryden (Col), Drumdryan (City), Drum Hags (WC), Drumselch (City), Drumshoreland Muir (MC).
dubh dùn	'black': Torduff (Col). 'hill, fort': Dumbryden (Col), Dunsappie (City).
eas easg, O.Ir. esc, E.Celtic iscā	'waterfall': ? Cragneis (Co). 'water': Esk R.
eileireg, eileirig faich	'deer-trap': Eldrick (WC). 'green, plain, meadow, grassy place': Limphoy (C).
fàn fàsail fionn fordail fraoch, gen. fhraoigh	'gentle slope': Phantassie (La). 'desolate, dry': Powfastle (WC). 'white': Torphin (WC.Col). 'projecting meadow': Fordell (Col.N). 'heather': ? Dalry (City).
friosg fuar gaoth garbh gàsg	'earthworm': Leddinfrosk (MC). 'cold': ? Fordell (Col.N). 'marsh': Torgeith Knowe (Col). 'rough': Garvald (H), Garval Syke (WC). 'tail'; gasgan: 'tapering ridge running down from a plateau': Gask Hill (P).
gcoll geadag, loc. geadaig geal gearr geug	'hazel': Craigingalt (Calton)(City). 'patch of arable land': Geddie (Co). 'white, bright': Galla Ford (Kn). 'hare': Craigengar (WC). 'branch, sapling'; <u>dim.</u> geugag: ? Pellmegeggie
*glais	'stream'; <u>dim.</u> glaisidh: 'streamlet': Dalhousie (Co). (Watson).
gleann	'glen, valley, dell': Glencorse (G), -hutch (WC), -tress (H), -whinnie (S), -tress Bn. (S).
goill /	

goill	'water, swirling of a stream': Gyle (Cors.) (Watson).
gronn	'marsh, mire, bog': Balgroomy (S) (Watson).
inbhir, inbhear	'junction of two streams'; junction of a stream with the sea': Inveralmond (MC, Crm), Inveresk (I), Inverleith (City).
innis, Scots inch	'island': The Inch (L), Inchmickery (Crm), Cramond Island (Crm).
lagán	'hollow': Logan House (P), Loganlee (P).
leac	'grave, tombstone': Leadburn (P).
leánaidhe	'damp meadow': Balleny (C), Malleny (C), Lennie (Crm).
leathan, <u>adj.</u>	'broad'; sb.: 'broad slope': Leddin-dorie (MC), Leddinfrosk (MC).
leum	'leap'; cuingleum: 'gorge leap': Colzium (MC).
liath	'grey': Loganlee (P).
linne	'pool, lake, channel': Bonaly (Col), Roslin (La), Tipperlinn (City), Darnead Linn (WC), Linhouse (MC), Lindron (Balgreen) (MC).
lom	'bare'; compar. luime: 'barer'; <u>dim.</u> luimean 'barren place' (W. llym): ? Carlumbie (Kl), Limphoy (C).
longphort	'encampment, hunting-booth, shieling': Longford (WC).
loth	'marsh': Loquhariot (B).
luib	'fold, corner, bay'; <u>dim.</u> luib(h)an: Luffenhouses (P).
mac	'son': Pomathorn (P).
magh	'field, plain': Malleny (C).
maol	'bare, rounded': Craigmillar (L): Mègnillar (Crm), ? Muldron (WC).
meadhon	'middle': Tormain (R).
meall	'hump': Mealowther (WC), Muldron (WC).
mi-bhail, mi-bhuil	'profusion, profuse undergrowth': Tormywheel (WC).
monadh	'moor and mountains': Mountlothian (P).
mór	'big': Dalmore (G).
muinn	'top, back': Turniemoon (WC).
neas	'weasel': ? Cragneis (Co).
ochtamh ochdamh	'eighth part': Aughtiegamel (WC).
odhar, gen. uidhir	'dun, dapple, drab, sallow': Mealowther (WC).
olann	'wool': Auchinoon Hill (Kn).
pit, pett	'farm, croft': Pittendreich (La).
poll	'pool': Powfustle (WC), ? Pellmegeggy (Crm), Pomathorn (P).
reclés Ir.	'cell, close, oratory': Regles Tower (P).
r(h)ath, plur. -au	'fort, circular fortified place': Ratho (R), Rathquhillintoun (B), Carraith (S).
riag /	

