

PLACE-NAMES OF THE PARISH

OF

LINLITHGOW.

(Maps III NE, III SE, III SW, IV, VII.)



AIRNGATH or IRONGATH HILL. To N. of town of Linlith-
(III NE)

gow, and partly in the parish

of Bo'ness and Carriden.

ERINGAYTH: Rob. I, RMS.

EYRINGAITH: Rob. I, RMS.

ERYNGARTH: 1315, Reg. Ho. Ch.

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

ARNEGAYTHE: 1336-37, Bain.

ARDYNGAITH: 1488, RMS.

ARDINGAITH: 1488, RMS.

IRONGATHHILLS: 1686, Ham. Inv.

Armstrong, IRONGARTH.

There are two possible solutions of this name. I agree with Professor Watson's suggestion (CPNS, 147) that the first part of the word may originally have been Gael. earran, "a portion", which eventually turned into ard na, "height of the"; but the last element is difficult. Watson suggests a genitive case, gaoithe, from Gael. gaoth, a marsh; Johnston and the late Dr H. M. Cadell (The Rocks of West Lothian, 2 n.) preferred gaoth, wind. The choice between "height of the wind, windy height", and "height of the marsh" is a difficult one; Watson himself admits (ibid., 492-3) that the one cannot be distinguished from the other except by reference to the geographical situation. Yet such a reference does not help greatly; the name is the name of a hill, which favours the first solution; but several

parts of the hill, particularly the south-eastern slope, are decidedly marshy in character. It is perhaps better, therefore, to leave both meanings as distinct possibilities. v. ard.

AVONTOUN. Country house to S.W. of Linlithgow Bridge.
(III SE)
Built c. 1770; given by Armstrong and Forrest. "Farm by the Avon"; v. tūn.

BALVORMIE. Fm. to S.E. of Cocklerue. Local pronunciation [b'ormi].
(VII)

BALORMY: 1335-36 on, Bain; 1523, Ham. Inv.

BALLORMY: 1437 on, Exch. Ro.; 1484/5 on, RMS; 1513, Dund. A; 1520 on, Abb. Cl. 25.

BAWORMY: 1528/9, Reg. Ho. Ch.; 1552 on, SRS 57; 1568, RMS.

BAWORNRY: 1528/9, Reg. Ho. Ch.

BAWHORMY: 1531 on, SRS 52.

BAHORMY: 1532, SRS 52.

BORMY: 1540, RSS; 1563 on, SRS 52; 1564, SRS 57;
c. 1590, Br. Mus.; 1631, RMS; 1675 on,
K.S.Linl.

BORNY: 1543, RMS; 1564, SRS 43.

BALVORMY: 1563, SRS 57; 1585, RMS.

BAWDORME: 1563/4, SRS 52.

BORMIE: 1564, SRS 57; 1615, Dund. B; 1638, Linl. T.C.;
1662, RMS; 1685, Dund. A.

BAWHORMIE: 1564/5, SRS 52.

BAVORMY: 1572/3, RMS.

BALWORMY: 1578, RMS; 1656, Ret.

BAWORMIE: 1580, RMS.

BELLORMYE: 1583, RMS.

BALWORMYE: 1583, RMS.

BALVORMIE: 1586, Temp.; 1588, Cat. Tor.; 1591 on,
RMS; 1607 on, Ret.; 1696, L.C.

BALWORMIE: 1636 on, Ret.; 1662, RMS; c. 1670, Br.Mus.

BORMEY: 1681, Purv.

Roy, BORMEY; Armstrong, Gorrest, BORMIE.

I suggest that this name is from Gael. baile, a farm, and gromach, marshy, in a form with metathesis of r, and, as the second element of a compound, with aspiration - i.e. ghormach, which would be pronounced [vórmí]; "Marshy farm"; cf. Bedlormie, Balgormie; cf. CPNS, 379-80. v. baile, gronna.

^xBANKHEAD. Fm. to N.E. of ^xLoanhead and S.W. of Bonhard. Roy, Armstrong, BANKHEAD.

"Top of the ridge or shelf"; v. banke, hēafod.

BARE SHANKS. Field to S.W. of Clarendon.
(III SE)

BAIRSCHANKIS: 1552, SRS 57; 1582, RMS.

BLAIRSCHANKIS: 1636, RMS.

BAIRSCHANKS: 1664, Ret.

BAIRSHANKS: 1699, Ret.

Shank is probably used here in the sense of "The projecting point of a hill; the narrow ridge which joins it to the plain" (EDD Shank, sb.¹ 9.)

"Bare Shanks" is then a term of reproach applied to poor ground; cf. Hungry Hill.

BARONS HILL. Hill to E. of town of Linlithgow.
(III SE)

Forrest, BARNSHILL.

BERNISHILL: 1542 on, RMS; 1547, Linl. Ch.; 1677, Ret.

BERINSHILL: 1560, SRS 57.

BARINSHILL: 1562, SRS 57.

BARNISHILL: 1578 on, Ret.; 1586 on, RMS.

BARNSHILL: 1634, RMS; 1681 on, Ret.

BARNESHILL: 1664 on, Ret.

BARNSHALL: 1681, Ret.

BARNS (lost) "Beside Linlithgow", temp. Rob. I.

BERNYS: 1315, Reg. Ho. Ch.; 1378 on, Bann. Cl.
94.

(LEE, LE) BERNIS: Rob. I., 1540 on, RMS; c. 1335
on, Bann. Cl. 94.

(LE) BERNES: Rob. I., RMS; 1335-36 on, Bain.

BARNIS: 1581 on, RMS; 1606 on, Ret.

BAIRNIS: 1583, RPC.

BARNES: 1638, RMS.

Erroneous spelling.-

WERNIS: Rob. I., RMS.

"Barns" (lit. "barley-house") and "Barns hill" or
"Hill near the barns"; v. berern, hyll.

BEECRAIGS. Fm. to S.W. of Broomyknowes; also Bee-
craigs Hill, to S.E. of fm.

BECRAGGIS: 1568, SRS 52.

BEE-CRAIGS: 1699, K.S.Linl.

Roy, BEE CRAIGS; Forrest, BEECRAIGS.

Either from Gael. beithe, a birch, plus creag, a rocky hill, followed by the English plural ending - "birch-covered hills", or simply "bee hills", "hills frequented by bees". It is hardly possible to state which is the more likely, though from the lateness of the forms, the second solution may be preferred.
v. bēo, creag, beithe.

BELSYDE. Country house to S.W. of town of Linlithgow.
(III SW)

BALSIDE: 1550, Ham. Inv.

BAILSIDE: 1551, Ham. Inv.; 1553/4, RMS; 1561, SRS, 57.

(LIE) BAILSID: 1570 on, SRS 52; 1593/4, RMS; 1613,
Ham. Inv.

BAILSIDE: 1570, SRS 52.

BALSIDE: 1614, RMS; 1682, K.S.Linl.

BALESIDE: 1666 on, K.S.Linl.

BEILSYID: 1669, Reg. Bor.

BELLSID: 1669, Reg. Bor.

BEILLSID: 1669 on, Reg. Bor.

BEILSYD: 1670, Reg. Bor.

BAILLSIDE: 1671, Reg. Bor.

Adair, BELSIDE; Roy, BAILSIDE; Armstrong, BIELDSIDE;
Forrest, BELLESIDE.

It is very tempting to suggest that the first

element in this name is the dialect word bell, a hill; thus Belsyde is simply "hill-side". This certainly fits in with the geographical situation, for the house is on a slope; cf. DEPN, 34, 35, for parallel forms. But there is this difficulty, that practically all the early forms suggest a long vowel or diphthong sound in the first syllable. It is possible, then, that the first element is OE bēg, berry, plus hyll, thus "berry hill-side", "hill-side where berries grew". Cf. Baildon, YW, Bailey, La. (DEPN 22). v. bēg, sīde, hyll.

BERRICK. Fm. (?) name surviving in the field-names
(IV)

EASTER and WESTER BERRICKS, to E. of Ochiltree Place.

(LE) BERRIK: 1512/3 on, RMS.

"Granary" or "outlying part of an estate". Cf. Barracks, parish of Livingston. v. bere-wīc.

BOGHALL. Fm. to N.E. of town of Linlithgow.
(III SE)

AULA DE MYRE: 1496, RMS.

LE HALMER: 1496, RMS.

Roy, BOGHAW; Udny, Armstrong, Forrest, BOGHALL.

"Farm-house in the bog"; cf. Boghall, parish of Bathgate. The two early forms are interesting, one being a part rendering of the other into Latin; aula = hal, OE heall, myre = mer, ON mýrr. v. bog, heall, mýrr.

BOGSIDE (lost).

BOOGSIDE: 1505, Linl. Ch.

BOGSYD: 1531 on, SRS 52.

BOGSYDE: 1535, RSS; 1583/4, Linl. Ch.

BOGSIDE: 1560, SRS 57.

BOIGSYD: 1569, SRS 52.

BOIGSYID: 1607, Ret.

BOIGSYDE: 1611, Ret.

"By the side of the bog or marsh"; v. bog, side.

BONNYTOUN. BONNYTOUN HOUSE, to S.W. of Springfield;
(III NE)

BONNYTOUN FARM, to N.W. of Bonnytoun House;

BONNYTOUNSIDE, fm. to N.W. of the town of Linlithgow.

BONDINGTON: 1315, Roy. Ed.; Rob. I, RMS; 1550/1,
SRS 57.

BONDINGTON: 1315, Reg. Ho. Ch.; Rob. I, RMS; 1451,
Exch. Ro.; 1553 on, SRS 57.

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

BONDYNGSTON: 1335-36, Bain.

BONDYNGTONE: 1336-37, Bain.

BONDYNGTON: 1337, Br. Mus.

BONDINGTON^A: 1378, Bann. Cl. 94.

BONDYNGTONA: 1386, Bann. Cl. 94.

BONYNGTOUN: 1432, Cop.; 1452 on, RMS; 1453 on, Exch.
Ro.; 1505, RSS; 1574 on, Ret.; 1615,
Prot. R.K.

BONDYNGTOUN: 1435, Cop.; 1586, Bann. Cl. 74.

BONYNGTON: 1438, Linl. Ch.

BONYNTONE: 1438/9 on, Linl. Ch.; 1451, RMS.

- BONINGTOUN: 1453, Exch. Ro.; 1560/1, SRS 57; 1638, RMS; 1682 on, Ret.; 1694 on, K.S.Linl.
- BONYTOUNE: 1454 on, Exch. Ro.; 1633, Linl. Ch.; c. 1670, Br. Mus.; 1675, Ret.; 1682, K.S. Linl.; 1694, K.S.Car.
- BONINGTOUNE: 1454 on, Exch. Ro.; 1690, Ret.
- BONYTOUN: 1459, Exch. Ro.; 1498/9 on, RSS; 1540 on, RMS; 1540 on, Bann. Cl. 94; 1565, SRS 52; 1582, Ham. Inv.; 1607 on, Ret.; 1626 on, Linl. Ch.; 1668, SHS I, 36; 1674 on, K.S. Linl.; 1696, L.C.
- BONNYTOUN: 1463 on, Linl. Ch.; 1562, SRS 57; 1696, L.C.
- BONYNTOUN: 1490/1 on, RMS; 1498 on, RSS; 1545, L.C.; 1560, SRS 57; 1565, SRS 52; 1583 on, RPC; c. 1590, Br. Mus.; 1606 on, Ret.; 1681, Purv.
- BONITOUN: 1528 on, SRS 52; 1563, SRS 57.
- BONETOUN: 1557, SHS III, 10; 1613, Dund. B.
- BONNITOUN: 1567, SRS 52.
- BONYTONE: c. 1630, Br. Mus.; 1639, Linl. T.C.; 1669 on, K.S.Linl.; 1691, K.S.Car.; 1696, Ret.
- BONNYTOUNE: 1647, Ret.; 1671 Dund. A.
- BONNYTOWN: 1647, K.S.Linl.
- BONNINGTOUN: 1649, Ret.; 1691 on, K.S.Linl.
- BONITOUNE: 1655, K.S.Linl.
- BONARTOUN: 1662, RMS; 1677 on, Ret.
- BONARTOUNE: 1665, RMS; 1677 on, Ret.
- BONNYTON: 1667, K.S.Linl.
- BONNARTOWNE: 1667, Dund. B.
- BONYNGTOUNE: 1669, Reg. Bar.; 1682, Ret.
- BONNYTONE: 1670 on, K.S.Linl.
- BONARTONE: 1673, K.S.Linl.

BONNARTOUN: 1681, Ret.; 1686, L.C.

BONNARTOUNE: 1681 on, Ret.

BONNERTOUN: 1681, Ret.

BONEYTONE: 1681, K.S.Linl.

BONEYTOUN: 1681, K.S.Linl.

BONNEYTOUN: 1681, K.S.Linl.

BONITONE: 1687 on, K.S.Linl.

BONERTOUN: 1691, Ret.

BONYTOWNE: 1696, Ret.

Also

BENDINGTON: Rob. I, RMS.

BOUNDINGTOUN: Rob. I, RMS.

Pont, BONYTOUN; Adair, BONNITOUN; Udney, BONNYTOWN;
Armstrong, BONNIETOUN; Forrest, BONNYTOWN, BONNYTOUN
SIDE.

This name means "farm of the people of Bonda" (or possibly "of Bondi or Bundi"), if the name be taken as a Scandinavian one. The development of the forms into something like the modern form went on steadily until the second half of the 17th century. Lauder of Fountainhall thus describes, in 1668, the change that took place in the name: "John Bonar hes bought a place on the other syde of the loch of Lithgow forgainst the palace, called Bonytoun, which he has changed and called Bonartoun" (SHS edn., p.194). Ing- in this case is certainly not a corruption of -an- or any other syllable, as Johnston seems to suppose (PNS, 111). v. tun.

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BONNYTOUN, UPPER.

OVERBONITOUN: 1564, SRS 57.

BONNYTOUNSIDE.

BONINGTOUNSYDE: 1560 on, SRS 57.

BONITOUNSYD: 1563, SRS 52.

BONYNTOUNSYD: 1565, SRS 52.

Situated on the slope of the hill to the north-east of Bonnytoun Farm; so probably "Bonnytoun slope"; v. side.

FEUARLANDS, BONNYTOUN (lost).

FEWARLANDIS: 1529, SRS 52.

FEWERLANDIS: 1562, SRS 57.

FEWARIS LANDS OF BONITOUN: 1567, SRS 52.

(LIE) FEWARLANDS: 1567, SRS 52; 1624 on, SRS; 1677 on, Ret.

FEWARISLANDS: 1578, Ret.

FEUARLANDS: 1683, Ret.

Cf. EDD Feuar, sb. one who holds land on a long lease or in feu, i.e. by payment of a fixed yearly rent.

BONNSYDE. Country house to NE of Grange.
(III NE)

BUNNSYDE: 1335-36, Bain; 1488, Reg. Ho. Ch.; 1561, SRS 57.

BONNDESIDE: 1336-57, Bain:

BONNSYDE: 1343, Exch: R8:

BONESIDE: 1456, Exch. Ro.; 1468/9, RMS.
 BUNESIDE: 1465 on, RMS; 1563, SRS 57.
 BOUNSYDE: 1528/9, Reg. Ho. Ch.
 BENSIDE: 1536, RMS.
 BOYNESIDE: 1538, RMS.
 BOYNSIDE: 1540, RSS.
 BUNESIDE: 1543, RMS.
 BOUNSID: 1552, SRS 57.
 BONSYD: 1563, SRS 52; c. 1630, Br. Mus.; 1653, RMS.
 BONYESYD: 1577, Bann. Cl. 109.
 BONSYDE: 1580, RMS; 1613, Dumf. B; 1620 on, Ret.;
 c. 1670, Br. Mus.; 1681, Purw.
 BUYNSYDE: 1585 on, RMS; 1607, Ret.
 BONESYDE: c. 1590, Br. Mus.
 BUYNSYD: 1591, RMS.
 BWNSYID: 1601, RMS.
 BWINSYDE: 1617, RMS.
 BONSIDE: 1667, RMS; 1696, L.C.

Erroneous spellings.-

BRUINSYD: 1619, Ret.
 BURNSYDE: 1656, Ret.

Armstrong, Forrest, BONSIDE.

This is a Celtic compound, from Gae. bonn, bottom
 of a hill, and suide, later suidhe, a seat. "Seat at
 the bottom of a hill". v. bonn, suide. Cf. CPNS,
 151.

BRAEHEAD. Small fm. to S.W. of town of Linlithgow.
(III SE)

Armstrong, Forrest, BRAEHEAD.

"Top of the slope"; v. brá, hēafod.

BRAE MILL (lost).

BRAE MYLNE: 1666, K.S.Linl.

"Mill on the slope"; v. brá, myln.

BRIDGEND. Fm. to S.E. of Champfleurie House.
(IV)

Armstrong, Forrest, BRIDGEND.

"At the end of the bridge"; v. brycg, ende.

BROOMYKNOWES. Fm. to S. of Riccarton; also BROOMY
(VII)

KNOWES, slopes to S. of fm.

Roy, BROOMEY KNOWS; Armstrong, BROOMYKNOW; Forrest,
BROOMYKNOWS.

"Broom-covered hillocks"; v. brōm, cnoll.

BURGH MILLS (disused). To S. of Linlithgow Bridge.
(III SE)

BURROW MILN: 1561, Linl. Ch.

(THE, LIE) BORROW (-)MYLNE: 1563 on, Linl. Ch.; 1580,
RMS; 1638, Linl. T.C.

"Mill(s) of the borough" of Linlithgow. v. burh, myln.

BURGHMUIR. Fm. to N.E. of Boghall; also BURGH MUIR,
(III NE)
between Springfield and Kingsfield.

BORROWMUIR: 1539, SRS 52.

THE BURROWMUIR: 1622, Linl. T.C.

THE BORROW MURE: 1637, Linl. T.C.

THE BORROWMUIRE: 1670, Reg. Bor.

Armstrong, BURROW MUIR; Udney, BURROW MUIR; Forrest, BURGH MUIR.

"Moor belonging to the borough" of Linlithgow; the common moor. The modern farm is on the old moor, which no longer belongs to the town. v. burh, m̄or.

CARRIBBER. Name of small estate to S.W. of town of (III SW, VII) Linlithgow; survives in ruins of ROB GIBB'S or CARRIBBER CASTLE, CARRIBBER GLEN, EASTER CARRIBBER, fm. to E. of Carribber Glen, and CARRIBBER MILL, to S.W. of Carribber Glen. Local pronunciation [Kar'br].

KARIBYR: 1282, Bann. Cl. 69.

KARIBRE: 1296, Bann. Cl. 47.

CARRIBBER: 1296, Bain; 1296, Bann. Cl. 47; 1539/40 on, SRS 52; 1541, Linl. Sh. C.; 1554 on, RMS; 1558/9 on, SRS 57; 1574 on, Ret.; 1580/1, Ham. Inv.; 1582 on, SRS 1; c. 1590, Br. Mus.; c. 1590, RPC; 1607, Gill. Ch.; 1615, Prot. R.K.; 1648 on, Dund. A; 1667, Dund. B.

CARIBRE: 1296 on, Bain.

CARIBER: 1336-37, Bain.

CARIBIR: 1482/3, ADC.

CARIBBIR: 1504, RSS; 1622, Linl. T.C.

CARREBYR: 1506, HMC.

CARREBIR: 1513, Dund. A.

CARRIBBIR: 1536 on, SRS 52; 1549/50, SRS 57; 1553/4
 on, RMS; 1584, RPC.
 1539, RSS.
 CARRIBBERIS: / 1539/40 on, RMS; 1564, SRS 43; c. 1630,
 Br. Mus.
 CARREBERIS: 1542, RMS.
 CARRIBER: 1550, SRS 57; 1579, Reg. Ho. Ch.; 1606,
 Bann. Cl. 81; 1610, Ret.; 1613, Dund. B;
 1668, K.S.Linl.; 1681, Purv.; 1686, SRS
 40; 1692, SHS I, 16.
 CARRUDER: 1563, Bann. Cl. 81.
 CARRIBDER: 1591, RMS.
 CARIBBER: 1596, RMS.
 CARUBBERS: 1614, Prot. R.K.
 CARRIBAR: 1629, Cat. Tor.
 CARRIBBERES: 1642, RMS.
 CARRUBER: 1645, SHS II, 17.
 CARRIBERS: 1646, Ret.
 CARRIBBAR: 1663, RMS.
 CARRUBBER: 1665, Cat. Tor.; 1692, Dund. A.

Also erroneous spelling.-

CRIBBES: 1296, Bain.

CARRIBBER, EASTER.

EISTER CARRIBBERIS: 1642, RMS.

CARRIBBER, WESTER (lost).

(LIE) WESTER CARRIBBERIS: 1615 on, RMS.

WESTER CARIBBER: 1615, Prot. R.K.

WESTER CARRIBBER: 1626, RMS.

Pont, KARYBHERS, KARIBBER; Adair, CARRUBBER; Roy,
 CARUBBER; Armstrong, CURRUBER; Forrest, CARRIBER,

CARRIBER MILL.

This name seems to be British in origin, and to be composed of caer, a fort, and abar, a marsh. "Fort in or by the marsh". v. caer, abar.

KILCROFT, CARRIBBER (lost).

KILCROFT: 1539/40 on, RMS.

Probably "wood enclosed land". Gael. coille.
v. coille, croft.

LOANING, CARRIBBER (lost).

(THE) LONYNG: 1536/7 on, SRS 52; 1547, RMS;
1560/1 on, SRS 57.

(LIE, THE) LONING: 1560, SRS 57; 1613 on, RMS.

Cf. EDD Loaning, sb. 1. A lane, by-road.

^xCAULDBURN. Fm. to S. of Kettlestounhills.
(III SE)

Given by Forrest.

"Cold stream", "house by the cold stream". v. cold, burna.

CAULDHAME. Fm. to S.E. of town of Linlithgow.
(III SE)

CALDHAME: 1670, Bonds Bor.; 1681 on, K.S.Linl.

COLDHOME: 1685, K.S.Car.

Roy, COLD HOME; Armstrong, Forrest, CAULDHAME.

"Cold home", "cold house", i.e. "house in an exposed situation". Cf. Cauldhame (W. Abd., 100);
v. cald, hām.

CAULDIMMERY. Old fm. name, surviving in Cauldimmery
(III SE)
Quarry, to W. of Kingscavil.

Roy, COLD EMERY; Armstrong, COLDIMRIE.

This is probably a Celtic name, composed of Gael. coille, a wood, and iomaire, a ridge. The second word seems to occur fairly frequently in Scotland; for instance, cf. Jakobsen, The Place-Names of Shetland, 191-2. "Wood or wooded ridge", which is a good description even at the present day, when quarrying operations have taken much of the ridge away. v. coille.

CHAMPFLEURIE HOUSE. To E. of Kingscavil. Rows.
(IV)

[ʃamflu:ri].

Udny, Armstrong, CHAMPFLOURIE; Forrest, CHAMPFLEURIE.

From Fr. Champ fleurix, "flowery field". Not due to French influence in Scotland in the reign of Mary Queen of Scots, as is popularly supposed, but an 18th century innovation, which took the place of the older Kingscavil Park (q.v.).

CLARENDON. Fm. to S.E. of town of Linlithgow.
(III SE)

A 19th century name, which took the place of Crossflats (q.v.). So-called because an ancestor of the present owner (his grandfather, I believe) was enabled to place his printing business on a firm foundation by receiving a considerable order from the Clarendon Press. His house and farm were re-named

out of gratitude!

COCKLERUE. Hill to S.W. of Preston House.
(VIII)
Pont, COCLEREUF; Roy, COCKLEREWHILL;
Armstrong, CUCKOLD DE ROY; Forrest, CUCKOLD LE ROI.

The spelling given on the O.S. maps is not representative of the local pronunciations, which are [koklróí] or [koklréí]. The last element is comparatively easy; it is Gael. ruadh, "red", which is commonly pronounced [roi]; but the first part is more difficult. I cannot suggest anything better than Watson's Gaelic form cachaileith, a gate (CPNS, 146), unless there is a possible diminutive of Gael cadha, a pass. "Red gate" may, of course, mean "red pass", with reference to the road to the side of the hill, which connects the north with the south of the county.

v. ruadh.

^xCOCKLEYELL. Fm. (?), or ridge (?) to S. of Bridgend. Marked on estate plan of 1754; has now disappeared. The second element is doubtless Gael. geal, white; for the first element, see previous entry. "White gate or pass"; v. geal.

CRAIGMAILING. Fm. to S. of Wairdlaw.
(VII)
Armstrong, CRAIGMAILING; Forrest,
CRAIGMAILEN.

Watson's solution (CPNS, 146) of this name is to my mind wrong. I should derive the second element not from Gael. Maoilinn, "a bare round hill", but from the dialect form Mailin(g), sb. (EDD); a farm, holding. So "hill farm"; v. creag.

^xCROSSFLATS. The old name for CLARENDON (q.v.).

Still given by Forrest, CROSSFLATTS.

CORSFLAT: 1528, SRS 52; 1564, RMS.

CORSLATTIS: 1542 on, RMS; 1580/1, Reg. Ho. Ch.; 1599, Linl. Ch.; 1618, Ret.

CORSFLATIS: 1564, SRS 57; 1567, Reg. Ho. Ch.; 1567, SRS 52.

(LIE) CORSFLATTIS: 1571, Reg. Ho. Ch.; 1597, RMS.

CORSFLETTIS: 1578, SRS 52.

CORSLETTIS: 1598/9, RMS.

CORFLAITES: 1604, Br. Mus.

CERSLAITS: 1604, Br. Mus.

CORSFLATT: 1656, Br. Mus.

CORSLATS: 1668, Ret.

"Level piece(s) of ground by or near the cross"; probably a cross connected with the house of the Carmelite Friars, to the west. Note how flat alternates with slat, slet(t), from ON slétta, in these forms. v. cros, flat, slétta.

^xDOGLAND. An 'alias' of Fairniehill (q.v.).

Still given by Forrest.

DOGLAND: 1540/1 on, RMS; 1602 on, Ret.; 1689, K.S.
Car.

DOGLANDS: 1604, Br. Mus.

DOUGLAND: 1640, Ret.

DOWGLAND: 1667, Dund. B.

I do not know what this means, unless dog is used in the sense of "extremely poor"; cf. Doghillock, parish of Bo'ness and Carriden.

^xDRUM. Fm. to S. of Avontoun and W.N.W. of Kettlestoun.

Roy, Forrest, DRUM.

"A ridge"; v. druimm.

FAIRNIEHILL. Fm. to S.E. of Wester Pardovan. See
(IV)

Dogland.

FAIRNIEHILL: 1604, Br. Mus.

PHAIRNIEHILL: 1604, Br. Mus.

FAIRNYHILL: 1640, Ret.

"Hill covered by bracken"; v. hyll.

FIDDLER'S CROFT. Field to E. of Linlithgow Loch.
(III SE)

FELILISCROFT: 1335, Bann. Cl. 94.

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

FOTELCROFT: 1335-36, Bain.

FITELCROFT: 1336-37, Bain.

FITHILCROFT: 1437 on, Exch. Ro.
 FYTHLARECROFT: 1438, Exch. Ro.
 FETHILCROFT: 1451, Exch. Ro.
 FETHEL CROFT: 1451, Exch. Ro.
 LE FEDYLCROFT: 1454, Exch. Ro.
 FETHILLARIS CROFFT: 1456, Exch. Ro.
 FIDDILLARISCROFTIS: 1457, Exch. Ro.
 FIDLARISCROFT: 1458 on, Exch. Ro.
 FIDDILLCROFT: 1537, RSS; 1571, RMS; 1647, Ret.
 FIDDILCROFT: 1538, SRS 52.
 FIDDILL-CROFT: 1538, RMS.
 FIDILLCROFT: c. 1630, Br. Mus.
 FIDDELLS CROFT: 1667, Dund. B.

Either "enclosed land shaped like a fiddle or violin" (as the field in question is), or, more likely, "enclosed land belonging to the fiddler". The word fiddle can mean either the instrument or the player.

ME fi]ele. v. croft.

^xFLASK. Old name of SPRINGFIELD (q.v.).

FLASCHE: 1550/1, SRS 57.

(THE) FLASS: 1569 on, SRS 52; 1691 on, K.S.Linl.

FLASK: 1620, Linl. Ch.; 1653, RMS.

Roy, THE FLASK; Armstrong, FLASS; Udney, Forrest, FLASK.

"Pool, marshy place"; cf. Flask, parishes of Abercorn and Bo'ness and Carriden. v. flassehe.

FLASKHILL (lost).

FLASHILL: 1531, SRS 52.

FLASCHEHILL: 1550/1, SRS 57.

FLASKHILL: 1560, SRS 52; 1626, Linl. Ch.;
1653, RMS.

"Hill above Flask", or "hill above the pool
or marsh". v. flasshe, hyll.

GALLOWHILL(S) (lost). 'Juxta' Linlithgow, temp. Rob. I.

GALLOWHILLE: 1315, Reg. Ho. Ch.

LE GALOWEHILLES: 1335-36, Bain.

GALOUHILLES: 1336-37, Bain.

GALWHYLL: 1386, Bann. Cl. 74.

GALWHILL: 1386, Bann. Cl. 94.

GALLOWHILL: 1540 on, RMS; 1543 on, Bann. Cl. 94;
1583, RPC; 1606 on, Ret.

GALLOHILL: 1540, Bann. Cl. 94; 1664, Ret.

GALOWHILL: Rob. I, RMS; 1624, Br. Mus.

GALLOWHILLS: 1699, Ret.

Also

GALLOWHEILL: Rob. I, RMS.

"Hill on or near which gallows had been erected";
cf. Gallowhill, parishes of Abercorn, Whitburn, etc.
v. gealga, hyll.

GARDNERS HALL. House to N.W. of town of Linlithgow.
(III NE)

Forrest, GARDINERS HALL.

I have no information at all about this name, so

cannot with any confidence suggest a solution. But
cf. Gardners Hall, parish of Whitburn.

GATESIDE. Fm. to S.E. of Bridgend.

(IV)

Armstrong, GATESIDE; Forrest, GATE SIDE.

GATESIDE, WESTER (lost).

WASTERGATESYDE: 1683, K.S.Ecc.

WASTERGATTSYDE: 1684, K.S.Ecc.

"Road or way side"; cf. Gateside, parishes of Eccles-
machen and Kirkliston. v. gata, side.

^xGLENCOE. Fm. to N.W. of Pardovan; thus given on an
estate plan of 1771; has now disappeared.

Udny, Forrest, GLENCO.

This is undoubtedly a transferred name. Its
ancestor, in Argyllshire, has not been explained sat-
isfactorily.

GOWAN STANK. Site to S. of town of Linlithgow, now
(III SE)

occupied by glue works.

(LIE) GOWANESTANK: 1615, Prot. R.K.

Forrest, GOWAN STANK.

"Pond (stank, Lat. stagnum) surrounded by daisies.

GRANGE. House to N. of town of Linlithgow.

(III NE)

A modern house, built about the beginning of
the present century. Named after its predecessor (q.v.)

in the parish of Bo'ness and Carriden.

^xHAUGH MILL. To N. of Linlithgow Bridge, slightly to S. of Avon Paper Mills. Given by Udney.

HAUGH MILNE: 1670, Reg. Bor.

"Mill in the river-meadow"; v. healh, myln.

^xHILL. Probably the same as HILTLY, q.v.

LE HILL: 1583, RMS.

Literal; v. hyll.

^xHILL, OLD. Name of Fm. surviving in field-name to N.E. of Ochiltree Place.

Roy, OLD HILL; Armstrong, Forrest, AULDHILL.

Probably literal; but no evidence.

^xHILLHEAD. Fm. to N.W. of Bonnytoun Fm., roughly on the site of the present Grange House. Given by Armstrong.

"Top of the hill"; v. hyll, hēafod.

HILLHOUSE. Fm. to S.S.E. of town of Linlithgow.
(III SE)

Local pronunciation [híliz].

(THE) HILHOUS: 1528/9, Reg. Ho. Ch.; 1563 on, SRS 52; 1590, RPC; 1666 on, K.S.Linl.

HILLHOUS: 1536, SRS 52; 1693, K.S.Linl.

HILLHOUSE: 1536 on, SRS 52; 1694, Ham. Inv.

HILHOUSE: 1563, SRS 52; 1668, K.S.Linl.

HILLHOUSS: 1572 on, SRS 52; 1668, Ret.

HILHOUSIS: 1631, RMS.

Pont, Roy, HILL HOUSE; Adair, Armstrong, Forrest,
HILLHOUSE.

"House on the hill"; cf. Hillhouse, parish of
Torphichen. v. hyll, hūs.

HILTLY. Fm. to S.S.E. of town of Linlithgow. Local
(III SE) pronunciation [híltli, hántli].

HILDECLIUE: 1296, Bann. Cl. 47.

HILDECLIVE: 1296 on, Bain; 1296, Stev.

HILDECLYVE: 1296, Bain; 1296, Bann. Cl. 47.

HILDECLIFE: 1336-37, Bain.

HILCLYFFE DE PRESTON SUPERIORI: 1383, RMS.

HITLE: 1455, Exch. Ro.

HELTCLEIFE: 1465, RMS.

HILTCLEFF: 1468/9, RMS.

HILCLEFF: 1488, Reg. Ho. Ch.

HILTHLIE: 1543, RMS.

HILTIE: 1576, SRS 52; c. 1590, Br. Mus.; 1600 on,
RMS; 1604, Ham. Inv.; 1613 on, Dund. B;
1681, Purv.

HUNTIE: 1633, Linl. Ch.; 1647, K.S.Linl.; 1670,
K.S.Ecc.; 1693, K.S.Car.

HILTY: 1666 on, K.S.Linl.

HUNTLEY: 1691 on, K.S.Linl.

Adair, Roy, HUNTLY; Armstrong, Forrest, HILTY.

Probably "at the cliff of Hild". Clive is the
dative of clif; cf. Lilliesleaf, St. Boswells. v. clif.

HOLE MILL, PRESTON. To S.W. of town of Linlithgow,
(III SE)

on the site of what the O.S. map calls
"Hermit's House". Given by Pont and by Forrest.

HOILMYLN: 1564, SRS 57; 1574, SRS 52.

HOILEMYLN: 1566 on, SRS 52.

HOILMYLNE: 1600 on, RMS; 1611, Ret.

"Mill in the hollow"; v. hol, myln.

^XHOPEMUIR. Fm. to N.E. of Bridgend and N.W.W. of
Mounthoolie. On approximately the same site as Cock-
muir or Fawnsark. Given by Armstrong.

Probably "moor belonging to Hope"; cf. Hopetoun,
parish of Abercorn. v. m̄or.

INCHGARVIE (lost). Haugh land.

INCHEGARVIE: 1550 on, RPC.

INCHGARVIE: 1693, Ret.

"Rough haugh"; Gael. innis, garbh. Cf. Inch-
garvie, parish of Dalmeny. v. innis, garbh.

JINKABOUT MILL. Mill, with distillery, in N.E. corner
of Linlithgow Loch.

Udny, Forrest, JINKABOUT; Armstrong, JINK A BOUT.

Cf. Jinkabout Mill, parish of Bo'ness and Carriden.

- KETTLESTOUN. Small barony, which remains in the
(III SE) names KETTLESTOUN MAINS, fm. to S.W. of
town of Linlithgow; KETTLESTOUNHILLS, fm. to S.W. of
KETTLESTOUN [Kétlstn].
- KETLISTOUN: 1147-53, Lawrie; c. 1150 on, Gramp. Cl. 4.
- KETILSTOUN: 1164, Gramp. Cl. 4; 1642 on, RMS; 1647
on, K.S.Linl.
- KATELISTUNE: 1165-1214, Gramp. Cl. 4.
- KETILSTOUNE: 1195, Gramp. Cl. 4.
- KETELLESTUN: 1207, Gramp. Cl. 4.
- KETELISTOUNE: 1248, Gramp. Cl. 4.
- KETLISTUN: 1282, Bann. Cl. 69.
- KETILISTOUNE: 1282, Gramp. Cl. 4.
- KETYLISTOUNE: 1282, Gramp. Cl. 4.
- KETILSTON: 1335-36, Bain; 1337, Br. Mus.; 1567, SRS 52.
- KETELSTONE: 1336-37, Bain.
- KETTILSTOUN: 1390, Gramp. Cl. 4; 1456, Exch. Ro.;
1491, ADC; 1551, SRS 57; 1551 on, Ham.
Inv.; 1553/4 on, RMS; 1567, Reg. Ho. Ch.;
1569, SRS 52; c. 1590, Br. Mus.; 1615,
Dund. B; 1615, Prot. R.K.
- KETLSTONE: 1468, Linl. Ch.; 1669 on, K.S.Linl.
- KETTELSTON: 1550, on, Ham. Inv.
- KETTILISTOUN: 1551, Ham. Inv.
- CATTILSTOUN: 1569/70, SRS 52.
- KETTILSTOUNE: 1604 on, Ham. Inv.
- KETTELSTOUN: 1614, RMS.
- KETTLESTOUN: 1615, Ham. Inv.; 1634, Linl. Ch.; 1669
on, Bonds Bor.; 1673, Reg. Bor.; 1684,
SHS I, 14.

KILSTOUN: 1627, RMS.

KITTILLSTOUN: 1639, RMS.

KETLESTANE: 1662, RMS.

KETLESTOUNE: 1663, RMS; 1669 on, Reg. Bor.; 1669,
Bonds. Bor.;

KETLESTOUN: 1663, RMS; 1670 on, Reg. Bor.; 1681,
Purv.; 1695 on, K.S.Linl.

KETTLESTOUNE: 1667, Dund. B; 1670, Reg. Bor.; 1672,
SHS I, 16.

KETTELSTON: 1668, SHS I, 36.

KETLSTOUN: 1669, K.S.Linl.

KETELSTOUNE: 1671, Reg. Bor.

KETLESTON: 1672, SHS I, 36; 1690, K.S.Linl.

KETTLESTOWNE: 1673, Bonds Bor.

KETLESTONE: 1684 on, K.S.Linl.; 1693, Ret.

KETTLESTOUN, LITTLE (lost).

PARVA KETILSTONE: 1336-37, Bain; 1471/2, RMS.
LITIL(-)

LITLE, LITIL KETTELSTOUNE: 1450, RMS; c. 1670,
Br. Mus.

LITILKETTILSTONE: 1455, Exch. Ro.

KITTILKETTILSTOUN: 1456, Exch. Ro.

LITLE, LY(I)T(T)ILL, LIT(T)IL(L) (-) KETTILSTOUN:
1481 on, RMS; 1482, ADA; 1551 on, SRS 57;
1567, Reg. Ho. Ch.; 1567 on, SRS 52;
1605, Ret.; 1615, Prot. R.K.; 1681, Purv.

LITIL CATTILSTOUN: 1531/2, SRS 52.

LITTILL KETTILLSTOUN: 1564, SRS 57.

LITTLE KETTLESTOWN: 1564/5, SRS 52.

LITILL CATTELSTOUN: 1576/7, SRS 52.

LITLE KETTLESTOUN: c. 1590, Br. Mus.; 1665, RMS.

LITTIL KETTILLISTOUN: 1601, RMS.

LITLE KETTILSTON: 1610, Ret.

LITLE KITTILSTOUN: 1610, Ret.

LITLE KETTILSTONE: 1613, Dund. B.

LITTIL KETTISTOUNE: 1614, Prot. R.K.

LITLE, LITTLE KETTELSTOUN: 1620 on, Ret.

LITELL KETELSTONE: c. 1630, Br. Mus.

LIT(T)LE KETLESTOUN: 1664, Ret.; c. 1670, Br. Mus.

LITLE KETTLSTONE: 1685, Ret.

KETTLESTOUN MAINS.

KETTILSTON MAINS: 1553, SRS 57.

MAINS OF CATTILSTOUN: 1565, SRS 52.

KETTILSTOUN(-)MAYNIS: 1614 on, RMS; 1614, Prot.
 E R.K.; 1616, Ham. Inv.

KETTLESTOUN(-)MAYNES: 1617, RMS; 1669 on, Reg.
 I Bor.

Adair, CASTLETOUN; Roy, KETTLESTON, KETTLESTONHILL;

Armstrong, KETTLESTON; Forrest, KETLESTON.

"Farm of Ketil"; for parallel forms see DEPN, 261.
 v. tūn.

CRAIG ACRES, LITTLE KETTLESTOUN (lost).

CRAIG-AIKERIS: 1605, Ret.

LIE CRAIGAICKERS: 1615, Prot. R.K.

"Hill lands or acres"; v. creag, æcer.

LANGLAND, LITTLE KETTLESTOUN (lost).

LIE LANGLAND: 1615, Prot. R.K.

"Long land"; v. lang.

KING'S ACRES. An 'alias' of Kingsfield (q.v.)?

KYNGIS-AKERIS: 1528, RMS.

"The King's Acres or land"; v. æ cer.

KINGSCAVIL. Small village in E. of the parish; also
(IV)
called KINGSCAVIL ROWS.

KINCAUILL: 1307 on, Bann. Cl. 94.

KINKAUILE: c. 1315, Bann. Cl. 94.

KYNCAVILLE: 1315-21, RMS.

KYNCAUEL: 1323, Bann. Cl. 94.

KYNCAWEL: 1325, Bann. Cl. 94.

KYNCAWIL: 1325, Bann. Cl. 94; 1498, Ham. Inv.

KYNCAUYLLE: c. 1330, Bann. Cl. 94.

KYNKAVYL: 1335-36, Bain.

KYNKAVYLLE: 1336-37, Bain; 1374/5, RMS.

KYNKAUYLL: 1339, Bann. Cl. 94.

KYNKAUYL: 1339, Bann. Cl. 94.

KYNCAUYLL: c. 1340 on, Bann. Cl. 94; 1499/1500, HMC.

KYNCAVIL: 1378, Bann. Cl. 94; 1451 on, RMS; 1453,
Exch. Ro.; 1487 on, HMC; 1502/3, RSS;
1502/3, Bann. Cl. 42.

KINGCAVILL: 1378, HMC; 1378, Ham. Inv.; 1566 on,
SRS 52; 1632, RMS; 1662 on, Ret.; 1666
on, K.S.Linl.; 1669 on, Reg. Bor.

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

KINCAVILL: 1381, Exch. Ro.; 1321-2, 1488 on, RMS;
1490, Hou.; 1498 on, ADC; 1508 on, RSS;
1515, SBR 2; 1520/1 on, Dund. A; 1528 on,
SRS 52; 1537 on, Ham. Inv.; 1540, Bann.
Cl. 94; 1546, SRS 57; 1557, SHS III, 10;
1566 on, RPC; 1568, Bann. Cl. 43; 1569,
SRS 43; 1573, Temp.; 1601 on, Ret.; 1655

on, K.S.Linl.; 1668, Br. Mus.; 1680 on,
Dund. B.

KYNCAVILL: 1451, Exch. Ro.; Rob. I, 1490/1 on, RMS;
1503, Bain; 1508, RSS; 1512 on, Ham. Inv.;
1527, Gramp. Cl. 4; 1534, Bann. Cl. 43;

KYNCAVILLE: 1453, Exch. Ro.

KINCAVLE: 1454, Exch. Ro.; 1513 on, ADC.

KYNKAVILL: 1456, Exch. Ro.; 1542, RMS.

KINGSCAVILL: 1457 on, Exch. Ro.; 1642, RMS.

KINGISCAVIL: 1457 on, Exch. Ro.

KINGCAVIL: 1459, Exch. Ro.; 1567, SRS 52; 1681, Purv.

KINCKAVILL: 1498, RSS.

KYNCAVYLL: 1499/1500, Ham. Inv.

KINCAVEL: 1512, Ham. Inv.; 1684 on, Dund. A.

KYNCAVELL: 1518, Ham. Inv.

KINCAVIL: 1516/7, ADC; 1527, Ham. Inv.; 1529/30 on,
SRS 52; 1535 on, RMS; 1546 on, SRS 57; 1549,
Macd. S; 1573/4, Temp.; 1643, Ret.

KINCAWILL: 1531 on, SRS 52; 1535, RSS; 1609, RMS;
1614, Prot. R.K.

KYNCAWILL: 1534, SRS 52.

KINCAVELL: 1563 on, Bann. Cl. 81; 1632, Br. Mus.;
1638 on, RMS; 1672, K.S.Ecc.; 1676, Ret.;
1687, K.S.Linl.; 1699, SHS I, 16.

KINKAVILL: 1321/2, RMS; 1565, RPC; 1693, K.S.Linl.

KINGCAVELL: 1566/7, SRS 52; 1580/1, Ham. Inv.; 1615,
Prot. R.K.; 1662 on, Ret.; 1690, K.S.Linl.

KYNGCAVIL: 1567, SRS 52.

KYNGCAVILL: 1567 on, SRS 52.

KINGKAVELL: 1629, Br. Mus.

KINGSKAVILL: 1642, RMS.

KINGKAVILL: 1647 on, Dund. A.

KINCAVALE: 1669, Dund. B.
 KINCAVALL: 1680, Dund. B.
 KINCEAVEL: 1681, Dund. B.
 KINKAIVELL: 1691, Ham. Inv.
 KINGSCAVELL: 1693, Ret.

Erroneous spellings.-

KYNCARILL: 1530 on, Abb. Cl. 25.
 KINCAEL: 1549, Bann. Cl. 91.
 KIRCABELL: 1570, Bann. Cl. 43.
 KINGAWILL: 1613, Dund. B.

KINGSCAVIL, EASTER (lost?).

EASTER KINCAVILL: 1691, K.S.Linl.

KINGSCAVIL, WESTER (lost?).

WESTER KINGKAVILL: 1647, K.S.Linl.

WESTER KINCAVILL: 1655 on, K.S.Linl.

WESTER KINCAVILE: 1667, Dund. B.

Pont, KINKAUIL, HILL OF KINKAUIL; Adair, KINEAVIL
 (nr. site of Champfleurie House), W. KINEAVIL; Roy,
 KINKAVEL, KINKAVEL HOUSE (= Champfleurie House);
 Armstrong, KINGCAVILL; Forrest, KING CAVEL.

This is an extremely difficult name. J.B. Johnston
 (PNS, 225) takes it as Gael. cinn caibeal, "head chapel".
 But this is nonsense, for there has never, until very
 modern times, been a religious house of any kind at
 Kingscavil, and as for a "head chapel" - ! I have
 heard as an explanation "head of the fishing pool", which
 was attributed to Professor Watson. I have not been

able to track down any elements in Gaelic that could lead to this conclusion, and Professor Watson, whom I consulted on this form, was unable to give any definite solution. The interpretation was a particularly satisfying one, since the old site of Kingscavil seems to have been to the east of the present one, opposite the gates of Champfleurie House, and local tradition has it that there was once a small loch there (cf. Lochlees, post.).

In absence of any other solution, I suggest tentatively that this name may be made up of the Gaelic words cinn, a head, cadha, a pass, and giall, white. "Head of the white pass" - cf. Cockleyell, a short distance to the east. v. cinn, giall.

BOGHEAD, KINGSCAVIL (lost). To S. of the rock of K., 1637.

LE BOGHEDE: 1512/3, RMS.

BOIGHEID: 1637, RMS.

"Top, upper part, of the bog"; v. bog, hēafod.

CRAIGQUARTER, KINGSCAVIL (lost). To S. of the rock of K., 1637.

LE CRAG-QUARTER: 1512/3, RMS.

LIE CRAIGQUARTER: 1637, RMS.

"Hilly quarter of lands"; v. creag.

LOCHLEES, KINGSCAVIL (lost). To S. of the rock of K., 1637.

LOCHLEIS: 1512/3, RMS.

LOCHLEYES: 1637, RMS.

LOCHLEES: 1662, Ret.

"Meadows by the loch" (see my remarks on Kingscavil, ante.). v. lēah.

MAINS, KINGSCAVIL (lost).

MAINS OF KINCAVILL: 1569, SRS 43.

"Home Farm".

MOORFLAT(S), KINGSCAVIL (lost).

LE MYREFLATTIS: 1512/3, RMS.

LIE MUIRFLATTIS: 1637, RMS.

MUIRFLAT: 1662, Ret.

"Level piece(s) of ground on the moor or bog".
Note the way in which moor and myre interchange.
v. mōr, myrr, flat.

WEST FIELD, KINGSCAVIL (lost).

LE WESTFEILDE: 1512/3, RMS.

LIE WASTFEILD: 1637, RMS.

"West unenclosed land"; v. west, feld.

¹
KINGSFIELD. Fm. to N.E. of town of Linlithgow.
(III SE)

KYNGISFELDE: 1451, RMS; 1456, Exch. Ro.

KINGSFELDE: 1451, Exch. Ro.

(LE) KINGISFELDE: 1453 on, Exch. Ro.

KINGSFEILD: 1526, Hou.; 1552 on, SRS 57; 1613, RMS;
1690 on, Ret.; 1696, L.C.

KINGISFELDE: 1526 on, RMS; 1552 on, SRS 57; 1560,
SRS 52; 1577, RPC; c. 1590, Br. Mus.;
1615, Prot. R.K.; 1630, Ret.

KINGIS-FEILD: 1540, RMS.

KINGISFELD: 1540/1, SRS 52.

KYNGISFELD: 1567, SRS 52.

KINGSFIELD: 1583/4 on, Linl. Ch.; 1667, Dund. B;
1691, K.S.Linl.; 1696, Ret.; 1699, K.S.Car.

KINGIS FEILD: 1611, Ret.

KINGFEILD: 1613, Dund. B.

KEINGFEILD: 1642, RMS.

KINGFIELD: 1688, Ret.

Pont, KINGS FIELD; Roy, Armstrong, Udney, Forrest,
KINGSFIELD.

Literal; "unenclosed land owned by the King";
there were quite extensive Crown lands around Linlith-
gow. v. cyning, feld.

^xKIPPETSTANE. Fm. surviving in the field-name Kippet-
(IV)
stane, to N.E. of Ochiltree Place.

Roy, KIPPET STONE; Forrest, KIPPETSTANE.

Cf. EDD Kipped, Kippit, ppl. adj., having the points
turned up.

Therefore a stone with two turned-up points, from
which the farm was named. v. stān.

LAVEROCKMUIR. Field to S. of town of Linlithgow.
(III SE)

(LIE) LAVEROKMURE: 1567, SRS 52; 1597 on RMS.

LAVEROKMUR: 1567 Reg. Ho. Ch.

LAVEROK-MURE: 1567, Reg. Ho. Ch.; 1627, RMS.

LAVEROKMUIR: Reg. Ho. Ch. (1571)

LIE LAVROKMURE: 1632, RMS.

"Lark moor, moor frequented by larks". Cf. EDD

Laverock, sb.¹ OE laferce, lawerce. v. mōr.

LINLITHGOW. County town and parish.
(III SE)

LINLITCU: 1124-47 on, Bann. Cl. 70; 1128-53, Lawrie;
1143-7 on, SBR 7.

LINLIDCU: 1138 on, Lawrie; 1143-52 on, Bann. Cl. 69;
1153-65, Bann. Cl. 78; a 1153, Gramp. Cl. 4;
1153-65, Bann. Cl. 74; 1153-1214, Bann. Cl.
70; 1165 on, Bann. Cl. 94.

LINLITHCU: c. 1150, Lawrie; c. 1150, Bann. Cl. 74;
1153-65, Pub. Ant. 9; 1165 on, Bann. Cl.
69; 1165 on, APS; 1246 on, Mait. Cl. 17;
1286, Stev.; 1296 on, Bain; 1300, Bann.
Cl. 65; c. 1315 on, Bann. Cl. 94; 1362
on, Bann. Cl. 79; 1362 on, Exch. Ro.;
1362/3 on, RMS; 1375, Dund. A.

LYNLYTHCU: 1153-65, Bann. Cl. 69; 1364 on, Exch. Ro.;
1378, Bann. Cl. 94; 1383 on, RMS; 1383/4,
Bain; 1403 on, Bann. Cl. 79.

LILLIDCHU: 1156 on, Bann. Cl. 69.

LINLIDCHU: 1160 on, Bann. Cl. 69; 1165 on, Bann. Cl.
70; 1207, Gramp. Cl. 4.

LINLLIDCHU: 1160 on, Bann. Cl. 69.

LYNLITHCOU: 1164, Bann. Cl. 78.

LINLYTHCOW: 1165-1233, Bann. Cl. 109.

- LINLIDCHV: 1165-1214, Bann. Cl. 70.
- LYNLITHC: c. 1180, Bann. Cl. 86.
- LINLITHCHU: 1202 on, Bann. Cl. 69.
- LYNLICKU: 1207, Gramp. Cl. 4.
- LINLIDKU: 1211 on, Bann. Cl. 69.
- LYNLISCU: 1226, Bann. Cl. 78; 1294 on, Stev.
- LINLYTHCU: 1238-9; Bann. Cl. 69.
- LILLITHCU: 1240, Br. Mus.; 1240, Bann. Cl. 69.
- LYNLITHKW: 1253-98, Bann. Cl. 58.
- LINLYTHKW: 1285, Bann. Cl. 69.
- LINLISCU: 1286 on, Stev.; 1296, Bann. Cl. 47; 1296 on, Bain.
- LINLISCOU: 1291, Bann. Cl. 47.
- LINLISKEU: 1293, APS.
- LINLESCOU: 1296, Stev.; 1296, Bann. Cl. 47.
- LENLITHCU: 1299, Stev.
- LINLYTHKV: 13th Century, Bann. Cl. 86.
- LINLISCHU: 1301, Stev.
- LINLITHKU: 1303-4, Bain.
- LYNLITHCU: 1303, Stev.; 1311-12, Bain; 1359 on, Exch. Ro.; 1360 on, Bann. Cl. 79; 1363 on, RMS; 1370 on, Bann. Cl. 94; 1374 on, Linl. Ch.; 1375, Dund. A; 1388, APS; 1396 on, Roy. Ed.; 1396, Mait. Cl. 17; 1397/8, Bann. Cl. 58; 1404, HMC; also Boy Roll.
- LYNLISCOU: 1334, Bain; also Mait. Cl. 54.
- LINLITHCV: 1365 on, Exch. Ro.
- LYNLITHCV: 1365 on, Bann. Cl. 79; 1366 on, Exch. Ro.
- LYNLYTHCV: 1369 on, Exch. Ro.; 1373, Bann. Cl. 79; 1378 Bann. Cl. 94.

LYNLITHCOV: 1370, Exch. Ro.
 LYNLIETHGCU: 1384, Exch. Ro.
 LINLITHCO: 1388, Exch. Ro.; 1536, Dund. B; also
 Mait. Cl. 12.
 LINLYTHCW: 1413, Bann. Cl. 69.
 LINLITHCW: 1420, CPR Let.
 LYNLYTHCOW: 1426, Bann. Cl. 70.
 LINLITHCOU: 1428, Exch. Ro.
 LYNLETHCU: 1432, CPR, Let.
 LINLITHCOW: 1462, SBR, 7; 1462, Bann. Cl. 109; 1612,
 Dund. B; also Mait. Cl. 54.
 LINLITHKOW: 1526, RSS.
 LINLITHDCOW: 1659, K.S.Kirk.
 LYNLY^TCU: Rent. Tor.
 LINLISCOW: Mait. Cl. 54.
 LINLYSCOTH: Mait. Cl. 54.
 LINLISCOCH: Mait. Cl. 54.
 LINLYSTOCH: Mait. Cl. 54.
 LYTHCU: 1299, Stev.; 1315, Reg. Ho. Ch.; 1331 on,
 Exch. Ro.; 1359 on, Bann. Cl. 79; 1367
 on, APS; 1379, Bann. Cl. 94; 1383, RMS;
 1397 on, Bain.
 LITHCU: 1299, Stev.; 1311-12, Bain; 1315 on, RMS;
 1327 on, Exch. Ro.; 1327, PSAS,LY; 1328,
 Bann. Cl. 79; 1337, Br. Mus; 1371-76, Reg.
 Ho. Ch.; 1384, Roy. Ed.; 1389, APS;
 c. 1390, Bann. Cl. 94; 1402, Bann. Cl.
 74; 1442, Dund. B; 1442, Dund. A.
 LISCU: 1302-3, Stev.; 1311-12, Bain.
 LITTHCU: 1330, Bann. Cl. 79.
 LITCHCU: 1330, Exch. Ro.
 LITCHU: 1336-37, Bain.
 LITHCOV: 1342, Exch. Ro.

- LYTHCOV: 1342, Bann. Cl. 79.
 LITHCV: 1365 on, Bann. Cl. 79; 1365 on, Exch. Ro.;
 1388, APS.
 LYTHCV: 1366 on, Bann. Cl. 79; 1366 on, Exch. Ro.
 LITHCW: 1376 on, Exch. Ro.
 LYTHCOW: 1377, Bann. Cl. 79; 1377, Exch. Ro.; 1461/2,
 Bann. Cl. 86; 1598, SHS I, 15.
 LYTHCW: 1387 on, Exch. Ro.
 LYTHCOU: 1411, Bann. Cl. 75.
 LITHCOW: 1432/3, Linl. Ch.; 1611, Br. Mus.; 1668,
 SHS I, 36; 1689, Spal. 30.
 LICHTKEW: 1474, Ap. Cam.
 LITHKEW: 1496/7, SRS 55.
 LINTHCOW: 1507/8, Dund. A.
 LISCO; 1543, SHS III, 4.
 LYTHCO: 1543, Reg. Ho. Ch.
 LYETHCOE: 1567, SHS III, 18.
 LYTHCOO: 1619, Bann. Cl. 14.
 LYTHKOW: STS 31, Camb. MS.
- LILLITQV: 1160-63, Bann. Cl. 89.
 LINLITQ: 1163, Bann. Cl. 74.
 LILLIDQ: 1165-1214, Bann. Cl. 70.
 LILLIDQW: 1165-89, Bann. Cl. 85; 1185, SHS I, 56;
 1214 on, Roy. Ed.; 1226 on, RMS.
 LINLIDQU: 1165-71, SRS 55; 1175 on, Bann. Cl. 75;
 1246, Bann. Cl. 69; also Mait. Cl. 12.
 LINLIDQW: c. 1178, Gramp. Cl. 4.
 LINLITHQW: c. 1200 on, Gramp. 4; 1359 on, Exch. Ro.;
 1380 on, Bann. Cl. 94; 1391 on, Bann. Cl.
 79; 1397 on, L.C.; 1425/6 on, RMS; 1426 on,
 Dund. A; 1431, Bann. Cl. 56; 1443, Cop.;
 1451/2, Roy. Ed.; 1456, Bann. Cl. 70;
 1461 on, Dund. B; 1461/2, Bann. Cl. 86;
 1461/2, SBR 7; 1461/2 on, SRS 55; 1465,
 Mait. Cl. 63; 1476 on, ADA; 1481 on, Reg.
 Ho. Ch.; 1485 on, Bann. Cl. 42; 1488 on,
 ADC; 1492 on, Treas. Acc.; 1497, RSS;
 1500, Bann. Cl. 89; 1503, SRS 64; 1528 on,
 SRS 52; 1544 on, SHS III, 10; 1545 on, RPC;

1545, SBR C; 1546 on, SRS 57; 1555, SRS 43;
1556/7, Abb. Cl. 25; 1567, Mait. Cl. 5;
1589, Bann. Cl. 81; 1615, Prot. R.K.; 1617,
Roy. Dund.

LILLIDQHV: 1214/5, Roy. Ed.

LILLIDQU: 1224, SHS III, 9.

LINLITQ^U: 1227, Bann. Cl. 94; 1227, APS.

LINLYTHQW: 1231, Roy. Ed.; 1381 on, Exch. Ro.; 1435,
Cop.; 1523 ADC; 1524 on, RMS; 1539 on,
Bann. Cl. 42; 1545 on, RPC; 1552, Bann.
Cl. 70; 1556/7 on, Reg. Ho. Ch.; 1556/7,
Abb. Cl. 25; 1560, SRS 43; 1565, Cat. Tor.;
c. 1567 on, Mait. Cl. 5; 1569/70, Bann.
Cl. 43; 1591, Roy. Dund.; 1597 on, SBR, C;
1604, Bann. Cl. 94; 1669 on, Reg. Bor.;
also Wod. 12.

LINLITHQU: 1236-50, Bann. Cl. 69; 1288 on, Exch. Ro.;
1289 on, Stev.; 1303-4, Bain; 1392 on,
SBR 7; 1401, Bann. Cl. 94; 1424, L.C.;
1438/9 on, Linl. Ch.; 1449/50, RMS; 1528,
SRS, 52; 1545, RPC.

LINLITQU: c. 1240, Misc. Ed.; 1306/7, Bain.

LINLITHQ^U: 1252, Reg. Ho. Ch.; Boy. Roll.

LINLITHQ^V: 1252, Roy. Ed.; 13th Century, Bann. Cl. 69.

LINLYTQ: 1255, Bann. Cl. 74.

LINLITQW: 1267, Gramp. Cl. 4; 1306/7, Bain; 1363,
Mait. Cl. 17; 1364, Roy. Ed.; 1451 on,
RMS; 1531, Br. Mus.

LINLITQ^V: (?) 1283, Bann. Cl. 69.

LINLITHQU: a 1286, Bann. Cl. 69; 1303-4, Bain; 1391
on, RMS; 1392, SBR 7; 1401 on, Exch. Ro.

LYNLYTHQU: a 1286, Bann. Cl. 69; 1391, RMS; 1587 on,
RPC; also Wod. 12.

LENLITHQU: 1289, Stev.

LINLITHQV: 1291, Stev.; 1424 on, RMS.

LYNLETHQU: 1292, Stev.; 1422, Exch. Ro.

LENLYTHQU: 1294, Stev.

LINLITHQEU: 1303-4, Bain.

LINLITHQ^W: 1306/7, Bain; 1451, Linl. Ch.; 1465, Reg.
Ho. Ch.; 1511 on, Dund. A; 1540, Bann.
Cl. 42; 1544, Reg. Ho. Ch.; 1570, For.

LINLYTHQU: 1358, CPR Let.; 1504/5 on, Linl. Ch.;
1579 on, RPC.

LYNLITQW: 1367, Mait. Cl. 17.

LYNLITHQW: 1373 on, Bann. Cl. 94; 1382 on, Exch. Ro.;
1390 on, Bann. Cl. 79; 1399, Roy. Ed.;
1399, Bann. Cl. 70; 1417, L.C.; 1423 on,
CPR Let.; 1426 on, Dund. A; 1435, Cop.;
1461/2, SBR, 7; 1525, RSS; 1534, Abb. Cl.
25; 1544, SHS II, 10; 1554 on, Reg. Ho.
Ch.; 1559/60 on, Bann. Cl. 63; 1571,
Gill. Ch.; 1604, Dund. B; 1613 on, Roy.
Dund.

LYNLYTHQ^V: 1377, Bann. Cl. 94.

LYNLITHQV: 1379 on, Treas. Acc.

LYNLYTHQW: 1381 on, Exch. Ro.; 1388 on, Bann. Cl. 94;
1390, Bann. Cl. 79; 1435, Cop.; 1449,
Dund. B; 1450, RMS; 1498/9, RSS; 1527/8,
SBR, C; 1544 on, SHS III, 10; 1554 on,
Reg. Ho. Ch.; 1557, Bann. Cl. 42; 1576,
Mait. Cl. 5; 1577, Bann. Cl. 109; 1584, SBR
5; 1589, Bann. Cl. 81; 1602, Bann. Cl. 42;
1610 on, Roy. Dund.; 1610, Dund. A; also
Wod. 12.

LINLITHQOW: 1440, Gramp. Cl. 4; 1473/4, Treas. Acc.;
1505, RSS; 1564, Linl. Ch.

LINLICHQU: 1449, Reg. Ho. Ch.

LINLICHQW: 1449 on, Reg. Ho. Ch.

LINLYTQW: 1451, RMS; 1584/5, L.C.; 1614/5, Prot. R.K.;
1620, Linl. T.C.; 1698, Dund. B.

LYNLYCHQW: 1455, CPR Let.

LYNLYTHQUHOW: 1463, Dund. A; 1541, Linl. Sh. C.; 1543
on, SHS II 4; 1568, Hou.

LINLITHQWO: 1465, Mait. Cl. 63; 1556 on, Linl. Ch.

LYNLYTHQ^W: 1489, Bann. Cl. 74; 1540, SHS II 4;
1580/1, Dund. B.

LINLEITHQW: 1490, Dund. B; 1497/8, RMS; 1497/8, RSS.

LINLYTHQUW: 1493/4, Mait. Cl. 63.

LINLITQUHOW: 1494, RMS; 1546, SRS 63.

- LINLITHQWE: 1495 on, RMS.
- LINLITHQUHO: 1496-97, Treas. Acc.; 1498/9, RSS; 1563, SBR 25.
- LINLITHQUO: 1497 on, Treas. Acc.; 1551, SBR 25; also Bann. Cl. 7.
- LYNLYTHQWE: 1498, RSS.
- LINLYTHQ^W: 1498/9, Bann. Cl. 105; 1538 on, Dund. A; 1540, L.C.; 1541, Bann. Cl. 42.
- LINLITHQUOW: 1501, Dund. A; 1591, Reg. Ho. Ch.
- LYNLITHQ^W: 1502/3, Dund. A; 1503, Bann. Cl. 42;
- LINLIQW: 1503, RMS.
- LINLY^TQ^U: 1507/8, Dund. A.
- LINLITHTQW: 1511, RMS; 1512 on, Treas. Acc.; 1534, Dund. A.
- LYNLITHQ^TW: 1512 on, Treas. Acc.
- LINLICHTQW: 1513, Treas. Acc.
- LINLITHQUHOWE: 1516, Dund. A.
- LINLYTHQWHO: 1527, Hou.
- LINLITHQUHOW: 1527, Bann. Cl. 42; 1544, RMS; 1546 on, Hou.; 1571-3, SRS 43; 1585, SHS II, 13.
- LINLY^TQ^W: 1531 on, Bann. Cl. 74; 1538 on, L.C.; 1541, Linl. Sh. C.; 1550 on, Dund. A; 1599, Dund. B.
- LYNLYTHTQUHOW: 1531, Linl. Ch.; 1536, Bann. Cl. 42; 1541, Linl. Sh. Cl.
- LINLITHQHOW: 1534, Dund. A.
- LYLY^TQUHOW: 1534/5, Dund. A.
- LYNLYTQUHOW: 1534/5, Dund. A.
- LYNLITHQUHOW: 1538, L.C.; 1542, SHS II, 4; 1550, Hou.; 1569, SRS, 40.
- LYNLYTHQOW: 1539/40, RSS.

LYNLY^T.QUHOW: 1541, Linl. Sh. C.; 1549, Dund. A.

LYNLY^T.Q^U: 1543, Boyd.

LINLYTHQUHOW: 1543, SHS III, 10; 1546, Spal. 12;
1553/4 on, RMS; 1554 on, Hou.; 1563, SRS 43;
1586, Linl. Ch.

LINLITHQUHOU: 1544, Linl. Ch.

LYNLYTHQUHW: 1545, Reg. Ho. Ch.

LYNLY^T.Q^W: 1545, Dund. B; 1545 on, L.C.; 1583, Dund. A.

LINLY^T.QUHOW: 1545/6, L.C.

LYNLY^T.QUO: 1546, L.C.

LINLITHQO: 1547, RPC.

LYNLYTHQUHOU: 1548, Reg. Ho. Ch.

LINLYTHQUHO: SHS II, 13; 1549, Linl. Ch.

LYNLYTHQUOW: 1552, RPC.

LINLYTHQHOW: 1556, Gramp. Cl. 8.

LINLYTHQUOW: 1556, Bann. Cl. 109; 1565 on, RPC; 1597,
Boyd.

LINLY^T.QW: 1565 on, Dund. B; 1584/5 on, L.C.; 1593,
Linl. Ch.; 1596/7, Dund. A; 1620 on.
Gill. Ch.

LINLY^T.QUO: 1567, Dund. A.

LYNLYTHUQO: 1573, Dund. A.

LYNLYTQW: 1577, Dund. B; 1614, Prot. R.K.

LINLICHQUO: 1583, Laing S.

LINLITHQWHOW: 1585, SHS II, 13.

LINLYTHTQUO: 1588, Cat. Tor.

LYNLYTHQ^{OW}...: 1600, Dund. A.

LYNLY^T.QW: 1612, L.C.; 1612, Dund. B.

LITHQW: c. 1200, Gramp. Cl. 4; 1330 on, Exch. Ro.;

1392 on, Bann. Cl. 79; 1396, Roy. Ed.;
 1450, RMS; 1450, Bann. Cl. 74; 1452 on,
 Dund. A; 1454, SBR 7; 1459, Spal. 6;
 1463 RMS; 1466 on, ADA; 1466, Bann. Cl.
 94; 1480 on, ADC; 1497 on, Treas. Acc.;
 1498/9 on, RSS; 1515 on, Bann. Cl. 42;

- LITHQU: 1329 on, Bann. Cl. 79; 1342 on, Exch. Ro.;
 1388, RMS; 1406, HMC; 1438/9, Linl. Ch.
- LITHQV: 1329 on, Bann. Cl. 79; 1530, Exch. Ro.
- LYTHQU: 1341-43 on, Exch. Ro.; 1342, Bann. Cl. 79;
 1393/4, Roy. Ed.; 1425, Dund. A; 1465/6,
 CPR. Let.
- LYTHQW: 1359 on, Exch. Ro.; 1390, Bann. Cl. 79; 1400,
 Gramp. Cl. 4; 1432 on, Cop.; 1479, ADA;
 1515, ADC; 1543, SHS III, 10; 1555, SBR C.
- LYTHQV: 1360 on, Exch. Ro.
- LITHQ^W: 1397, Bann. Cl. 70.
- LYTQ: 1465, Ap. Cam.
- LITQ: 1465, Ap. Cam.
- LITHQOW: 1488, Bann. Cl. 42;
- LYTHQOW: 1488 on, Treas. Acc.
- LYTHQUO: 1489, Treas. Acc.; 1542/3, SHS III, 10;
 1570, SBR, 10; also Bann. Cl. 7.
- LITHQWHOW: 1490/1, Treas. Acc.
- LITHQUHOW: 1494, RMS; 1512 on, Treas. Acc.
- LITHQUOW: 1496, ADC.
- LITHQUHO: 1496-97, Treas. Acc
- LYTHQUHO: 1498, Mait. Cl. 63; 1576, RMS.
- LINTHQW: 1498/9, RSS: 1552, RMS.
- LYTHQUHOW: 1505, RSS: also STS 3, Edin. MS.
- LYCHQUHO: 1543, SHS III, 10.
- LY^T.Q^W: 1552, Dund. B.
- LYTHTQUHO: 1554, Dund. A.



LYFQOW: 1557, SHS III, 10.

LITHQUO: 1570, SHS III 15; also Bann. Cl. 7.

LYTQUOW: 1593, SHS III, 19.

LYTQUHOW: 1593, SHS III, 19.

LYCHTQOW: 1606, Roy. Dund.

LILLITGU: 1160-63, Bann. Cl. 89.

LYNLITHGU: 1360 on, Exch. Ro.

Place after 1492. LINLITHGOW: 1505, Bann. Cl. 42; 1526 on, Bann. Cl. 43; 1527, SRS 55; 1530, Spal. 12; 1531, SRS 52; 1535 on, RSS; 1540, Linl. Ch.; 1543, SHS III, 18; 1323-27 Dav. II, Rob. III; 1563 on, RMS; 1563 on, Bann. Cl. 81; 1566, Dund. A; 1572 on, RPC; 1577/8 on, SRS 1; 1578 on, Bann. Cl. 39; 1583, Temp.; 1585, SHS II, 15; 1587, Bann. Cl. 94; 1588 on, Roy. Dund; c. 1590 on, Br. Mus.; 1609, Bann. Cl. 14; 1618, Dund. B; 1618, SBR, C; 1621 on, SBR, 25; 1622 on, Ret; 1627, Mait. Cl. 34; 1633 on, L.C.; 1641, Edb. 3; 1645, SHS II, 17; 1646 on, KSQ; 1646 on, SHS I, 11; 1646 on, K.S.Liv; 1647 on, K.S.Linl; 1649, SHS I, 25; 1650, SHS I, 58; 1654, SHS I, 31; 1654, SRS 24; 1657, SHS III, 16; 1659, SHS I, 39; 1663 on, Bann. Cl. 28; 1663 on, K.S. Ecc.; 1664 on, K.S.Kirk.; 1664, SHS II, 8; 1666 on, SHS I, 48; 1669 on, Bonds. Bor.; 1670, K.S.Up.; 1673, K.S.Tor.; 1674 on, K.S.Dal.; 1677, SRS 40; 1680, SHS I, 16; 1683, K.S.Car.; 1684, SHS I, 19; 1685, SHS I, 14; 1691, K.S.Ab.; 1695, K.S.Bo.; 1699, HR; also STS 31; STS 42; Bann. Cl. 51; Wod. 12.

LYNLYTHGU: 1361 or 62, Bann. Cl. 75; 1379, Exch. Ro.; 1581 on, RPC.

LYNLYTHGW: 1366, Exch. Ro.; 1426 on, Reg. Ho. Ch.; 1472/3, Bann. Cl. 75; 1521, Gramp. Cl. 8; 1566 on, Bann. Cl. 42; 1577/8 on, Dund. A; 1579/80, Spal. 6; 1585 on, RMS; 1597, HMC; 1602, Dund. B; Wod. 12.

LYNLITHGW: 1369/70, Bann. Cl. 94; 1553/4, Bann. Cl. 70; 1398, 1572/3 on, RMS; 1596, Edb. I; 1615, Dund. B.

LYNLITHGV: 1378, Exch. Ro.

LINLITHGW: 1426, CPR Let.; 1446, Exch. Ro.; 1459/60 on, RMS; 1491, Bann. Cl. 75; 1494/5 on, Reg. Ho. Ch.; 1502/3 on, Treas. Acc.; 1506, Gramp. Cl. 8; 1536 on, L.C.; 1545, RPC; 1552, SRS 57; 1563/4, Cat. Tor.; 1576, Dund. B; 1590, Ham. Inv.; Mait. Cl. 54.

LINLYTHGW: 1474/5, Bann. Cl. 42; 1528/9, Reg. Ho. Ch.; 1545, RPC; 1558, L.C.; 1563 on, Cat. Tor.; 1565 on, RMS; 1571, Dund. A; 1578, Bann. Cl. 70; 1587, Bann. Cl. 94; 1592, Edb. I; 1594, Bann. Cl. 42; 1600, Roy. Dund.; 1654, SBR, C.

LINLYTHGOW: 1492 on, Linl. Ch.; 1540/1 on, RMS; 1545, SHS III, 10; 1554, Hou.; 1562, Reg. Ho. Ch.; 1563/4, Cat. Tor.; 1565 on, Bann. Cl. 42; 1571 on, Bann. Cl. 81; 1579 on, RPC; 1579, SHS III, 18; 1593, Edb. I; 1601 on, Ret.; 1601, Bann. Cl. 19A; 1610, Bann. Cl. 14; 1615, Prot. R.K.; 1643, K.S.Liv.; 1645 on, L.C.; 1645, SBR, C; 1649, K.S.Linl.; 1681, Purv.; also Bann. Cl. 51; Mait. Cl. 8.; STS 42.

at here LINLITHGOW: 1505 etc. *from earlier page*

LINLITHG^W: 1508 on, L.C.; 1512 on, Dund. A; 1539/40, Br. Mus.

LINLYTGOW: 1512, Spal. 6; 1591/2 on, RMS; 1593, Dund. B; 1660, K.S.Liv.

LYNLITHTGOW: 1512, Treas. Acc.

LINLY^TGUOW: 1513, Dund. A.

LINLYTHGEW: 1540, RSS.

LINLI^TGW: 1543, Boyd; 1577, Dund. B.

LINLYTHG^W: 1544/5 on, L.C.; 1557, Dund. A.

LINLITHGU: 1545, RPC.

LINLYTHGOW: 1545, Spal. 12; 1569 on, Hou.; 1578 on, RMS; 1585 on, RPC; 1592 on, Dund. B; 1593 on, Bann. Cl. 42; 1601, Edb. 1; 1610 on, Ret.; 1612, Roy. Dund.; 1617, Edb. 2; also Mait. Cl. 5.

LINLICHGOW: 1547, Spal. 12.

- LINLY^T.GOW: 1557/8 on, Dund. A; 1574/5 on, Dund. B;
c. 1590, Br. Mus.; 1593, Linl. Ch.; 1620,
Linl. T.C.; 1642 on, K.S.Liv.; 1685 on,
K.S.Tor.
- LINLY^{T,W}.G.: 1559/60, L.C.: 1583 on, Dund. A; 1593, Linl.
Ch.; 1607, Dund. B; 1619, Boyd.
- LYNLITHGOW: 1560 on, Bann. Cl. 81; 1565 on, Bann. Cl.
43; 1572/3, RPC; 1574/5, Hou.; 1579 on,
SHS III, 18; 1582/3, Bann. Cl. 39; 1585
on, RMS; 1599, Dund. A; 1600, Dund. B;
1601 on, L.C.: 1605, HMC; 1606, SRS 55;
1616, SER C; 1618 on, Ret.; 1625, Edb. 2;
1627 on, Edb. 3; 1641-42, SHS III, 11;
1649, SHS I, 25; also Bann. Cl. 51.
- LINLY^T.GW: 1565 on, Dund. A; 1582 on, Dund. B; 1599
on, L.C.; also Rent. Tor.
- LYNLYTHGO: 1570, Hou.
- LINLYTGW: 1576 on, Dund. A; 1613 on, Prot. R.K.; 1648,
Dund. B.
- LYNLITGOW: 1582, RMS.
- LYNLY^T.GW: 1583, Dund. A; 1585 on, Dund. B.
- LINLYTHGOT: 1590, RMS.
- LINLITHGUO: 1591, HMC.
- LYNLY^{T,W}.G.: 1592 on, Dund. A.
- LINLITGOW: 1593 on, RMS; 1651, Dund. A; 1687, L.C.
- LYNLYTHTGW: 1597, HMC.
- LYNLY^T.GOW: 1602, Dund. A; 1608 on, Dund. B.
- LINLITHGWE: 1604, Dund. B.
- LINLI^T.GOW: 1608, Dund. B.
- LYNLYTGOW: 1610, RMS.
- LENLITHGOW: Dav. II, 1614, RMS.
- LYNLYTGW: 1615, Dund. A.
- LINLYTHEGOW: 1617, RMS.
- LINLITHGO: 1618, SBR, 25; 1652, SHS I, 40.

- LINLIGHTGOW: 1627, Spal. 6.
- LINLIGHGOW: 1640, Dund. B.
- LINLITHGOWE: 1648, Dund. B; 1653, SHS I 8.
- LINLITHGOE: 1652, SHS I, 40; 1671, K.S.Dal.
- LINLITHGHOW: 1666 on, K.S.Ecc.; 1696, K.S.Up.
- LINLITHGAW: 1688 on, SHS I, 15.
- LINLETHEGI: undated Bann. Cl. 91.
- LYTHGW: 1360, Excg. Ro.
- LITHGOW: 1323, 1424 on, RMS; 1395 on, Ham. Inv.;
 1490/1, Linl. Ch.; 1564 on, Bann. Cl. 8;
 1596, SHS III, 19; 1633, Roy. Dund.;
 1645, Bann. Cl. 28; 1645, SHS II, 17;
 1646 on, SHS I, 11; 1646, K.S.Liv.; 1649
 on, SHS I, 25; 1649 on, K.S.Linl.; 1650
 on, Dund. B; 1651, SHS I, 58; 1651 on,
 SHS II, 18; 1656 on, Br. Mus.; 1659,
 SHS I, 39; 1662, SBR, 24; 1668, SHS I, 36;
 1671 on, K.S.Dal.; 1672, SHS I, 16;
 1672 on, Ret.; 1674, SHS I, 49; 1675 on,
 SHS I, 2; 1681, Purv.; 1681, K.S.Kirk.;
 1684, SHS I, 9; 1686, SHS I, 46; 1686,
 HMC; 1696, K.S.Tor.; 1697, K.S.Bo.
- LYTGOU: 1378, CPR Pet.
- LYTHGOE: 1386, HMC.
- LYTHGOW: 1395/6, Misc. Ed.; 1488 on, Treas. Acc.;
 1491, Bann. Cl. 42; 1584, SBR, 5; 1598
 on, Bann. Cl. 8; 1606, Edb. 2; 1646, SHS
 I, 11; 1648, SHS I, 25; 1652, KSQ;
 also STS 42.
- LITGOU: Rob. I, RMS; 1397, SRS 56.
- LITHGEO: 1398/9, RMS.
- LITHGW: 1457, Spal. 30; 1496/7, ADC; 1513, Treas. Acc.;
- LITGOW: 1591, Spal. 30.
- LIGHTGOE: 1559, Mait. Cl. 41.
- LYTHGOO: 1566, Mait. Cl. 41.
- LITHGOW: Rob. I, RMS; 1637, SHS I, 61; 1652, SHS II,

18; 1685, K.S.Tor.; 1690, K.S.Linl.

LY^T.GOW: 1640, Dund. B.

LIGHGOW: 1640, Dund. B; 1650, SHS I, 58.

LIGHGOH: 1641, SHS I, 44.

LITHGOH: 1641, SHS I, 44.

LITHGO: 1652, SHS I, 40; 1660, SHS I, 39; 1686,
K.S.Linl.; 1698, SHS I, 12; also Bann.
Cl. 18.

LITHGHOW: 1665, K.S.Ecc.

LITHGAW: 1688 on, SHS I, 15.

LYTHTGOW: STS 42.

LYMNUCHUM: 1606 on, RMS.

LIMNUCHUM: 1646, RMS: 1668.

Erroneous Spellings.-

LINLINCTU: 1164, Gramp. Cl. 4.

LYNITHCU: 1225, Bann. Cl. 78; 1432, CPR. Let.

LYLICHTU: 1272, Thei.

LYNLITHEU: 1275, Thei.; 1432, Ap. Cam.

LINCHITHCU: 1276, APS; 1277, Bann. Cl. 74.

LINLITHEU: 1285 on, CPR, Let.

LINESCU: 1293, Stev.

LINISCU: 1296, Bann. Cl. 47.

LINNISCA: 1296, Bann. Cl. 19.

LUNISCU: 1296, Bann. Cl. 19.

LUNNSCU: 1296, Bann. Cl. 19.

LUNSCU: 1296, Bann. Cl. 19.

LYNLYTHW: 1389, Exch. Ro.

LYITHCU: 1398, Exch. Ro.; 1398, Bann. Cl. 79.

LYNLICHEN: 1395, Ham. Inv.

LINDIDGU: 1416, CPR Pet.

LICHEW: 1432, Ap. Cam.

LINLETHEU: 1433, Ap. Cam.

LYNLITHSW: 1435, CPR, Let.

LYNLYCHYW: 1455, Marini.

LYCHTHEU: 1474, Ap. Cam.

LIHEU: 1474, Ap. Cam.

LINCLITHGOW: 1512, Treas. Acc.

LITH^W: 1520/1, Dund. A.

LINLITHO: 1543/4, SHS III, 10.

LINTHGOW: 1654, K.S.Liv.

Harding, LITHKOW: Lily, LITHCO; Ortelius, LYTHGUO;

Leslie, LITHCO; Speed, LYTHQUO; Blaeu, LITHQUO;

Pont, De Wit, Moll, LINLITQUO; Sanson, LINLITHQUO;

Elphinstone, LITHGOW; Adair, Roy, Forrest, LINLITHGOW.

LINLITHGOW BRIDGE. Hamlet to W. of town of
(III SE)

Linlithgow.

LINLITHGOW BRIDGE: 1698 on, SHS I, 16.

LITHGOW BRIDGE: 1698 on, SHS I, 16.

The following points should be noted concerning this difficult place-name:-

1. The earliest spellings have in the last syllable a k sound, which, through the intermediate stage of q, became the modern g. The early spellings fit in excellently with the local pronunciation [l̩θki].