riasc	'moor, fen, morass'; (Ir. riasc, rusk, roosk): Roslin (La).
righ	'king': Dalry (City). Croftangry (City, Crm)
rinndéal	'sphere, extent, limits, boundaries': Ryndale (Dal).
ruadh	'red': Cocklerow (Nt), ? Cocklerae (C).
seileach	'willow': Drumselch (City).
sgeimh	'beauty'; sgeimhach: 'beautiful place': Skivo (MC).
sionnach	'fox': Craigentinnie (City).
sop	'wisp'; sopach 'place of wisps': Dunsappie (City).
tairbh	'bull': Craigenterrie (C).
taise	'softness, wetness': Phantassie (La).
tigh	'house': Kinty (G).
tiobart	'well': Tipper Well (P), Tipperlinn (City).
tir	'land': Kilcouter (S).
tórr	'hill': Tormywheel (WC), Torphin East and West (WC), Torweaving (WC), Tor Whitie (WC), Turniemoon (WC), Tormain (R), Tore Hill Wood (Co), Torduff (Col), Torphin (Col), Torbrack (Col), Torgeith Knowe (Col).
treas, E. Ir.	'battle, skirmish': Glentress (H).
tress	
*trodach	'warrior(s)': Ballentrodach (T) (Watson).
uaimhinn	'horror, detestation': Torweaving (WC).
uamh, gen.	'cave, hermit's retreat': Woolmet (Nt).
uamha	
uisge	'water': ? Whiskey Well (T).
urchair	'on-cast, shot, hill-spur': Loquhariot (B).

addendumbráighe, dat.

brághaid

'the upper part of the neck'; Braid (City).

(d) Welsh

bychan	'little': ? Torfichen (T).
cader	'fort': Pirncader (S).
caer	'camp, fort': Carraith (S), Carcant (H), Cramond (Crm).
caled, O.Brit.	'hard': Calder (WC).
caletto, OI.	
calath, G.	
calad	
cam, O.Brit.	'crooked, bent': Cammo (Crm).
kambo	
cant	'orb, rim of a circle': Carcant (H).
carnedd, pl.	'heap of stones': Carnethy Hill (P).
carneddau	
coc, gog	'cuckoo': Penicuik (P).
coch	'red': Cockpen (Co).
coed OW coet,	'wood': Cat(h)pair (S), Kittyflat (S),
E.Celtic	Dalkeith (Dal), ? Kevoock Mills (La).
cōto	
cor	'coping, battlement, cast': Gogar (R).
cors	'boggy ground': ? Corslet (T), Corston (Kn), Corsnook (Kl).
creic OW,	'rock': Crichton (Cr), Torcraik (B).
craig W.	
crib	'crest, ridge': Cribbielaw (S).
cyn	'wedge': Gorgie (City), Pinkie (I).
din, O.Brit.	'fort, fortress, castle': Edinburgh
dūn, Gael.	(Dūn-Eden).
dūn	
dwnfn,	'deep': Pardivan (Cran), Parduvine
G. domhain	(Car).
dwfr OW,	'water': Calder (WC).
G. dobhar,	
O.B. dubron	
go	'under': Gogar (R).
gor	intensive prefix: 'great, spacious':
	Gorgie (City).
llan	'enclosure': ? Pentland (La).
llaith	'damp, moist', lleitho: 'to moisten':
	Water of Leith
llys, Gael.	'court, palace, hall': Liston (Kl),
lios	Listonshiels (C).
mig	'marsh': Megmillar (Crm); mig-et:
	'bogginess': ? Megotland (City).
mynydd, O.B.	'mountain': Minit Eidin (Castle Rock or
minit, Gael.	Arthur's Seat or Braid Hills).
monadh	
newydd	'new': Niddrie (L).
pair, Gael.	'cauldron, dell, corrie': Cathpair (S).
coire	
pant	'valley': Pentland (La), Pinkie (I).
par	'field': Pardivan (Cran), Parduvine
	(Car).
pefr	'radiant, beautiful': *Peffer Burn (D),
	Peffer Mill (D).
pen /	

pen	'head, hill': Penicuik (P), Plenploth (S), Cockpen (Co).
plwyf	'hamlet': Plenploth (S).
pren	'tree': Pirn (S), Pirncader (S), Pirntaton (S).
sulw	'of wide view': Soutra (FS).
tiddyn	'small farm', 'a measure of land': Pirntaton (S).
tor, OW. torr	'bulge, boss, belly, ridge': Torcraik (B), Torfichen (T).
trawsle, trosle	'thwart-place': Trously (S).
tref	'homestead': Soutra (FS), Niddrie (L), ? Torquhan (S), Halltree (S), ? Torsonce (S).

addendum

dol, OW. 'meadow, valley': Dalkeith (Dal).

(e) Scandinavian

beit	'pasture': Scots beitin: 'grazing': Polbeth (WC).
bý	'farm': Humble (Kn), Smeaton (I).
fé-gata	'cattle-road': Figgate (D).
feria	'ferry': Cortleferry (S), Cortleferry Park (Dal).
gamall	'old': Gamel: 'The old one, the Devil': Auchtiegamel (WC).
gil	'gully, ravine': Bowman's Gill (T).
hallr	'inclined, bent': Halltree (S).
hlada, O.Sc.	'barn': Letham (MC).
kelda	'spring, stream': (Kil)-Baberton (C).
keld(u)- hlíð	'slope with a spring or stream': Kinleith (C).
klakk-mynni	'rock-mouth': Cleikeminn (P).
mór	'moor': Moorfoot (T).
þveit	'place': Moorfoot (T).

(f) Old French

ab(b)aie	'abbey': Abbeyhill (City), -land (N).
blanche	'white': Blankeland (N).
c(h)apele	'chapel': Bryans(chapel) (N).
espier	'to spy': Spylaw (Col), Spy Law (Cran).
grange	'granary': Grange (City, L), The Grange (WC), Burngrange (WC), Kingston Grange (L), Newtongrange (N).
maistre	'master': Masterton (N).

Personal Names compounded in Midlothian PlacenamesA. Old English

\*\* Beaduburg (Baberton, C), \*\* Bealdrīc OG Baldric (Baldricksland, Col), Bēawa (Bavelaw, P), Beornweard (Leadburn, P), Bild < ON Bīldr (Bilston, La), Cēnhere (Carrington, Car), \* Dudding (Duddingston, D), Eadmund (Edmonstone, Nt), Ealdhere (Addiston, R), Ealdwine (Alderstone, MC), \* Eastbeorht (Esperston, T), Hod (Herdshouse, T), \* Lissa (Liston, Kl; Listonshiels, C), Uhtred (Outerston, T; Utershill, P).

B. Gaelic

Gilmour (Gilmerton, L.S), Malcolm (Malcolmstone, C), Thore (Pomathorn, P), T(h)orfyinn < ON Thorfinnr (Cortorphine, Cors),

C. Old Welsh

Merchiaun (Merchiston, City)

D. Middle Welsh

Pumphrey < ap Hwmfre (Pumpherstons, MC).

E. Old Irish

Colmán (Comiston, Col).

F. Scandinavian

Bónði (Bonnington, R. City), Bróðir (Brotherstone, FS), Gamall (Auchtiegamel, WC), Gilli (Gilston, FS), Hrafnkell (Ravelston, Cors), Hundi (Humble, Kn), Ingjaldr (Ingliston, Kl), Jórekr (Yorkston, T), Ketill (Kirkettle, La; Caerketton, La), Kolbein (Colinton, Col; Cobbinshaw, WC), Ormr (Ormscleugh, S; Ormiston, Kn), Sveinn (Swanston, Col), Tóki (Toxside, T).

G. French or Continental

Arnald (Arniston, B), Clerebald (Clermiston, Cors), Gilbert (Gilberton, L), Gocelyn (Gocelynton, Nb), Hervey (Harvieston, B), Howat < Hugh (Howatstone, MC), Laurence (Lauriston, Grm. City), Lœccard (Craiglockhart, Col), ? Mald (Mauldsle, T; Maulsford, Nt), Randolph, Randulf (ult. Scand.) (Randelston, Grm), Richard (Riccarton, C), Simon (Symington, B), Walter (Watherstone, S), Warin (Warriston, C. City), William (Williamston, MC).

H. Saints' Names

St. Anthony (St. Anthony's Chapel, City, Leith), St. Bartholomew /

Bartholomew (Bartholomew's Firlet, Cran), St. Brioc (Bryans, N), St. Catherine (Sciennes, City; St. Catherine's in the Hopes, G; St. Catherine's of the Kaims, L), St. Cuthbert (St. Cuthbert's, City), St. Giles (St. Giles, City), St. James (St. James' Chapel, Newhaven), St. Kentigern (St. Kentigern's Bog, Co; - Well, B), St. Mary (St. Mary's Chapel, Newhaven), St. Mungo (St. Mungo's Croft, Co; Mungo's Bridge, S), St. Roque (St. Roque's Chapel, City), St. Triduana (St. Tredwell's, Restalrig), St. Tua (Dalmahoy, R).