2. Contracted forms appear, without the first syllable, so that the name ought to have a meaning with or without the Lin- prefix.

The first attempt at explanation of the name that I have encountered appears in Blaeu's Atlas, which states "Urbs haec sita est ad Lacum non ita magnum super colliculo". Here too the Latin form of the name ^{LIMNUCHUM} Limnuchum, (which I have traced back to George Buchanan) is explained as a rendering of Greek "Λιμνοῖκος, id est vicus ad stagnum, nam οἶκος est vicus, et λιμνη est aqua stagnans".

To come to more modern interpretations, I have no doubt that at an early period the name was associated with the device on the town's seal, which was a large dog. Gael. hath cu, grey dog, would be near enough the pronunciation of the name of the town. But we must remember that the name has also a lengthened form, and that probably a genetic case is required after linn, a lake. This rules the "grey dog" theory out, since a genitive of cu would not fit into the early forms of the place-name.

On the whole, I am inclined to agree with Watson's interpretation (CPNS, 384-5) of Welsh llyn, a lake, followed by llaith, damp, moist, and cau, a hollow. It has the advantage over Johnston's interpretation of giving it itself its situation; and I believe

that place-names were not given with merely a sentimental end in view, but in order to convey information about the place in question. Johnston's "dear broad lake" cannot exist without the first syllable, and is not particularly informative.

BACK RIGGS, LINLITHGOW (lost).

LIE BAKRIGGIS: 1586, RMS.

BAKRIGGS: 1635, Ret.

"Riggs", furrows at the back of the town of
Linlithgow. v. bæc, hrycg.

BAILIELANDS, LINLITHGOW (Lost). Burgh land to
N.W. of road to Kingsfield (SRS 57).

BAILLIELANDS: 1552, SRS 52; 1664, Ret.

(THE) BAILLIELANDIS: 1560 on, SRS 57; 1636, RMS.

(LIE) BAILYELANDIS: 1586, RMS.

BALLIELANDIS: 1586, RMS.

BAILLISLANDS: 1699, Ret.

"Lands belonging to the bailies" of the
borough of Linlithgow.

BOG, LITTLE (lost).

LITTILBOG: 1564, SRS 57.

Literal.

BROOM, or THE BARONY (lost). Near Linlithgow
Loch, temp. Rob. I.

LE, LA BROME: Rob. I, RMS; 1315, Reg. Ho. Ch.

THE BARRONY: Rob. I, RMS.

LE BARONY: 1496, RMS.

"Land covered with broom"; v. brōm.

BROOMLANDS (lost).

THE BRUMLANDS: 1562, SRS 57.

LIE BRUMELANDIS: 1590/1, RMS.

"Lands covered with broom"; the same as the previous entry? v. bröm.

BURGESS HILL, LINLITHGOW (lost).

BORGISHILL: 1586 on, RMS; 1699, Ret.

BURGISHILL: 1664, Ret.

BURGESHILL: 1699, Ret.

"Hill belonging to the burgesses" of Linlithgow. v. hyll.

BURGH BOG (lost).

BURROWBOG: 1562, SRS 57.

BORROWBOOG: 1691, K.S.Linl.

"Bog belonging to the borough" of Linlithgow.

BURGH LOCH (lost).

(LIE BORROWLOCH: 1560/1, SRS 57; 1615, Prot. R.K.)

"Loch on the burgh moor"; v. loch.

BURNHOUSE, LINLITHGOW (lost).

BURNEHOUS: 1586 on, RMS.

BURNHOUS: 1664, Ret.

BURNHOUSE: 1698, SRS 40; 1699, Ret.

"House by the stream"; v. burna, hūs.

CARMONLAWS (lost). Part of the common muir of the burgh of Linlithgow, 1586.

CARMONELAWIS: 1586, RMS.

CARMONTLAWIS: 1586, RMS.

CARMONTLAWES: 1637, Linl. T.C.

CARMONLAWES: 1638, Linl. T.C.

Cf. Carmondean, parish of Livingston.

Possibly from Gael. carr plus monadh, "rocky moor", with the Eng. word hlāw, "hill" added. Or possibly because it belonged to the Carmelite Friars of Linlithgow. v. carr, monadh, hlāw.

CLOCKSORROW MILL (lost). On an outlet of the Borough loch (now drained) at the west end of Boghall Fm.

CLOKSOROW MILL: 1548/9, SRS 57.

CLOKHARROW MYLN: 1561, SRS 57.

CLOKSOROWMYLN: 1564/5 on, SRS 52.

CLOKSORROW-MYLN: 1586, RMS.

CLOKSORROWMYLNE: 1636, RMS.

CLOCKSORROWMYLNE: 1664, Ret.

CLOCKSORROW MYLNE: 1671, Reg. Bor.

CLACKSORROWMILNE: 1699, Ret.

CLOCKSORROW MILNE: 1699, Ret.

I can find no explanation of this name except the literal one of "Clack" sorrow, i.e., the wheel of the mill made a slow mournful sound. Cf. EDD clack, sb. v. myln.

CORSSWALLIS (lost). To W. of the Sheriff Court House, Linlithgow.

(THE) CORSSWALLIS: 1552, SRS 57.

"Cross walls or wells"; the evidence is not sufficient to decide more positively the meaning of the second element. v. cros, weall, wielle.

COWHILL (lost).

COWHILL: 1558/9, SRS 57; 1586, Linl. Ch.

Literal; v. cū, hyll.

CUNZIE NEUK, LINLITHGOW (lost?). Now the name given to a public house at the west side of the cross; but the old site was not necessarily here.

(LIE) CUNZIE NEUK: 1615, Prot. R.K.; 1684, K.S. Linl.

COUNZIE NEUK: 1677, K.S.Linl.

CONZIE NEUK: 1678, K.S.Linl.

Cf. EDD Cunzie, sb.¹ 1. A corner. 2. Comp.

Cunzie-nuik, a very snug corner.

It is unlikely that the word is connected with Cunzie, money, coin. v. noke.

CURATE'S ACRE (lost).

CORATTIS-AIKER: 1598/9, RMS.

The name given to an acre of land near Corsflats (q.v.), which was a perquisite of the curates of Linlithgow. Cf. Mackinlay, The Pre-Reformation Church and Scottish Place-Names, 334.

DISHFLAT, LINLITHGOW (lost).

DISHFLATT: 1696, RMS.

"Level ground by the ditch"; v. $\bar{d}\bar{i}c$, flat.

FOULDUBS (lost). To E. of the park in front of
Linlithgow Academy (SRS 57).

FOULDOUBS: 1662, Linl. Ch.

FOULDUBBS: 1673, K.S.Linl.

FOULL DUBBS: 1674 on, K.S.Linl.

"Dirty pools"; v. $\bar{f}\bar{u}l$.

FRIARSHILL, LINLITHGOW. Cf. modern Friarsbrae.

FRIARHILL: 1567, SRS 52.

(LIE) FREIRHILL: 1571, Reg. Ho. Ch.; 1597 on,
RMS; 1669, Ret.

FRIERHILL: 1632, Br. Mus.

Hill belonging to the Carmelite Friars of
Linlithgow; cf. Mackinlay, op. cit., 257.

GALLOWHILLS, LINLITHGOW (lost).

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

GAULOUHILLS: 1453, Exch. Ro.

GALLOUHILLIS: 1453, Exch. Ro.

GALLOWHILLS: 1553, SRS 57.

GALLOWHILLIS: 1586 on, RMS.

Literal; "gallow hills", "hills with a
gallows erected on or near them"; cf. Gallowhill,
parishes of Abercorn and Whitburn. v. gealga,
hyll.

xGREENYARDS. I think this is probably the site

now occupied by the Post Office in Linlithgow.

See my Linlithgow in Pictures, 42-3.

GREENYARDIS: 1563, SRS 57.

GREINYAIRDS: 1614, Prot. R.K.

"Green, grassy enclosures"; v. grēne, geard.

HERON INCH. An island in Linlithgow Loch.

HEROMINCHE: 1336-37, Bain.

LE HEROUN YNCHE: 1379, Bann. Cl. 94.

"Heron island"; unfortunately, these birds have within the past few years stopped coming to the loch; they used to sit impartially on either of the small islands.

HIGH MIRE (lost).

THE HEY MYR: 1553, SRS 57.

Presumably literal; v. myrr.

HOLLY BUSH (lost).

HOLYNEBUSK: 1563/4, SRS 57.

HOLINGBUSK: 1564/5; SRS 57.

I presume the piece of land was called because of the presence on or near it of a holly bush. Note the form of OE holegn, holly.

JOUSTINGHAUGH: See field-names.

THE JUSTINGHAUGH: 1561, SRS 57.

"Meadow-land beside a stream where jousts were held" - now, by the irony of fate, the site

of the town's sewage plant! v. healh.

KIRKGATE, LINLITHGOW.

(LE) KIRKGATE: 1467, RMS; 1685, K.S.Linl.

KIRKGAT: 1499, RSS.

LE KIRKGAIT: 1562, RMS.

"Church road"; the name is still used.

v. cyrice, gata.

LADY'S ACRE. The same as Lady's Park? See
field-names.

THE LADYIS ACRE: 1560/1, SRS 57.

THE LADIE AKER: 1581, Linl. Ch.

THE LADY AIKER: 1615, Prot. R.K.

THE LADIES AIKER: 1670, Reg. Bor.

Literal, "Lady" is used probably in the sense
of "wife of a laird". v. æcer.

LAMBERT'S YARD, LINLITHGOW. Part of the grounds
of the old Grammar School, Linlithgow, to N.E. of the
Old Town Hall.

LAMBERTIS(-)YARDE: 1456 on, Exch. Ro.

LAMBERTISYARDE: 1458, Exch. Ro.

LAMBERTISYHARDE: 1459, Exch. Ro.

LAMBERTIS YARD: 1562, SRS 52.

LAMBARTTIS YARD: 1563, SRS 52.

LAMBARDS YARDIS: 1564, SRS 57.

LAMBARDS **3**AIIRD: 1614, Prot. R.K.

LAMBERTIS YEARD: 1636, Ret.

LIE LAMBERTSYAIRD: 1642, RMS.

"Lambert's enclosure"; v. geard.

LEECH LOCH. Now a marsh on the farm of Boghall
(SRS 57).

LEICH LOCH: 1552/3, SRS 57.

LEICHE LOCH: 1560/1, SRS 57.

LIE LIETCH LOCH: 1615, Prot. R.K.

THE LEICHE LOCHE: 1638, Linl. T.C.

"Loch with leeches in it"; v. loch.

LOCHSIDE, LINLITHGOW.

(LE) LOCHSIDE: 1451, RMS; 1456 on, Exch. Ro.

LOUCHSIDE: 1451, Exch. Ro.

LOCHSYDE: 1453 on, Exch. Ro.

"By the side of the loch" of Linlithgow.
v. loch, sīde.

LOAN DYKES (lost).

LONE DYKIS: 1560/1, SRS 57.

LOAN DYKES, NETHER (lost).

NETHIR LONE DIKES: 1562, SRS 57.

LOAN DYKES, OVER (lost).

OVIRLONEDYKIS: 1561, SRS 57.

OVER LONE DIKES: 1562, SRS 57.

I presume that these lands were distinguished
by having ditches beside the road (loan) that ran
to them or by them. v. lāne, dīc, neōdera.

LONGHAUGH, WESTER (lost).

WESTER LANGHAUGH: 1551, SRS 57.

WESTER LONGHAUGH: 1560, SRS 57.

"West part of the long haugh or river-meadow".
v. lang, healh, west.

LOVERS' ACRE(S), LINLITHGOW (lost).

LOVERIS-AIKERIS: 1630, RMS.

LOVERISAIKERIS: 1634, RMS.

LOVERISAIKER: 1646, RMS.

LOVERSAIKERIS: 1650, Ret.

LOVIRSACKER: 1675, Ret.

LOVERSAIKER: 1684 on, Ret.

Presumably literal; "lovers' acre(s) or
lands". v. æcer.

MADDER YARD. Part of the gardens of Baronshill
House, SRS 57.

MADER-YARD: 1502, RMS.

MADER-YARDE: 1542, RMS.

MADAR YARD: 1552/3, SRS 57.

LIE MADIRYAIRD: 1586, RMS.

MADIRZ³AIRD: 1635, Ret.

Cf. OE D Madder; presumably the reference
here is to the dye; so "enclosure where madder
is used for dyeing"; from OE mædere. v. gearð.

MASON PARK(S) (lost).

MASOUNPARKIS: 1560 on, SRS 57.

MEASON PARK: 1670, Reg. Bor.

"Parks, fields belonging to the guild of
Masons"; v. pearroc.

MEADOWFLAT, LINLITHGOW (lost).

MEDOFLATT: 1559, SRS 57; 1577, Bann. Cl. 109.

MEADOWFLATT: 1696, Ret.

"Level piece of meadow land"; v. mæd, flat.

MIDDLE ROW, LINLITHGOW (lost).

LE MYDDILRAW: 1487 on, RMS.

(-)

LE MYDDILRAWE: 1496, RMS.

"The middle row" of houses. v. middel, rōw.

MILLHILL, LINLITHGOW (lost).

MYLNEHILL: 1546/7 on, RMS.

MILHILL: 1551/2, SRS 57.

MILNEHILL: 1699, Ret.

Literal; "mill hill"; v. myln, hyll.

NOBLE'S LEA (see field-names).

LIE NOBILLIS LIE: 1614, Prot. R.K.

LIE NOBILLIS LEY: 1615, Prot. R.K.

There is not sufficient evidence to state
definitely whether this is "Noble's meadow", using
the surname, or "the noble's meadow", with the
common noun. But it is probably the former.
v. leah.

ORCHARD CROFT, LINLITHGOW (lost).

(LE) ORCHARD: 1296, Bain; 1296, Bann. Cl. 47;
1438, Exch. Ro.; 1630, RMS.

POMARIUM: 1335-36, Bain.

(LE) ORCHARDCROFT: 1451, RMS; 1451 on, Exch. Ro.

"Enclosed land used as an orchard"; v. croft.

PEAT ACRE, LINLITHGOW (lost).

PEITAKER: 1562/3 on, SRS 57.

Literal; v. æcer.

PLUM, THE. The name given to certain "butts" of
land at the West Port of Linlithgow.

(THE) PLUM: 1563/4, SRS 57; 1564 on, SRS 52.

LIE PLWME: 1614, Ret.

Evidence insufficient for giving a meaning
with any certainty; but it may simply be a plum-
tree which was a prominent landmark.

PORT, EAST.

EAST PORT: 1674 on, K.S.Linl.

PORT, WEST (also name of a house at the West Port
of Linlithgow).

WESTPORT: 1560, Linl. Ch.; 1608 on, RMS; 1613,
Prot. R.K.; 1615 on, Dund. B; 1620, Ham.
Inv.; 1669 on, K.S.Linl.; 1671 on, Reg.
Bor.

WEST(-)PORT: 1578, RPC; 1607, RMS; 1641, K.S.Q.;
1647 on, K.S.Linl.; 1670 on, Reg. Bor.;
1699, Ret.

THE VEST-PORT OF LYNLYTHQW: 1602, Bann. Cl. 42.

APUD PORTAM OCCIDENTALEM: 1610, RMS.

WESTPOIRT: 1625, Ret.

WASPORT: 1632, Ret.

WASTPORT: 1639, Linl. T.C.; 1674, K.S.Tor.

WESTGATE: 1667 on, K.S.Linl.

"East and west gates" of Linlithgow.

ST. MICHAEL'S WYND, LINLITHGOW.

LE WYND S. MICHAELIS: 1491, RMS.

ST. MICHAELLIS WYND: 1615, Prot. R.K.

Cf. EDD Wynd, sb.¹ An alley; a narrow lane or street; a small court.

St. Michael is the patron saint of Linlithgow.

SANCTUARY CROFTS, LINLITHGOW (lost).

LES SANCTUARY-CROFTIS: 1451, RMS.

These lands were bestowed by James II on his wife, Mary of Gueldres. Cf. Mackinlay, op. cit., 331: "In mediaeval times every church and church-yard formed a sanctuary, and sometimes the girth extended beyond the limits of the latter. In this case, however, the sanctuary was probably connected not with any religious foundation, but with Linlithgow Palace as a royal residence, and corresponded with what is known as the peel or park".

SANDHILL (lost).

SANDEHILL: 1561 on, SRS 52; 1561 on, SRS 57;
1565, L.C.

SANDYHILL: 1590/1, Gill. Ch.

James Hamilton of Sandehill so called himself because he owned a sandhill adjoining his house in Linlithgow!

SPITTAL CROFT, LINLITHGOW (lost).

SPITTEL-CROFT: 1586, RMS.

SPITTELCROFT: 1636, RMS; 1664, Ret.

SPITTELCROFT: 1699, Ret.

Cf. Mackinlay, op. cit., 331: "At the foot of Pilgrim Hill, east of Linlithgow, once stood the hospital of St. Mary Magdalene; and connected with it was Spittelcroft".

"Enclosed land belonging to the hospital.
v. croft.

STANDING STONE, LINLITHGOW (lost).

(LIE) STANDANDSTANE: 1586 on, RMS; 1614, Ret.

STANDANSTANE: 1664, Ret.

STANDANDSTOUNE: 1699, Ret.

STANDANDSTONE: 1699, Ret.

Literal, v. stān.

WANGERHILL, LINLITHGOW (lost).

WANGERHILL: 1664, Ret.

I do not know what this means.

YOUNGER'S HILL(S), LINLITHGOW (lost).

YOUNGARIS HILLS: 1553, SRS 57.

YOUNGARSHILLIS: 1573, SRS 52.

YOUNGARISHILLIS: 1586, RMS.

YOUNGARISHILL: 1636, RMS.

YOUNGERSHILL: 1699, Ret.

Probably the surname Younger; "Younger's hill(s)"; v. hyll.

LISTLOANING. Small fm. to N. of Linlithgow Bridge.
(III SE)

Possibly the first element is the same as EDD Liss, v. and sb. 1. To cease, stop. 2. Cessation, release. Thus "end of the lane"; cf. EDD Loaning. Or, EDD List, sb.¹ 1. The edge or selvedge of flannel or woollen cloth. OE līste.

Thus "edge of the lane"; but little evidence.
v. lane.

LITTLE MILL. To N.W. of town of Linlithgow.
(III NE)

LITIL(L), LITTLE(-)MYLNE: 1553/4 on, RMS; 1563 on, Linl. Ch.; 1649 on, K.S.Linl.; 1670, Reg. Bor.

LITILMYLNE: 1561, SRS 57.

LITILLMYLN: 1613, Ham. Inv.

LITLEMYLNE: 1698, K.S.Linl.

Roy, LITTLEMILL; Udney, Forrest, LITTLE MILL;

Literal; "little mill"; v. myln.

XLOANHEAD. Fm. to E. of Parkhead and S.S.W. of Borrowstoun.

LONHEAD: 1678 on, K.S.Linl.

Roy, LONEHEAD; Udny, "Here stood the old steading of LOANHEAD".

"Top of the lane"; v. lane, hēafod.

XLOCH-HALL. Fm. near Boghall, to E. of Boghall and S. of Springfield. Given only by Udny..

"Farm-house by the loch"; v. loch, heall.

XLOCHHALL. Fm. to E. of Parkhead and N.W. of Springfield.

Roy, LOCHHAW.

"Farm-house by the loch"; v. loch, heall.

LOCH HOUSE. To N.W. of town of Linlithgow.
(III SE)

(THE) LOCHHOUS: 1413, HMC; 1465 on, RMS; 1465 on, Ham. Inv.; 1539/40, SRS 52; 1549/50 on, SRS 57; 1581, Linl. Ch.; 1681, Purv.; 1691 on, K.S.Linl.

LOCHOUSS: 1465, Ham. Inv.

LOCHOUS: 1481, HMC; 1481, Dund. A; 1502, RMS; 1593, Ham. Inv.; 1626, Linl. Ch.; 1626 on, Ret.

LOCHHOUSE: 1506, HMC; 1561, SRS 52; c. 1590, Br. Mus.; 1601, Ham. Inv.; Dav. II, RMS.

LOCHHOWS: 1512, Ham. Inv.

LOICHHOUSS: 1539, Ham. Inv.

LOUCHOUS: 1553, Ham. Inv.; Dav. II, RMS.

LOICHHOUS: 1565, SRS 52.

LOKHOUS: 1568, SRS 52.

LOCHHOVS: 1601, Ham. Inv.

LOCHEHOUS: 1631, RMS.

LOCH(-)HOUSE: 1692 on, Ham. Inv.

Pont, Forrest, LOCHHOUSE; Udney, LOCKHOUSE, LOCH-HOUSE.

"House by the loch or lake"; v. loch, hūs.

LOCH MILL. Mill to N.W. of town of Linlithgow.
(III SE)

(LIE) LOCHMYLNE: 1494, ADC; 1510 on, RMS; 1540,
Laing S.

(LIE) LOCHMYLL: 1509, RSS; 1541, RMS.

LOCH-MYLL: 1509/10, RMS.

THE, LE LOCH MYLN: 1535, RSS; 1673, Reg. Bor.

LOUCHMILL: 1549/50, SRS 57.

LOUGHMILL: 1551, Ham. Inv.

LOUCHTMILNE: 1551/2, SRS 57.

LOCHMILL: 1561, SRS 52.

LIE, THE LOCH(-)MYLNE: 1586 on, RMS; 1629, Linl. Ch.;
1638, Linl. T.C.; 1671 on, Reg. Bor.

LOCHEMYLNE: 1614, RMS.

THE LOCHMYLN: 1669, Reg. Bor.

LOCH MILNE: 1669, Reg. Bor.

(THE) LOCHMILNE: 1670, Reg. Bor.; 1699, Ret.

Pont, Forrest, LOCH MILL; Udney, LOCK MILL.

"Mill by the loch or lake" of Linlithgow.

v. myln, loch.

LONGCROFT, LINLITHGOW (lost).

(LE) LANGCROFT: 1451 on, Exch. Ro.; 1560, SRS 57;
1586 on, RMS; 1664, Ret.

LIE LANG CROFT: 1615, Prot. R.K.

LONGCROFT: c. 1630, Br. Mus.; 1670, K.S.Linl.; 1688
on, Ret.

"Long piece of enclosed land"; this land was to the east of the town of Linlithgow, but the owner, who had also some land to the west of Linlithgow, built a house on the latter land, and called this second house after the property to the east. Hence the present house of Longcroft, to the N.W. of the town of Linlithgow.

^xMAGDALENES. Fm. to E. of town of Linlithgow, now disappeared; the name survives in ST. MAGDALEN'S ROAD (part of Linlithgow-Edinburgh road) and ST. MAGDALENE Engineering Works. Local pronunciation [meɪdlanz].

MADILLANCE: 1541, SRS 52.

MAGDALENS: 1580 on, Linl. Ch.; 1631 on, RMS; 1669 on, Ret.; 1691, K.S.Linl.

MAGDALEINE: 1582/3, RPC.

MAGDALENIS: 1611 on, RMS; 1632, Reg. Ho. Ch.

MAGDELANIS: 1625, RMS.

MAGDELINS: 1647, Ret.

MAIDLANS: 1647 on, K.S.Linl.

MADELANS: 1657, K.S.Linl.

MAIDLAND: 1667, K.S.Linl.

MAIDLANE: 1667, K.S.Linl.

MAGDALANES: 1667, Dund. B; 1675, K.S.Linl.

MAGDALLENS: 1673, Ret.

MAGDALANDS: 1690, Ret.

MAGDALENE CROFT, LINLITHGOW (lost).

LIE MAGDALENECROFT: 1586 on, RMS.

MAGDALANECROFT: 1664, Ret.

MAGDALLENS CROFT: 1699, Ret.

MAGDALENESIDE, LINLITHGOW (lost).

MAGDALENESIDE: 1491, RMS.

MAGDALENESID: 1502/3, RMS.

MADILLANSYD: 1541, SRS 52.

(LIE) MAGDALENE-SIDE: 1542, RMS.

MAGDELENSYD: 1567/8, SRS 52.

MAGDALENES LANDS (lost).

MAGDELANIS-LANDIS: 1528, RMS.

MAGDALENE-LANDIS: 1591, RMS.

(LIE) MAGDALENISLANDIS: 1606, Ret.; 1632, RMS.

(LIE) MAGDALENIS-LANDIS: 1632, RMS.

LANDS

Adair, MAGDALANS PARK (= fm. of Magdalenes); Armstrong,
ST. MAGDALEN; Forrest, MAGDALENES (fm.).

Cf. Mackinlay, The Pre-Reformation Church and
Scottish Place-Names, 374: "Linlithgow had an hospital
dedicated to St. Mary Magdalene, which took the place
of a religious establishment belonging to the Knights
of the Order of St. Lazarus..... It stood at the foot

of Pilgrim-hill, to the east of the burgh. The patron saint of the hospital was long remembered in a local fair called Mary Magdalene's. On the ground where the fair was held stood St. Magdalene's Cross."

I might add that the spelling MAIDLANDE, referring to an Edinburgh dedication to St. Magdalene, occurs as early as 1488 (Treas. Acc.). Cf. the modern pronunciation. "Enclosed land, slope, lands belonging to St. Magdalene." v. croft, s̄ide.

^xMONIEFOOT HILL. Hill to E. of Craigmalling, on or near the modern Circle Hill (see field-names). Given by Forrest.

Probably the first element is Gael. monadh, a moor. "Foot, lower part of the moor", "hill at the lower part of the moor". v. monadh, f̄ot, hyll.

MOUNTJOY. Small fm. to S. of town of Linlithgow.
(III SE)

MONT JOY: 1567, Reg. Ho. Ch.

(LIE) MONTJOY: 1567, SRS 52; 1597 on, RMS.

MONTYOY: 1571, Reg. Ho. Ch.; 1636, RMS.

MONTIOY: 1586, RMS.

MAITJON: 1664, Ret.

I can only presume that this name is literal.

NEWHALL (lost). "Near Linlithgow", Bain.

NEUHALLE: 1335-36, Bain.

LE NEWHALLE: 1336-37, Bain.

"New house"; v. nīwe, heall.

OCHILTREE. Name which occurs in OCHILTREE PLACE or
(IV, VII) CASTLE, fm. (with 17th cent. laird's
house) to S. of Kingscavil Rows; OCHILTREE, WESTER,
fm. to W. of Ochiltree Place; OCHILTREE, LITTLE, fm.
to E. of Ochiltree Place; OCHILTREE MILL, to S.W. of
Ochiltree Place: [ouχltri].

OCHILTRE: 1211-14, Bann. Cl. 69.

OKELTRE: 1211-14, Bann. Cl. 69.

OUCHILTRE: 1282, Bann. Cl. 69; 1471, RMS; 1558 on,
SRS 52.

OCHILTRE: 1380 on, Exch. Ro.; 1562, SRS 57; 1568, SRS
52; 1685, K.S.Linl.

UCHILTRE: 1382 on, Exch. Ro.; 1506 on, RMS; 1549,
SRS 57.

OCHILTRIE: 1382, APS; 1621, Dund. B; 1638, Linl.
T.C.; 1638, RMS; 1649 on, K.S.Linl.;
1674, Ret.

HUCHILTRE: 1386, Exch. Ro.

OCHILTREE: 1399, SRS 36; 1666 on, K.S.Linl.; 1667,
Dund. B; 1680, SHS I, 16; 1693 on,
K.S.Up.

UCHHILTRE: 1402, Exch. Ro.

VCHILTRE: 1519, HMC.

UCHILTRIES: 1561/2, SRS 57; 1569, Hou.

AUCHILTRE: 1567, SRS 52.

UCHILTREIS: 1569, RMS.

UCHILTRIE: 1583 on, RMS; 1593, Linl. Ch.

UCHILTREE: 1625, Ret.

OCHILTRY: 1647 on, K.S.Linl.

OCHILTRIE: 1668 on, K.S.Ecc.

OCHILTREY: 1690, K.S.Linl.

OCHILTREE, EASTER (lost?)

ESTIR OUCHILTRE: 1550, SRS 57.

EISTIRTOUN OF UCHILTRE: 1550, SRS 57.

EISTER UCHILTRE: 1548, SRS 57; 1554, RMS.

EASTER UCHILTRIE: 1634, RMS.

UCHILTRIE EISTER, EASTER: 1637, RMS; 1668, Ret.

OCHILTREE, LITTLE.

LITILL AUCHILTRE: 1573/4, SRS 52.

OCHILTREE, MICKLE.

MEIKLE OUCHILTRE: 1572, SRS 52.

OCHILTREE, WESTER.

WESTIRTOUN OF UCHILTRE: 1548, SRS 57.

WESTIR OUCHILTRE: 1550, SRS 57.

WESTER UCHILTRE: 1554, RMS.

WESTER UCHILTRIE: 1634, RMS.

UCHILTRIE WASTER, WESTER: 1637, RMS; 1668, Ret.

OCHILTREE MILL.

OUCHILTRE MYLN: 1558, SRS 52.

OCHILTRY MYLNE, MILNE: 1648, K.S.Linl.; 1678,
K.S.Ecc.

Pont, OCHILTRY; Adair, OCKILTREE; Roy, OUCHILLTREE,
LITTLE OUCHILLTREE, OUCHILLTREE MILL; Armstrong,

OCHILTREE, LIT. OCHILTREE, MILL; Forrest, OCHILTREE
CASTLE; LITTLE OCHILTREE, OCHILTREE MILL.

This is a British name. The first element is
Celtic uxellos, high (cf. Ogilface), and the second
tref, dwelling-place (Cf. Niddry). "High dwelling-
place"; cf. Ochiltree, Ayrshire, and the Ochil Hills.
The other names are later modifications - "easter and
wester farms of Ochiltree, mill of Ochiltree", etc.
v. uxellos, tref, myln.

PARDOVAN. Fm. to E.N.E. of Park; also WESTER
(IV)

PARDOVAN, fm. to S.E. of Pardovan. Local
pronunciations [*pardávn*, *pardívn*].

PARDUFIN: 1124 on, APS.

PURDUUYN: (?) 1282, Bann Cl. 69.

PURDEUYN: 1296, Bann. Cl. 47.

PURDEVYN: 1296, Bain.

PURDOVYNE: 1371, Exch. Ro.

PURDOVYN: 1372, Exch. Ro.

PORDOVYN: 1372, Exch. Ro.

PORDOVINE: 1373 on, Exch. Ro.

PURDOUYNE: 1376, Exch. Ro.

PARDOVYN: 1377 Exch. Ro.

PERDOVENYNE: 1382, APS.

PERDOVIN: 1475, ADA; 1542, RMS; 1547, RPC.

PERDOVYN: 1492/3 on, ADC.

PORTDOVIN: 1510, RSS.

PORTDEVIN: 1511, RMS; 1656, RMS.
 PARDOWIN: 1529 on, SRS 52.
 PARDOVIN: 1533/4 on, SRS 52; 1579, RPC.
 PERDUVANE: 1538, RSS.
 PARDUVIN: 1540, RSS.
 PERDEVYNE: 1541, Linl. Sh. C.
 PARDOVAN: 1541/2 on, SRS 52; 1552 on, SRS 57; 1606 on,
 Ret; 1631 on, RMS; 1692 on, Ham. Inv.;
 1695, Bonds. Bor.
 PARDOVEN: 1552 on, SRS 57; 1577 on, RPC; 1593/4, For.;
 1596 on, RMS; 1626, Ret.
 PERDOVEN: 1552 on, RMS; 1562 on, SRS 57; 1573, RPC;
 1591, Hou.; 1593, Linl. Ch.
 PARDOVANE: 1559/60 on, RMS; 1565/6, Bann. Cl. 42;
 1570, Bann. Cl. 43; 1579, RPC; 1595,
 SRS 1.
 PERDOWIN: 1562/3, SRS 57.
 PERDOWAN: 1562/3, SRS 57.
 PARDOWEN: 1564/5, SRS 57; 1579, RPC.
 PARDOWANE: 1565/6, Bann. Cl. 42.
 PARDEVIN: 1566, RPC.
 PARDOVENE: 1568, Reg. Ho. Ch.
 PERDUVEN: c. 1570, Bann. Cl. 94.
 PARDOVYNE: 1572/3, SRS 52; 1668 on, Ret.; 1669,
 Dund. A.
 PARDOVINE: 1574/5, SRS 52.
 PERDOWANE: 1590/1, Reg. Ho. Ch.
 PERDOVINE: 1598, RMS.
 PARDOWINE: 1640, Ret.
 PARDOWEINE: 1640, Ret.
 PARDIVING: 1647 on, K.S.Linl.

PARDIVEING: 1648 on, K.S.Linl.

PARDIVANE: 1652, K.S.Linl.; 1693, Ham. Inv.

PERDOVANE: 1655, RMS.

PARDAVINE: 1667, Dund. B; 1670, K.S.Ecc.

PARDOVEIN: 1673 on, Ret.

PARDIVEN: 1685, SHS I, 4; 1696, K.S.Ab.

PARDIVIN: 1685 on, K.S.Linl.

PARDIVINE: 1687 on, K.S.Linl.

Erroneous spelling.-

PADINVENE: 1573, RPC.

PARDOVAN MOOR (lost).

MUIR OF PARDOVAN: 1662, RMS.

Pont, PARDEUIM; Moll, PARDOVIN; Adair, PARDOSAN;

Roy, PURDIVAN; Udny, PARDOVEN; Armstrong, PARDIVAN;

Forrest, PARDOVAN.

I agree with the solution proposed by Watson (CPNS, 373-3), that this is Welsh par-ddwfn, "deep field". For parallel forms, see Watson, op. cit., 372-3.

PARK. Fm. to N. of Kingscavil Rows. See also
(IV)
Sheriff's Park.

(LE, THE) PARK: 1535 on, RMS; 1613 on, Dund. B; 1654
on, K.S.Linl.; 1681, Purv.; c. 1690, Br.
Mus.

PARK DE, OF KINCAVILL: 1541/2, RSS; 1565 on, SRS 52.

LIE PARK DE KYNCAVILL: 1542, RMS.

KINCAVILL(-)PARK: 1560 on, SRS 57; 1573/4 on, RMS;
1580/1, on, Ham. Inv.; c. 1590, RPC;

1592, Reg. Ho. Ch.; 1632, Dund. A.

PARK OF KINGCAVILL: 1568 on, SRS 52.

PARK OF KINCAVILE: 1570, SRS 52.

KINGCAVILL PARK: 1574, SRS 52.

KINCAVILLPARK: 1604, Br. Mus.

KINGAVILL PARK: 1613, RMS.

KINGCAVELL PARK: 1615, Prot. R.K.

KINCAVELLPARK: 1630, Ret.

PAIRK: 1647 on, K.S.Linl.

Roy, Udney, Armstrong, Forrest, PARK:

"Enclosure or park" of Kingscavil (q.v.).

v. pearroc.

PARKHEAD. Small fm. to N. of town of Linlithgow.
(III NE)

PARK OF LINLITHQW: 1530, SRS 52.

PARKHEAD: 1671 on, K.S.Linl.

Adair, PARK; Roy, Armstrong, Udney, Forrest, PARKHEAD.

This was the king's hunting-park. "Top of the park or enclosed land"; v. pearroc, hēafod.

^xPARKHEAD. Fm. to S.W. of Tartraven and W.S.W. of Righhead, roughly on site of Wester Tartraven. Given only by Forrest.

"Top of the park or enclosed land"; v. pearroc, hēafod.

- 7
- PARKLY. Name of small estate, surviving in the names
(III SE)
PARKLYCRAIGS, fm. to S.E. of town of Lin-
lithgow; PARKLY CRAIGS, slopes to N. of PARKLYCRAIGS;
PARKLY PLACE, from N.E. of PARKLYCRAIGS, and NETHER
PARKLY, house to N.W. of PARKLYCRAIGS.
- PARKLE: 1431, HMC; 1432/3 on, Linl. Ch.; 1439,
Macd. S; 1440, Gramp, Cl. 4; 1450, Bann.
Cl. 78; 1454 on, Exch. Ro.; 1471 on, RMS;
1488, L.C.; 1488, Treas. Acc.; 1529 on,
SRS 52; 1549, Reg. Ho. Ch.
- PERKLEY: 1432, L.C.
- PARCLE: 1438, Exch. Ro.; 1534, RMS.
- PERKLE: 1439 on, RMS.
- PARKLYE: 1440, Gramp. Cl. 4.
- PARKLYNE: 1443, Cop.
- PARKLEE: 1489, RMS.
- PERKLEE: 1490/1, RMS.
- PARKLIE: 1528 on, RMS; 1529/30 on, SRS 52; 1552 on,
SRS 57; 1622 on, Ret.; 1629, Linl. Ch.;
1647 on, K.S.Linl.; 1671, Bonds. Bor.
- PARKLEY: 1539 on, SRS 52; 1547/8, Hou.; 1577, RPC;
1593 on, RMS; 1599, L.C.; 1667, Dund. B;
1680 on, SHS I, 16; 1681, K.S.Linl.
- PARKLEIS: 1577, SRS 52;
- PARKLAY: 1625, Ret.; 1635, RMS; 1699, K.S.Linl.
- PAIRKLIE: 1638, Linl. T.C.
- PAIRKLY: 1647, K.S.Linl.
- PARKLY: 1648 on, K.S.Linl.
- PARKLAW: 1691, K.S.Linl.
- PARKLY, EASTER (lost?).
- ESTIR PARKLIE: 1563, SRS 52.

PARKLY, LITTLE (lost?).

LITIL(L), LITTLE PARKLIE: 1528/9, Reg. Ho. Ch.;
1552 on, SRS 57; 1563, SRS 52; c. 1590,
Br. Mus.; 1617 on, RMS; 1681, Purv.;
1696, Ret.

LITTLE PARKLE: 1532, SRS 52.

LITILL PARCLE: 1540, RSS.

LITILL PARKLY: 1543, RMS.

LIT(T)LE, LIT(T)ILL, LYTILL PARKLEY: 1580 on,
RMS; 1607 on, Ret.; 1696, L.C.

PARKLY, MICKLE (lost?).

ME(I)KLE, MEKILL PARKLIE: c. 1590, Br. Mus.;
1605 on, RMS; 1654, Ret.

MEIKLE PAIRKLIE: 1637, Ret.

MEIKLE PARKLEY: 1655, RMS; 1681, Purv.

Roy, PARKLY; Armstrong, Forrest, PARKLY; Adair,
PARKLES.

The word seems to mean "enclosed meadow", OE
pearroc plus lēah. The other divisions of the estate
are later and of the usual order. v. pearroc lēah.

^xPARK NEUK. House to E. of Woodcockdale. Given in
estate plan of 1822, has now disappeared.

"In a corner of the park or enclosure"; v. pearroc,
noke.

PEEL, THE. Field to E. of Linlithgow Palace.
(III SE)

PELE: 1303, Bain; 1453, Exch. Ro.

PEL: 1304, Bain.

PEILL DE LINLITHGOW: Dav. II, RMS.

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 - its present use locally.

PLAINSTANES (lost).

PLAINE STAINS: 1682, K.S.Linl.

PLAIN STAINES: 1684, K.S.Linl.

PLAINSTONS: 1692, K.S.Linl.

Cf. EDD Plainstones, sb. pl. 1. The pavement; a flagged roadway. 2. The cross or exchange of a town, as being paved with flat stones.

It is not possible to tell from the scanty evidence at my disposal, whether the house in question was distinguished by having a paved way to it, or whether it was at the Cross of Linlithgow.

POLDRAIT. House to S. of town of Linlithgow.
(III SE)

POLDRAT: 1501, HMC; 1567, SRS 52.

POLDRAIT: 1527 on, RMS; 1533/4 on, SRS 52; 1560/1 on, SRS 57; 1567, Reg. Ho. Ch.; 1659 on, Ret.

PULDRAIK: 1545, RMS.

POLDRAYT: 1549/50, SRS 57.

POLDRAITH: 1573/4 on, SRS 52.

POLDRACHT: 1597, RMS.

POLDRATE: 1607, RMS.

POLDRAITE: 1609, Ret.

PALDRAT: c. 1630, Br. Mus.

LIE POLDRETT: 1632, RMS.

POLDRET: 1655, RMS.

BOLLDRETT: 1656, Br. Mus.

This is a Celtic name, from Gael. poll, a pool, and drochaid, a bridge or causeway - "pool by the causeway" (see Watson, CPNS, 139). But I imagine that it is a transferred name. v. poll.

GIFFORD'S LANDS, POLDRAIT (lost).

GIFFERTISLANDIS: 1609, Ret.

From the tenant's name.

PORTERSIDE. Fm. to S.E. of town of Linlithgow.
(III SE)

PORTARESIDE: 1462 on, Dund. A.

PORTARESID: 1481, RMS.

PORTARSIDE: 1494, RMS; 1502/3 on, Dund. A.

PORTERSYD: 1495 on, Dund. A; 1554, Ret.; 1613 on, Dund. B; 1693, K.S.Linl.

PORTARSYDE: 1502, Ret.; 1528, RMS; 1554 on, Dund. A; 1660, Dund. B.

PORTARSID: 1513, Dund. A.

PORTARSCHYDE: 1572, SRS 52.

PORTARSYD: 1574/5 on, SRS 52.

PORTAR SYDE: c. 1590, Br. Mus.

PORTERSYDE: 1594, RMS; 1636, Dund. A; 1636 on, Ret.; 1681, Purv.; 1691, K.S.Linl.

PORTERSID: 1643, Dund. B.

PORTARESYDE: 1654, Dund. B.

PORTERSIDE: 1660, Dund. B.

PORTER SIDE: 1667, Dund. B.

PORTIRSYD: c. 1670, Br. Mus.

Forrest, PORTERSIDE.

"Slope belonging to the porter or gate-keeper",
presumably at Linlithgow Palace. ME porter, OFr.
portier, Lat. portiarus. v. sīde.

PRESTON HOUSE. To S. of town of Linlithgow (with
(III SE)
Home Farm, now disused).

PRESTON: 1383, RMS; 1432/3, Linl. Ch.