### I. Late Names

The following list is of placenames of late origin or of minor importance which contain or seem to contain a personal name:-

Adam Brae (MC), Adam's Rig (H), Adam's Law (D), Addiebrownhill (WC), Addiewell (WC), Adie's Syke (WC), Andrew's Wood (H), Auchinleck's Walls (B), Balwoodsbrae (B), Bearsford's Parks (City), Bell's Hill (P), Bell's Law (Nt), Bellsmill (City), Bellsquarry (MC), Bonaly-Wallace (Col), Braid's Croft (L), Brownsfield (R), Bruntsfield (City), Brucefield (MC), Cant's Mill (City), Charlesfield (MC), Charles Wood (H), Constance Plantation (H), ? Crawford Syke (WC), Dewartown (B), Dathanshaughhead (S), Dowie's Mill (Crm), Ellen's Bn. (H), Gawain's Croft (City), George Wood (H), Gorrie's Wood (H), Governor's Wood (H), Greig's Land (Kn), Guns Cleugh (H), Gunsgreen (WC), Halkerston's Croft (City), Hendrey's Course (WC), Harrysmuir (MC), Jeffrey's Corse (T), John's Hill (MC), John's Bn. (C), Kinleith-Finlayson (C), Laidlawsteel (S), Little John's Shot (B), Lin's Mill (Kl), Lochmaben (WC), Lumlislands (L), Mary Bn. (N), Marylands (R), Mason's Mains (I), Mason's Wood (H), Matthew's Linn (P), Meggot's Croft (B), Megotland (City), Minnie Bn. (H), Mitchelston (S), Mitchell's Lands (B), Murrayfield (Cors), Nancy Knowe (La), Niddry's Mill (Crm), Niven's Knowe (La), Pate's Hill (WC), Peggy's Mill (Crm), Philpsburgh (G), Pringle's Green (S), Pringle's Lairs (S), Purvies Hill (B), Robertston (H), Roger's Pendicle (B), Skinner's Land (Crm), Small's Mailin (MC), Steelswalls (WC), Taylor's Croft (I), Thomas Acre (I).

**APPENDIX**

**B.**

**Bibliography and Abbreviations**

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BIBLIOGRAPHY and ABBREVIATIONS

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- ADC The Acts of the Lords of Council in civil causes, (*Acta dominorum concilii*), 1478-1554. 3 vols. 1839-1932.
- AHMC Rep. The Royal Commission on Ancient and Historical Monuments:  
Report on East Lothian 1924.  
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- APS The Acts of the Parliaments of Scotland, vol. I. 1124-1423. 1844.
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- DEPN** E. Ekwall: Concise Dictionary of English Place-Names. 1936.
- Dickson** Rev. J. Dickson: Cranstoun, A Parish History, 1907.
- Dund. A.** Dundas deeds and other papers, National Library of Scotland.
- Dund. B.** Dundas deeds, etc. penes Adam D. Dundas of Dundas.
- Edb. I.2,3.** Extracts from the records of the Burgh of Edinburgh. 1589-1603 (1927). 1604-1626 (1931). 1626-1641 (1936).
- EDD** The English Dialect Dictionary, ed. Joseph Wright, 6 vols. 1898-1905.
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- Gill Ch.** Wallhouse Charters and Writs, penes Stair A. Gillon.
- Ham. Inv.** Inventory of Hamilton Papers, H.M. General Register House, Edinburgh.
- IPN /**

- IPN Introduction to the Survey of English Place-Names, 1923.
- KSR Kirk Session Records, various parishes, Church of Scotland Library, Tolbooth Church, Edinburgh.
- Lawrie Early Scottish Charters prior to 1153, ed. Sir A.C. Lawrie, 1905.
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- ME Middle English.
- MSc Middle Scots.
- NSA New Statistical Account of Scotland, ed. by Rev. J. Gordon. 1839-45.
- O Ang. Old Anglian.
- O Brit. Old British.
- O Celt. Old Celtic.
- OE Old English.
- OFr. Old French.
- O Ir. Old Irish.
- ON Old Norse.
- OSA The (Old) Statistical Account of Scotland, ed. by Sir J. Sinclair, 1791-99.
- OWSc Old West Scandinavian.
- PND Sir E. Johnson-Ferguson: The Place-Names of Dumfriesshire. 1935.
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- PNS /

- PNS J.B. Johnston: The Place-Names of Scotland, 3rd ed. 1934.
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- RMS Registrum magni sigilli regum Scotorum, 1306-1668. 11 vols. 1814-1914.
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- Roy. Dundas Royal Letters and Papers of Dundas of Dundas, ed. W. Macleod. 1897.
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