PRESTOUN: 1472 on, Dund. B; 1508/9 on, RMS; 1532 on,
SRS 52; 1538/9, RSS; 1542, Temp.; 1551 on,
SRS 57; 1567 on, Reg. Ho. Ch.; c. 1570,
Bann. Cl. 94; 1571 on, RPC; c. 1590 on,
Br. Mus.; 1611 on, Ret.; 1661 on, K.S.
Linl.; 1681, Purv.

PRESTOUNE: 1562 on, Bann. Cl. 42; 1564, SRS 57; 1664,
Br. Mus.

PRESTONE: 1673 on, K.S.Linl.

Pont, PRESTOUN; Adair, PRESSTOUN; Roy, Armstrong,
Forrest, PRESTON.

"Priest's farm"; a very common type of name.

For some of the innumerable parallel forms, see DEP, N,
356. v. prēost, tūn.

^XREDHOUSE. House to S. of Hiltly and W. of Hillhouse.
Given by Forrest; on the O.S.map, ruined buildings are
shown on this site. These have now disappeared.

Presumably it had red tiles. v. $\bar{r}ead$, $\bar{h}us$.

- RICCARTON. Fm. to S.E. of town of Linlithgow; also
(III SE)
RICCARTON HILLS, to S. of Riccarton.
- RICARDISTUN: 1282, Bann. Cl. 69.
- RECHERTOUN: Rob. I, RMS.
- RICARDTON: 1315, Reg. Ho. Ch.
- RICARDSTON: 1335-36, Bain.
- RICARDESTONE: 1336-37, Bain.
- RICARDTOUN: 1511 on, RSS; 1518, Ham. Inv.; 1548 on,
RMS; 1567, Reg. Ho. Ch.; 1626, Ret.
- RICARTOUN: 1511 on, RMS; 1538 on, Reg. Ho. Ch.;
1541 on, SRS 52; 1574 on, RPC; 1605 on,
Ham. Inv.; 1610, Dund. A; 1614 on, Prot.
R.K.; 1614 on, Ret.; 1651, SHS I, 58;
1662, Linl. Ch.; c. 1670, Br. Mus.
- RICCARDTON: 1517 on, Reg. Ho. Ch.
- RECARTOUN: 1541 on, SRS 52.
- RICCARTOUN: 1545 on, Ret.; 1631, RMS; 1636, Dund. A;
1640, Dund. B; 1666 on, K.S.Linl.; 1670,
Reg. Bor.; 1681, Purv.
- RICHARDTOUN: Rob. I, RMS; 1549, Ham. Inv.
- RICCARDTONE: 1549 on, Reg. Ho. Ch.
- RICCARDTOUNE: 1549, Reg. Ho. Ch.
- RICHARTOUN: Rob. I, 1550 on, RMS; 1561 on, SRS 57;
1574 on, Ret.; 1586, Linl. Ch.; c. 1590
on, Br. Mus.; 1604 on, Ham. Inv.
- RYCARTOUN: 1556, RMS.
- RICARTOUNE: 1556, Bann. Cl. 42; 1601 on, Ham. Inv.;
1672, K.S.Linl.
- RICKARTOUNE: 1567 on, Reg. Ho. Ch.; 1680 on, SHS I, 16.
- RICHARTSTOUN: 1570, Bann. Cl. 43.

RECHARTOUN: 1577, Reg. Ho. Ch.

RICCARTOUNE: 1580, Bann. Cl. 42; 1667, Dund. B;
1669 on, Reg. Bor.; 1680, SHS I, 16.

RICKARTOUN: 1582, RMS; 1669, Reg. Bor.; 1681, K.S.
Linl.; 1689, SHS I, 16.

RICHARTOUNE: 1593, Ham. Inv.; 1667, Br. Mus.

RICHARTONE: 1613, Dund. B.

RICHARDSTOUN: 1615, RMS.

RIKARTOUN: 1622, RMS; 1647 on, K.S.Linl.

RICCARTONE: 1639, Linl. T.C.; 1656, Br. Mus.; 1668
on, K.S.Linl.

RICCARDISTOUNE: 1640, Dund. B.

RICKERTOUNE: 1645, SHS II, 7.

RIKARTON: 1647 on, K.S.Linl.

RICKERTOUN: 1651, SHS I, 58; 1652, K.S.Linl.; 1673,
Reg. Bor.

RICCARTON: Rob. I, RMS; 1651, SHS I, 58; 1668, SHS I,
36; 1681, K.S.Linl.; 1694, Ham. Inv.

RICCARTOONE: 1655, Br. Mus.

RICARTONE: 1673 on, K.S.Linl.

RICKARTON: 1678, K.S.Linl.

RICKARTONE: 1686, K.S.Car.

RICKERTONE: 1687, K.S.Car.

RICCARDTOUN: 1691, K.S.Linl.

RICARTON: 1692 on, Ham. Inv.

Adair, RICARTOUN; Roy, RICKERTON; Armstrong, RICCARTOUN,
MILL, RICCARTOUN EDGE (= hills); Forrest, RICCARTON,
RICCARTON HILLS.

"Richard's farm"; cf. Riccarton, Ayrshire, also
Rickerby, Rickersgate, Cu. (DEPN, 368). v. tūn.

XRIGHEAD. Fm. name, surviving in RIGGHEAD PLANTATION,
(VII)
to S. of Mid Tartraven.

Armstrong, RIG HEAD; Forrest, RIGHEAD.

"Top of the ridge"; v. hrycg, hēafod.

RIVALDSGREEN. House and tan works (disused) to S.
(III SE)
of town of Linlithgow [ralvalsgr:n].

RIWALDGRENE: 1537, RSS; 1538, RMS; 1538, SRS 52.

RIBBANIS GREYNE: 1564, SRS 52,

REBENNISGREYNE: 1567, SRS 52.

REBENNISGREYNE: 1567, SRS 52.

ROWALDGRENE: 1571, RMS.

RIBBALDSGREYNE: c. 1577, SRS 52.

RIVALDGREIN: 1647, Ret.

RIVALDS GREEN: 1667, Dund. B.

RIBBANS GREIN: 1670, Reg. Bor.

I find this name very difficult to interpret. I suggest, however, "grass-land partially ploughed"; cf. EDD Rib, v. ll. But there may be a connection with 'rye' or even with the name of a tenant. v. grēne.

XRYEHILL. Fm. to S.E. of Bankhead and S.S.W' of Bonhard. Given by Roy.

"Hill where rye was grown"; v. ryge, hyll.

XST. NINIAN'S MILL. To W. of Balderston, roughly on the site of Littlemill Cottage. Given by Roy and Udny.

There was a chapel to St. Ninian at the West Port of Linlithgow, so that there was little incongruity in having a mill with this name. v. myln.

SCARE THE CROWS (lost).

SCARTHECRAWES: 1691 on, K.S.Linl.

A jocular name for either a poor farm, or a mean tenant, so that the crows were afraid to venture near.

SERJEANT LAND (lost).

TERRA SERIANTIE: 1335-36 on, Bain.

Presumably land belonging to the serjeant or official of the constabulary of Linlithgow.

SHERIFF'S PARK. An 'alias' of Park, q.v.

SCHIREFFIS(-)PARK: 1541/2, RSS; 1542, RMS.

Presumably so called because then owned by the then Sheriff of Linlithgow, Sir James Hamilton of Kingscavil, father of Patrick Hamilton.

SPRINGFIELD. Farm to N.W. of Burghmuir: see FLASK.
(III NE)

"Field with springs in it"; probably a reference to the field to the E. of the house. v. feld.

STOCKBRIDGE. Fm. to W. of town of Linlithgow; also
(III SE)

STOCK BRIDGE, over the stream beside the farm. Udny, Forrest, STOCK BRIDGE.

"Bridge made of logs"; cf. DEPN, 423, for parallel forms. The name of the bridge was transferred to the farm beside it. v. stoc̄c, brycg.

SUNNYSIDE. Old fm. name, surviving in SUNNYSIDE
(IV) PLANTATION, a wood to N.E. of Park.
Udny, Armstrong, Forrest, SUNNYSIDE (fm.).

"Farm on a southern slope"; v. sīde.

SYKE. Fm. to N.W. of town of Linlithgow.
(III NE) Forrest, SYKE.

"A ditch, drain or small stream"; a small stream runs alongside the farm-house. v. sīc.

TARTRAVEN. Fm. to S.E. of Wairdlaw; MID TARTRAVEN,
(VII) fm. to N.E. of Tartraven; WESTER TARTRAVEN,
fm. to S.W. of Tartraven; NORTH MAINS, fm. to E. of
Wairdlaw; SOUTH MAINS, to S.S.W. of North Mains.
(North and South Mains are the North and South Mains
or Home Farms of Tartraven.) [tartréivn].

TORTREVANE: 1490, RMS.

TORTREBYN: 1506, RMS.

TORTREVIN: 1508/9 on, RMS; 1615 on, Ret.

TERTREWYN: 1509, L.C.

TORTRAWIN: 1531, SRS 52; 1613, Dund. B.

TORTRAVEN: 1563/4 on, SRS 57; 1569, SRS 43; 1681,
Purv.; 1690, K.S.Linl.; 1696, L.C.

TORTHRAVEN: 1566/7 on, SRS 52.

TORTHRAWEN: 1567, SRS 52.
 TORTHRAVIN: 1571, SRS 52.
 TARTHRAVEN: 1574, SRS 52.
 TERTREVEN: 1583, SRS 1.
 TORTREVEN: 1584, Roy. Dund.; 1607, RMS.
 TARTRAVANE: 1585, RPC.
 TARTREWEN: 1586, Bann. Cl. 42.
 TARTRAVEN: c. 1590, Br. Mus.; c. 1590, RPC; 1592/3,
 SRS 1; 1696, Ret.; 1699, K.S.Linl.
 TORTREIFFIN: 1601, RMS.
 TORTREVINES: 1634 on, Ret.
 TORTRAVEINS: 1641, Ret.
 TARTRAVING: 1647 on, K.S.Linl.
 TORTRAVING: 1647, K.S.Linl.
 TARTRAVENE: 1667, Dund. B.
 TARTRAVINE: 1686 on, K.S.Linl.
 TARTRAVIN: 1687 on, K.S.Linl.
 TORTRAVIN: 1690, Ret.

Erroneous spellings.-

TORTEVIN: 1602, RMS.
 TROVIN: 1612 on, RMS.
 TNOCREVANE: 1663, RMS.
 PARTRIVIN: 1670, Br. Mus.
 TARTRAVIE: 1691 on, K.S.Linl.

TARTRAVEN MAINS (lost?).

TORTREAVIN-MANIS: 1596, RMS.

TARTRAVEN, NORTH MAINS.

NORTH MAINS OF TORTHRAVEN: 1571, SRS 52.

NORTH-MANIS OF TORTRAVEN: 1592, Reg. Ho. Ch.

TARTRAVEN, OVER (lost).

OVIRTORTHRAVEN: 1567, SRS 52.

OVIR TARTRAVEN: 1570, SRS 52.

OVIR TORTRAVEN: 1578, SRS 52.

TARTRAVEN, SOUTH MAINS.

THE SOUTH MANIS OF TRATTREVIN: 1473, ADA.

Pont, Sanson, De Wit, Moll, TORTRIUM: Senex, TORTRIVEN;

Adair, TARTRAIVAN, TARTRAIVAN C.; Roy, TARTREAVAN;

Armstrong, TARTRAVAN; Forrest, TARTRAVENS.

Roy, Armstrong, N. MAINS, S. MAINS; Forrest, NORTH MAINS, SOUTH MAINS.

I have no faith at all in the statement made by Johnston (PNS, 307) that Tartraven is a Welsh compound tor tra Afon, "hill or castle over the Avon"; indeed, I am not quite sure what he means by "over"! In the first place, the early forms do not prove any connection between Tartraven and Avon (see Avon, River-names); the root vowel of the former is not a, but e. Secondly, Tartraven is something like two miles from the Avon, as the crow flies, and the river cannot be seen from any of the farms, so that the geographical situation does not fit Johnston's theory.

It is pretty certain that the first element is the Celtic word torr, Welsh twrr, a hill; I suggest

that the second part is a derivative of the Welsh word tref which appears in Niddry; e.g. Welsh trefddynn, a small farm. This "small-hill-farm", which fits well enough. v. torr. ✓

DAMFLAT, TARTRAVERN (lost).

(LIE) DAMFLATT: 1601 on, RMS; 1647 on, Ret.

(LE) DAMFLAT: 1602 on, RMS; 1634 on, Ret.;
1696, L.C.

DAMPHLATE: 1671, K.S.Ecc.

"Level ground beside the dam"; cf. Damflat,
Binny Mill, parish of Ecclesmachan. v. flat.

LOCHEND, TARTRAVERN. An 'alias' of LOCHHEAD (q.v.)

LOCHEND OF TORTHRAVEN: 1572/3, SRS 52.

LOCHEND: 1607, RMS; 1634 on, Ret.; 1683, K.S.
Ecc.; 1696, L.C.

LOCHENDIS: 1647, Ret.

"End of the loch or lake"; v. loch, ende.

LOCHHEAD, TARTRAVERN (lost).

LOCHHEID: 1601 on, RMS.

LOCHHEIDIS: 1612 on, RMS.

"Head, upper end of the loch or lake";
v. loch, hēafod.

WAIRDLAW. Fm. to S. of Balvornie.
(VII)

WARDLAW: 1564 on, SRS 52; 1564/5, SRS 57; 1565 on,
Dund. B; 1578, RMS; 1585, RPC; 1647 on,
K.S.Linl.; 1683, K.S.Tor.; 1699, SRS 40.

THE WAIRDLAW: 1565 on, SRS 52.

Armstrong, WARDLAW; Roy, Forrest, WARD LAW.

This is probably "watch hill, beacon hill".

v. weard, hlāw.

WHITEBAULK¹S. Fm. to S. of town of Linlithgow.
(III SE)

[hwaitb¹ks].

QUHITBAWKIS: 1531, SRS 52.

QUHITBAUKIS: 1541, Linl. Sh. C.

QUHITBALKIS: 1552 on, SRS 57; 1586, Temp.

QUHYTBAKIS: 1564, SRS 57; 1588, Cat. Tor.; 1594/5
on, RMS; 1607, Ret.

QUHYTBAKKIS: 1569, SRS 52.

QUHYTBALKIS: 1572, SRS 52; 1607, RMS; 1607 on, Ret.

QUHITBAKKIS: 1577, SRS 52.

QUHITEBAUKIS: 1583, RMS.

QUHITEBAKIS: 1583, RMS.

QUHYTBAIKIS: 1591, SRS 1.

QUHYTEBALKIS: 1631, RMS.

WHYTBALKIS: 1656, Ret.

WHYTBALKS: 1656 on, Ret.; 1662, RMS; 1696, L.C.

WHITBALKES: 1673, K.S.Linl.

WHYTBAAKS: 1691 on, K.S.Linl.

WHYTEBALKS: 1696, Ret.

WHITEBALKS: 1696, L.C.

Roy, WHITE BACKS; Armstrong, Forrest, WHITEBAULK¹S.

Cf. EDD Balk, sb.1 l. A ridge. OE balca.

"White ridges"; v. hwīt.

WILCOXHOLM: Fm. to E. of Linlithgow. [wílkoʃhóm] (III SE) [koʃhóm]

WILCOKSON: 1528, RMS.

WILKOKISHOLME: 1551, RMS.

WILCOCKISHOLME: 1560, SRS 57.

WILCOKISHOLM: 1563, SRS 57.

WILCOKSHOLME: 1563, SRS 57; 1595, Ham. Inv.; 1611, RMS.

WILCOKKISHOLME: 1564/5 on, SRS 52.

WILCOKISHOLME: 1567, SRS 52.

WILCOXHOLME: 1599 on, RMS; 1667, Dund. B.

WILKOSHOLME: 1621, RMS.

WOODCOKISHOLME: 1637, RMS.

WILCOCKIESHAW: 1662, RMS.

WILCOXHOLME: 1670, Reg. Bor.

WILCOKSHOME: 1691, K.S.Linl.

Pont, WILCOCKSOM; Roy, WILCOXHOME; Forrest, WILDCOCKS.

"Low-lying ground by a stream, belonging to Wilcox"
- a diminutive from William. v. holmr.

WILLIAMCRAIGS. House and farm to S.W. of town of (III SE) Linlithgow; WILLIAM CRAIGS, to S. of Williamcraigs.

VILLAMIS CRAGIS: c 1335, Bann. Cl. 94.

WILLIAM CRAG: 1335-36, Bain.

WILIANCRAGE: 1336-37, Bain.

WILLIAMCRAGGIS: 1386 on, Bann. Cl. 94; 1531/2, SRS
52; 1543 on, RMS.

WILYHAMCRAGGIS: 1386, Bann. Cl. 74.

WILYEMCRAGGIS: 1531, SRS 52.

WILYEMCRAGIS: 1532, SRS 52.

WILLYEMCRAGIS: 1532, SRS 52.

WILLIAMCRAIG: 1540, Bann. Cl. 74.

WILLIAME(-)CRAGIS: 1540, RMS; 1542, RSS; 1564, Bann.
Cl. 94.

WILLIAM-CRAGGIS: 1541/2, RSS.

WILLIAMCRAGS: 1562, SRS 57; 1673, Linl. Ch.

WILLIAMECRAGS: 1564, RMS.

WILLIAMCRAIGS: 1566, SRS 52; 1663, RMS; 1688 on, Ret.;
1691, K.S.Linl.

WILLIAMCRAGIS: 1566, SRS 52; 1581, RMS.

WILLIAMCRAIGIS: 1580 on, RMS; 1622 on, Ret.

WILLIAME CRAIGIS: 1583, RPC.

WILLIAMECRAIGIS: 1589 on, RMS.

WILLIAM-CRAIGS: 1606, Ret.

WILLIAM CRAIGS: 1667, Dund. B.

WILLIAM CRAIGIS: 1673, Linl. Ch.

Roy, WILLIAM CRAIG (hill); Armstrong, WILLIAMCRAIGS
(hill and fm.); Forrest, WILLIAM CRAIGS (fm.).

"William's hill(s)"; v. creag.

WOODCOCKDALE. Fm. to W. of town of Linlithgow.
(III SW)

WODCOCKDALE: 1491, ADC; 1564, SRS 52; 1670, K.S.Linl.

WODCOKDAILE: 1539/40, RMS; 1567 on, SRS 52.

WODCOKDAILL: 1551 on, Ham. Inv.; 1563, SRS 57; 1592,
Reg. Ho. Ch.; 1593/4 on, RMS; 1604, Br.
Mus.; 1614 on, Prot. R.K.; 1647 on, K.S.
Linl.

WEDUKDAILL: 1553/4, RMS.

WODCOKDALE: 1564, SRS 52; 1614, Prot. R.K.; 1671,
K.S.Linl.

WODCUKDAILL: 1614, RMS.

WOODCOKDAILL: 1624, Edb. 2; 1632, Dund. A; 1637 on,
RMS; 1681, SHS I, 16.

WODECOKDAILL: 1630, RMS.

WOODCOCKDAILE: 1667, Dund. B.

WOODCOCKDAILL: 1669 on, Reg. Bor.

WOODCOCK DAILL: 1671, Reg. Bor.

WOODCOKDALE: 1671 on, K.S.Linl.; 1674, Ret. 6/

WOODCOCKDALE: 1675 on, K.S.Linl.; 1683, K.S.Ecc.;
1686, Ret.

WOODCOCKDALL: 1680, SHS I, 16.

Adair, WOODCOCKDEAL; Roy, Armstrong, Forrest,
WOODCOCKDALE.

"Valley frequented by woodcocks"; v. dalr.

^xWOODEND. Fm. to N.E. of Carribber.

Pont, WOOD END; Roy, WOODEND.

"End of the wood"; v. wudu, ende.

^xWRAE. House to S.W. of Gateside; ^xWRAE MILL, to
(IV)
N.W. of Wrae.

(LE) WRO: 1296, Bain; 1296, Bann. Cl. 47.

(LE) WROUH: 1296, Stev.

(THE) (LE) WRA: 1296, Bain,; 1450 on, RMS; 1455 on, Exch. Ro.; 1498, RSS; 1526, Hou.; c. 1590, RPC; 1613, Dund. B; c. 1630, Br. Mus.; 1648 on, Dund. A.

(THE) WRAY: 1540 on, RMS; 1560, SRS 52; c 1590, Br. Mus.; 1592, Ham. Inv.; 1696, K.S.Bo.

VRAY: 1592, Ham. Inv.

VRAYE: 1595, Ham. Inv.

WRAA: 1600, RMS.

WRAE: 1615, Prot. R.K.; 1629 on, Br. Mus.; 1636 on, RMS; 1647 on, K.S.Linl.; 1648 on, Dund.B; 1668, SHS I, 36; 1672, Reg. Bor.; 1688 on, Ret.; 1688 on, K.S.Car.; 1696, L.C.

Erroneous spellings.-

RORAE: 1642, RMS.

WEARD: 1696, Ret.

Pont, WROE; Adair, WREE; Roy, VRAE MILL; Armstrong,

WRAY; Forrest, estate plan of 1754, WREA.

"A nook, a corner, a secluded spot"; cf. Reay, Caithness, Wrae, Tweeddale; also EPNS I, ii, 62.

v. (v)rá.

PLACE-NAMES OF THE PARISH

OF

LIVINGSTON.

(MAPS VII, VIII, XI, XII N.W.)

AUCHINHARD. Fm. to N.E. of Cuthill.
(XI)

AUCHENHARD: 1693, K.S.Liv.

ACHENHARD: 1696, K.S.Liv.

Roy, ACHENHARD; Armstrong, AUCHINHEAD; Forrest,
AUCHENHARD.

Cf. CPNS, 145; Gael. Achadh na h-Airde, "field
of the hill or height". Cf. Auchendowie (Lidd, 2);
v. achadh, aird.

BANMUDEVAN (lost).

BANMUDEVAN: 1632, Dund. B.

I can give no suggestion as to the meaning of
this name; evidence is too scanty.

BARRACKS. Fm. to S.W. of Dechmont House.
(XI)

Does not appear in the older records; Roy,
BARRACK; Armstrong, NEW BERWICK; Forrest, BARRACKS.

Probably a form of OE berewīc, lit. "corn farm",
grange, outlying portion of an estate. This farm is
certainly at a considerable distance from Livingston.
Cf. DEPN, 37, and EPNS I, ii, 5, for parallel forms.
v. berewīc.

BEGGAR ROW (lost).

BEGGER RAW: 1699, K.S.Liv.

BEGGERRAW: 1699, K.S.Liv.

BEGER RAW: 1699, K.S.Liv.

Probably literal, "beggar row (of houses)", and a term of contempt. Cf. Rotten row(?), Hungry Hill, etc. v. rāw.

BLACKBURN. Former barony, surviving in BLACKBURN, a
(XI)
village partly also in the parish of Whitburn; Blackburn House, fm. to E. of Blackburn; Blackburn Mill, to S.W. of Blackburn House. See also Blackburn Mains, etc., parish of Whitburn.

BLAKEBURN: 1335-36, Bain.

BLAKBURNE: 1336-37, Bain; 1426, Bann. Cl. 70; 1450 on, RMS; 1512, Treas. Acc.; 1513 on, Bann. Cl. 42; 1538, RSS; 1559, L.C.; 1559, SRS 57; c. 1590, Br. Mus.; 1642 on, K.S.Liv.

BLAKEBURNE: 1424/5, RMS.

BLACKBURNE: 1426, Reg. Ho. Ch.; 1616 on, Ret.; 1654 on, K.S.Liv.

BLAKBURN: 1455 on, Exch. Ro.; 1485/6, RMS; 1492/3 on, ADC; 1508 on, RSS; 1509 on, SHS II, 10; c. 1630, Br. Mus.; 1656, K.S.Liv.; 1674, SHS I, 2.

BLACKBURN: 1506 on, RSS; 1666 on, K.S.Liv.; 1676, SHS I, 2.

BLAKBORN: 1508, SHS II, 10.

BLAIKBURNE: 1545 on, Ret.; 1613 on, RMS; 1642, K.S.Liv.; 1668, SHS I, 30.

BLAIKBURN: 1608 on, Dund. A.

BLEKBURNE: 1630, RMS.

BLAICKBURN: 1644, Ham. Inv.

BLAKBOURNE: 1647 on, K.S.Liv.

BLAIKBOURNE: 1650, K.S.Liv.

BLEACKBURN: 1653, K.S.Liv.

BLECKBURNE: 1667, Dund. B; 1683, Ret.

Pont, BLACKBURN; so also Sanson, Roy, Armstrong.

Moll, Forrest, BLACK BURN.

It seems most probable that a literal rendering, "black burn or stream", is correct, though the early forms do not put aside the possibility that the first element is not OE blæc, black, but OE blāc, pale, white. However, the first is more likely. Cf. Blackburn, Lancs. (DEPN 44); v. blæc, burna.

^xBLACKBURN MILL.

BLACKBURNE MILNE: 1636, Dund. B.

BLAKBURNE MYLNE, MILLE: 1644 on, K.S.Liv.

BLAKBOURNE MILN: 1648, K.S.Liv.

"Mill of Blackburn"; v. myln.

BLACKBURN RIGG (lost).

BLAIKBURNERIG: 1611, RMS.

"Blackburn ridge", though what exactly is meant here I do not know. v. hrycg.

BLOOM. Fm. to E. of Livingston village.
(XII NW)

Does not appear in the earlier records, and

is given only by Forrest, so presumably fairly modern.

I cannot fit ON blóm or OE blōma into any meaning that makes reasonable sense here, unless it be that "Bloom" was regarded as the pick of the farms in the district, therefore "perfection". But I place no trust in this.

XBOG YATES. Fm. to W. of Newyearfield. Given only by Forrest, has now disappeared.

"Bog gates", literally, i.e. "entrance to the bog"; v. bog, geat.

BREICH. Lands in the barony of Livingston; the name
(XI)
remains in BREICHDYKES, Fm. to E.N.E. of AUCHINHARD; Wester Breich, fm. to N. of Breichdykes; Mid Breich, fm. to E. of Wester Breich, and Easter Breich, fm. to N.E. of Mid Breich.

BRECH: a. 1199, SHS III, 9; 1647 on, K.S.Liv.

BREICH: 1506, RSS; 1546 on, RMS; 1564 on, SRS 52; 1604, Br. Mus.; 1632, Dund. B; 1641 on, K.S.Liv.; 1659, Ret.

BRECHT: 1512, RMS.

BREICHE: 1594, SRS 1; 1626, RMS; 1671, Ret.

BREIGH: 1645, K.S.Liv.

BREEICH: 1647, K.S.Liv.

BREACH: 1647 on, K.S.Liv.

BRICH: 1662, K.S.Liv.

BREICK: 1699, K.S.Liv.

I have no doubt that the correct solution of this word is that given by Watson (CPNS, 146), i.e. bruaich, the genitive or dative singular of Gael. bruach, a bank. "By the bank or brim" - presumably of the Breich Water.

BREICHDYKE(S). See above.

BREICHDYKE: 1642 on, K.S.Liv.

BREICH(-)DYK: 1642 on, K.S.Liv.

BREICH DYKE: 1643, K.S.Liv.

BREIGHDYK: 1644, K.S.Liv.

BREIGHDYKE: 1644, K.S.Liv.

BRICH DYK: 1694 on, K.S.Liv.

"Breich Dyke or wall"; v. $\bar{d}ic$.

BREICH HAUGHS (lost).

BREICH HAUCHIS: 1563, SRS 57.

"Meadows beside the Breich Water"; v. healh.

BREICH MILL (lost).

BREICHMILNE: 1608, Bann. Cl. 42.

BREICHMYLL: 1608, Bann. Cl. 42.

"Mill of Breich"; v. myln.

Pont, BREECHMYL; Adair, BRECHDYKE; Roy, BREICH, MIDBRICH, W.^R BRIECH, BRIECH DYKE; Armstrong, BREICHDYKES, WESTERTOUN (= W.^{ester} Breich), MIDLETOUN (= Mid Breich), EASTERTOUN (= Easter Breich); Forrest, BRIECH DYKE, W. BRIECH, MID BRIECH, E. BRIECH.

BROWN HILL (lost).

BROWN HILL: 1698 on, K.S.Liv.

BROWNHILL: 1699, K.S.Liv.

Literal; "brown hill"; v. brūn, hyll.

BURNFLAT (lost).

LIE BURNFLAT: 1539, RMS.

"Level ground by a stream"; v. burna, flat.

CARMONDEAN. Fm. to S. of Nether Dechmont. The
(VIII)
present site seems to have been called
PARK (q.v.); the older site of the fm. was to the
West of the modern one.

CARMONTDENE: 1549, RMS.

CARMONDEINIS: 1581, RMS.

CARMONDEYN: 1641 on K.S.Liv.

CARMODEINE: c. 1670, Br. Mus.

CARMENDEEN: 1693 on, K.S.Liv.

CARMENDIN: 1696, K.S.Liv.

Pont, KAERMENDEN; Armstrong, CANNON DEAN; Forrest,
CARMIN DEAN.

CARMONDEAN, EAST (lost).

CARMANDENIS ESTIR: 1535, RMS.

CARMONDENIS ESTER: 1580, Ret.

CARBOUNDENIS EISTER: 1604, RMS.

EISTER CABUNDEINS: 1604, Br. Mus.

CARMONDEANIS EISTER: 1626, RMS.

CARMUNDEINS EISTER: 1659, Ret.

CARMONDEANE EISTER: 1671, Ret.

CARMONDEAN, WEST (lost).

CARMANDENIS WESTIR: 1535, RMS.

CARMONDENIS VESTER: 1580 Ret.

CARBOUNDENIS WESTER: 1604, RMS.

WEST CARBUNDEINS: 1604, Br. Mus.

CARMONDEANIS WESTER: 1626, RMS.

CARMUNDEINS WESTER: 1659, Ret.

CARMONDEANE WESTER: 1671, Ret.

I find this name extremely difficult to explain, and am finally forced to suggest a hybrid. The first part of the word, Carmon-, might be taken as from the Gaelic words carr, a rock, and monadh, a hill, a moor. "Rocky moor" would be the original meaning of the word, then OE denu, a valley, added when the original meaning was lost sight of. v. carr, monadh, denu.

^xCHUCKETHALL. Fm.(?) to N.W. of Livingston Station.
(VII)

Given only by Forrest; Armstrong has at this spot W. Mains (of Dechmont, presumably).

Cf. EDD Chucket, sb. A blackbird.

"Blackbird house", presumably because of the numbers found there. But evidence is scanty. v. heall.

CITY. Fm. to E. of Mid Breich.
(XI)

CITY: 1692 on, K.S.Liv.

Given with this spelling by Adair, Armstrong, and Forrest.

I do not know the reason for this name being given, unless it comes into the same category of imported names as LONDON and WESTMINSTER, in the parish of Bathgate. Otherwise, I can see little reason for dignifying a small moorland farm, miles from any town, with the name of "City".

COUSLAND. Fm. to N.E. of Seafield. Local pronunciation [kauzlan].
(XI)

COUSLAND: 1335-36, Bain; 1564, SRS 57; 1604, RMS; 1604, Br. Mus.; 1618 on, Dund. B; 1641 on, K.S.Liv.; 1659 on, Ret.

COUSLANDE: 1446-37, Bain; 1581, RMS.

COWSLAND: 1538 on, RMS; 1632 on, Dund. B; 1646 on, K.S.Liv.

CAWSLAND: 1593, RMS.

CAUSLAND: 1651, K.S.Liv.

COUSELAND: 1696, K.S.Liv.

COUSLAND, WESTER (lost).

WESTER CAUSLAND: 1652, K.S.Liv.

Pont, CAUSLAND; Adair, Armstrong, COWSLAND; Elphinstone, Forrest, COUSLAND; Roy, COWLAND.

"Pasture land", lit. "cows' land"; v. cū. For parallel forms, see DEPN, 120-1.

DECHMONT. Originally a separate barony; now survives
(VII, VIII)

in the name of a small village in the N.W.
of this parish; also DECHMONT HOUSE, to S.W. of the
village; DECHMONT LAW, hill to N.E. of Dechmont House;
NETHER DECHMONT, fm. to S.E. of Dechmont House, and
WEST DECHMONT, fm. to S.W. of Dechmont.

DEGHMETHE: 1336-37, Bain.

DECHMETE: c. 1340, Bann. Cl. 94.

DECHMENT: 1381/2, Bann. Cl. 94; Dav. II, 1459/60,
RMS; 1677 on, K.S.Ecc.

DEYCHMENT: 1386, Bann. Cl. 94.

DYCHMENT: 1406, Bann. Cl. 109.

DECHTMONT: 1456, Bann. Cl. 94.

DYTHMENT: 1460, Bann. Cl. 94.

DECHMONT: 1477 on, Temp.; 1482, HMC; Dav. II, 1506
on, RMS; 1540 on, Bann. Cl. 94; 1541,
Linl. Sh. C.; 1564/5 on, SRS 52; 1606
on, Ret.; 1608 on, Dund. B; 1643 on,
K.S.Liv.; 1649 on, SHS I, 25; 1664,
L.C.; 1668 on, Ham. Inv.; 1669 on, Bonds
Bor.; 1669 on, Reg. Bor.; c. 1670, Br.
Mus.; 1671 on, K.S.Ecc.

DICHTMONT: 1504, RMS.

DICHMONT: 1506, Treas. Acc.; 1583, RPC.

DECHMOND: 1511 on, Bann. Cl. 109; 1613, Dund. B;
1646, K.S.Liv.; 1649, SHS I, 25; 1668,
SHS I, 36; 1670, K.S.Linl.

DECHMINT: 1540, RMS.

DEICHMONT: 1573/4, SRS 52.

DYTHMONT: c. 1590, Br. Mus.

DECHMONTE: 1649, K.S.Liv.

DECHMUNT: 1650 on, K.S.Liv.

DECHMOUNTIE: 1653, Ret.

DECHMOUNT: 1669, Bonds. Bor.; 1669 on, Reg. Bor.;
1677 on, K.S.Ecc.

DECHMOUNTT: 1677, K.S.Ecc.

DACHMONT: 1696, Ret.

^xDECHMONT (LITTLE). According to Adair, the same
as Nether Dechmont (q.v.)

LITILL-DEYCHMOUNT: 1588/9, SRS 1.

LITTELL, LITLE, LITTLE DECHMONT: 1632 on, Dund. B;
1647 on, K.S.Liv.

LITTELL DECHMOT: 1647, K.S.Liv.

LITLE DECHMUNT: 1652, K.S.Liv.

LITLE DICHMONT: 1665, K.S.Liv.

LITLE DECHMENT: 1667, K.S.Liv.

DECHMONT, MICKLE (lost).

MEIKLE, MEKLE, MEEKLE, MEIKL, MUCKL DECHMONT:
1569 on, SRS 52; 1642 on, K.S.Liv.;
1667, Dund. B.

MEKILL DEICHMONT: 1571/2, SRS 52.

MEIKILL DAICHMONT: 1619, Dund. B.

MUCKLE DECHMUNT: 1656, K.S.Liv.

MICKDECHMONT: 1665, K.S.Liv.

MUCKLDECHMONT: 1668, K.S.Liv.

MEIKLE DECHMOUNT: 1694 on, K.S.Liv.

MEIKLE DECHMANT: 1697, K.S.Liv.

DECHMONT, NETHER.

NETHIR DECHMONT: 1594 on, Temp.; 1637, RMS.

NETHIR DECHMOUNT: 1622, Dund. B.

DECHMONT, UPPER (lost?)

^E
OVIRDECHMONT: 1455, Exch. Ro.; c. 1630, Br. Mus.

OVYRDECHTMENT: 1456, Exch. Ro.

OVIR DECHMONT: 1571/2 on, SRS 52; 1578/9 on,
E RMS; 1584 on, Temp.; 1670 on, Ret.

OVER DECHMONTH: 1615, Ret.

OWER DAICHMONT: 1618, Dund. B.

OVIRDECHMON: c. 1630, Br. Mus.

Pont, DAECHMONT, LITTLE DAECHMONT; Adair, DECHMONT, LITTLE DECHMONT (= Nether Dechmont); Roy, DIGHTMONT HILL, DIGHTMONT (= House), LOW DIGHTMONT (= Dechmont Village); Armstrong, DEICHMONT, LIT. DEICHMONT, MAINS (= West Dechmont); Forrest, DECHMONT LAW, NORTH DECHMONT (= Dechmont House), NETHER DECHMONT, DECHMONT (Fm.(?) to S.S.E. of Nether Dechmont).

Professor Watson states that this name is a British survival in Gaelic (CPNS, 400); presumably the elements which go to make it up are Welsh da, good, and myynydd, hill, i.e. "good, excellent hill", "hill from which a fine view may be obtained. Johnston, on the other hand (PNS, 154) gives the Gaelic corresponding forms, deagh and monadh. Watson further suggests that the Welsh form for the first syllable was replaced by the Gaelic corresponding word, thus giving a British-Gaelic hybrid. The name is a very difficult

one to elucidate; but it seems to me likely that the stress has always been, as now, upon the first syllable, which would mean that in the second syllable an obscured sound would inevitably be found, which might be reproduced in several ways. The -e- spellings of the second syllable need not, perhaps, be stressed too much; and I can see very little reason for preferring mynnydd to monadh, and some reason for preferring the second form. Mynnydd, according to the Welsh grammars, was stressed on the last syllable, and one would imagine that more would have been made of it than -ment or -mont.

Again, the first syllable is so clearly an -e- sound that I am inclined to favour a Goidelic rather than a Brythonic origin. I therefore incline to Johnston's Gaelic interpretation. The sub-divisions, Over, Nether and so forth, are simple English words tacked on to differentiate the various parts of the barony which arose during the Middle Ages. v. monadh, ofer, ne^sera.

DOWHILL (lost).

DOWHILL: 1642, K.S.Liv.

Probably a hybrid form of the same nature as Dowbank, parish of Abercorn (q.v.). "Black hill"; v. dubh, hyll.

^xEASTRIG. Fm. to N.E. of Livingston House. Does not appear in the older records: given only by Roy. "East ridge or furrow"; v. hrycg.

^xHAINING. Fm. to S. of Knightsridge and S.E. of Deans.

HANYNG: 1570/1, SRS 52.

HENING: 1697 on, K.S.Liv.

Given by Armstrong, as above.

Cf. EDD Haining, sb. The preserving of grass for cattle; protected grass; any fenced field or enclosure; a separate place for cattle.

Probably the third meaning is best here. For parallel forms, see EPNS I, ii, 31. v. haining.

HARDHOUSE(?) (lost).

HEARD HOWSE: 1698, K.S.Liv.

Probably simply "hard house", i.e. house built on hard ground or of hard stone. But evidence scanty. v. heard, hūs.

KNIGHTSRIDGE. Fm. to S.E. of Dechmont.
(VIII)

KNICHTISRIGE: 1540, Bann. Cl. 94.

KNYCHTISRIG: 1540 on, RMS; 1543, Bann. Cl. 94;
1566 on, RPC.

KNYCHTSRIG: 1565/6 on, RPC.

KNIGHTISRIG: 1606, Ret.; 1642, RMS.

- KNICHTSRIG: 1615 on, Cat. Tor.
- KNICHTISRIG: 1618, Dund. B; 1661, Ret.
- KNIGHTSRIG: 1632, Dund. B; 1644 on, K.S.Liv.
- KNYGHSTRIGE: 1642, K.S.Liv.
- KNYGHSTRIG: 1643, K.S.Liv.
- KNYCHSTRIGE: 1644, K.S.Liv.
- KNIGHTS RIG: 1647, K.S.Linl.
- KNYCHSTRIGS: 1647, K.S.Liv.
- KNYGHSTRIGE: 1647, K.S.Liv.
- KNYTSRIGE: 1650, K.S.Liv.
- KNY^TS RIGG: 1650, K.S.Liv.
- KNIGHTSRIGE: 1653, Ret.
- KNY^TSRIDGE: 1661, K.S.Liv.
- KNIGHTRIG: 1664, RMS.
- KNIGHTRIGGE: 1667, Dund. B.
- Pont, KNIGHTRIDGE; Adair, NIGHTRIDG; Armstrong,
KNIGHTRIG; Forrest, KNIGHTSRIGG.

Literal, "Knights' ridge"; so called from the Knights of St. John, who owned most of the land in this district. v. hrycg.

LIVINGSTON. Old barony; parish, and small
(VII, XI, XII NW) village in the N.E. of the parish;
also LIVINGSTON HOUSE or PEEL, to N. of village of
Livingston; LONG LIVINGSTON, hamlet to W. of Livingston;
EAST LONG LIVINGSTON, hamlet to W. of Livingston;

LIVINGSTON PLACE, estate cottages, formerly a farm, to N. of Livingston; WEST LONG LIVINGSTON, cottages to N.E. of Cousland; LIVINGSTON STATION, village to N.W. of Livingston; and LIVINGSTON MILL, to W. of Livingston.

VILLA LEUING: 1124-1152 on, Bann. Cl. 70; 1171-77, SBR 7.

VILLA LEUINGI: 1124-1152, Bann. Cl. 70.

VILLA LEUINGI: 1130-1159, Lawrie.

VILLA LEUING: 1150-53, Lawrie; 1164 on, Bann. Cl. 70.

LEUIGGESTUN: 1153-65, Bann. Cl. 70.

LEIVINGSTOUN: 1214-26, Bann. Cl. 94; 1253/4 on, Reg. Ho. Ch.; 1422, Ham. Inv.; 1437 on, Exch. Ro.; 1439/40 on, ADC; 1457, Bann. Cl. 105; 1494 on, RPC; 1497 on, RSS; 1512, Treas. Acc.; 1522 on, Dund. A; 1540, SHS 11; 1543 on, Bann. Cl. 43; 1551 on, SRS 57; 1557, SRS 43; 1562 on, Bann. Cl. 42; 1566 on, RPC; 1570, SHS III, 18; 1570, Temp.; c. 1570, 1576, Mait. Cl. 5; 1577/8, SRS 52; 1578 on, SRS 1; 1588, Cat. Tor.; 1593 on, Bann. Cl. 81; 1590 on, Br. Mus.; 1602 on, Dund. B; 1606 on, SRS 55; 1609 on, Ret.; 1613 on, Edb. 2; 1636, Edb. 3; 1643 on, K.S.Liv.; 1681, Purv.; 1694, K.S.Tor.

LEVIGESTON: 1275, Thei.

LEUINGSTON: Boy. Roll.

LEVYNGSTOUN: 1281, Exch. Ro.; 1422, Ham. Inv.; 1424/5, 1549, RMS; 1549, Dund. A; 1564 on, SRS 52; 1592 on, Dund. B.

LEUINGSTON: 1296, Bann. Cl. 47.

LEVYNGESTONE: 1297, Stev.; ante 1364, Mait. Cl. 24.

LEIVINGSTONE: 1299, Stev.; 1311-1312, Bain.

LEUYNSTON^A: 13th Century Bann. Cl. 86.

LEUINISTUN: 13th Century, 69.

LEVYNGISTOUN: c. 1300, SHS III, 9.

LEIVINGSTONE: 1301/2, Bain; 1455, Exch. Ro.; 1496/7 on, ADC; 1631 on, Dund.B; 1645 on, K.S.Liv.; 1684 on, K.S.Linl.

LEIVINGSTON: 1302 on, Bain; 1432, L.C.; 1648, RMS; 1659 on, K.S.Liv.; 1688, K.S.Linl.

LEIVINGISTON: 1302-r, Bain.

LEIVINGESTON: 1303-4, 1336-37, Bain.

LEVYNGESTON: 1303-4, Bain.

LEIUYNNGSTONE: 1311-12, 1336-37, Bain.

LEIURINGESTON: 1311-12, Bain.

LEIURINGESTONE: 1311-12, Bain

LIVINGSTOUN: 1331-1353, Bann. Cl. 74; 1570 on, SHS III, 18; 1581 on, Bann. Cl. 81; 1592, SRS 1; 1612 on, RMS; 1631 on, Dund. B; 1633, Cat. Tor.; 1642 on, K.S.Liv; 1647 on, K.S.Linl.; 1656, Br. Mus.; 1659, Ret.; 1671 on, K.S.Ecc.; 1696, K.S.Ab.; 1697, K.S.Kirk.

LEUYNGESTOUN: 1334, SHS III, 21.

LEVYNSTON^A: 1342, Bann. Cl. 79.

LEUYNGSTON: 1342 on, Bann. Cl. 79.

LEUYNGYSTOUN: 1345, SHS III, 21.

LEVYNGSTON: 1357 on, Bain; 1395, Bann. Cl. 69.

LEVYNGISTON^A: 1364, Bann. Cl. 79.

LEUYNGISTOUNE: 1377, Bann. Cl. 94.

LEVYNSTON: 1388, Exch. Ro.; 1421, SHS III, 23; 1423/4, Bain; 1435, Bann. Cl. 70.

LEWINGSTONE: 1399, Bann. Cl. 75; 1656, Br. Mus.; 1672, K.S.Dal.

LEWYNGSTONE: 1399, Bann. Cl. 75.

LEIVINGSTOUNE: 1406, Gramp. Cl. 4; 1414, SRS 55; 1466/7, Bann. Cl. 105; 1570, Bann. Cl. 43; 1580, Bann. Cl. 42; 1587, Dund. A; 1619

- on, Dund. B; 1641 on, K.S.Liv.
- LEVYNSTONE: 1410, HMC.
- LEVYSTON: 1419, SHS III, 23; c. 1548 on, SHS III, 7.
- LEVINSTON: 1420, SHS III, 23; 1424 Bain; 1543, SHS III, 10;
- LEVINSTOUN: 1422, Ham. Inv.; 1512, RSS; 1568, Bann. Cl. 43; 1622, Dund. B.
- LEUIYNSTON: 1424, Bain.
- LEWYNSTOUN: 1426, RMS.
- LEWYNGSTOUN: 1429/30 on, RMS.
- LEUENSTON: 1437, Bann. Cl. 74.
- LEVINGISTOUN: 1438, Exch. Ro.
- LEYFFINGSTON: 1456, Bain.
- LEVYNSTOWNE: 1460, Bain.
- LEWYNSTON: 1465, Bain.
- LEWINGSTOUN: 1465, Bain; 1580, RMS; 1584, Cat. Tor; 1613-15, Prot. R.K.; 1629, Ret.
- LEVINSTONE: 1538, Dund. A; 1668, SHS I, 36.
- LEVISTON: 1555, SHS III, 7; 1566, SHS I, 37; 1645, RMS; 1645, Bann. Cl. 28.
- LIVINGSTON: 1569, Bann. Cl. 91; 1573/4, Temp.; 1594, HMC; 1670 on, K.S.Liv.; 1676, K.S.Tor.; 1686, K.S.Linl.; 1694, K.S.Up.; 1699, K.S.Bo.
- LEVIVINGSTOUN: 1570, SHS III, 18.
- LEIVINGSTOUNE: 1577, Bann. Cl. 39; 1659, K.S.Liv.
- LEIVINGSTOUN: 1584 on, Bann. Cl. 39.
- LEVINGSTOUN-TOUN: 1592, SRS, I.
- LEUINGSTOUN: 1592/3, Dund B.
- LEVINGSTOWNE: 1601, Dund. B.

LIVINSTOUNE: 1615, Edb. 2.

LIVINGSTONE: 1630, Bann. Cl. 70; c. 1630 on, Br. Mus.;
1638, Dund. B; 1664 on, K.S.Ecc.; 1677
on, K.S.Tor.; 1679 on, SRS 40; 1687 on,
Ret.; 1692 on, K.S.Liv.; 1694, K.S.Up.;
1694, K.S.Car.

LIVINGSTOUNE: 1631 on, RMS; 1640, Dund. B.; 1645,
SHS II, 17; 1671 on, Ret.; 1674 on,
K.S.Tor.; 1684, SRS 40; 1687, SHS I, 46;
1698, K.S.Liv.

LIVINGSTOWNE: 1646, K.S.Q.

LIVISTON: 1647, K.S.Linl.

LIEVIESTON: 1653, K.S.Liv.

LIVEING STONE: 1668, K.S.Ecc.

LIVEINGSTOUN: 1671, K.S.Ecc.

LIVEINGSTOWNE: 1672, K.S.Ecc.

LIVEINGSTOUNE: 1673, K.S.Ecc.

LIVEINGSTON: 1674, K.S.Linl.

LIVEINGSTONE: 1675 on, K.S.Ecc.

LIVISTOUNE: 1694-95, SHS I, 16.

^xKIRKLAND, LIVINGSTON. Marked by Armstrong to
S.E. of Livingston House and E. of Lochshot.

KIRKLAND OF LEVINGSTOUN: 1577/8, SRS 52.

KIRKLAND: 1692 on, K.S.Liv.

^xKIRKTON OF LIVINGSTON. Now Livingston Village.

KIRKTOUN OF LEVINGSTOUN: 1539, RMS; 1648 on,
K.S.Liv.

KIRKTOUN: 1642 on, K.S.Liv.

KIRKTOUNE: 1643 on, K.S.Liv.

KIRKTOWNE: 1643, K.S.Liv.

KIRKTOUNE OF LEVINGSTONE: 1647 on, K.S.Liv.
W

KIRKTOUNE AT LIVINGSTOUNE KIRK: 1647, K.S.Liv.

KIRKTOUN OF LEVINGSTON: 1649, K.S.Liv.

KIRKTON: 1693, K.S.Liv.

KIRKTONE: 1694 on, K.S.Liv.

KIRKTOWN OF LIVINGSTON: 1699, K.S.Liv.

LONG LIVINGSTON.

LONG LEVINSTONE: 1668, SHS I, 36.

LONGLIVINGSTON: 1671, K.S.Dal.; 1696, K.S.Liv.
A

LONG LIVINGSTONE: 1692, K.S.Liv.

LONGLIVINGSTONE: 1693 on, K.S.Liv.

LANGLIVINGSTOUN: 1693, K.S.Up.

LANG LIVINGSTONE: 1694 on, K.S.Liv.

LIVINGSTON MILL.

LEVYNGSTOUN MYLN: 1575/6, SRS 52.

LEVINGSTOUNE MILL: 1642, K.S.Liv.

LEVINGSTOUN MILL: 1643, K.S.Liv.

LEVINGSTONE MILLN, MILN: 1647 on, K.S.Liv.

LIVINGSTON MILNE: 1694 on, K.S.Liv.

LIVINGSTONE MILNE: 1695 on, K.S.Liv.

PEEL OF LIVINGSTON.

THE PEILL OF LEWINGSTOUN: c. 1570, Bann. Cl. 94;
Rent. Tor.

(LIE) PEILL DE, OF LEVINGSTOUN: 1542 on, RMS;
1542 RSS; 1570 on, Bann. Cl. 43; 1582
on, RPC; 1594 on, Bann. Cl. 42; 1597/8,
Edb. 1.

(LIE) PEILL: 1604, RMS; 1659 on, Ret.

LIVINGSTON TOWN. (= KIRKTON?)

LEVINGSTOUNETOUNE: 1642, K.S.Liv.

LIVINGSTON TOUN: 1642, K.S.Liv.

LEVINGSTONTOUNE: 1642, K.S.Liv.

LIVINGSTOUNE TOWNE: 1643, K.S.Liv.

LIVINGSTOUNTOWNE: 1634, K.S.Liv.

LEVINGSTOUNE TOUNE: 1643, K.S.Liv.

LEVINGSTOUN TOWNE: 1644, K.S.Liv.

LEVINGSTONE TOUN: 1647, K.S.Liv.

LEVINGSTONETOWNE: 1648, K.S.Liv.

LEVINGSTONETOUN: 1649, K.S.Liv.

LEVINGSTOUN TOUN: 1649, K.S.Liv.

LEVINGSTON TOWNE: 1667, K.S.Liv.

Moll, LEVISTOUN; Adair, LIVINGSTOUN, LONG LIVINGSTOUN,
LIVINGSTOUN K.; Roy, LIVINGSTON, LIVINGSTON HOUSE,
LONG LIVINGSTON; Armstrong, LIVINGSTONE, LONG LIVING-
STONE; Forrest, LIVINGSTON VILLAGE, LIVINGSTON HOUSE,
LONG LIVINGSTON.

This is really one of the simplest as well as one
of the earliest place-names in the county, and of good
English origin; it is simply "the tūn or farm of
Leving", a noble who is well enough documented, and

appears in several charters of the reign of David I. His son, Thurstan, also appears occasionally. This looks like a case of a pure patronymic - Leving being the son of Lēof, the dear one. Several Lēofings appear in Searle (Onomasticon, 328 - 9). It is interesting to note that in several of the Medieval spellings, and sometimes at the present day, there is confusion with the ending - stān, stone; obviously, however, there is no connection at all with -stān.

The derived names also are simple. Kirkland and Kirkton are applied to the land and houses round the church, whether belonging to it or not; the epithet "Long" is applied to a straggling hamlet and "Peel" is used in the normal sense of "fortified house, castle". The 17th century tautology "Livingston Town" needs no comment. v. tūn, cyrice, myln.

LINTRIG, LIVINGSTON (lost).

LIE LYNT-RIG: 1539, RMS.

LINTRIG: 1609, Ret.

"Ridge on which flax is grown"; v. hrycg.

LOCHSHOT. Fm.(?) which survives in the name LOCHSHOT
(XII NW)
COTTAGE, to W. of Livingston.

LOCHSHOT: 1644 on, K.S.Liv.

LOCHSCHOTE: 1644, K.S.Liv.

LOACHSHOAT: 1648, K.S.Liv.

LOACHSCHOT: 1649, K.S.Liv.

"At the corner of the loch or lake". It is quite likely that the channel of the Lochshot Burn broadened out into a shallow marsh or lake, like the marshy loch to the west near Starlaw; if so, it has entirely disappeared now. v. loch, scēat.

LONGDALEHEADS (lost?).

LANGDEALLHEADS: 1699, K.S.Liv.

LANGDEALHEADS: 1699, K.S.Liv.

"Hills in the long valley". v. hēafod.

Perhaps the same as

*LONGDALEHILL. Fm. between Riddoch-hill and Blackburn, which is marked by Roy.

"Hill in the long valley". v. hyll.

^xMAINS, LIVINGSTON. See under Livingston. Probably the same as Livingston Place, since "Place" in Scotland almost always implies a mansion-house, and Mains, the "Home Farm", generally next to the mansion-house.

MANIS DE LEVINGSTOUN: 1515, RSS.

"Home Farm of Livingston".

^xMARCH HALL. Fm.(?) to E. of old Carmondean.

Given only by Forrest.

Probably "Boundary house", OE mearc, as marking the northern boundary of the Livingston estate.

v. heall.

^xMOSSBURGH. Fm.(?) to W.S.W. of Pottishaw and N.E. of Swineabbey, practically on the site of the modern Riddoch-hill (q.v.).

MOSBROCH: 1698 on, K.S.Liv.

MOSBROUGH: 1699, K.S.Liv.

Given only by Armstrong.

A compound of the OE words mos, a moss, bog, and burh, presumably here in the sense of "farm". "Farm in the bog." v. mos, burh.

MURRAYFIELD. Fm. to N. of Blackburn.

(XI)

Does not appear in the early records; given only by Forrest.

Probably Murray- is a corruption of "Moory-" or some such term. "Moorland unenclosed land or field". It is hardly likely that the farm was named after the family of Murray, who owned the estate of Livingston during the 17th century. v. mōr, feld.

NEWARK (lost). Next to the church lands of Livingston, 1629.

NEWWARK: 1604, RMS; 1671, Ret.

NEWARK: 1604, Br. Mus.; 1626, RMS.

NEWWORK: 1629, RMS.

NEW-WORK: 1659, Ret.

Probably "new building", OE nīwe, (ge) weorc. Cf. Newark, DEPN, 323. v. nīwe, (ge) weorc.

XNEWFARM. Fm. to S.E. of Caputhall and N.W. of Deans.

Given only by Armstrong.

Presumably literal; "new farm"; v. nīwe.

NEWHOUSE (lost).

(THE) NEWHOUSE: 1692 on, K.S.Liv.

(THE) NEW-HOUSE: 1692 on, K.S.Liv.

(THE) NEW HOUSE: 1692 on, K.S.Liv.

NEWHOWSE: 1694 on, K.S.Liv.

NEW HOWSE: 1694 on, K.S.Liv.

NEW-HOWSE: 1694 on, K.S.Liv.

Literal; "the new house"; v. nīwe, hūs.

NEW MILL (lost).

NEW MILNE: 1561, Linl. Ch.

NEWMILLN: 1698, K.S.Liv.

Literal; "new mill"; v. nīwe, myln.

NEWYEARFIELD. Fm. to S.E. of Carmondean.
(VIII)

NEW³ERFELD: Rent. Tor.

NEWYEIRFIELD: 1568, Temp.

NEWYERFIELD: 1600, Temp.

NEWYEIRFEILD: 1629 on, RMS; 1632, Dund. B; 1643,
K.S.Liv.; 1671, Ret.

NEWYARFEILD: 1629, RMS.

NEWYEARFEILD: 1629, RMS.

NURFIELD: 1646, K.S.Liv.

NURFEILDS: 1647, K.S.Liv.

NURFEILD: 1648 on, K.S.Liv.

NEWYAIRFEILD: 1659, Ret.

NEWARFIELD: 1673, Bonds. Bor.

Adair, NURSFIELD; Roy, NEWYEARFIELD; Forrest, NEW YEAR FIELD. Armstrong calls this site WOODEND (q.v.).

The popular theory about this farm is that it was so named because given (the stories vary as to the donor and the person given the lands) as a New Year's gift. I suggest (with, I admit, no tangible evidence) that the original name was "North field or unenclosed land" - i.e. with relation to the Peel of Livingston. This name, in a contracted form like Nor'field, was eventually mistaken for or turned into Ne'erfield, or New Year Field, and the legend arose to fit the name. Ne'erday for New Year's Day is good Scots still; and that the contracted form was used is evident from the spellings given above. v. field.

^xPARK. Fm. to S. of Nether Dechmont; on site of Carmondean. Given by Armstrong. Stated to be next to the lands of Newyearfield, 1629.

(LIE, THE) PARK: 1565 on, SRS 52; 1604 on, RMS; 1659 on, Ret.

"Small enclosure, paddock"; v. pearroc.

PATHHEAD (lost).

PATH(-)HEAD: 1694, K.S.Liv.

PATHHEAD: 1697, K.S.Liv.

"The top of the path"; v. hēafod.

XPLOUGH HALL. Fm. to S.E. of Livingston House.

Given only by Forrest.

A jocular name for a farm? No evidence, so presumably simply literal. v. heall.

RASHYHILL (lost).

RESHIHILL: 1649, K.S.Liv.

"Hill covered with rushes"; v. rusc, hyll.

RED HOUSE. Fm.(?) to E. of Blackburn. Given only
(XI)
by Forrest.

Presumably literal, and so called because it had red tiles.

RIDDOCH-HILL. Fm. to N.W. of Blackburn.
(XI)

RIDDOCH(-)HILL: 1696 on, K.S.Liv.

RIDDOCHHILL: 1697, K.S.Liv.

Roy, REDDOCH HILL; Forrest, RIDDOCHHILL. Armstrong has, on or near this site, MOSSBURGH (q.v.).

I do not know what this name means; but cf. EDD Reddock, Ruddock, Ruddock, any one of which might be represented here. Or possibly a corruption of "Red haugh hill"?

SEAFIELD. Fm. to N.E. of Blackburn.

(XI)

Given by Roy; Forrest, SEA FIELD.

This must be a transferred name; the farm is miles from the sea.

SMITHHILL (lost). Part of the demesne lands of Livingston, 1609.

SMITHHILL: 1609, Ret.

"Hill belonging to the smith", OE *smiþ*. v. *hyll*.

STONEBYRES (lost).

STONBYRS: 1699, K.S.Liv.

Literal; "stone cowsheds"; v. *stān*, *b̄yre*.

WARDHEAD (lost).

WARDHEID: 1632, Dund. B.

This may be either - (1) the same as Wardhill, i.e. a beacon hill; v. *weard*, or (2) the same as EDD Ward, sb.³ 5. "Enclosed pasture land" plus hill; so "enclosed pasture land on a hill". v. *hēafod*.

WESTWOOD. Fm. to N.E. of Auchinhard.

(XI)

Does not appear in older records; Forrest, WEST WOOD.

Presumably literal; "west wood"; v. *wudu*.

XWOODEND. Fm.(?) to S.E. of Carmondean, on site of present farm of Newyearfield (q.v.). Thus marked by Armstrong.

Literal; "the end of the wood"; v. wudu, ende.

PLACE-NAMES OF THE PARISH
OF
SOUTH QUEENSFERRY.

(MAPS IV, V)

NEWHALLS. Eastern part of the town of Queensferry.
(V)

NEWHALLS: 1649, Dund. B; 1671 on, K.S.Dal.; 1697,
K.S.Ab.

NEWHALL: 1653, K.S.Q.

HALLS: 1691, K.S.Dal.

Roy, Adair, HALLS; Armstrong, Forrest, NEWHALLS.

HAWES INN: At foot of Newhalls Brae.

Forrest marks the Inn.

I have taken these two names together because they have probably the same origin, in OE heals, a neck, ON hals, in the first case confused with OE heall. Cf. EDD Halse, sb.¹ 7. A defile, a narrow passage between mountains; a narrow connecting ridge. The name could thus easily be applied to a new "cutting" made for a road into Queensferry. The present road is many feet below the level of the fields on either side, just before reaching Queensferry.

XNIVEN'S GREEN. Fm.(?) between Queensferry church and Newhalls.

NIVENS GREEN: 1692, K.S.Dal.

NIVONS GREEN: 1695, K.S.Dal.

Probably simply the name of the owner or tenant; "Niven's grassland or green"; v. grēne.

QUEENSFERRY (SOUTH)/

QUEENSFERRY (SOUTH). Town and parish: disjoined
(IV, V)

from parish of Dalmeny in 1641.

PASSAGIUM SANCTAE MARGARETAE REGINE: 1184 on, Bann.
Cl. 74.

PASSAGIUM REGINE: 1212 on, Bann. Cl. 74; 1303 on,
Bain; Rob. I; 1329, Bann. Cl. 79;
1330 on, Exch. Ro.; 1450/1, RMS; 1470,
Dund. B; 1500/1, ADC; 1505/6, Dund. A;
1516, SHS II, 10.

PORTUM REGINE: 1325/6, 1407, RMS.

PORTUS REGINE: 1364, CPR Let.; 1560, Dund. B; 1563
on, Dund. A; 1564, Laing 5; 1565 on,
RMS.

PORTUS REGINAE: 1636, Ret.

(THE) QUEENSFERRY: Rob. I, RMS; 1542 on, SHS II, 4;
1642, K.S.Liv; 1654, RMS; 1657, SHS III, 16;
1674 on, SHS I, 2; 1676, K.S.Dal.; 1680,
K.S.Tor.; 1683, SHS I, 14; 1687 on,
K.S.Q.; 1688 on, SHS I, 15; 1695, Dund.
B; 1695, K.S.Ab.; 1696, K.S.Linl.;
1696, K.S.Up.

(THE) QUENISFERRY: Rob. I, RMS; 1542, RSS.; 1551,
SBR 3; 1567 on, Dund. A; 1572/3 on, RPC;
1637, Dund. B.

QUENESFERYE: 1319, Bain.

QUENESFERRIE: 1323-27 RMS.

(LE) FERY: 1329, Exch. Ro.; 1426 on, Dund. A; 1474
on, Treas. Acc.

QUENESFERY: 1335/36: Bain.

QUENYSFERY: 1449/50, RMS; 1474 on, Dund. A; 1478,
ADA.

(LE) QUENYS FERY: 1452 on, Dund. A; 1491, RMS; 1491,
Roy. Dund.

(LE) QUENISFERY: 1459 on, Dund. A; 1542, RSS.

(LE) QUENYSFERRY: 1491, Roy. Dund.; 1545, Dund. A.

QUHENISFERRE: 1495, Dund. A.

THE QUENIS FERY: 1497 on, Treas. Acc.

LE FERYE: 1501, Dund. A.

(THE) QUENIS FERYE: 1502 on, Treas. Acc.

(LE) (THE) QUENIS FERRY: 1505 on, Treas. Acc.; 1509 on, Dund. A; 1540, ADC; 1547 on, Stair 2; 1549/50, Roy. Dund.; 1560, Dund. B; 1561, Stair 2; 1568, Bann. Cl. 43; 1581, SBR 5; 1584, RPC.

THE QUENES FERYE: 1507, Treas. Acc.; 1544, Mait. Cl. 41.

THE FERREE: 1507, Treas. Acc.

LE QUENISFERRY: 1508, RMS.

THE FERRI: 1511, Treas. Acc.

THE QUENIS FERRI: 1512, Treas. Acc.

THE QWENIS FERRY: 1512, Treas. Acc.

(THE) (LIE) FERRY: 1512/13 on, Treas. Acc.; 1563/4 on, Dund. A; 1565, RMS; 1592 on, Dund. B; 1654, SHS II, 18; 1656, Br. Mus.; 1678, K.S.Linl.; 1684, K.S.Kirk.

(THE) (LIE) FERRIE: 1516 on, Dund. B; 1587 on, RMS; 1609 on, Dund. A; 1636, Ret.; 1638, Linl. T.C.; 1646, K.S.Liv.; 1694, K.S. Up.

(THE) (LIE) QUENISFERRIE: 1516 on, Dund. B; 1580 on, RPC; 1583 on, Dund. A; 1584, SER 5; 1592, RMS; 1638, Edb. 3; 1636, Ret.; 1671, L.C.

LE QUENYS FERRY: 1532 on, Dund. A.

QUENIS FERYE: 1557, Reg. Ho. Ch.

LIE SOUTHQUENIS FERRY: 1558, Dund. A.

SOUTHQUENYS FERRY: 1563, Dund. A.

SOUTH QUENIS FERRY: 1565, RPC; 1574/5 on, Dund. B.

- (THE) QUENIS (-) FERIE: 1569/70, Bann. Cl. 43; 1608, Bann. Cl. 42.
- THE QUENISFERRY: 1570, Dund. B; 1615, Roy. Dund.
- THE QUENIS FERRAY: 1571, Bann. Cl. 43.
- SOUTH QUEINS FERRIE: 1574/5, Dund. B.
- (THE) QUENIS(-)FERRIE: STS 42; 1583/4, RMS; 1603 on, Dund. B.
- (LIE) SOUTHEQUENNIS FERRIE: 1576/7, Dund. B.
- SOUTH QUENIS FERRY: 1578, Dund. A.
- SOUTH QUENISFERRY: 1578, Dund. B.
- THE QUENEISFERRY: 1582, Dund. B.
- QUENEIS BUR^T: 1582, Dund. B.
- (THE) QUEINSFERRY: 1584/5 on, Dund. B; 1615, Roy. Dund.; 1637, K.S.Q.; 1651, SHS II, 18; 1670, SBR, 25.
- QUEINSFERRIE: 1586, Br. Mus.; 1652, Ret.; 1699, HMC;
- QUEINISFERRIE: 1586, RMS; 1663, Ret.
- QUEINS FERRIE: c. 1590, Br. Mus.
- QUENIS SOWTHE FERRIE: 1591, Dund. A.
- (THE) QUEENSFERRIE: 1592/3 on, Linl. Ch.; 1639 on, Dund. B; 1642 on, SHS III, 11; 1643 on, K.S.Q.; 1649 on, SHS I, 25; 1657, SHS III, 16; 1657, K.S.Linl.; 1664, K.S. Kirk.; 1666, RMS; 1669 on, K.S.Dal.; 1672, SHS I, 16; 1676 on, Ret.; 1696, K.S.Car.
- QUEINESFERRY: 1593, Bann. Cl. 94.
- SOUTH(-)FERRIE: 1593/4, RMS; 1692, SHS I, 16.
- SOUTHQUENISFERRY: 1599, Dund. A.
- (LIE) QUEINSFERRIE: 1599 on, Dund. B; 1630 on, RMS; 1635 on, K.S.Q.; 1636 on, Ret.; 1637, Linl. T.C.; 1654 on, SBR. C; 1670, Bonds Bor.; 1694 on, SHS I, 16.

(THE) QUEENS FERRIE: 1600, Bann. Cl. 81; 1661, K.S.
Liv.; 1695, SHS I, 16.

SOU^T. QUEINS FERIE: 1600, Dund. B.

QUENES-FERRYE: 1600, Bann. Cl. 19.

SOUTH FERIE: 1601, Dund. B.

THE SOUTH QUEENISFERRY: 1602, Dund. B.

FERRYE: 1602, Dund B.

SOUTH QUENESFERRIE: 1603, Bann. Cl. 74.

(THE) (LIE) SOUTH QUEINSFERRIE: 1603, Dund. B; 1627
on, RMS; 1662 on, Ret.

SOUTHQUENISFERRIE: 1610, Dund. A.

QUEENS-FERRY: 1611, Br. Mus.; 1652, SHS I, 40.

SOUTH QUENIS-FERRIE: 1624, Bann. Cl. 42.

THE SOUTH QUEINISFERRIE: 1627, Roy. Dund.

SOUTH QUEINISFERRIE: 1630, Dund. B.

QUEENISFERRIE: 1632, Edb. 3.

SOUTH QUEENSFERRY: 1633, SHS II, 13; 1662, RMS.

SOUTHQUEINSFERRIE: 1633 on, Ret.

THE QUEEINSFERRIE: 1634, Dund. B.

SOUTHQUEINSFERRY: 1635, K.S.Q.

SOUTH QUENISFERRIE: 1636, Ret.

SOUTHQUENISFERRIE: 1636, Dund. A.

SOUTHQUEENSFERRIE: 1637 on, Dund. B.

SOUTH^W(-)QUEENSFERRIE: 1639 on, Ret.; 1668, RMS.

SOUTHFERRIE: 1643, Ret.

QUENSFERRIE: 1647, Dund. A; 1662, RMS.

QWENISFERRIE: 1647, K.S.Linl.

QWENSFERIE: 1649, K.S.Linl.
 SOWTHQUEINSFERIE: 1649, Dund. B.
 QUINSFERIE: 1649, K.S.Q.
 QUENESFERRY: 1652, SHS I, 40.
 QUEENES FERRY: 1652, SHS I, 40.
 QUEENSFERREY: 1652, SHS I, 40.
 QUEENESFERRYE: Bann. Cl. 7.
 QUENSFERY: 1657, Ret.
 SOUTH-QUEN-FERRY: 1662, RMS.
 SOUTHQUENSFERRIE: 1662, RMS.
 QUIENSFERRIE: 1663, RMS.
 THE FERIE: 1669 on, K.S.Dal.
 FERRE: 1673, K.S.Dal.
 QUIENSFERRIE: 1677, Ret.
 QUINESFERRIE: 1680, K.S.Ecc.
 QUEENSFERYE: 1690, Dund. B.
 THE QUEENSFERIE: 1692, SHS I, 16.
 Matthew Paris (c. 1250), T^ANSITUS REGINE; T^ANSIT'
 REGINE; T^ANSIT' REGTTE; Pont, S.QUEENES FERRY;
 Mercator, QUEENES FERRY; Speed, De Wit, QUEENES FERRY;
 Blaeu, Morden, QUENS FERRY; Sanson, QUEENESFERRY;
 Moll, Adair, QUEENS FERRY; Elphinstone, Roy, Armstrong,
 QUEENSFERRY; Forrest, SOUTH QUEENS FERRY.

There is no doubt at all about the meaning of
 this name; it has been the (South) Queen's ferry
 since at least the 12th century, and the association
 of the name with Queen Margaret, wife of Malcolm

Canmore, goes back to at least 1184. Doubtless at first the name was applied to the crossing itself, because the Queen used it so frequently in travelling between Edinburgh and Dunfermline; the later attaching of the name to the group of houses which grew up round the ferry was a very natural development.

It is interesting to note that in the Wardlaw MS. (S.H.S. I, 47), written by one James Fraser between 1666 and 1699, the Gaelic form for Queensferry survives. Fraser tells how Alexander Fraser, one of the three brothers who were the progenitors of the clan, owned Inverkeithing and the lands about "CASCHILIS, now called Queensferry" (p.51). Elsewhere, too, he speaks of CASSCHILIS or CLLIS CASSE; and we have here Gael. Cas Chaolas, "the deep or sudden strait".

640.

PLACE-NAMES OF THE PARISH

OF

TORPHICHEN.

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

ANDREW'S YARD(S). Fm. to E. of Elrigside; now known
(VI SE) as GOWANBANK (q.v.).

ORTUS ANDREE: 1386 on, Bann. Cl. 70.

ANDREWSYARD: 1409, Reg. Ho. Ch.

ANDRIS ³YARDIS: Rent. Tor.

LIE ANDROUS-YARDIS: }
YAIRDIS: } 1571, SRS 52; 1588 on, RMS.

ANDROSYARDIS: 1573, SRS 52.

ANDROWISYARDIS: 1575, SRS 52.

ANDROISYAIRDIS: 1627 on, RMS.

ANDROSE YEARDS: 1667, Dund. B.

ANDREWSYEARDS: 1674, K.S.Tor.

ANDREWSYAIRDS: 1675, K.S.Tor.

ANDREWSYARDS: 1681. SRS 40; 1681 on, K.S.Tor.

ANDROWSYAIRDS: 1682, K.S.Tor.

ANDREWSYARDES: 1693, K.S.Tor.

Adair, ANDREW YEARD; Armstrong, ANDREWS YDS.; Forrest,
ANDREWS YARDS.

"Andrew's enclosure(s). v. geard.

AVONCROOK. House to S.E. of Crawhill.
(VII)

Modern; and literal; "in the bend of the
(River) Avon"; see Avon, River-names. v. krókr.

^xBACK O' MOSS. Fm. to S.E. of Drumelzie and S.W. of
Heights. Does not occur in older records. Roy,
BACKAMOSS; Armstrong, BACK OF MOSS; Forrest, BACK O'
MOSS (in ruin).

Self-explanatory; "at the back of the moss or peat-bog"; cf. Back of Moss, parish of Whitburn.
v. mos.

^xBACKMUIR. Old fm. name, surviving in BACKMUIR WOOD, (VI SE, X NW) EAST, to W. of Drumelzie, and BACKMUIR WOOD, WEST, to W. of above wood. Not found in older records. Roy, BACK MUIR; Armstrong, Forrest, BACKMUIR.

Literal; "back moor", i.e. "moor further off", or possibly "at the back of the moor"; cf. Back o' Moss, ante. v. bæc mōr.

^xBADGELS. Fm. to N. of Muckraw and E. of Strathloan-head. Given only by Forrest. Probably the same as BADGELS WALLS.

BADGELS-WOLLS: 1681, K.S.Tor.

BADGELSWALLS: 1687 on, K.S.Tor.

BADGERWALLS: 1688, SRS 40.

"Walls" seems to be used here in the same sense as in Windywa's, and Wanton Wa's, i.e. as meaning "a house"; I can make nothing of the first word, however, unless it be a form of Badger, used either as a surname or as the name of the animal.

^xBANKSGUTTERS. Site of modern BLACKCRAIG COTTAGE.

Thus named by Forrest.

"Gutters, ditches, channels on the slopes"; v. banke.

BEDLORMIE. Country house and fm. to S. of Drumbeg.
(X NW)

BADLORMY: 1424, L.C.; 1424, Bann. Cl. 70; 1424, RMS;
1564, SRS 57; 1564 on, SRS 52; c. 1590,
Br. Mus.; 1644, Cat. Tor.; 1681, Purv.;
1697, K.S.Tor.

BADLORMIE: 1567 on, SRS 52; 1592 on, Dund. B; 1607,
RMS; 1613 on, Prot. R.K.; 1645, L.C.;
1674 on, K.S.Tor.; 1677 on, SRS 40.

BEDLORMY: 1683, K.S.Car.

BEDLORMIE: 1698, K.S.Tor.

Adair, BEDIORMY; Roy, BADLORMIE; Armstrong, Forrest,
BEDLORMIE.

Watson (CPNS, 424) ventures on an explanation of only the first element in this word, which is simply Gael. bad, "a spot, a particular place, a clump of wood", etc. He does not, however, say anything about the rest of the word. If I may rush in with a theory, I might suggest that the second part is a form of the adjective gronnach, marshy, of which a by-form is gromach; this, with methathesis, would give -gormach, which generally in place-names in Scotland assumes a form like -gormie. I believe that this is the word which occurs in Balvormie, parish of Linlithgow; and several of the medieval spellings of the latter name have ll instead of lv. It is just possible, then, that from Bad plus gormach was developed the present Bedlormie.

"Marshy place" - Bedlormie is on the edge of a bog. v. bad, gronna.

^xBENTYFAULD(S). Fm. to S.W. of Kelmonhead and E. of Elrigside. Now disappeared.

Armstrong, BENTYFAULDS; Forrest, BENTYFAULD.

"Folds covered with bent-grass"; v. fal(o)d.

^xBERWICK. Fm. to E.N.E. of Blackridge.

Given only by Forrest.

From OE berewīc, granary, outlying portion of an estate. Probably the first is the meaning here; but there is little evidence. v. berewīc.

^xBIDIN. Fm. to S. of Crawhill and W. of Torphichen Village. Given only by Roy.

I can make nothing of this.

BIRKENSHAW. Fm. to N.W. of Armadale.
(VII)

BIRKINSHAW: 1540/1 on, RMS; 1566 on, SRS 52; 1579, L.C.; 1591, HMC.

BREKINSCHAW: 1541, Linl. Sh. C.; 1563, RMS.

BYRKINSHAW: Rent. Tor.

BIRKENSCHAW: 1565, SRS 52; 1599/1600, Temp.

BIRKENSHAW: 1571, Gill. Ch.; 1694, K.S.Tor.

BIRKINSHAW: 1667, Dund. B.

Pont, Roy, BIRKINSHAW; Armstrong, Forrest, BIRKENSHAW.

"Birch wood"; cf. Birkenhead, parish of Bathgate; also Birkenbrew, Birkenburn, Birkenhill (W. Abd., 58).
v. biercen, sceaga.

BISHOPBRAE. Fm. to E. of Hilderston; also NORTH
(VII)

BISHOPBRAE, farm to N. of Bishopbrae.

Local pronunciation [b'ɪʃˌpri].

Roy, BISHOPBRAE; Forrest, BISHOPRIDGE.

This is a difficult word; I can only suggest that it was so called because the tenant of the farm was a man from "the Bishoprig", i.e. from the County of Durham, during the 18th century. Cf. EDD Bishoprig, sb. Cf. also Liltiecockie, parish of Whitburn.

BLACKCRAIG COTTAGE. House to N. of Muckraw. Formerly
(VI SE) called BANKSGUTTERS (q.v.).

"Black rock or hill"; v. blæc, creag.

BLACKFAULDS. Fm. to W. of Strathloanhead; also the
(VI NE) old farm-house of Blackfaulds, to S.E. of the present one.

BLAKFALD: Rent. Tor.

BLAKFAULDS: 1580, SRS 1.

BLAKFAULDIS: 1590/1, RMS.

BLAKFAULD: 1607 on, RMS.

BLACKFAULD: 1667, Dund. B.

BLACKFAULDS: 1684 on, K.S.Tor.

Armstrong, Forrest, BLACKFAULDS.

"Black fold(s); v. blæc, fal(o)d.

BLACKRIDGE: Village to E. of Bedlormie; also BLACKRIDGE
(X NE) FARM, to N. of the village.

BLAKRIG: 1581, SRS 1.

Roy, Armstrong, BLACKRIG; Adair, Forrest, BLACKRIDGE.

Probably literal; "black ridge"; v. blæc, hrycg.

BOGBUTTS (lost).

BOGBUTTIS: 1599/1600, Temp.

Cf. EDD Butt, sb.⁴ 1. A ridge or 'land' lying
between two furrows. 5. A small enclosure of land.

Probably the second is the better interpretation: "bog
enclosures", by which I understand small parcels of
arable land cut out of the bog. v. bog.

BOGCOT(S) (lost).

BOIGCOIT: 1601, L.C.

BOGCOATES: 1626, Gill. Ch.

BOGCOATTIS: 1647, Gill. Ch.

BOIGCOTTIS: 1647, Gill. Ch.

BOGCOTTIS: 1663, Gill. Ch.

BOIGCOAT: 1668, Ret.; 1687, SRS 40.

BOIGCOATTS: 1668, Ret.

BOIGCOATE: 1675, K.S.Tor.

BOIG COATE: 1675, SRS 40.

"Bog cottage(s)". v. bog, cot(e).

BOGEND (lost).

BOIGEND: 1674 on, K.S.Tor.

"At the end of the bog"; v. bog, ende.

^xBOGSIDE. Fm. to S.W. of Wallhouse and N. of Couston.

Given by Roy and Armstrong.

"At the side of the bog"; v. bog, sīde.

BOWDEN HILL.
(VII)

To W. of Lochcote; also BOWDENHILL,
fm. to N. of Bowden Hill: pronounced

[[']budn].

Not found in the early records; Moll, BOUDOUN H.;
Roy, BUDEN; Armstrong, BOWDEN; Forrest, BOWDEN.

From Bow, a stock or herd of cattle, especially
cows (ON bú), and denu (OE) "pasture".

"Cattle pasture hill". J.B. Johnston, in the last
edition of The Place-Names of Scotland (p.113) has
ceased to attempt to link up Bowden Hill with Mons
Badonicus (a feat he attempted in the first edition),
but still couples the Torphichen example with a Melrose
one, where the two are obviously not compatible.

v. bú, denu, hyll.

BRAEHEAD.
(VII)

Fm. (?) to N.W. of South Logiebrae.

Modern.

"Top of the hill or slope"; v. brá, hēafod.

BRIDGE HOUSE. Fm. to N.W. of BRIDGE CASTLE; also
(VII)
BRIDGEHOUSE CASTLE, to S. of BRIDGE
HOUSE; THE BRIGHOUSE, fm. to W. of BRIDGEHOUSE FARM;
BRIDGE CASTLE, mansion-house to N. of Armadale.

Local pronunciation [br'igiz].

BRIGHOWS: 1409, Bann. Cl. 70.

BRIGHOUS: 1409 on, Reg. Ho. Ch.; 1549 on, SRS 57;
1550 on, RMS; 1564, SRS 43; 1566 on,
Bann. Cl. 42; 1569 on, SRS 52; 1579 on,
RPC; 1635, Gill. Ch.

BRIGHOUSS: 1539, SRS 57; 1553/4, Ham. Inv.; 1642,
Br. Mus.

BRIGHOUSE: 1563/4, SRS 57; 1691, K.S.Tor.

BRIGHOUSIS: 1568, Reg. Ho. Ch.; 1636, RMS.

BRIDGEHOUSE: 1687 on, K.S.Tor.; 1698, SRS 40.

BRIDGE HOWSE: 1698, K.S.Tor.

BRIGEHOWSE: 1699, K.S.Tor.

BRIDGEHOUSE, LITTLE (lost?).

LITILL BRIGHOWS: 1426, Reg. Ho. Ch.; 1426, Bann.
Cl. 70.

LITILL, LITTILL, LYTLE BRIGHOUS: Rent. Tor.;
1561, Reg. Ho. Ch.; 1588 on, RMS.

LITILL BRIGHOUSS: 1560, SRS 57.

BRIDGEHOUSE, MUCKLE (lost?).

(MEKYLL BRIGHOUS: Rent. Tor.; 1561, Reg. Ho. Ch.;
)MEKILL 1588 on, RMS.
(MEKLE

MEKILL BRIGHOUSS: 1560, SRS 57.

BRIDGEHOUSE MAINS (lost?)

BRIGHOUSE MAINES: 1667, Dund. B.

- BRIGHOUSEMAINES: 1673, K.S.Tor.
- BRIGHOUSMAINES: 1673, K.S.Tor.
- BRIDGEHOUSE MAINES: 1684, K.S.Tor.; 1684, SRS 40.
- BRIDGHOUSSMAINS: 1687, K.S.Tor.
- BRIDGEHOUSEMAINS: 1687, K.S.Tor.
- BRIDGEHOUSE MAINS: 1687, K.S.Tor.
- BRIDGEHOUSEMAINS: 1688, K.S.Tor.

Adair, BRIG HOUSE, BRIGHOUSE C.; Roy, BRIGHOUSE,
 BRIGHOUSE CASTLE; Armstrong, BRIDGEHOUSE; Forrest,
 BRIDGE HOUSE, BRIDGE CASTLE.

It is hardly possible at this date to separate out
 one part of the lands of Bridgehouse from another, or
 to say what constituted Little Bridgehouse or Muckle
 Bridgehouse, or even the Mains or Home Farm. The
 only safe ground is the meaning of the name, which is
 simply "bridge house", "house by the bridge".

v. brycg, hūs.

BROOMPARK. Fm. to S.W. of Torphichen Village; also
 (VII) BROOMPARKWELL, fm. to N.W. of Broompark.

BROMEPAKIS: 1556, L.C.

BRUMEPARK: 1608, RMS; BROOM PARK: 1667, Dund. B.

BROOMPARK: 1686, SRS 40.

BROOMPARK MOOR (lost).

BROOMPARKMOOR: 1697, K.S.Tor.

Pont, BROMPARK; Moll, BROMPARKE; Adair, BROME PARK;

Roy, BROOM PARK; Armstrong, BROOMPARK; Forrest, BROOM
PARK, BROOMPARK WELL.

"Small enclosure covered with broom"; "moor of
Broompark"; "well, spring of Broompark". v. br̄om,
pearroc, m̄or.

^xBROWS. Fm. to S. of Craigengall: now gone.

(THE) BROW: 1686 on, K.S.Tor.; 1687, SRS 40.

BROW, EASTER (lost).

EASTERBROW: 1675 on, K.S.Tor.; 1698, SRS 40.

BROW, WESTER (lost).

WESTERBROW: 1698, K.S.Tor.; 1698, SRS 40.

Armstrong, BROW; Forrest, BROWS.

"Brow" in the sense "face of a hill"; cf. Brae.
It is probable that the plural used by Forrest indi-
cates a union of Easter and Wester Brow(s). v. br̄u.

BRUNTON FARM. To N.W. of Torphichen Village.
(VII)

THE BRINTON: Rent. Tor.

(THE)BRUNTON: Rent. Tor.; 1600, Gill. Ch.; 1601,
L.C.; 1644, Cat. Tor.

BRUNTOUNE: 1572, Gill. Ch.

BURNETOUN: 1572 on, Gill. Ch.

BURNTOUNE: 1578, Gill. Ch.; 1677, K.S.Tor.; 1687 on,
SRS 40.

BURNTOUN: 1599, Temp.; 1626, Gill. Ch.; 1688, SRS 40;
1696, K.S.Tor.

BOURNTOUNE: 1673 on, K.S.Tor.

Forrest, BRUNTON.

A common enough type of word; "farm by the burn or stream"; note the metathesis of r. Cf. Bruntoft (Maw, 32). v. burna, tūn.

BUGHCOTT(S) (lost). To N. of Couston, 1556.

BUSHCOT: Rent. Tor.

BUHCOTTIS: 1556, L.C.

BUHCOTIT: 1571, Gill. Ch.

BUHCOTITT: 1615, Gill. Ch.; 1635, RMS.

Probably for Bughtcott(s) i.e. "cottages by the folds"; cf. EDD Bought, sb., and Bughtknowes, parish of Bathgate. v. cot(e). ✓

BURNBRAE (lost).

BURNBRA: 1579, RPC.

BURNEBRAY: 1592/3, SRS 1.

BURNTBRAE: 1644, Cat. Tor.

Cf. EDD Burnbrae, the slope at the foot of which a 'burn' runs. v. burna, bra.

BURNHOUSE (lost).

BURNHOWSE: 1698, K.S.Tor.

BURNHOUSE: 1698, K.S.Tor.

"House by the stream"; a very common name. v. burna, hūs.

BURNTSIDE (lost).

BRUNTSYDE: 1572 on, Gill. Ch.

BRUNTSIDE: 1572/3, Gill. Ch.

BRYNTSIDE: 1574, Gill. Ch.

BRYNTSYDE: 1618, Gill. Ch.

(THE) BURNTSIDE: 1635 on, Cat. Tor.

"Burned slope", i.e. presumably to improve the grass. Cf. Bruntyard (W. Abd., 78), Bruntfield (Lidd., 11). v. sīde.

CAIRNPAPPLE HILL. To N.E. of Hilderston.
(VII)

KERNEPOPPLE: 1619, Bann. Cl. 14.

Armstrong, CAIRNPAPPLE; Forrest, CAIRN NAPPLE.

The word seems at first sight to be a hybrid, composed of Gael. carn and OE popel, a pebble. No doubt the word is made up of these elements, meaning "a pile of loose stones, composed of pebbles", but though essentially a hybrid, there is no reason to suppose that it was considered to be one. Craigie (D.O.S.T., under Carn(e)) points out that Carn was established in Scots as early as 1362 as a designation of a person, and that it was in general use by 1446. There is every possibility, then, that by the beginning of the 17th century it was regarded as a sound Scots word. v. carn.

^xCAIRNY. Fm. to N.W. of Gowanbank and S. of Muckraw.
Given only by Armstrong.

Evidence scanty; but probably simply an adjective from Cairn (see previous entry) meaning "stoney" ("farm" or "field" being understood). v. carn.

^xCAIRNY SIDE. Fm. to S.W. of Drumtassie and N.W. of Drumbowie. Given by Roy. See under LIN MILL.

Probably "stoney slope or hill"; v. carn, side.

CANTY. Fm. to S.E. of Drumbowie.
(VI SE).

CANTIE: 1673, K.S.Tor.

^xCANTY, WESTER.

WESTERCANTIE: 1686, K.S.Tor.

^xCANTY('S) CRAIGS. See CRAIG HEAD.

CANTISCRAGIS: Rent. Tor.

CANTEISCRAGIS: 1568, SRS 52.

CANTEISCRAIGIS: 1569 on, SRS 52.

CANTISCRAGIS: 1607, RMS.

CANTEISCRAIGS: 1614, RMS.

CANTISCRAIG: 1662, RMS.

CENTEISCRAIGIS: 1662, Ret.

CANTYSCRAIGS: 1697, Ret.

Adair, CANTY; Armstrong, CANTIE, CANTIE CRAIGS;

Roy, CANTY, W.^R/CANTY (to S.W. of Canty); Forrest

CANTIES (two fms.).

This is a difficult name; but I suggest that it means "set on a cant or slope" - as the farm-house of Canty is; then Canty Craigs will be simply "the hills belonging to Canty". v. creag.

CATHLAW. Fm. to N.W. of Hilderston Hills; also (VII) CATHLAW HOUSE, to N.E. of Cathlaw; CATHLAW HILL, fm. to E. of Cathlaw, and CATHLAW HILL, to N.E. of Cathlawhill. See also CAULDLAW.

CATHLAW: 1572, L.C.; 1615, Prot. R.K.; 1617 on, Cat. Tor.; 1677 on, K.S.Tor.; 1677 on, SRS 40.

CAITHLAW: 1599, Ret.

CATLAW: 1649, Cat. Tor.

CATH LAW: 1684 on, K.S.Tor.

Adair, CALA; Roy, COTHLOW; Armstrong, CATHLAW; Forrest, CATHLAW (= house), LITTLE CATHLAW (= farm).

I am extremely sceptical of the hybrid proposed by Johnston (PNS, 130), i.e. Gael. cath, battle, and OE hlāw, a hill. Would the th in the Gaelic word be sounded? They are not at the present day, and one would expect either Cat- or Ca- as the early forms, if this were a hybrid. There are three possible solutions, in my view:-

1. Cat-law, i.e. "Wild-cat hill", from OE cat, catte, hlāw.
2. Cot-law, i.e. "hill with a cottage or cottages on it", OE cot(e), hlāw.

3. EDD Ca, sb., a defile, pass between hills, plus
hl̄aw.

Thus "Hill near the pass". There is a definite hollow,
through which runs the road from Torphichen to Linlith-
gow. I cannot, however, judge among the three solu-
tions.

^xCAULDLAW. An "alias" of CATHLAW (q.v.).

CALDLAW: Rent. Tor.; 1556, L.C.; 1569, SRS 52;
1589, Gill. Ch.

CAULDLAW: Rent. Tor.; 1564, SRS 57; 1564 on, SRS 52;
1577 on, RPC; 1578, Gill. Ch.; 1635, RMS.

"Cold, exposed hill"; cf. Cauldhame, Cauldcoats,
etc. v. cald, hl̄aw.

COALHILLS (lost).

COALHILLS: 1694 on, K.S.Tor.

COALLHILLS: 1698, K.S.Tor.

Used primarily of the heaps of coal brought up
from a mine, this word is no doubt here extended to
mean the houses beside such heaps.

COT-HILLSIDE (lost).

COATHILL SYDE: 1683, K.S.Tor.

COTTALLSIDE: 1690, K.S.Tor.

COTTALSIDE: 1693, K.S.Tor.

"Hillside with cottages on it"; v. cot(e), hyll,
sīde.

XCOCKUPS. Fm. to S.W. of Bedlormie. Given only by Armstrong. Cf. EDD Cockup, sb. a hat or cap turned up in front. Possibly the tenant wore such an article of attire.

COURTSHIELDS (lost). Part of Gormyre, 1615.

COURTSCHIEILLIS: 1615, Prot. R.K.

Cf. EDD Court, sb.¹ 1. An enclosed yard for cattle, a farmyard. "Cottages beside the farmyard"; v. schele.

CRAIGEND. Fm. to N. of Torphichen Village.
(VII)

CRAIGEND: Rent. Tor.

CRAIG-END: 1567, SRS 52.

CRAIGEND: 1629 on, Cat. Tor.; 1682 on, K.S.Tor.;
1689, SRS 40.

Armstrong, CRAIG END; Roy, Forrest, CRAIGEND.

"End of the rocky hill"; v. creag, ende.

CRAIGENGALL. Fm. to E. of Gowanbank.

(VI SE)

CRAINGALL: 1426, Reg. Ho. Ch.; 1426, Bann. Cl. 40.

CRAINGALLE: Rent. Tor.

CRAINGAW: 1540/1, RMS; 1591, HMC.

CRAINGALL: 1568, SRS 52; 1607, RMS; 1645, L.C.;
1686, SRS 40; 1686 on, K.S.Tor.

CRAINGALL: 1571, SRS 52.

CRAINGAW: 1593, RMS; 1676 on, K.S.Tor.

CRAIGENGALL: 1643, RMS; 1645, HMC; 1685 on, K.S.Tor.

357.
CRAIGINGAL: 1686, K.S.Tor.

Adair, CRAIGINGA; Armstrong, CRAIGENHALL; Forrest,
CRAIGENGALL.

From Gael. Creag nan Gall, "rock of the strangers
or foreigners", presumably the English. Cf. CPNS, 146.
v. creag.

^xCRAIG HEAD. Fm. to S. of Canty; thus called by Roy;
Armstrong marks this site CANTIE CRAIGS (q.v.).

"Top of the ~~W~~ocky hill"; v. creag, hēafod.

CRAIGMARRY. Fm. to E. of Drumbowie.
(VI SE)

The very early form postulated by Watson
(CPNS, 146) for this name cannot be justified; there
is no evidence at all to connect up Craggenemarf
(Lawrie, 118) with Craigmarry; indeed, the former was
in all probability much nearer Edinburgh.

CRAIGMARRIE: 1607, RMS; 1688, SRS 40.

CRAIGMARVIE: 1614, RMS; 1662 on, Ret.

CRAIGMAWIE: 1662, RMS.

CRAIG MARIE: 1667, Dund. B.

CRAIGMARY: 1685 on, K.S.Tor.; 1688, SRS 40.

CRAIGMARIE: 1687, SRS 40.

Pont, KRAIGMARY; Roy, CRAIGMARRY; Armstrong, CRAIGMARIE;
Forrest, CRAIGMAURY.

Though I prefer to place Craigmarry as a 17th
century borrowing rather than a 12th century one, I
do not disagree with Watson's renderings (CPNS, 146)

of the two forms of the name - Creag nam Marbh, "dead men's rock", and Creag mharbhaidh, "rock of slaughter".

CRAIGPARK. House to S. of Torphichen Village.
(VII)

Modern.

"Hill field or enclosure"; v. creag, pearroc.

CRAIGS. Fm. to N.E. of Blackridge.
(X NE)

CRAIGS OF OGILFACE: 1568, SRS 52.

CRAIGS: 1686 on, K.S.Tor.

CRAIGES: 1699, K.S.Tor.; 1699, SRS 40.

Roy, CRAIGS.

"Hills"; see following entries, and OGLEFACE.

v. creag.

^XEASTCRAIG(S). Fm. to N. of Westrigg.

ESTCRAG: Rent. Tor.

ESTCRAGE: 1565, SRS 52.

EST CRAGE: 1566, SRS 52.

LIE EISTCRAIG DE OGILFACE: 1597, RMS.

LIE EISTCRAIGIS DE OGILFACE: 1597, RMS.

EISTCRAIGS OF OGILFACE: 1606, Temp.

EIST CRAIGIS: 1607, RMS.

EIST, EISTER CRAIGES: 1618, RMS.

EISTERCRAIGIS OF OGILFACE: 1619, Ret.

EAST CRAIGS: 1667, Dund. B; 1676 on, K.S.Tor.

EASTCRAIGES OF OGILFACE: 1675, K.S.Tor.

EASTCRAIGIS: 1675 on, K.S.Tor.; 1681, Purv.

EASTCRAIGE: 1686 on, K.S.Tor.

EASTCRAIGES: 1697, K.S.Tor.; 1697, SRS 40.

Adair, E. CRAIG; Armstrong, E. CRAIGS.

"East hill(s)" of Ogilface. v. ēast, creag.

WESTCRAIGS. Fm. to E. of Blackridge.
(X NE)

WESTECRAGE OF EGLISFACE: 1392, HMC.

WOSTCRAG. Rent. Tor.

WESTCRAGS: 1559, SRS 57.

WEST CRAGE OF OGILFACE: 1577, SRS 52.

WESTCRAIGIS: c. 1590, Br. Mus.

WESTCRAIG DE, OF OGILFACE: 1597, RMS; 1697, Ret.

WEST CRAIGIS: 1607, RMS.

WESTCRAIGIS DE OGILFACE: 1615, Prot. R.K.

WASTCRAIG DE OGILFACE: 1616, RMS.

WESTCRAIGE OF OGILFACE: 1647, Ret.

WESTCRAIGS OF OGILFACE: 1663, Dund. B.

WEST CRAIGS: 1667, Dund. B; 1676, K.S.Tor.;
1688, SRS 40.

WESTCRAIGS: 1674 on, K.S.Tor.; 1681, Purv.

WEST CRAIGES: 1677, SRS 40.

WESTCRAIGES: 1684 on, K.S.Tor.

WESTCRAIGE: 1693, K.S.Tor.

WESTCRAIG: 1693 on, K.S.Tor.

WEST CRAIG: 1698, SRS 40.

Roy, WEST CRAIGS; Adair, Armstrong, W. CRAIG;

Forrest, W. CRAIGS.

"West hill(s)" of Ogilface. v. west,
creag.

CRAIGS, TORPHICHEN (lost).

TORPHICHIN CRAIGIS: 1570, Bann. Cl. 43.

"Torphichen Hills"; v. creag.

CRAIG, NETHER (lost).

NETHER CRAIG: 1624, RMS.

"Lower hill"; v. neo^sera, creag.

CRAWHILL. Fm. to N.E. of South Logiebrae.

(VII)

Given by Roy, Armstrong, Forrest.

Literally, "crow hill", but I believe this to be the
same as

CRUISHILL.

CRUISHILL: Rent. Tor.; 1673 on, K.S.Tor.

CRUFHILL: 1565, SRS 52.

CREIOHILL: 1644, Cat. Tor.

CROW HILL: 1667, Dund. B.

CRUIFHILL: 1673 on, SRS 40.

CRUISSHILL: 1676, K.S.Tor.

CREWHILL: 1690 on, K.S.Tor.

CROEHILL: 1693, K.S.Tor.

CRUHILL: 1693, K.S.Tor.

Cf. EDD Cruive, sb. 1. A pen for live stock, esp. a
pig-sty. 2. A cabin, hovel.

"Hill with pig-sties or hovels on it"; v. hyll.

^xCRIFTS CASTLE. Fm. to S.S.W. of Heights. Given only by Forrest.

Possibly related to Criftens, int. (EDD); An exclamation of surprise.

^xCRUMLYFAULDS. Fm. to S.E. of STRATHAVON and N.E.E. of Brighthouse. Corresponds roughly to site of Braehead (q.v.).

CRUMBISFAULD: 1590/1, RMS.

CRUMFAULD: 1644, Cat. Tor.

CRUMBLE FAULD: 1667, Dund. B.

CRUMLIEFAULD: 1688, SRS 40.

Roy, as above; Forrest, CROMYLY FAULDS.

Probably "crooked folds" originally; then gradually acquired a meaning like "crumbly, tumble-down folds". See EPNS I, ii, 19, for parallel forms; also cf. Crumbacre, N.R.Yo. v. crumb, fal(o)d.

DEADRIG (lost).

DEDDRIG: 1565/6, SRS 52.

DEDRIG: 1624, RMS.

Cf. EDD Dead, adj. 4. Of water, air, etc; stagnant, unventilated. So probably a ridge with stagnant water on it. OE dead. v. hrycg.

DRUMBEG. Fm. to N. of Bedlormie; also ^XLITTLE
(X NW)
DRUMBEG, fm. to E. of DRUMBEG and N. of
DRUMLYON.

Roy, DRUMBEGG; Armstrong, DRUMBEG, L. DRUMBEG; Forrest,
DRUMBEG, LITTLE DRUMBEG.

Gael. druim plus beag, little. "Little ridge".
v. druim.

DRUMBOWIE. Fm. to S.W. of Gowanbank. Local pronun-
(VI SE)
ciation [drumbu:j].

DRUMBOWY: 1643, RMS.

DRUMBOWIE: 1667, Dund. B.

DRUMBUY: 1682 on, K.S.Tor.; 1688 on, SRS 40.

DRUMBUI: 1697, SRS 40; 1699, K.S.Tor.

Adair, DRUMBOROY; Roy, DRUMBUY; Armstrong, DRUMBOUIE;
Forrest, DRUMBOWIE.

"Yellow ridge"; Gael. druim, buidhe. v. druim.

^XDRUMDUFF. Fm. to E.N.E. of Drumelzie and W.N.W. of
Heights.

DRUMDUFFE: 1667, Dund. B.

DRUMDUFF: 1685, K.S.Tor.

Adair, DRUMDUFFE; Roy, DRUM DUFF; Armstrong, Forrest,
DRUMDUFF.

"Black ridge"; Gael. druim, dubh. v. druim.

DRUMELZIE. Fm. to S.W. of Heights.
(VI SE)

Roy, DRUMMELLY; Armstrong, DRUMELLZIE;
Forrest, DRUMMILLIE.

Possibly compounded of Gael. druim and milleach,
tender grass; "ridge of the tender grass"; but
evidence lacking.

^xDRUMLYON. Fm. to N.W. of Easter Redburn.

Armstrong, Forrest, DRUMLYON.

Possibly a compound of druim and leana, a plain,
a meadow, or lon, a marsh, morass. "Ridge in the
plain or meadow" or "ridge in the marsh"; but evidence
too scanty.

DRUMTASSIE. Fm. to S.W. of Gowanbank.
(VI SE)

DRUMTASIE: 1686 on, K.S.Tor.

Roy, DRUMTASSY; Armstrong, DRUMTASSIE; Forrest, EAST
DRUMTASSIE, to W.S.W. of Gowanbank, and WEST DRUMTASSIE,
to S.W. of Gowanbank (= mod. WESTER RIGGHEAD).

Probably, as Watson states (CPNS, 147) for Gael.
druim taise, "ridge of wetness"; cf. Phantassie.

^xDUNCANHILL. Fm. to S. of Crawhill and N.W. of
Wallhouse.

DUNCANHILL: 1677, K.S.Tor.

Given only by Roy.

Presumably, for lack of more evidence, simply

"Duncan's hill". For forms without the genitive ending, cf. Arthurhead, parish of Ecclesmachan, and Williamcraigs, parish of Linlithgow. v. hyll.

DYKESIDE (lost).

DYKSYD: 1652, Gill. Ch.

"By the side of the wall or ditch"; v. dīc, sīde.

EASTER RIGG (lost).

EASTERRIG: 1547, Temp.

EISTIRRIG: 1578, Temp.

"East ridge"; v. ēast, hrycg.

ELRIGSIDE. Fm. to W. of Gowanbank.
(VI SE)

Roy, ELRIGG SIDE; Forrest, ELRICK SIDE.

Probably the first element is Gael. eileirig, "a deer-trap". (Cf. CPNS, 137) But the meaning of this must have been forgotten before the English element -side ("slope") was added. v. sīde.

^xGATEMUIR. Fm. to S.S.W. of Craigmarry, and N.W. of Woodend.

GAITMOR: Rent. Tor.

GARTMOIR: 1568 on, SRS 52; 1614, RMS.

GARTMORE: 1607, RMS; 1686 on, K.S.Tor.; 1688, SRS 40.

GAITMOIR: 1662, RMS.

GAITMURE: 1662, Ret.

GAITMORE: 1697, Ret.

Roy, GATEMUIR; Armstrong, GREAT MOOR.

I suggest that this was originally a Gaelic word, a compound of Gael. gart, standing corn, and mór, great, i.e. "large field of standing corn". At the same time there existed a parallel form, or perhaps a form based upon the Gaelic word (evidence is so scanty that neither alternative can be adopted to the exclusion of the other) which rendered Gart by the similar-sounding Scots word Gait, and turned the adjective mór into a derivation of OE m̄or. Cf. EDD Gait, sb.² 1. A small sheaf of corn, etc., set up singly in the field to dry.

Thus Gartmore, "large field of standing corn", became Gatemuir, "moor of corn". v. m̄or, mór.

XGENTLEMAN SIDE. Fm. to S. of W. Wheatacre.

Given only by Forrest.

GENTLMAN SIDE: 1687, SRS 40.

The scanty information we possess about this name will not allow us to be dogmatic about its meaning. "Side" is presumably OE sīde, a slope; but the first element hardly can be tracked down. "Gentleman", for instance, might refer to a man of that name - it is known in Linlithgow at the present day - so that we get the interpretation "Gentleman's slope or hill". Again, it might be a name for some plant or grass (see

EDD, Gentleman, sb.) v. sīde.

GORMYRE. Fm. to N.E. of Torphichen Village.
(VII)

GORMYRE: 1583, Temp.; 1584, SRS 1; 1615, Prot. R.K.;
1624, RMS; 1635, Gill. Ch.; 1644, Cat.
Tor.; 1646, Ret.; 1667, Dund. B.; 1673
on, K.S.Tor.; 1675, SRS 40.

GARMYRE: 1646, Ret.

GORMIRE: 1678 on; SRS 40.

GOREMYRE: 1690 on, K.S.Tor.

THE GORMIR: 1699, K.S.Tor.; also Rent. Tor.

THE GORMYR: Rent. Tor.

Pont, GORMY; Adair, Roy, GORMYRE; Armstrong, GORMIRE;
Forrest, GOR MYRE.

Watson (CPNS, 379) goes badly wrong in his interpretation of this word, which he takes as a hybrid, of Gael. gronna in one of its forms, and myre, the second part thus being a translation of the first. The word can be paralleled easily enough - Gormire, NR Yo.

(EPNS V, 199), as well as parallel words containing the first element - Gorton, for instance (DEPN, 192).

The first element is simply OE gor, "dirt"; the second is the ordinary word myre, "marsh", from ON myrr.

"Dirt marsh"; v. gor, myrr.

GOT, THE. Near Torphichen Mill; "the green called the GOT", 1573/4.

LIE GOT: 1573/4, RMS.

Cf. EDD Gote, sb. 1. A small artificial watercourse leading to a mill or reservoir, a mill-race or water-channel.

Presumably, then, this "green" was beside the mill-stream of Torphichen Mill.

GOWANBANK. Fm. to E. of Elrigside.
(VI-SE)

This is a modern name; "bank, slope, covered with daisies"; the old name of this fm. was Andrew's Yards (q.v.), and this latter name is, I found, still remembered in the neighbourhood. v. banke.

^xGREEN HEAD. Fm. to S.W. of Bridgecastle.

Given only by Roy.

"Green, grass-covered hill"; v. grēne, hēafod.

^xHADDIE'S WALLS. Small fm. to E. of Gormyre and S. of Kipps. Given by Forrest. The ruins of the stead-ing may still be seen from the public road.

Cf. the similar name, parish of Abercorn.

Probably simply "Haddow's house(s)"; v. weall.

^xHAGGIES SLAP. Fm. on site of modern OVER HILLHOUSE (q.v.).

HAGISLAP: 1682, K.S.Tor.

HAGISLAP: 1683, K.S.Tor.; 1683, SRS 40.

HAGGISLAP: 1683, K.S.Tor.

HAGISSLAPE: 1683, K.S.Tor.

Armstrong, HAGIESLOP; Forrest, HAGGIES SLAP.

Cf. EDD Slaps sb.⁴ 1. A narrow pass between two hills.

Cf. also EDD Haggy (under Hagg, sb.²), adj. full of 'hags', rough, broken, boggy.

So "boggy pass".

^xHAIRCRAIGS. Fm. to N.E. of Blackridge. Given only by Roy.

It is hardly possible to be definite on the meaning of the first element of this word, though the second is simply the Scots word craig, a (rocky) hill. The first element might be OE hara, "a hare", or it might be any of the forms postulated in Harelaw-hill, parish of Abercorn.

HEIGHTS. Fm. to S.W. of Brumbowie.
(VI SE)

Armstrong, HIEGHTS; Roy, Forrest, HEIGHTS.
Presumably simply "hills".

HILDERSTON. Fm. to S. of Torphichen Village; also
(VII)
HILDERSTON HILLS, to N.E. of HILDERSTON;
also HILDERSTONHILL, fm. to N.E. of Hilderston.

HILDERSTOUN: 1562 on, SRS 57; 1563 on, SRS 52; 1568/9,
Reg. Ho. Ch.; 1572 on, L.C.; 1583, Temp.;
1586/7 on, RPC; 1607 on, RMS; 1608 on,
Bann. Cl. 14; 1609 on, Cat. Tor.; 1649,
Dund. B; 1681 on, K.S.Linl.; also Rent.
Tor.

HILDIRSTOUN: 1576, SRS 52; 1586/7, Reg. Ho. Ch.

HILDERSTON: 1580 on, Gill. Ch.; 1605, Temp.; 1691,
K.S.Linl.

HILDIRSTOUNE: 1586/7, Reg. Ho. Ch.

HILDERSTONE: 1619, Bann. Cl. 14; 1667, Dund. B;
1675 on, K.S.Linl.; 1690 on, K.S.Tor.

HILDERSTOUNE: 1663, RMS; 1672 on, Ret.; 1673 on,
K.S.Tor.; 1676, SRS 40; 1680, SHS I, 16.

SOUTH HILDERSTOUNE: 1591, Gill. Ch.

HILDERSTOUNES: 1607, RMS; 1645, Ret.

SOUTH and NORTH HILDERSTAINES: 1635, RMS; 1672, Ret.

(LIE) SOUTH and NORTH HILDERSTOUNES: 1635 on, Cat. Tor.;
1646, RMS.

Adair, HILDERSTON; Roy, N. & S. HILDERSTON (South
Hilderston = mod. Hilderston; N. Hilderston - Hilder-
stonhill); Armstrong, HILDERSTON; Forrest, N. & S.
HILDERSTON.

HILDERSTONHILLS.

HILDERSTOUNEHILLS: 1682 on, K.S.Tor.

HILDERSTONHILLS: 1685, K.S.Tor.

HILDERSTOUNHILLS: 1685, K.S.Tor.

HILDERSTONHILLS: 1688, SRS 40.

HILDERSTOUNHILLS: 1688, SRS 40.

It is fairly clear that this name means the tun or farm
of some one with a name beginning with Hild-; but for
the lack of old forms of the name, it is not possible
to state definitely what that name was. Searle
(Onomasticon, 297-8) gives almost two pages of Hild-
names, any of which might be the solution here.

Cf. also DEPNS, 228, for parallel forms. v. $\bar{t}\bar{u}n$.

HILLHOUSE, OVER. Fm. to S. of Craigengall; also
(VI SE)

HILLHOUSE, NETHER, fm. to S. of OVER

HILLHOUSE; WESTER HILLHOUSE, fm. to S.W. of OVER HILLHOUSE.

HILHOUS: 1480, ADC; 1496 on, Treas. Acc.; 1501 on,
RSS; 1528 on, SRS 52; 1531, Ham. Inv.;
1553, Ret.; 1564, RMS; c. 1590, Br. Mus.;
1681, Purv.

HILLUS: 1490 on, Treas. Acc.

HILHOWS: 1506/7, RSS.

HILHOUSE: 1507/8 on, RMS.

HILLHOUSS: 1531, SRS 52.

HILHOUSS: 1531/2 on, SRS 52; 1613, Dund. B.

HIELIS: 1538, RMS.

HIELEYIS: 1538 on, RMS.

HILLHOUS: 1551/2, SRS 57.

HILHOUSIS: 1531, SRS 52.

HILLHOUSE, EASTER (lost?).

EISTIR, ESTIR HILHOUSE: 1507/8 on, RMS; 1655,
Br. Mus.

EASTER, EISTER HILHOUS: 1568, SRS 52; 1587, RMS;
1667 on, Br. Mus.

EISTER HILLHOUS: 1606, Ret.

EISTER HILHOUSS: 1626, Ret.

EISTER, EASTER HILLHOUSE: 1668, Ret.; 1692, Ham.
Inv.

HILLHOUSE, NETHER.

NETHIR, NATHIR, NETHER HILHOUS: 1540/1 on, RMS;
1550, SRS 57; 1591, HMC.

NETHERHILHOUS: 1562, SRS 57.

NETHIRHILLHOUS: 1565, SRS 52.

NETHER HILHOUSS: Rent. Tor.

HILLHOUSE, OVER.

OVIR HILHOUS: 1540/1 on, RMS; 1591, HMC.
E

OVER HILLHOUS: 1564 on, SRS 52.

OVER HELEIS: c. 1570, Bann. Cl. 74.

OVIRHILLHOUSS: 1571, SRS 52.

OVERHILHOUSE: 1684, K.S.Tor.; 1684, SRS 40.

OVER HILHOUSS: Rent. Tor.

HILLHOUSE, WESTER.

WESTIR(-)HILHOUS: 1553, Ret.; 1556/7 on, RMS;
A E 1562/3 on, SRS 57; 1568, SRS 52; 1667 on,
Br. Mus.

WESTIRHILHOUS: 1562, SRS 57.

WESTIRHILLHOUS: 1568, SRS 52.

WESTER HILLHOUS: 1606, Ret.

WESTER HILHOUSS: 1626, Ret.

WESTER HILHOUSE: 1655, Br. Mus.

WESTER HILLHOUSE: 1668, Ret.; 1692, Ham. Inv.

Adair, HILLHOUSE; NEDDERHILLHOUSE; Armstrong, O.

HILLHOUSE, NE. HILL-HOUSE; Forrest, HILLHOUSE.

It has not proved possible to disentangle the various parts of the lands of Hillhouse; but the central conception is simple enough - "House on a hill". The other terms, East, West, Over (= upper), Nether or Lower, are simply modifications. Two spellings given

under Hillhouse try to reproduce the local pronunciation
[h'rliz]. v. East, west, neo~~Ser~~na, hyll, hūs.

^xKELMONHEAD. Fm. to N.E. of Gowanbank.

KILMUREHEID: 1590/1, RMS.

KILMONHEID: 1643, RMS.

KELMONDHEID: 1644, Cat. Tor.

KELLMONE HEAD: 1667, Dund. B.

KELMONTHEAD: 1677, K.S.Tor.

KELMONHEAD: 1686 on, K.S.Tor.

also

KYLMANHEID: Rent. Tor.

Forrest, KELMAN HEAD; plan of 1849, KILMINHEAD.

This name is most probably a hybrid: Gael. cenn, head, and monadh, hill. "Top of the hill" was an interpretation which was forgotten by non-Gaelic speakers, so the English word head, "hill", or "top of a hill" was added to explain the geographical site. On the alternation of Kil- and Kin- from Gael. cenn, see KILPUNT, parish of Kirkliston. v. cenn, monadh, hēafod.

KERSE BOG. (Lost).

KERSBOGE: 1546, L.C.

KERSEBOG: 1556, L.C.

THE KERSS BOG: 1556 on, L.C.

KERSBOIG: 1586, Temp.

KERSEBOG: 1588, Cat. Tor.

Cf. EDD Carse, sb. Low, fertile land, gen. adjacent

to a river.

"Bog beside carse land"; v. bog.

^xKILLICANTY. Fm. to S.S.W. of Bridge Castle; roughly on site of modern WOODBANK (q.v.).

CULYCANTY: 1426, Reg. Ho. Ch.; 1426, Bann. Cl. 70.

KILLICANTE: 1540/1, RMS; 1571, SRS 52; 1698, K.S.Tor.

KILLECANTE: 1552, SRS 57.

CULICANTE: 1567 on, SRS 52.

CULICANTIE: 1568, SRS 52.

KILLIECANTIE: 1591, HMC; 1593 on, RMS; 1687, SRS 40.

KILLICANTIE: 1643, RMS; 1687 on, K.S.Tor.

KILLICANKE: 1667, Dund. B.

KILLICANTY: 1691 on, K.S.Tor.

KILICANTY: 1694, K.S.Tor.

Also

KYLLICANTY: Rent. Tor.

Pont, KAILLYFRANKY; Adair, KILLYCANTY; Roy, Armstrong, KILLICANTY.

The last element of this name is difficult; I can only suppose that it is a form of Gael. ceann, a head. The first element seems to be a form of Gael. coille, a wood (Cf. Cult, parish of Whitburn), followed by the article. So "wood on the headland or hill". It is significant that on the site, or perhaps a little to the east, the name Woodbank is to be found.
v. coille, ceann.

KINNEN HILL. To S. of Westfield Farm.
(VII)

THE CUNYSHILL: Rent. Tor.

CUNNINGHILLS: 1688, SRS 40.

KINNINGBRAE: 1698, K.S.Tor.; 1698, SRS 40.

The first part of this word is simply coney, a rabbit; so "rabbit-frequented hill(s) or slope".
v. hyll, brá.

KINNEN BOGS (lost).

CUNINBOIGS: 1688, SRS 40.

"Bogs frequented by rabbits"; v. bog.

KIPPS. Fm. to N.E. of Gormyre; also castle (in
(VII) ruins) beside the fm.

(THE) KIPPIS: 1562, SRS 57; 1567 on, Reg. Ho. Ch.;
1571 on, RMS; 1571 on, Gill. Ch.; 1572
on, Boyd; 1573/4, Cat. Tor.; 1581 on,
Ham. Inv.; 1583 on, Temp.; 1585 on, RPC;
1589 on, Bann. Cl. 42; 1615, Prot. R.K.;
1646 on, Ret.

KYPPIS: 1563/4 on, SRS 57.

KIPS: 1571 on, Boyd; 1686, SRS 40; 1686 on, K.S.Tor.

KIPPS: 1581 on SRS 1; 1667, Dund. B; 1688, K.S.Tor.

KYPIS: 1583, Boyd.

KIPIS: 1603, Ham. Inv.

KIPES: 1612, RMS.

KIPPES: 1636, Boyd; 1665, RMS.

THE KEPPIS: Rent. Tor.

Also (erroneous)

KIPPO: 1647, Ret.

Pont, KYPPS; Adair, KYPS HOUSE; Moll, Armstrong,
Forrest, KIPPS.

Cf. EDD Kip(p), sb. 2. A sharp-pointed hill, a jutting
point or crag on a hill.

The house and castle of Kipps are situated on an
outlying spur of Cockleroi, so that the description
fits in fairly well. From Gael. ceap, a block, a
shoemaker's last?

LANGSIDE. Fm. to E. of Bedlormie.
(X NW)

LANGSYDE: 1572 on, Gill. Ch.

Armstrong, LONG SIDE; Roy, Forrest, LANGSIDE.

"Long slope"; v. lang, s̄ide.

LIMESIDE (? cf. field-names).

LAMESIDE: 1572, Gill. Ch.

LAMMESYDE: 1575, SRS 52.

LAMYSYDE: 1589, Gill. Ch.

LAMESYDE: 1599, Gill. Ch.

LAIMSYDE: 1635, Cat. Tor.

Probably "slope on which lambs are kept"; OE lamb,
s̄ide; though it is not impossible that the first element
is OE lām, loam; thus "loam(y) slope". v. lām, lamb,
s̄ide.

LIN MILL BRIDGE-END. Houses to W. of Blackfaulds;
(VI NE)

LIN MILL FALL, to N. of the above;

also LIN MILL COTTAGE, to S.W. of LIN MILL BRIDGE-END.

Not found in older records; Roy has LINN END;
Armstrong has LONE-END; Forrest, LINEND, LINT MILL.

It is not possible to decide whether these names come from Gael. linne, a pool, a water-fall, which is quite likely (and there is a fall) or from lint, flax, from the fact that there was a flax-mill there (see Forrest).

^xLINSTRATH. An "alias" of STRATH MILL (q.v.).

LINSTRAYTH: 1571, SRS 52.

See previous entry: either from Gael. linne, a pool, plus srath, a valley, or from Gael. lion, flax, lint, plus srath, a valley. Evidence insufficient.

^xLOAN. Fm. to S. of Middle Strath and W.N.W. of Strathloanhead.

LONE: 1667, Dund.B; 1698, K.S.Tor.; 1698, SRS 40.

LOANE: 1677, K.S.Tor.

LON: 1698, K.S.Tor.; 1698, SRS 40.

Roy, LONE; Armstrong, LOAN.

Probably "lane" from OE lane, lann, though a derivation from Gael. lòn, a meadow, is not impossible.
v. lane, lòn.

^xLOANEND. Fm. to N. of Heights.

LOANEND: 1676 on, K.S.Tor.

Roy, LINN END; Armstrong, LONE-END.

"End of the lane"; v. lane, ende.

LOHCOTE. Mansion house to W. of Kipps; LOHCOTE
(VII)
CASTLE, to S. of LOHCOTE.
(site)

LOHCOTIS: 1471, RMS; 1501, RSS.

THE LOCHOTIS: 1482/3, ADC.

LOYHCOTTIS: 1541, Linl. Sh. C.

LOHCOATTIS: 1560, Temp.

(THE) LOHCOTTIS: 1561 on, SRS 52; Rent. Tor.; 1565,
Cat. Tor.

LOHCOITTIS: 1577/8, Cat. Tor.

LOHQUOT: 1586, Temp.

LOHQUOTT: 1588, Cat. Tor.; 1607 on, Ret.

LOHCOAT: 1599, Temp.; 1674 on, SRS 40; 1674 on,
K.S.Tor.

LOHECOITTIS: 1619, Cat. Tor.

LOHQUOATT: 1654, Gill. Ch.

LOHCEOT: 1667, Dund. B.

LOHCOATTS: 1673, K.S.Tor.

LOHQUAT: 1690, Ret.

LOHCOTT: 1698, K.S.Linl.

Pont, LOHCOTTS; Adair, LOHCOTS; Roy, LOH COTT
(house and loch); Armstrong, LOHCOTS; Forrest, LOH
COTE.

"Cottage(s) by the loch"; cf. Cauldcoats, parish
of Bo'nness, etc. v. loch, cot(e).

LOGIEBRAE, SOUTH. Fm. to N. of Bridge Castle; LOGIE-
(VII)

BRAE LODGE, House to W. of South
Logiebrae; LOGIE VALE, house to N. of South Logiebrae;
also ^xNORTH LOGIEBRAE, to N. of SOUTH LOGIEBRAE.

LOGIE BRAE(S).

LUGY BRAY: Rent. Tor.

LUGYBRA: 1552, SRS 57; 1590/1, RMS.

LUGYEBRAY: 1577, SRS 52.

LOGIEBRAYIS: 1607, RMS.

LUGGIEBRAE: 1684, K.S.Tor.

^xLOGIEBRAE, NORTH.

NORTH LUGIE-BRAE: 1643, RMS.

NORTH LOGIE BRAE: 1667, Dund. B.

NORTH LOGIEBRAE: 1688, SRS 40.

LOGIEBRAE, SOUTH.

SOUTH LUGIE-BRAE: 1643, RMS.

SUTHLUGIE BRAE: 1667, Dund. B.

Adair, LOGGBREA; Roy, LOGGIEBRAE; Armstrong, N. LOGIE-
BRAE, S. LOGIEBRAE; Forrest, N. LUGGIE BRAE, S. LUGGIE
BRAE.

The first element in this name is probably
logaigh, later lagaigh, dative of logach, "place in the
hollow" (Cf. CPNS, 147); the second element may be
Gael. braighe, the upper part of places, rather than
Scots brae. The original name was thus presumably
Logie, then a sub-division necessitated a distinguishing

word of some kind being added to the original place-name.
"Upper place in the hollow".

LONGCRAIG (lost).

LONGCRAIG: 1686, SRS 40.

LONGCRAIGE: 1696, K.S.Tor.

"Long hill"; v. lang, creag.

MAINS, TORPHICHEN (see under TORPHICHEN).

MANIS OF TORPHICHIN: Rent. Tor.

MAYNES DE TORPHICHEN: 1690, Ret.

"Home Farm of Torphichen".

MILL HAUGH (lost).

MYLNHAUCH: 1579, Temp.

"Meadow land beside or belonging to the mill",
presumably that of Torphichen. v. myln, healh.

MILL HILL, TORPHICHEN (lost).

MYLNHILL: 1573/4, RMS; 1646, Ret.

THE MILNEHILL: 1679, K.S.Tor.

Literal; v. myln, hyll.

MOSSHOUSE. Fm. to S.E. of Bedlormie.
(X NE)

Roy, MOSSHOUSES; Armstrong, Forrest, MOSS
HOUSES.

A common type of name; "house(s) in the moss or
peat-bog". v. mos, hus.

MUCKRAW. Fm. to S.E. of Blackfaulds. Local pronun-
(VI NE) ciation [ei mʌkri].

MUKRATH: 1386 on, Bann. Cl. 70.

MUKRACH: 1409, Reg. Ho. Ch.

MUCKRAW: 1559, SRS 57.

(THE) MUKRAW: 1577, SRS 52; 1590/1 on, RMS; 1644,
Cat. Tor.; Rent. Tor.

MUKRA: 1626, RMS.

MOCKRA: 1643, RMS.

MUCKRAW: 1667, Dund. B; 1676 on, K.S.Tor.; 1688,
SRS 40.

MUCKRAE: 1675, K.S.Tor.; 1675, SRS 40.

Adair, MUCKRA; Armstrong, Forrest, MUCKRAW.

Composed of the Gael. words muc, a pig, and rath,
a fortress, residence. "Swine-place" (Cf. CPNS, 147),
or possibly, by extension, "a clearing for pigs". Cf. ✓
also Muckraw (Stir., 15, 54), Mugdrum (Lidd., 43).
v. muc, rath.

NEW HOUSE. House to N.E. of Wester Hillhouse.
(VI SE) Forrest, NEWBIGGING.

Literal; "new house, new building"; v. nīew,
hūs, bigging.

NEWHOUSE. House to W. of Blackfaulds.
(VI NE) Modern and literal; v. nīwe, hūs.

OGILFACE CASTLE (site of). To S. of Woodend.
(VI SE)

- OGGELFAST: 1165-1214, Bann. Cl. 70.
 OGELFAS: 1165-1214, Bann. Cl. 70.
 OGGLYSPHAS: 1202-38, Bann. Cl. 69.
 OGGLYSFAS: 1202-38, Bann. Cl. 69.
 OKELFAS: 1203 on, Bann. Cl. 70.
 OGILFAS: 1214-49, Bann. Cl. 70.
 UGGELFAS: 1303, Bain.
 OGYLFACE: 1320, Bann. Cl. 89; 1409, Reg. Ho. Ch.;
 1409 on, Bann. Cl. 70.
 OGILFACE: 1386 on, Bann. Cl. 70; 1424, L.C.; 1424 on,
 RMS; 1440 on, HMC; 1539/40 on, SRS 52;
 1550 on, SRS 57; 1561 on, Reg. Ho. Ch.;
 1588, Cat. Tor.; 1588/9 on, RPC; c. 1590,
 Br. Mus.; 1618 on, Ret.; 1618, Dund. B;
 1681, Purv.
 EGGLISFACE: 1392, HMC.
 OGLEFASE: 1393, RMS.
 OGILLFACE: 1426, Reg. Ho. Ch.; 1426, Bann. Cl. 70;
 1646, Br. Mus.
 OGYLLFACE: 1426, Bann. Cl. 70.
 OGILFAC: 1541, Linl. Sh. C.
 OUCHILFACE: 1564 on, SRS 52.
 OGILFAICE: 1578, Reg. Ho. Ch.; 1613, Prot. R.K.
 Armstrong, OGELFACE in ruins.

The first part of this name is in no doubt; it is the Celtic word uxellos, high, Welsh uchel, Gael. uasual (= noble), which appears in several place-names in Scotland in the form Ochil-; cf. Ochiltree, parish of Linlithgow. The second part is probably, as Watson states (CPNS, 378) a form of Welsh maes, "an open field, a plain" (with elipsis). "High plain" is a good

description of the land round Ogilface, which is a fairly uniform 700 feet above sea level. A British name, therefore. v. uchel, maes.

OVER CRAIG (lost).

OVIRCRAGE: 1562, SRS 52.

OVIRCRAG: 1569, RMS.

"Upper hill"; v. ofer, creag.

^xPILMUIR. Fm. to N.W. of Gormyre and S.E. of Craigend.

PELLMURE: 1599, Temp.

PILMURE: 1644, Cat. Tor.; 1691, K.S.Tor.

PILMOOR: 1667, Dund. B.

PILMUIR: 1677, SRS 40; 1683, K.S.Tor.

PEMUIR: 1677, K.S.Tor.

PILMUIR: 1681, K.S.Tor.

PILMOR: Rent. Tor.

Armstrong, Forrest, PILMUIR.

Probably this is a compound of the OE words pyll, "pool", and mōr, "moor" - "moor by the pool" - this being a reference to the old Lochcote Loch, a natural loch, which was to the south of the present artificial loch. v. pyll, mōr.

^xPLEASANTES. Fm.(?) to N. of Heights and W. of Drum-bowie. Given only by Roy.

Cf. OED Pleasance, 4. A pleasure-ground, usu.

attached to a mansion. OFr. plaisance.

POKERIG (lost).

POIKRIG: 1580 on, Temp.

POLKRIG: 1583 on, Temp.

POKRIG: 1597/8, Temp.

POCKRIG: 1600, Temp.

Cf. EDD Poke, sb.¹ 1. A bag, sack; a wallet; a pocket. "Ridge shaped like a 'poke'"; v. hrycg.

^XPOWSTANE. Fm. to W. of Craigs and N.E. of Blackridge.

Given only by Roy.

Literally, "pool-stone", "stone by the pool", or perhaps "farm by the pools"; it is not possible to decide whether the second element is OE $t\bar{u}n$ or $st\bar{a}n$. OE $p\bar{o}l$ commonly becomes Pow in Scots; cf. Powflats, parish of Uphall. v. $p\bar{o}l$, $st\bar{a}n$, $t\bar{u}n$.

PRIOR'S CROFT (lost).

PRYOURIS-CROFT: 1593, RMS.

Probably the croft or enclosed land belonging to the Preceptor or Prior of the Order of St. John of Jerusalem, whose headquarters were at Torphichen. v. croft.

REDBURN, WESTER. Fm. to E. of Bedlormie; also EASTER
(X NE)

REDBURN, fm. to E. of WESTER REDBURN.

Roy, Armstrong, Forrest, W. and E. REDBURN.

Presumably from a red stream nearby - the redness being caused either by passing through peat, or from ferr^{ic} oxide. (There is a burn of this type near Linlithgow, which traditionally ran with blood after the Battle of Linlithgow Bridge, and has done so ever since.) v. reād, burna.

RIGHEAD, EASTER. Fm. to S.W. of Gowanbank; RIGHEAD,
(VI SE)
WESTER, fm. to S.W. of EASTER RIG-
HEAD. Roy, RIGG; Armstrong, RIGHEAD.

"Top of the ridge"; v. hrycg, hēafod.

RODENS. Fm. to S. of Drumbowie; probably survives
(VI SE)
in the names NORTH, EAST and WEST RHODENS
PLANTATIONS. Roy, RODEN.

RODIN YETT (lost).

RODIN YETT: 1568, SRS 52.

Cf. EDD Roddin(g), sb. 1. A narrow road, lane, path;
a sheep-track.

Yett is OE geat, a gate.

^xSALTERSHILL. Fm. to N. of Bentyfaulds and S.W. of
Blackfaulds. Given by Armstrong.

SALTERHILL: 1643, RMS.

SUTUR HILL: 1667, Dund. B.

Probably simply Salter, a maker of salt; a salt-

worker (EDD). I suggest that the "salters" passed here on their way to the south of the county, even to Lanarkshire, from Grangepans. v. hyll.

STOTFLAT (lost). To S. of Kerse Bog, next the lands of Wallhouse.

STOTTINFLAT: Rent. Tor.

SCOTTISTOUN FLAT: 1556, L.C.

SCOTTINFLATT: 1572, SRS 52.

SCOTTINFLAT: 1576, SRS 52; 1601, L.C.

SCOTTANFLATT: 1581, L.C.

SCOTTINFLECK: 1599, Temp.

SCOTTINFLATE: 1605, Temp.

"Level piece of ground where bullocks were kept"; cf. Stotfauld, parish of Bo'ness and Carriden. The second spelling is certainly erroneous. v. stott, flat.

SHARPSBANK. Houses to W. of Blackfaulds.
(VI NE)

SHARPSBANKS: 1675, K.S.Tor.; 1698, SRS 40.

Roy, SHARPSBANKS; Armstrong, SHARPBANK.

Cf. EDD Sharp-land, soil of a sandy or gravelly nature, or which contains a number of small, gritty stones. "Sandy or gravelly ridge(s)". v. banke.

SLABBYMYRE. Fm. to S.W. of Torphichen Village.

Given by Roy.

Cf. EDD Slabby, adj. 1. Sloppy, muddy, dirty; wet, rainy; greasy, sticky; slippery.

"Wet or muddy bog"; v. myrr.

SLACKEND. Fm. to S.E. of Torphichen village; also (VII)

SLACKEND HILL, to N.W. of Slackend.

SLAKEND: 1617, Cat. Tor.; 1635, RMS.

SLACKEND: 1638, Cat. Tor.

SLACEND: 1649, Cat. Tor.

Roy, Armstrong, Forrest, SLACKEND.

Cf. EDD Slack, sb.³ 1. A hollow, esp. one in a hillside; a dip in the surface of the ground; a shallow fell, a glade; a pass between hills.

"End of the pass or hollow"; v. slakki, ende.

STRATH. Place-name found in STRATH MILL (disused), (VI NE, VII)

N. of Muckraw, STRATH HOUSE, beside the Mill; MIDDLE STRATH, fm. to W. of STRATH HOUSE, WESTER STRATH, fm. to W. of Middle Strath, STRATHAVON (formerly EASTER STRATH), fm. to N.W. of Bridge Castle, STRATHLOANHEAD, fm. to N. of Muckraw.

STRATH (lost) is Strath House? or a general name?

LA STRATH DE OGILFACE: 1386, Bann. Cl. 70.

(LIE) STRATH: 1409, Bann. Cl. 70; 1409, Reg. Ho. Ch.; 1540/1 on, RMS; 1569, SRS 52; 1688, K.S.Tor.

STRATHIS: 1540/1, RMS.

STRAYTH: 1573, SRS 52.

STRAITH: 1591, HMC; 1593 on, RMS; 1667, Dund. B;
1684, K.S.Tor.

STRAITHIS: 1593, RMS.

STRETH: 1644, Cat. Tor.; 1678, K.S.Tor.

STRETHER: 1675, K.S.Tor.

STREETH: 1680, K.S.Tor.; 1681, SRS 40.

STREATH: 1687 on, K.S.Tor.; 1691, SRS, 40.

STREITH: 1699, K.S.Tor.

STRATH, EASTER.

EASTER, EISTER STRAYTH: 1571, SRS 52; 1575,
SRS 52.

LIE EISTER STRATH: 1588 on, RMS.

EASTER STREATH: 1667, Dund. B.

STRATH HILL (lost)

STRAITH HILL: 1698, K.S. Tor.

STRAITHHILL: 1698, K.S.Tor.

STRAITHILL: 1698, K.S.Tor.

STREETHHILL: 1698, K.S.Tor.

STRATH LOAN (lost).

STRATH-LOAN: 1682, K.S.Tor.

STRATHLOANHEAD.

STRETH LOAN HEAD: 1673, K.S.Tor.

STRATH, MIDDLE.

MIDDLESTRETH: 1698, K.S.Tor. and SRS 40.

STRATH MILL.

STRATHMYLNE: 1559, SRS 57.

STRATH MYLN: 1571, SRS 52.

STRETH-MYLNE: 1642, RMS.

STRAITH(-)MYLNE: 1643, RMS; 1685, K.S.Tor.

STREETH MYLNE: 1677, K.S.Tor.

STREETHMYLNE: 1677, SRS 40.

STRAITHMILNE: 1698, SRS 40.

STRAITHE MILNE: 1698, K.S.Tor.

STRATH, WESTER.

WESTER STREATH: 1667, Dund. B.

WESTER STRAITH: 1685, K.S.Tor.

Adair, W. STRAITH, E. STRAITH; Roy, W. STRATH, MID STRATH, STRATH MILL, E^R STRATH, STRATHLONHEAD; Armstrong, E. STRAITH, M. STRAITH, W. STRAITH; Forrest, STRATH MILL, MID STRATH, WEST STRATH, STRATHAVON, STRATH LOAN HEAD.

The primary idea expressed here is that of Gael. srath, a valley; the next sub-divisions are geographical - East, West and Middle parts of this valley; then Strath Loan, which is probably a hybrid "the lane to Strath", and Strathloanhead, "the top of the lane to Strath", both obviously belonging to a period when the original sense of srath was not evident. Strath-avon is a modern word, expressing simply that part of Strath situated beside the River Avon. c. srath, ēast, west, myddel, myln, lane, hēafod.

TANNOCK. Fm. to S.E. of Canty.
(VI SE)

TANOCH: 1684, K.S.Tor; 1684, SRS 40.

Roy, TENOCH; Armstrong, TANNACH; Forrest, TENNOCH (in ruin).

Though Watson spells the name wrongly, his solution (CPNS, 148) is undoubtedly correct - Gael. tamhnach, a green or fertile field, "especially", as he says, "in waste or heathery ground"; this fits the geographical situation perfectly.

THORNYBANK. Within the policies of Wallhouse; see
(VII) field-names.

THORNYBANK: 1575, SRS 52.

THORNIBANK: 1595, Gill. Ch.; 1635, Cat. Tor.

THORNIEBANK: 1616, Gill. Ch.

"Ridge, slope overgrown with thorns or brambles;
OE þorn. v. banke.

^xTODHOLES. Fm. to E. of Linend and W. of New House.
Given only by Forrest, who states that it is in ruins.

Literally, "fox holes"; why, I do not know, unless the ground round about was pitted with them.

TORPHICHEN. Village and parish; also TORPHICHEN
(VII) MAINS, to N. of the village (see MAINS, for discussion); TORPHICHEN MILL, to N.E. of Torphichen VILLAGE. Local pronunciation [torf'ɪχn, tɔrfi'χn].

THORPHECHIN: 1165-78, Bann. Cl. 69.

THORFECHIN: 1165-78; 1202-38, Bann. Cl. 69.

TORPHECHIN: 1165-78, Bann. Cl. 69; 1263 on, Exch. Ro.;
c. 1300, Mait. Cl. 17; 1323, 1563/4 on,
RMS; 1488 on, Reg. Ho. Ch.; 1515, ADC;
1540, Bann. Cl. 19; 1556 on, Cat. Tor.;
1564, SRS 57; 1573, SHS III 18; 1573 on,
RPC; 1576 on, L.C.; 1577 on, SRS 1;
1578 on, Dund. A; 1581 on, Dund. B; 1586
Bann. Cl. 19A; 1589/90, SRS 55; 1606,
Macd. S.; 1622 on, Ret.

TORFEKIN: ante 1199, SHS III, 9.

THORFECHYN: 1202-38, Bann. Cl. 69.

TORPHEAN: 1214-49, Bann. Cl. 70.

TORPHEYN: 1252, Mait. Cl. 17; 1329, Exch. Ro.

THORPHICHIN: 1272-1316, Mait. Cl. 17.

TORPHEHIN: 1278-85, Bann. Cl. 56.

THORFIGHYN: 1296, Stev.

TORPHYCHIN: 1296, Stev.; 1573, Reg. Ho. Ch.

TORPHEICHYN: 1298, Mait. Cl. 54; 1298, APS.

TORPHIGKYN: 1298, Stev.

TORPHIHIN: 1299, Stev.

TORPHIGHIN: 1311-12, Bain.

THORPHEKYN: 1314, Cat. Tor.

TORFYCHYN: 1316, Bann. Cl. 56; 1414/5, Vat. Tr. Ed.;
1531, SRS 52.

TORPHICHIN: 1327 on, Exch. Ro.; 1378, CPR Pet.;
1480/1 on, RMS; 1494 on, Cat. Tor.; 1507,
Spal. 12; 1508 on, RSS; 1508, Reg. Ho. Ch.;
1516 on, Dund. A; 1528/9, Bann. Cl. 43;
c. 1530 on, L.C.; 1530/1, ADC; 1530/1,
Dund. B; 1531, Bann. Cl. 74; 1540, SHS II, 4;
c. 1540, Rent. Tor.; 1541/2, Ham. Inv.;
1550, Macd. S; 1552, SRS 57; 1561, SHS I, 4;
1569, SRS 52; 1571, Gill. Ch.; 1579 on,
RPC; 1582, Bann. Cl. 109; c. 1590, Br.
Mus.; 1637, Ret.; 1645, K.S.Liv.; 1686,
K.S.Kirk.; 1694, K.S.Up.

- TORPHICHYN: 1328 on, Exch. Ro.; 1362, Bann. Cl. 75;
1378, CPR Pet.
- TORPHEHYN: c. 1340, Bann. Cl. 74.
- TORFECHYN: 1345, HMC.
- TORPHYHYNE: 1345, Reg. Ho. Ch.
- TORPHICON: c. 1350, Reg. Ho. Ch.
- TORPHYCHYN: 1353/4, Reg. Ho. Ch.
- TORPHYHN: 1356/7, Reg. Ho. Ch.
- TORPHYCHYNE: 1362, Bann. Cl. 61.
- TORFYCHIN: 1406, CPR, Pet.
- TORFICHYNE: 1412, CPR Pet.; 1490/1, Linl. Ch.
- TORPHIKYN: 1424, Mait. Cl. 63.
- TORFYCHYNE: 1428, RMS.
- TURPHIHEN: 1431, Misc. Ed.
- TURPHIHYNG: 1431, Misc. Ed.
- TORFICHIN: 1438, Exch. Ro.; 1454 on, HMC; 1469 on,
Reg. Ho. Ch.; 1470, Dund. B; 1471 on,
ADA; 1478 on, ADC; 1480 on, L.C.; 1488
Bann. Cl. 42; 1488, Mait. Cl. 17; 1488 on,
RMS; 1521, Cat. Tor.; 1544, Br. Mus.;
Also, STS 42.
- TORREPHEQWYN: 1442, Bann. Cl. 105.
- TORPHICHINE: 1446 on, Cat. Tor.; 1499, Reg. Ho. Ch.;
1509, SRS 55; 1561 on, SRS 57; 1569, SRS
52; 1569 on, Macd. S; 1569, Laing S;
1571 on, Dund. B; 1572, L.C. 1575/6,
Linl. Ch.; 1608, RMS; 1615, Bann. Cl. 42.
- TORPHEICHEN: 1448, Bann. Cl. 105; 1573/4, SRS 43.
- TORFICHINE: 1458, L.C.; 1484/5 on, ADC; 1505/6,
Vat. Tr. Ed.; 1519, SHS III, 12.
- TREFICHIN: 1461, HMC.
- TORFICHING: 1461, Bann. Cl. 91; 1465 on, Reg. Ho. Ch.;
1465, Mait. Cl. 63; 1534, SRS 52.

TORPHEKHYN: 1463, Reg. Ho. Ch.

TORPHYCHEN: 1466/7, CPR Let.; 1508, Reg. Ho. Ch.;
1613, Dund. B.

TORPHICHEN: 1470 on, SRS 55; 1470 on, Macd. S.;
1504, Cat. Tor.; 1528, SRS 29; 1559, Gill.
Ch.; 1560 on, Temp.; 1560 on, Bann. Cl. 81;
1569, SRS 52; 1570, Mait. Cl. 5; 1592/3,
SRS 1; 1599 on, RMS; 1603 on, Dund. B;
1605, Dund. A; 1607 on, Ret.; 1609, Br.
Mus.; 1612, L.C.; 1615, Prot. R.K.; 1643,
K.S.Liv.; 1648 on, SRS I, 25; 1648 on,
K.S.Linl.; 1665, K.S.Ecc.; 1673 on, K.S.
Tor.; 1681, SHS I, 16; 1683, Bann. Cl.
19A; 1685 on, K.S.Car.; 1694, K.S.Up.;
1695, K.S.Ab.; 1699, K.S.Bo.

TORPHYCHANE: 1471/2, HMS.

TORFECHIN: 1476, ADA; 1500, Reg. Ho. Ch.; 1607, RMS.

TORFICHANE: 1476, ADA; 1488, Treas. Acc.; 1488/9,
ADC; 1522, Reg. Ho. Ch.

TORPHECHYN: 1476, Reg. Ho. Ch.; 1578, RMS; 1583,
Bann. Cl. 19.

TORPHICHING: 1488 on, Reg. Ho. Ch.; 1531, Bann. Cl. 42;
1539 on, SRS 52; 1541/2, RMS; 1553, ADC;
1567 on, SRS 52; 1581, L.C.; 1596/7 on,
Dund. A; 1596/7 on, Dund. B; 1597, Cat. Tor;
1614 on, Prot. R.K.; 1618, Ret.

TORFICHEN: 1488 on, RMS; 1606, Hou.

TURFICHIN: 1490, Reg. Ho. Ch.

THORFYCHING: 1490, Treas. Acc.

TORPHECHEN: 1498, Mait. Cl. 63; 1612 on, Dund. B;
1633, RMS; 1637, Ret.

TORPHICHYNE: 1508, Reg. Ho. Ch.

DORFIKEN: 1510, Vat. Tr. Ed.

TORPHEICHING: 1515, ADC.

TORPHICENE: 1519 on, Dund. B.

TORFYCHANE: 1522, Reg. Ho. Ch.

T^R.PHIKYN: 1529, Eng. To.

- TURPHICHIN: 1532/3, L.C.
- TORPHACHEN: 1533, Eng. To.
- TORFYGHEN: 1533, Eng. To.
- TORFYCHING: 1533/4, SRS 52; 1681, Purv.
- TREFYCHEN: 1538, Eng. To.
- TREFYTCHEN: 1538, Eng. To.
- TORPHICHAYN: 1540/1, Cat. Tor.
- TORPHICHAN: 1541, Ham. Inv.; 1660, Br. Mus.; 1673 on,
K.S.Linl.; 1680 on, SHS I, 16.
- THORFYCHEN: 1541, Linl. Sh. C.
- TORPHCHYNE: 1546, L.C.
- TORPHECHYNE: 1546, L.C.
- TERFFECHEN: 1547, Eng. To.
- TORPHECHANE: 1550, SRS 65.
- TERFICHEN: 1554, Eng. To.
- TOPHECHEN: 1554, Macd. S.
- TORPHICN: 1555, Bann. Cl. 91.
- TORPHICHENE: 1556, L.C.; 1649, RMS.
- TORPHYCKEN: 1558, Eng. To.
- TORPHICEN: 1563/4, Cat. Tor.; 1577 on, Dund. B;
1578, Dund. A.
- TORPHECHINE: 1564, SRS 57; 1607, Dund. B.; 1623, RMS.
- TORPHECHENE: 1583, Dund. B.
- TORPHECHING: 1597, Ret.
- TORPHECIN: 1608, SHS II, 20; 1654, Dund. A.
- TORPHICHANE: 1622, Dund. B; 1631, RMS; 1679, SHS I, 16.
- TORFECHINE: 1623, SRS 55.
- TORPHICIN: 1626, Dund. B.

TORPHICANE: 1635, RMS; 1642, Er. Mus.

THORPHICHEN: 1640, Dund. B.

TORPHUQUHAN: 1661, RMS.

TORPHIQUHEN: 1663 on, RMS.

TORPHICQUHEN: 1663 on, RMS.

TORFICHAN: 1673, K.S.Linl.

Erroneous spellings.-

TORPHEPHYN: 1232 on, Bann. Cl. 89; 1345, Reg. Ho. Ch.

TORPHIFFYN: 1311-12, Bain.

TORPHYFYN: 1359, Bann. Cl. 79.

TORSECHIM: 1466/7, CPR. Let.

TORFYCHTYNE: 1471, RMS.

TORFILKEN: 1508/9, Vat. Tr. Ed.

TORPICHYNE: 1516, Dund. A.

TORPHIFIN: 1522, L.C.

TURPHIKELLE: 1525, Eng. To.

TORPHIPHIN: 1530/1, RMS.

TORPHESEN: 1651, SHS I, 18.

TORFICHEM: 1466/7, CPR Let.; 1467, Marini.

TORPICHEN: 1681, Dund. B.

TORPHICHIAN: 1681, SHS I, 16.

TORPHICHEN MILL.

TORPHICHEN MILNE: 1667, Dund. B; 1687 on, K.S.
Tor.; 1697, SRS 40.

Mercator, TORFECAM; Blaeu, Sanson, Senex, Pont,

TORFICHEN; Ortelius, TORSCHANE; Speed, TORFECAN;

Adair, Elphinstone, TARFICHEN; Roy, Armstrong, TORPHICHEN.

There have been a number of attempts to explain the meaning of this place-name, from the end of the 18th century up to the present day. The Old Statistical Account (I, 228) gave "sight-hill"; the New Statistical Account the same; Chalmers (Caledonia, II) translated the word as "hill of the ravens", while J. B. Johnston (PNS, 313) read it as "magpie's hill". To deal with Johnston's theory first: Gael. tòrr. phigheainn, which he gives, is not likely; phigheainn is an oblique case of pigheann, certainly, and the meaning "of the magpie" is not disputed; but according to Macbain's Dictionary, which can generally be taken as sound in its views, pigheann is a borrowing into Gaelic from the English word pie, a magpie - a word which does not occur in English until the late Middle English period, if not later. It is, then, preposterous to derive a word which is found from the 12th century onwards in Scots, from a borrowing from English which does not appear at all until three centuries later. This, I think, is sufficient evidence against Johnston's solution; but further, the pronunciation of his form phigheainn does not correspond at all with the recorded spellings of Torphichen. The same may be said of Chalmers' solution; no derivative of fitheach, a raven, may be fitted into the mediæval spellings of our place-name, as far as pronunciation goes.

I have been driven back upon the solution given by the two Statistical Accounts, which I believe to be sound. The first part of the word presents no difficulty; it is Gael. tòrr, a hill, which appears elsewhere in the county (Cf. Torbane, parish of Bathgate); for the second element I propose the genitive singular of feuchainn, a noun-infinitive from the verb feuch, I see. This word, pronounced like [fei^hin] agrees closely in pronunciation with the early spellings of the place-name, which are almost invariably with e in the accented syllable; and the transition in sound to the modern i is not a difficult one. I therefore suggest "hill of seeing", i.e. a hill from which a good view may be obtained. Anyone who has travelled from Torphichen to Linlithgow by road must be conscious of the magnificent view to the north and north-west. ✓

v. tòrr.

WALLHOUSE. Mansion house, with home fm., to W. of
(VII)
Torphichen village.

WELHOUS: 1556, L.C.; 1579, RMS; 1644, Cat. Tor.

WELLHOUS: 1561, Gill. Ch.

WELLHOUSE: 1561, Gill. Ch.; 1690 on, K.S.Tor.; 1698, Ret.

WOLHOUS: Rent. Tor.; 1572, Gill. Ch.

WALLHOUSE: 1572 on, Gill. Ch.; 1695, H.R.

WELLHOOS OF TORPHICHING: 1572, SRS 52.

WELHOUSE: 1600 on, Gill. Ch.; 1677 on, K.S.Tor.

- WALLACE: 1667, Dund. B.
- WALHOUSE: 1683, K.S.Kirk.
- WILLHOUSE: 1690, K.S.Tor.
- WEELHOUSE: 1690, K.S.Tor.
- WELHOWSE: 1698 on, K.S.Tor.
- WELHOWS: 1698, K.S.Tor.

WALLHOUSE MOOR. To W. of Wallhouse.

WELLHOUS MUIR: 1617, Cat. Tor.

LIE WALHOUS-MURE: 1635, RMS.

Pont, WELHOUS; Adair, Roy, WELLHOUSE; Armstrong, WALHOUSE; Forrest, WALL HOUSE.

"Well-house", presumably called after St. John's Well nearby. Cf. Walton, parish of Bo'ness and Carriden; also Walton (W. Abd., 340), Wallstale (Stir. 63). The first element shows the well-known Scottish change of [wel] to [wal]. v. wielle, hūs.

WESTERTOUN. Fm. to S.W. of Drumbowie.
(X NW)

Roy calls this GREEN OF BADLORMEY; Armstrong, WESTERTOWN; Forrest, WEST END O' THE TOWN.

"Wester farm" (i.e. west farm of Bedlormie); Roy's form is simply "green, grass land of Bedlormie". Cf. Westertoun, parish of Kirkliston. v. west, tūn.

WESTFIELD. Fm. to N.W. of Westertoun.
(X NW)

Given by Armstrong and Forrest.

"West field or unenclosed land". v. west, feld.

WESTFIELD FARM. To N.E. of South Logiebrae; also
(VII) WESTFIELD, modern industrial village

to W. of Westfield Farm.

Forrest WEST FIELD (fm.).

Modern: "West field or unenclosed land". v.
west, feld.

WESTRIGG. Hamlet to E. of Blackridge.
(X NE)

Modern; industrial.

"West ridge"; v. west, hrycg.

^xWHEATACRE. Fm. to S.W. of Muckraw and N.E. of
Craigengall, i.e. near the site of Kelmonhead. Forrest
gives two farms, ^xE. WHEAT ACRE, to S.E. of Muckraw and
W.S.W. of Bridgehouse, and ^xW. WHEAT ACRE, to W.S.W. of
E. WHEAT ACRE.

WEYTAKYRE: 1426, Reg. Ho. Ch.

WEYT AKYR: ^{1426,} / Bann. Cl. 70.

WEITACRE: 1567, SRS 52.

WEITAKER: 1573, SRS 52; 1667, Dund. B.

(LIE) WEITAIKERIS: 1588 on, RMS.

WEITACRES: 1644, Cat. Tor.

WEITAIKER: 1687 on, SRS 40.

WHEATACRE(S), NETHER (lost?).

NETHERWEITAKYR: Rent. Tor.

NETHER WEITAIKERIS: 1627, RMS.

WHEATACRE(S), OVER (lost?).

OVERWEITAKYR: Rent. Tor.
OVIR WEITAIKERIS: 1627, RMS.

WHEATACRES, WESTER.

WESTER WEITAIKERS: 1680, K.S.Tor.
WEITAIKERS WESTER: 1680, SRS 40.

Adair, WATEACRE; Armstrong, WEITAKERS.

It is obvious from the older spellings that this name has nothing to do with the growing of wheat; it is simply "wet acres, land"; cf. Weetwood, Nb, Wheatshaw, La. v. wǣt, æcer.

WHITEFLAT (lost).

THE QUHIT FLAT: Rent. Tor.
QUHITFLATT: 1571, SRS 52.
QUHYTFLATT: 1635, RMS.

"White level ground"; cf. Whiteslat, post.
v. hwīt, flat.

WHITERIG(S) (lost).

WHYTRIG: 1590/1, Gill. Ch.
QUHYTRIGIS: 1634, RMS.

"White ridge(s)"; v. hwīt, hrycg.

WHITESLAT (lost).

QUHYTSLATT: 1617, Cat. Tor.

WHITESLATT: 1638, Cat. Tor.

WHYTSLAT: 1649, Cat. Tor.

Possibly an error for WHITEFLAT (q.v.); cf. CORSEFLATS, parish of Linlithgow, for forms without the medial f; or possibly for "white level field, plain". v. hwīt, slétta.

WOODBANK. Fm. to S. of Bridge Castle. On or near
(VII)
site of Killycanty (q.v.).

Forrest, WOOD BANK.

A modern name; called from its immediate surroundings, it being near the bank of the Barbauchlaw Burn, and having woods in the near vicinity. v. wudu, banke.

WOODEND. Hamlet to S. of Nether Hillhouse; also
(VI SE)
WOODEND FARM, to W. of Woodend.

WODEND: Rent. Tor.; 1607 on, RMS.

WOODEND: 1662, RMS; 1662 on, Ret.; 1675, SRS 40;
1675 on, K.S.Tor.

Adair, Roy, Armstrong, Forrest, WOODEND (referring to fm.).

"End of the wood"; v. wudu, ende.

^xWOODHEAD. Fm. to N. of Crawhill and S.W. of Woodside.

Given only by Armstrong.

"Top, upper part, of the wood"; v. wudu, hēafod.

WOODQUARTER (lost).

WODQUARTER: 1565 on, SRS 52; 1607, RMS.

WOODQUARTER OF OGILFACE: 1597, HMC; 1662 on, Ret.;
1662, RMS.

WODQUARTER DE OGILFACE: 1614, RMS.

WOODQUARTER: 1674, SRS 40; 1674 on, K.S.Tor.

WOODQR: 1682, K.S.Tor.

WOODQRTER: 1683, K.S.Tor.

WOODQRTR: 1684, K.S.Tor.

WODQRTAR: Rent. Tor.

Presumably literal; "the wooded quarter" of the
lands of Ogilface. v. wudu.

WOODSIDE, EASTER. Fm. to N.N.W. of Torphichen Village;
(VII)
also WOODSIDE, WESTER, fm. to S.W. of
Easter Woodside.

WODSYD: 1534 on, SRS 52.

THE WODSID: Rent. Tor.

WODSYDE: 1554, RMS; 1612, L.C.; 1615, Gill. Ch.

WODSYD OF TORPHICHING: 1569, SRS 52.

WOODSYD: 1604, Temp.; 1675, K.S.Tor.; 1676, SRS 40.

WOODSIDE: 1644, Cat. Tor.; 1667, Dund. B; 1698, SRS
40; 1698 on, K.S.Tor.

WOODSYDE: 1677 on, K.S.Tor.

WOODSIDE, EASTER.

EASTER WOODSIDE: 1693, K.S.Tor.

Roy, Armstrong, WOODSIDE; Forrest, E. WOODSIDE, W.

WOODSIDE.

"By the side of the wood"; v. wudu, side.

PLACE-NAMES OF THE PARISH
OF
UPHALL.

(Map VIII)

ALMONDELL. House to S. of Drumshoreland Muir, near the River Almond.

Forrest, AMMONDELL.

This house was built towards the end of the 18th century (c. 1790) by the Hon. Henry Erskine (d.1817), brother of the eleventh Earl of Buchan. It was so-called because it was erected in the dell of the River Almond.

^xALMONDFIELD. Fm. to S. of Powflats and S.W. of Middleton Hall.

AWMONDFELD: 1491, ADC.

AMOUNFEILD: 1632, RMS; 1635, Ret.

AMONDFEILD: 1632, RMS.

Given by Armstrong.

"Field, unenclosed land beside the Almond"; see Almond, River Names; v. feld.

^xBRACELET HALL. House to S. of Standards.

BRACELETHALL: 1643, K.S.Liv.

Given in an estate plan of 1759 as BRUCLET HALL; Forrest, BRACELET HALL.

Cf. Bracelet (Ekwall, Lancs. 222). Probably this is an instance of a transferred name, from ON breiðr, broad, plus ON slétta, a plain, a level field (EDD Sleöt). "The house on the broad plain or field". v. heall.

^xBRIGEND. Fm.(?) to E. of Houston, and S.E. of CROSS GREEN.

Given only by Roy.

This may be a reference to the houses around Houston Bridge. "Bridge end"; v. brycg, ende.

BROADYETTS. Old fm. name; supposed to mark the entrance to the Castle of Strathbrock. A house is still so-called; Forrest, BROAD YATES, referring to a farm.

"Broad gates"; OE brād, geat.

BROXBURN. Industrial town in E. of the parish. The same as EASTER STRATHBROCK (q.v.).

BROXBURNE: 1638 on, RMS; 1656, Ret.; 1669 on, K.S.Ecc.;
1687, Hou.; 1691, K.S.Up.; 1694,
SHS I, 16.

BROXSBURNE: 1652, SHS III, 18.

BROXBURN: 1659 on, K.S.Liv.; 1668 on, K.S.Up.; 1694,
SHS I, 16.

BROXSBURN: 1698, K.S.Up.

Roy, BRUXBURN; Adair, Armstrong, Forrest, BROXBURN,

"The burn or stream of the brocks or badgers",

Doubtless the town was so called from the stream which flows to the south of it. See STRATHBROCK: OE, Gael. broc(c), a badger (q.v.); v. burna.

BROXBURN PARK. Fm. to S. of Broxburn. According to Primrose (Strathbrock, 102) this was formerly called WEST MAINS.

WESTMANYS DE STRABROK: 1458, Exch. Ro.

"West Home Farm of Strathbrock"; v. pearroc.

BROXBURN HALL. Fm. to S. of Broxburn, and E.

of Broxburn Park: Given also by Forrest.

"Manor-house of Broxburn": v. heall.

HOLYGATE, BROXBURN. Road at the W. end of

Broxburn, leading to the site of St. Nicholas'

Church. "Holy way road"; v. gata.

BURNBANK (lost). ? In this parish.

BURNBANK: 1680, Dund. B.

"At the side of the burn or stream"; v. burna,
banke.

BURNSIDE. Fm. to E. of Broxburn. Given only by

Forrest, so probably modern. "Beside the burn or

stream"; v. burna, sīde.

^xBURNWYND. Fm. to S.W. of Newbigging. Given by
Armstrong.

This seems to be the site of the present WYNDFORD
(q.v.). Presumably means "a bend or winding of the
stream": cf. EDD Wynd, sb.² The geographical situa-
tion fits in well enough with this explanation.

CANYLAND(S). Name given to certain lands to W. of Houston Wood, partly in the parish of Livingston. Still marked thus (Canyland Moor, Canyland Tail) in an estate map of 1759.

CANILANS: 1697 on, K.S.Liv.

CANNONLANDS: 1699, K.S.Liv.

Cf. Primrose, Strathbrock, 34, and see my note on Canniewell Slack, field-names, Parish of Ecclesmachan. I have no doubt that this means "Canons' lands", and that they belonged to the church of Livingston, and so to the canons of Holyrood. The pronunciation Cannigait is still found among the lower classes in Edinburgh, for Canongait.

CARLEDUBS. Small fm. to N. of Uphall Village. Does not figure in the older records; and is given only by Forrest, in the form CURLEDUBS.

I am inclined to agree with the explanation given by Primrose (Strathbrock, 38) that the name was given because of the pools of water (Cf. EDD Dub) found here, which were used in winter for curling.

CLAPPERTON. Name found in CLAPPERTON HALL, fm. to S. of Drumshoreland Muir, and OLD CLAPPERTON HALL, fm. to S. of Clapperton Hall.

CLAPPERTOUN: 1525/6, Reg. Ho. Ch.; 1541 on, RMS;
1561 on, SRS 57; 1565/6 on, RPC;
1602 on, Ret.

CLAPERTOUN: 1566 on RPC; 1632, RMS.

CLAPPERTON MILL (lost).

CLAPPERTOUN-MYLNE: 1632, RMS.

Adair, CLAPPERTOUNHALL; Roy, CLAPPERTON HILL;
 Armstrong, CLAPPERTON; Forrest, CLAPERTON HALL.

From the modern names, it seems fairly certain that the original house of Clapperton stood very near the River Almond, possibly near Clapperton Mill (which Primrose identifies with Old Clapperton Hall) (Strathbrock, 109). It is, then, fairly probable that the first element is the dialect word clapper, meaning "a rough or natural bridge across a stream, stepping-stones" (DEPN, 104, where also parallel forms are given). So "farm by the stepping-stones"; v. tūn. Clapperton Hall; "the manor-house of Clapperton"; v. heall.

CRICHTON'S LANDS, EASTER STRATHBROCK (lost?)

CREICHTOUNISLANDIS: 1604, Ret.

CREYCHTOUNES LANDS: 1610, Ret.

Literal, from the tenant. Primrose (Strathbrock, 82) states that these were in the immediate neighbourhood of Kirkhill (q.v.), but does not give his evidence for this assertion.

CROSSGREEN. Fm. to N.E. of the village of Uphall.

CORSEGREEN: 1693, K.S.Up.

CORSGREIN: 1693 on, K.S.Up.

Roy, CROSS GREEN; CORSE GREEN in estate map of 1759.

According to Primrose (Strathbrock, 67) the farm was also known as CORS-FLAT. There are two possible explanations:-

1. Since the farm is near the church of Uphall, it is possible that the first part of the name indicates a cross. So "green, grassland at or near the cross" (earlier, "level ground at or near the cross").

2. The main east and west road was once crossed at this point by the north and south road, hence the rendering "crossing". "Green, grassland by the crossing"; (earlier, "level ground by the crossing"); v. cros, flat, grēne.

DENFLATS (lost). Part of the Mains of Uphall.

DENFLATTIS: 1617, RMS.

Probably "level pieces of ground in the valley"; v. denu, flat.

^xDRUMSHAGGES, EASTER and WESTER. Small fms. to S.E. and S.W. of the present farm-house of Milkhouses. So named in estate map of 1759; Armstrong, DRUMSHAGS.

I have found this name very difficult to interpret, there being little or no evidence about it. Primrose (Strathbrock, 34) suggests "the ridge of the hawthorn"; but no Gaelic word for haw(thorn), gives a sound like -shaggs (Gael. sgeach, sgitheag, sgitheach). May it not be possible that this is a late name, and a hybrid?

Cf. EDD Shag, sb.⁴. A castrated bull. Now the evidence for this form comes from Caithness and Banff, both counties near Gaelic-speaking territory; so that the word may well have been known to Gaels. I therefore suggest, though necessarily very tentatively, "the ridge of the bullocks".

Milkhouses, the dairy farm, is not far off;
v. druum.

DRUMSHORELAND. Drumshoreland Muir, to S. of the parish.

DRUMSHOTLINE: 1629 on, RMS.

DRUMSCHORLINE: 1634, RMS.

DRUMSHORLING MOORE: 1668, SHS I, 36.

DRUMSHORGLING: 1671, Ret.

Pont, Moll, DRUYMSHORLING MOORE; Roy, DRUMSHORELAND MUIR; Armstrong, DRUMSHORELAND MUIR.

The eleventh Earl of Buchan suggested as an interpretation of this word "the ridge near the moss". I hazard, though without much certainty where Professor Watson declines to offer a derivation, a compound of druim, a ridge, searbh, sour, and lan, a marsh. "Ridge of the sour, bitter marsh" would fit the geographical situation; but I am not at all clear about the philological.

FIVESTANKS. Fm. to E. of Upper Uphall.

FYVESTANKIS: 1617, RMS.

Armstrong, FIVE STANKS; Forrest, FIVESTANKS.

"Five ponds"; from Latin Stagnum. The tenant of this farm was able to tell me of the whereabouts of these ponds, and informed me that the hollows still filled up in wet weather.

FLUITTIS-LANDS (lost).

FLUITTIS-LANDIS: 1617, RMS.

Probably "flute-player's lands"; from ME fluit(e). I have no recollection of seeing another instance in Scotland of this name.

GERSON PARK. Fm. to N. of Broxburn.

Evidently a modern name; but I do not know its origin. It may be a surname.

^xGOSHEN. Fm. to S.E. of Loaninghill and E. of Stankards. Does not appear in the older records; given by Armstrong and Forrest. Presumably it owes its name to the Old Testament; cf. Genesis XLVI and following. Cf. also Egypt, field-names, parish of Livingston.

GREENDYKES. Fm. to N. of Broxburn.

GREEN DYKES: 1694, K.S.Up.

Roy, Forrest, GREENDYKES; Armstrong, GREENDIKES.

"Green or grassy ditches or walls"; v. grēne, dīc.

HAWTHORN-BRAE. Fm. to S. of Broxburn.

This seems to be a modern name, and is used literally. "Hawthorn hill or slope"; v. brá.

^xHAY'S CRAIG(S). Fm. to E.S.E. of Ecclesmachan: not given in older records. Roy, HAY'S CRAIG (hill); Armstrong, HAYS-CRAIG (fm.); Forrest, HAYSCRAIGS (fm.).

Presumably the name of the tenant or owner; "Hay's hill(s)"; v. creag.

HOLMES. Fm. between Broxburn and Uphall Village.

HOLMIS: 1559, SRS 57.

(THE)

(LIE) HOLMES: 1556, Ret.; 1607 on, RMS; 1667, Dund.B.
c. 1670, Br. Mus.

(LIE) HOLMES DE (OF) STRABROK: 1607 on, RMS.

Armstrong, Forrest, HOLMES.

From ON holmr, in its dialect meaning of "a piece of low-lying ground by a river or stream". This suits the situation perfectly. Primrose (Strathbrock, 70) points out that the course of the Brox burn has been straightened out at this spot.

HOUSTON. Small estate in W. of the parish; also HOUSTON HOUSE (XVII) and HOUSTON MAINS, Fm. to W. of Houston House.

HUGHSTON DE STRABROK: 1353 RMS.

HOUSTONE: 1457 on, Exch. Ro.; 1598 on, Hou.; 1606, Bann. Cl. 42; 1638 on, Ret.; 1670 on,

K.S.Ecc.; 1687, L.C.; 1697 on, K.S.Up.

HOUSTOUN: 1458, Exch. Ro.; 1487 on, Hou.; 1526 on, RMS; 1541, RSS; 1550 on, SRS 57; 1553 on, Dund. B; 1560, SRS 52; 1565/6 on, SRS 52; c. 1590, Br. Mus.; 1591, SRS 55, RPC, Reg. Ho. Ch.; 1595, SRS 1; 1596, Edb. 1; 1610 on, Dund. A; 1638 on, Ret.; 1660 on, K.S.Up.; 1661, K.S.Liv; 1681, Purv.; 1696, L.C.

HOUSTONE: 1458, Exch. Ro.; 1532, SRS 52; 1667, Dund. B.; 1676 on, K.S.Ecc.; 1693 on, K.S.Up.

HOWSTOUN: 1488 on, Hou.; 1526, Bann. Cl. 43; 1580/1 Ham. Inv.; 1627 on, RMS.

HOUSTOUNE OF STRABROK: 1496/7, ADC.

HOWSTONE: 1546, Hou.

HOWSTOUNE: 1607, Hou.; 1647, K.S.Liv; 1668, K.S.Up; 1675, K.S.Tor.

HOUSTON: 1632, RMS; 1694 on, K.S.Up.

Pont, Adair, Armstrong, HOUSTOUN: Blaeu, Morden, Senex, Roy, Forrest, HOUSTON.

"Hugh's farm" of Strathbrock (q.v.). This Hugh may be Hugh, Grandson of Freskin the Fleming, who was granted the lands of Strathbrock by David I. v. tūn.

HOUSTON MAINS.

LIE MANIS DE HOUSTOUN: 1576, RMS.

LIE MAYNIS: 1590, RMS.

HOUSTOUN MAINS: 1591 on, Hou.

"Home Farm" of Houston.

*NORTH FIELD, HOUSTON: (see field-names).

NORTH FEILD: 1660, K.S.Up.

"North unenclosed land"; v. feld.

KIDS HILL (lost?).

KIDS HILL: 1693, K.S.Up.

KIDSHILL: 1693, K.S.Up.

May be the same as Kidd's Park (see field-names.
Either (1) Kidd's Hill, from the name of the holder,
or (2) Hill on which young goats grazed.

Evidence insufficient: v. hyll.

KIRKFLAT (lost).

KIRKFLATT: 1617, RMS.

"Level ground beside the church"; v. cyrice,
flat.

KIRKHILL. House to W. of Broxburn.

(LE) KIRKHILL: 1457 on, Exch. Ro.; 1490 on, Hou.;
1515 on, RMS; 1515 on, Bann. Cl. 109;
c. 1570, Bann. Cl. 94; 1588, RPC; c.
1590, Br. Mus.; 1645, S.H.S. II, 17;
1652 on, Ret.; 1659, SHS I, 39; 1667,
Dund. B.; 1668, SHS I, 36; 1668 on,
K.S.Up.; 1681, Purv.; 1683, SHS I, 14.

KIRKHILL DE HOUSTOUN: 1487 on, Hou.

Adair, Roy, Armstrong, Forrest, KIRKHILL.

These two spellings do not, in my opinion, refer
to the same site; but I have given them here in order
to dispose of an old but persistent theory. This
theory is that the Church of St. Nicholas near Kirkhill
was taken down and rebuilt stone by stone on a site at
Uphall, where it still is. That such a thing would be

done in the Middle Ages is hardly likely - America was yet to be settled - and I am convinced that the Church of Uphall, which has in it work ranging from Normal to "heritors' Gothic", is an original site. I explain the facts in this way:-

At a comparatively early period the barony of Strathbrock split into two parts, Easter and Wester Strathbrock, owned by different families. The focal point of Easter Strathbrock was the house still known as Kirkhill; that of Wester Strathbrock was what the O.S. map calls "Strathbrock Castle", but which would more correctly be called Wester Strathbrock Castle, or even Houston Castle. That each half of the barony should have its own church is not surprising - it would be surprising if this were not the case - and the churches were placed quite near the capital messuages - St. Nicholas Church near Kirkhill, and Uphall Church, as it now is, beside the Castle of Houston. "Kirkhill of Houston" would then be the hill leading from the Castle to Uphall Church.

"Church hill"; a common enough term in Scotland. Cf. J. M. Mackinlay, The Pre-Reformation Church and Scottish Place-Names, 123 seq. v. cyrice, hyll.

KIRKHILL HEUGH (lost).

KIRKHILLHEUGH: 1693 on, K.S.Up.

"Glen, cleft of Kirkhill" (Broxburn). v. hōh.

LOANINGHILL. Fm to E. of Middleton Hall.

LONYNGHILL: 1625, Ret.; 1632, RMS.

Given by Forrest, LOANINGHALL.

Cf. EDD Loaning, sb. 1. A lane, by-road.

"Hill on the lane" - presumably that leading from Uphall Church to the south of the parish. Cf. Primrose, Strathbrock, 67. v. lane, hyll.

^xLONEFOOT. Fm.(?) to S. of Uphall Church and E. of Houston House. Thus spelled by Roy: Armstrong has LOANFOOT.

"Foot of the lane"; Cf. Loaninghill, ante.
Cf. also Primrose, Strathbrock, 67; v. lane, fōt.

^xLONGRIGG. Fm. to S. of Holmes, and almost on site of Holmes Rows.

Not found in older records; Armstrong, LONGRIG;
Forrest, LONERIGG.

"Long ridge"; v. hrycg.

MAINS, EAST. Fm. to E. of Broxburn.

Given by Armstrong and Forrest.

East Mains or East Home Farm of Broxburn, the West Mains having become Broxburn Park. An older building called East Mains (Forrest, Old Mains) stood practically on the site of Broxburn Fever Hospital.

Cf. Primrose, Strathbrock, 84, 109.

MAINS, UPHALL (lost).

UPHALL MANYS: 1499/1500, ADC.

LIE MAYNIS DE UPHALL: 1617, RMS.

Home Farm of Uphall (q.v.).

MIDDLETON. Survives in the name MIDDLETON HALL, a house to S.E. of the village of Uphall, and ^xLONG MIDDLETON, a fm. to ~~N~~.E. of Middleton Hall.

MIDDELTOUN OF STRABROK: c. 1555, SRS 43.

MIDDILTOUN OF STRABROK: 1581 on, SRS 1.

MIDDILTOUN(-)OF(-)STRABROK: 1561, SRS 57; 1587/8, SRS I: 1593 on, RMS.

MIDDELTOUN: 1596, RMS.

MIDILTOUN: 1596 on, RMS.

MIDDILTOUN: 1631, RMS.

Pont, MIDLETOUN; De Wit, MIDLETOUM; Armstrong, MIDDLETON; Borrest, MIDDLETON HOUSE.

The present Middleton Hall is an erection dating, according to the eleventh Earl of Buchan, from 1707, and built, according to the same authority, with stones from the old "Strathbrock Castle". But there is little doubt that an earlier building existed. Cf. Primrose, Strathbrock, 68-71.

"Middle farm of Strathbrock"; a common enough name. Cf. DEPN, 309-311; v. middel, tūn.

MILKHOUSES. Fm. to E. of Houston Wood.

Not found in the early records; Roy, MILKHOUSES; Forrest, MILK HOUSES.

Obviously a modern name, and so called because it was the dairy farm of Houston estate. v. hūs.

NETTLEHILL. Fm. to N. of Houston Wood.

Modern; given only by Forrest, though the field in which it stands is marked NETTLE HILL PARK in an estate plan of 1759.

Doubtless literal; "hill or slope on which nettles grew"; v. hyll.

NEWBIGGING. Fm. to S.E. of the village of Ecclesmachan.

NEWBIGING: 1617 on, RMS; 1670, K.S.Up.

NEWBIGGING: 1632, RMS; 1635, Ret.; 1668 on, K.S.Up.

NEW BIGGIN: 1660, K.S.Up.

Roy, NEW BEGGIN; Armstrong, NEWBIGGING; Forrest, NEW BIGGING.

"New building"; cf. Newbigging, parish of Dalmeny, and Newton, parish of Abercorn. For parallel forms, see DEPN, 323; v. nāwe, bigging.

^xNORTH MAINS. Fm. to N.E. of Houston House: marked on estate plan of 1759, but has now disappeared.

"North Home Farm" (of Houston).

ORCHARD (lost). An "alias" of OXGANGS (q.v.).

ORCHARD: 1632, RMS.

ORCHEARD: 1632, RMS; 1635, Ret.

Literal; v. geard.

OXGANGS (lost).

(LIE) OXINGANGIS: 1632, RMS; 1635, Ret.

Cf. EDD Ox-Gang. This was a measure of land which varied according to the nature of the soil. Technically an Oxgang had a literal meaning of the amount of ground an ox could plough; in Scotland it is generally reckoned at thirteen acres, though it might be more or less. I presume that of these two names the first gives the use to which the land was put, and the second the extent of this land.

^xPARKEND. Fm. to E.S.E. of Newbigging.

Does not appear in the older records: given only by Forrest.

"End of the park or field"; v. pearroc, ende.

PARKSIDE (lost).

PARKSYDE: 1660, K.S.Up.

"Side of the park or field"; v. pearroc, sīde.

PENIEL PLACE. Fm. to E.N.E. of Broxburn.

A modern name, which does not occur in any of the

older records or maps.

"End of the wall", Welsh pen-gwal (Cf. CPNS, 354).
But doubtless a transferred name, possibly from Peniel,
Roxburghshire.

POWFLATS. Fm. to S. of Broxburn.

POWFLATTIS: 1631 on, RMS.

POWFLATES: 1635, Ret.

PAUPHLET: 1694, K.S.Up.

Roy, POWFLITTS; Armstrong, POWFLATT; Forrest, POWFLAT.

Cf. EDD Pool, sb.¹ 4. A watery or marshy place;
a swamp. So "marshy flat ground"; Powflats, lying in
the valley between two streams, might easily get into
this condition still, but for careful draining. v. poll,
flat.

^xPRETHILL. Fm. given by Roy. Probably for PYOTHALL
(q.v.).

PYOTHALL. Fm. to N.W. of Broxburn: given only by
Forrest.

"Magpie house"; cf. EDD Pyet, sb. v. heall.

RYAL. Fm. to S. of Broxburn and N.N.E. of Powflats.

Does not occur in the early records.

Armstrong, RIAL; Forrest, Ryal.

I do not agree with the Gaelic derivation suggested

by Watson (CPNS, 147); I suggest rather that the word is a corruption of "rye-hill"; cf. Ryal, Nhb. (Maw., 170). v. ryge, hyll.

SERJEANT'S ACRE (lost).

LE SERJAND(-)AKER: 1507, RSS; 1524, RMS.

LIE SERJANDIS-AIKER: 1585, RMS.

SERJEANDIS-AIKER: 1617, RMS.

SERGANT AIKER: 1656, Ret.

"Cultivated land belonging to the serjeant" or official of the barony of Strathbrock. v. æcer.

SOUTERLAND (lost).

LE, LIE SUTOURLAND: 1507, RSS; 1585, RMS.

LE SOITERLAND: 1524, RMS.

LE SOYTOUR-LAND: 1524, RMS.

SUTORLAND: 1617, RMS.

SECTURLAND: 1656, Ret.

Cf. EDD Souter, sb.¹ A shoemaker, cobbler.

"Shoemaker's land".

STANKARDS. Fm. to S.E. of Houston House and S. of Uphall.

STANKETTS: 1570, Hou.

STANKATTIS: 1570, Hou.

STANKCOTTIS: 1575, SRS 52.

Armstrong, Forrest, STANKARDS.

The general opinion, as expressed by Primrose (Strathbrock, 20, 34) is that the word is connected with stank, a pond (cf. Fivestanks). This may quite well be so; but this does not explain the second part of the word. There are, as a matter of fact, two possible interpretations:-

1. Stank-cotts - "cottages by the pond(s)", and
2. Stancotts - "stone cottages", which may easily be the right meaning. At least, there is nothing against it in the early spellings. For parallel forms in stan-, see DEPN, 416-17: -cot forms are innumerable. v. stān, cot(e).

STEWARTFIELD. Fm. to E. of Broxburn.

According to Primrose (Strathbrock, 109), named after David Stewart Erskine, eleventh Earl of Buchan (d. 1827).

STONEPILLAR (lost). In the barony of Strathbrock, 1570.

STONPILLAR: 1561, SRS 57; 1570, SRS 52.

Presumably literal; v. stān.

STRATHBROCK. Name of a barony which formed what is now the parish of Uphall.

STRATHBROC: 1226, Bann. Cl. 58.

STRETHBROC: 1228, Bann. Cl. 82.

STRABROT: 1275, Thei; 1328, CPR Let., also Boy. Roll.

STRABROCK: 1275 on, Thei; 1394, CPR. Pet.; 1462, Ap. Cam.; 1537 on, SRS 52; 1550 SRS 57; 1581 on, Bann. Cl. 81; 1583 on, Temp.; 1584, Roy. Dund.; 1591, Hou.; 1632 on, RMS; 1649 on, K.S.Liv.; 1654, SHS II, 18; 1659, SHS I, 39; 1663 on, K.S.Up.; 1672 on, K.S.Linl.; 1674, Ret.; 1681, Purv.; 1683, K.S.Tor.; 1683, SRS 40; 1688, K.S.Kirk.; 1699, K.S.Kirk.

STRATHBROK: 1286, Bann. Cl. 58; XIII Bain; 1323, Reg. Ho. Ch.; Rob. III RMS; 1540 on, SHS II, 4; 1602, RMS.

STRABROCHE: 1290, Stev.

ST^A.BROK: 13th Century, Bann. Cl. 86; 1373, Bann. Cl. 79; 1378, Bann. Cl. 94.

STRABROK: 1306/7 on, Bain; Rob. I, 1323-27, RMS; 1325 on, CPR, Let.; 1325, Marini; 1337 on, Br. Mus.; 1340-42, Mait. Cl. 63; 1365-1642, RMS; 1373 on, Exch. Ro.; c. 1377, Bann. Cl. 94; 1394 on, CPR Pet.; 1415 on, Reg. Ho. Ch.; 1419, SHS III, 28; 1421 on, Ap. Cam.; 1473/4 on, Treas. Acc.; 1478, ADA; 1478 on, ADC.; 1490, Hou.; 1497 on, RSS; 1503, SRS 64; 1515 on, Bann. Cl. 109; 1523, Bann. Cl. 105; 1533/4, Bann. Cl. 86; 1534 on, L.C.; 1541 Linl. Sh. C.; 1547, Dund. A; 1553 on, Dund. B; 1558, Linl. Ch.; 1561, Bann. Cl. 42; 1569 on, SRS 1; c. 1570, Mait. Cl. 5; 1572 on, RPC; 1584, Roy. Dund.; 1585/6, Bann. Cl. 39; 1586 on, Ret.; 1596, Temp.; 1651 on, K.S.Liv.; 1681, K.S.Kirk.; 1687, K.S.Ecc.; also Boy. Roll and Rent. Tor.

STRABROC: 1306/7, Bain; 1389 on, CPR Pet.; 1448, CPR Let.

STRAITHBOCIS: Rob. I, RMS.

STRATHBROCE: 1323-27, RMS.

STRATHBROKE: 1311-12, 1336-37, Bain; 1422, Pet. Vat. Ed. and SHS III, 23; 1585, Hou.; 1650, K.S.Liv.; 1650, Dund. B; 1656, Ret.; 1683, K.S.Ecc.; 1685 on, K.S.Ecc.

STRHTBROT: 1332, CPR Let.

STRATHBROC: 1332, CPR. Let.

STRABROCKE: 1336-37, Bain; 1655, RMS; 1669 on, K.S. Ecc.

ST^ATBROK: 1337, Bann. Cl. 79.

STRABROCH: 1343, ADC.

STRATHBORKE: 1356/7, Reg. Ho. Ch.

STARBROK: 1394, CPR Pet.

STRABOC: 1405, CPR Pet.

STRABROOK: 1408, Bain; 1663, K.S.Ecc.; 1666, K.S.Liv.

STRABRORT: 1432, Ap. Cam.

STRABOK: 1462, Thei. and Ap. Cam.

STRABREK: 1478, ADA;

STROBROK: 1478, ADC.; 1507, RMS.

STRABROIK: 1490/1, ADC.

STRATHBROCK: 1586, Hou.; 1660 on, K.S.Up.; 1676 on, K.S.Kirk; 1693, K.S.Linl.

STRAEBROK: 1597/8, Ham. Inv.; 1655, K.S.Liv.

STRAEBROCK: 1627, RMS; 1654 on, K.S.Liv.

STRABROK-OLIPHANT: 1631-1635, RMS; 1635 on, Ret.

STRABROCK-OLIPHANT: 1632, RMS.

STRABROOKE: 1643, K.S.Liv.

STRABROAK: 1643 on, K.S.Liv.

STRAEBROAK: 1644, K.S.Liv.

STREABROAK: 1649, K.S.Liv.

STRA^T BROCK: 1662, K.S.Up.

STRAYBROK: c. 1670, Br. Mus.

STRABBROCK: 1695, K.S.Up.

Pont, Moll, STRABROCK; Blaeu, Morden, STRABROK.

^xSTRATHBROCK, EASTER. See Broxburn.

VILLA ORIENTALIS DE STRABROK: 1439/40, RMS.

EISTERTOUN OF STRABROK: 1561/2, SRS 57.

EISTERTOUNE OF STRABROK: 1570, SRS 1.

ESTIR STRABROCK: 1575, SRS 52.

EISTER STRABROK: 1591/2, RPC; 1604 on, Ret.

^xSTRATHBROCK, WESTER. See UPHALL.

"Wester Strathbrock, commonly called Uphall",
1617, RMS.

WESTIR(-)STRABROK: 1507, RSS; 1524 on, RMS.
E

STRABROCK-WESTER: 1635, RMS.

STRABROK-WESTER: 1642, RMS.

WESTER STRABROCK: 1656, Ret.

There is no doubt of the meaning of the name Strathbrock; it is simply a compound of the Gaelic words srath, a valley, and broc, a badger, which is still found in Scots in the form brock. "Badgers' valley"; cf. Broxburn, and numerous Brock- forms from either the Gaelic word or the OE brocc (cf. EPNS I, ii, 9; DEPN, 64); v. broc, srath.

What happened to the barony of Strathbrock is fairly clear. It descended through the female line to two families, the name of one, Oliphant, appearing in the early spellings; by the 16th century there was a Middleton of Strathbrock also. Uphall, Middleton, and Broxburn mark the centres of the three parts.

STRUTHERS (lost). Part of the Mains of Uphall.

STRUTHERIS: 1617, RMS.

"The marsh"; cf. EPNS I, ii, 58; DEPN, 430.

v. strother.

UPHALL. Village in the W. of the parish; also Upper Uphall, to N.N.E. of Uphall, composed of the Church, Manse and a few houses. See Wester Strathbrock [aphó:].

UPHALL: 1562 on, SRS 57; 1565 on, SRS 52; 1572, Temp.; 1588/9 on, RMS; 1591/2, RPC; 1597/8, Ham. Inv.; 1602 on, Ret.; 1612, Hou.; 1665, K.S.Kirk.; 1668, SHS I, 36; 1675, SRS 40; 1681, K.S.Ecc.; 1691 on, K.S.Up.; 1693 on, K.S.Ab.; 1694, K.S.Car.; 1694 on, K.S. Liv.; 1698, K.S.Q.

WPHALL: 1602, Ret.; 1664 on, K.S.Ecc.; 1692, K.S.Car.; 1692, K.S.Dal.; 1693 on, K.S.Up.

VPHALL: 1608, Bann. Cl. 42; 1675, K.S.Tor.

UPHAL: 1677 on, K.S.Kirk.

Pont, UPHAL; Adair, Roy, Armstrong, Forrest, UPHALL.

Primrose (Strathbrock, 15) quotes the derivation given by the eleventh Earl of Buchan, from Gael.

Abhall, an apple-tree, comparing the name Orchard (q.v.);

but I hardly think this is correct. Johnston's confused note (PNS, 319) in which he identifies Uphall with Broxburn, is quite useless. But it is clear, from the position of the village and from philological evidence, that it is English, and composed of upp(e), "upper", and either heall or healh. It can thus mean either "upper (part of) the valley", cf. Foxhall, parish of Kirkliston; or, more likely, "upper house", with reference to Middleton. Cf. Ekwall's note on upp(e) and the parallel forms given by him (DEPN, 464). v. upp(e), heall, healh.

^xWHINNY LOAN. Road to S.S.W. of Broxburn and N.N.W. of Learielaw. Not found in the older records; has now gone.

Roy, WHINNY LONE; Armstrong, WHINNYLOAN.

"Lane lined by whins"; v. lane, whin.

WYNDFORD. Fm. to S. of the village of Ecclesmachan.

Does not appear in the early records. Roy calls it

WINDY FORD. This name no doubt means "ford at the bend" of the Binny Burn; cf. Burnwynd.

According to the son of the present farmer, this was the original name, but it was changed to PREENCOTT (his pronunciation) and changed back again to Wyndford by the second last tenant. Forrest calls it PIN COD.

Primrose suggests (Strathbrock, 38) that this second name (= "Pincushion") was given "because it was said to have once been occupied by dressmakers". I have no evidence to the contrary. v. ford.

PLACE-NAMES OF THE PARISH

OF

WHITBURN.

(Maps X SE, XI, XIII NE, XIV.)

ALMOND BANK. Fm. to N. of Whitburn Village, a short
(XI)

distance from the River Almond (q.v.)

Literal; "on the bank of the Almond"; a modern name
for what Forrest calls WHITBURN MILL. v. banke.

BACK OF MOSS. Fm. to E. of Longridge.
(XI)

(THE) BACK OF (THE) MOSS: 1685 on, K.S.Tor.; 1699,
K.S.Liv.

Forrest, BACK O' THE MOSS.

Literal; this farm is situated "at the back of
the moss or peat-bog", coming from the south of the
county. v. mos.

^xBELLSTONE. Fm. to S. of Blaeberryhill.

BELLSTON: 1698, K.S.Liv.

BELSTON: 1698, K.S.Liv.

BELLSTONE: 1699, K.S.Liv.

Roy, BELLSTOWN; also E.^R BELLSTOWN, to N.E. of Bellstown;
Armstrong, BELSTON; Forrest, BELLSTONE.

It is impossible to tell from the forms whether
this is a combination of a surname and OE tun, i.e.
"Bell's farm" or Belstone, "a rocking stone or logan
stone, stone that rocks like a bell". Cf. Belstone,
DEPN 35. v. tūn.

BENHAR, EAST. Hamlet to S.S.W. of Polkemmet.
(X SE)

Modern, industrial; given only by

Forrest.

BONHAR COAL WORKS.

Presumably Watson is correct (CPNS 146) in rendering it as Gael. beann charra, "peak of the rock-ledge"; but it is undoubtedly not indigenous to the district, and geographically is hardly fitting.

BENTHEAD. Fm. to W. of Fauldhouse.
(XIV)

Forrest gives BENTHEAD to W. of Fauldhouse. "Hill covered with bent-grass"; v. bēonet, hēafod.

BENTS. Fm. to N.E. of Stoneheap.
(XI)

Adair, BENT; Roy, Armstrong, Forrest, BENTS. Cf. THE BENTS, parish of Bathgate.

Cf. EDD Bent, sb. II. 1. A sandy hillock or knoll covered with 'bent' or coarse grass. 3. The slope or hollow of a hill, a hillside.

Either meaning might fit above. v. bēonet.

BICKERTON HALL. Fm. to N. of Longridge.
(XI)

Roy, BICKERTON; Armstrong, BICCARTON; Forrest, BICKERTON HALL. Not found in the earlier records.

It is tempting to interpret as "the enclosure by the stream or water", as Moorman and Wyld would do; and the geographical situation favours such a rendering; but Professor Mawer, in an essay on Some Unconsidered

Elements in English Place-Names (Essays and Studies, Vol. IV, pp. 55-71) points out that scarcely ever, if at all, may Bickerton be taken with this meaning. As far as West Lothian is concerned, the name is meaningless, since it is obviously a transferred name. v. heall.

BLACKBURN MAINS. Fm. to N.E. of Burnbrae. See
(XI)

BLACKBURN, under parish of Livingston.

The name occurs also in BLACKBURN HALL, fm. to E. of BLACKBURN MAINS. Blackburn Mains is, from the evidence of maps, LITTLE BLACKBURN; and I suggest that the modern BLACKBURN HALL is the earlier MICKLE BLACKBURN.

LYTIL, LITIL, LITLE, LITTLE BLACKBURN: 1466, ADA;
1687, Dund. B; 1692 on, K.S.Liv.

LITELL, LITLE, LITILL BLAKBURNE: 1477, RMS; 1558/9,
SRS 57; 1610, Ret.; 1642 on, K.S.Liv.;
1670, Br. Mus.

LITILL BLAKBURN: 1542, RSS.

LITILL, LITLE, LITTLE, LITILL(-)BLAIKBURNE: 1584, SRS 1;
1614, Prot. R.K.; 1615 on, RMS; 1619 on,
Dund. B; 1642 on, K.S.Liv.; 1649, Ret.

LITTILL, LITLE, LITTLE BLACKBURNE: 1601, Ret.; 1655
on, RMS; 1659 on, K.S.Liv.; c. 1670, Br.
Mus.

LITILBLAIKBURNE: 1608, Dund. B.

LITTEL, LITTELL, LITL, LITTILL, LITELL BLAKBOURNE:
1647 on, K.S.Liv.

LITTELL BLAKBOURN: 1649, K.S.Liv.

LITTLE BLECKBURNE: 1667, Dund. B.

BLACKBURN, MICKLE.

MEKIL BLAKBURN: 1487, RMS.

MEKILL, MEKLE, MEIKILL, MEIKLE, MIKILL BLAKBURNE:
1503, SRS 64; 1564/5 on, SRS 52; 1590
on, Br. Mus.; 1608, RMS; 1641 on, K.S.
Liv.

MEKLEBLAKBURN: 1511, Treas. Acc.

MEKYLBLAKBOWRNE: 1541, Linl. Sh. C.

MEIKILL, MEKILL, MEIKLE BLAIBURNE: 1554 on, RMS;
1643, K.S.Liv.; 1649, Ret.

MEIKILBLAIBURNE: 1602, Dund. B.

MEIKIL BLAICKBURNE: 1613, Dund. B.

MEIKLE BLAKEBURNE: 1645, K.S.Liv.

MEIKEL, MEIKELL, MEIKL, MEIKLE BLAKBOURNE: 1647 on,
K.S.Liv.

MEIKLE BLAIBOURNE: 1649, K.S.Liv.

MEIKLE BLACKBURNE: 1655 on, RMS.

MEIKLE-BLAIBURN: 1681, Purv.

MEEKLE, MEIKLE(-)BLACKBURN: 1687, Dund. B; 1692 on,
K.S.Liv.

MEIKLE-BLACK-BURN: 1696, K.S.Liv.

Pont, LITTLE BLACKBURN, MEKLE BLACKBURN; De Wit, MEKLE
BLACKBURN; Armstrong, LIT. BLACKBURN; Forrest, LITTLE
BLACKBURN, BLACKBURNHALL.

BLACKFAULDS. Fm.(?) to S. of Fauldhouse.
(XIV)

Given only by Forrest, BLACKFAULD.

"Black fold(s)"; v. blæc, f^al(o)d.

BLACKLAWS. Fm. to N.E. of Longridge; also EASTER
(XI)

BLACKLAWS, fm. to N.E. of Blackfaws.

BLACKLAWS: 1696 on, K.S.Liv.

BLACK LAWS: 1697 on, K.S.Liv.

Roy, BLACK LAW; Armstrong, BLACKLAWS; Forrest, W.

BLACKLAWS (= mod. Blacklaws), E. BLACKLAWS.

"Black hills"; v. blæc, hlāw.

BLAEBERRYHILL. Fm. to S.E. of Whitburn Village.
(XI)

BLEBERIHILL: 1698 on, K.S.Liv.

BLEBERYHILL: 1698 on, K.S.Liv.

Armstrong, BLEABERRYHILL; Forrest, BERRYHILL.

"Hill on which blaeberrries or bilberries grow";
from ON blár. v. hyll.

BRAEHEAD. Fm. to W. of Fauldhouse.
(XIII NE)

Given only by Armstrong and Forrest.

"Top of the hill or slope"; v. brá, hēafod.

^xBRAEHEAD. Fm. to W.N.W. of Polkemmet and N.W. of
Dykes. Given only by Armstrong.

"Top of the hill or slope"; v. brá, hēafod.

^xBRAES. Given by Armstrong for what is now CROFTHEAD
HOUSE (q.v.).

BRES: 1699, K.S.Liv.

BREES: 1699, K.S.Liv.

"Slopes"; v. brá.

^xBROOMHILL. Marked by Armstrong as on or near the site of RIGGHOUSE (q.v.).

BRUMEHILL: 1624 on, RMS.

BRWMEHILL: 1624, Br. Mus.

BRUMHILL: 1667, Ret.

"Broom-covered hill". Cf. Broomhouse, Broompark, etc. v. bröm, hyll.

BRIDGE-END. Fm.(?) to S.W. of Whitburn Village.
(XI)

Forrest, BRIDGEND.

A modern name; literal; "end of the bridge";
v. brycg, ende.

BRIDGE-END. Fm. to N.E. of Whitedalehead.
(XI)

Forrest, BRIDGE-END.

Modern; literal; "end of the bridge"; v. brycg, ende.

BRIDGE-END. Fm.(?) to E. of Burnhead.
(XIV)

Called by Forrest UPPER HOLEHOUSEBURN

(q.v.).

Modern; literal; "end of the bridge"; v. brycg, ende.

BRIDGE-SIDE. Fm.(?) to S.W. of Whitburn Village.
(XI)

Modern; literal; "beside, at the side of the bridge"; v. brycg, side.

BROW. Fm. to S.E. of Roughsyke.

(X SE)

Armstrong, BROWHEAD; Forrest, BROW.

Cf. EDD Brow, sb.¹ 3. A hill, steep slope or incline.

Therefore "slope", or, with Armstrong, "top of the slope". v. brū, hēafod.

BRUCEFIELD. Hamlet to S. of Whitburn Village.

(XI)

Named after the Rev. Archibald Bruce, who was Anti-Burgher minister here, 1768 to 1816.

BURNBRAE. Fm. to S.S.E. of Mosshall.

(XI)

Forrest, BURNIBRAE.

Cf. EDD. Burn-brae, the slope at the foot of which a

"burn" runs. v. burna, brá.

BURNHEAD. Fm.(?) to N.E. of Crofthead.

(XIV)

Forrest, BURNHEAD.

"Top or upper reaches of the stream"; v. burna, hēafod.

BURNHOUSE. Fm. to S. of Gateside. In an estate plan

(XI)

of 1846, the farm of Burnhouse is placed

a short distance S.S.W. of the present farm, i.e.

actually on the Cultrig Burn. See DYKEHEAD. Forrest,

BURNHOUSE.

"House by the burn or stream"; v. burna, hūs.

^xBURNSIDE. Fm. to N.W. of Turnhigh. Marked on

estate plan of 1846; has now disappeared. Forrest marks BURN SIDE to N.E. of Turnhigh.

"By the side of the burn or stream"; v. burna, sīde.

^xBURNWYND. Fm. to S.E. of Polkemmet. Marked on estate plan of 1846; has now disappeared.

"On a bend of the stream"; cf. Burnwynd, parish of Uphall, and Wyndford. v. burna.

CAIRNIE. Fm. to S. of South Reeves.
(XI)

CAIRNIE: 1689, SRS 40.

KARNEY: 1699, K.S.Liv.

CARRNY: 1699, K.S.Liv.

Roy gives W.^R CAIRNY, MID CAIRNY (= mod. Cairnie), and E.^R CAIRNY; Armstrong, CAIRNIES; Forrest, CAIRNEY.

I assume that this is an instance of an adjective being used as a noun; cf. EDD Cairny, adj., abounding with heaps of stones. Thus "stoney hill"; v. carn.

^xCAIRNEYFOOT: Fm. to S.W. of Burnhead. Given only by Forrest. See previous entry. "At the foot of the stoney hill"; v. carn, fōt.

^xCAIRNEY HEAD. Fm. to S.W. of Cairneyfoot. Given only by Forrest. See previous two entries. "Stoney hill"; v. carn, hēafod.

XCOCKHILL. Old fm. name, surviving in Cockhill Park
(XI) and Wester Cockhill Park, to S. of East
Whitburn Mains. Armstrong, COCKHILL.

Presumably "hill frequented by wild cocks";
v. cocc, hyll.

COUCH. Fm. to S.W. of Polkemmet. Forrest, COUCH.
(X SE) A modern name; probably given because of the
presence there of some kind of Couch-grass. Cf. EDD
Couch, sb.²

COWHILL. Fm. to E. of Polkemmet.
(XI)

COWHILL: 1479, ADC; 1570/1, SRS 52; 1632, Dund. B;
1665 on, K.S.Liv.

KOWHILL: 1542, RSS; 1563, SRS 57; 1579, Reg. Ho. Ch.;
1608, RMS; 1643 on, K.S.Liv.; 1667,
Dund. B.

COUHILL: 1592, RMS.

KOW-HILL: 1665, K.S.Liv.

COW-HILL: 1665 on, K.S.Liv.

Moll, W. COU HILL; Pont, WESTER COUHILL, E. COUHILL;
Adair, Roy, Armstrong, Forrest, COWHILL.

Undoubtedly literal; "cow hill", "cattle pasture
on a hill". v. cū, hyll.

CRAIGHEAD. Fm. to E. of Fauldhouse.
(XIV) Given by Roy and Forrest. Armstrong calls
this site STONEHILL (q.v.).

"Top of the hill"; v. creag, hēafod.

XCRIPPLEREST. Old fm. name, surviving in CRIPPLEREST
(XI) PARK, to E. of East Whitburn.

Roy, CRIPPLEREST; Forrest, CRIPPLEREST.

I must admit that I do not see a great deal of sense in this name, which is evidently jocular; the field is fairly flat. It may, however, be "heavy" to plough, and thus "cripple rest".

CROFTFOOT. Fm. to S.E. of Fauldhouse. Given by
(XIV) Armstrong and Forrest.

"Lower part of the enclosed land or croft". v. croft, fōt.

CROFTHEAD. Fm. to N.E. of Fauldhouse.
(XIV)

Roy, CROAFT HEAD; Armstrong, Forrest,
CROFTHEAD. Forrest also gives BRAES (q.v.) for the modern CROFTHEAD HOUSE.

"Upper part of the enclosed land or croft"; see previous entry. v. croft, hēafod.

CROFTMALLOCH. Fm. to S. of Whitburn Village.

CROFTMALLOCH: 1561/2, SRS 57; 1694 on, K.S.Liv.;
1697, Ret.

CROFTMOLLOCHE: 1624, Ret.

CROFTMALLOCHE: 1632, RMS.

CROCH MOLLOCH: 1693, K.S.Liv.

CRAFT-MOLLOCH: 1693, K.S.Liv.

CRAIG-MOLLOCH: 1693, K.S.Liv.

CRAFT-MALLOCH: 1693, K.S.Liv.

CROCHMALLOCH: 1694 on, K.S.Liv.

CRAFTMALLOCH: 1696 on, K.S.Liv.

CRAFTMALLOCH: 1698 on, K.S.Liv.

CRAFT-MALOCH: 1699, K.S.Liv.

Adair, CRAIGMALLOCH; Armstrong, CROFTMALLOCH; Forrest,
CROFTMALLOCH.

This looks like a partial translation into English of Gael. croit molach, "rough croft or enclosed land". Eng. croft had been taken over into Gaelic in the form of croit, and here it has been translated back again. v. croft.

CULT. Fm. to S.S.W. of Halfway House; also ^XMID
(X SE)

CULT, fm. to W. of CULT; also ^XWESTER CULT,
to S.W. of MID CULT.

QUILT: 1488, Reg. Ho. Ch.

(THE) CULT: 1624, Br. Mus.; 1624 on, RMS; 1649 on,
K.S.Liv.; 1667, Dund. B; 1667, Ret.

CULT, EASTER.

EASTER COWLT: 1632, Dund. B.

EISTER CULT: 1647 on, K.S.Liv.

CULT, WESTER.

WESTER CULT: 1591, RMS; 1662, Dund. B; 1693, K.S.Liv.
A

(THE) WESTER QUILT: 1693 on, K.S.Liv.
A

Adair, CULTS; Pont, CULTS; Roy, Armstrong, CULT;
Forrest, W. CULT, CULT HOUSE (= mod. CULT).

Mid Cult and Wester Cult are both found on an estate plan of 1846; they have now disappeared. Cf. Cults (W. Abd., 130), etc.

This seems to be a phonetic rendering of the old plural, coillte, of Gael. coille, a wood. "Woods";
v. coille. ✓

XCULT BENT. Fm. to S. of CULT. Given by Forrest, and
(X SE) marked on an estate plan of 1846; has now disappeared.

"That part of the farm of Cult covered with bent".
See Cult, ante. v. bēonet.

CULTSYKEFOOT. Fm. to E. of Halfway House.
(XI) Forrest, SYKEFOOT.

"Lower part of the ditch or stream" of Cult. v. sīc,
fōt.

CUTHILL. Fm. to E. of Stoneyburn; [K. 61].
(XI)

CUTTILL: 1592, SRS 1.

CUTHELL: 1694 on, K.S.Liv.

CUTHEL: 1696 on, -K.S.Liv.

Armstrong, CUTTLE; Forrest, Cuthill.

Cf. Cuthaill Bheag and Cuthaill Mhor (Watson,

Ross and Cromarty, 111) where ON kúa-fjall, lit. "cow-fell", is suggested. A difficult word, for which I can suggest no satisfactory explanation.

DALES. Fm. to S.E. of East Whitburn.
(XI)

DAILS: 1696, K.S.Liv.

Given by Armstrong and Forrest.

From ON dalr, a valley. "Valleys"; v. dalr.

DUMBACK. Small fm. to S.W. of Polkemmet.
(X SE)

DAM BACK: 1692, K.S.Liv.

DAMBACK: 1693, K.S.Liv.

Roy, DUNBACK; Forrest, DUMBACK.

"Back of the dam"; v. baec.

DAMHEAD (lost).

DAMEHEID: 1624, Br. Mus.

DAMHEID: 1624, on, RMS; 1667, Ret.

"Top, upper part, of the dam". v. heafod.

^xDYKEHEAD. Old farm name, which survives in the field-
(XI) names EASTER and WESTER DYKEHEAD, to S. of
Gateside.

DYK-HEAD: 1696, K.S.Liv.

DYKHEAD: 1696, K.S.Liv.

Roy, DYKEHEAD; Armstrong, DIKEHEAD; Forrest, DYKE

HEAD. Dykehead now called BURNHOUSE (q.v.).

"Top, upper part of the dyke or wall"; v. $\bar{d}\bar{i}c$,
 $\bar{h}\bar{e}afod$.

DYKES. Fm. to W.S.W. of Couch.

(X SE)

Roy, Forrest, DYKE; Armstrong, DIKE.

Probably "dyke(s), wall(s)"; v. $\bar{d}\bar{i}c$.

^xEASTFIELD. Name given by Forrest and Armstrong to

EASTWOOD (q.v.). "East field or unenclosed land";

v. $\bar{f}eld$.

^xEASTRIG. Fm. to S.E. of Cult and W. of Reeves.

Given by Armstrong; has now disappeared.

"East ridge"; v. $\bar{e}ast$, $\bar{h}rycg$.

EASTWOOD. Fm. to N. of Fauldhouse. A modern name.

Up to the time of Forrest called EASTFIELD (q.v.).

"East wood"; v. $\bar{e}ast$, $\bar{w}udu$.

FALLAHILL FARM. Fm. to S. of Fauldhouse Moor.

(XIII NE)

Roy, FALLAHILL; Armstrong, FALLA HILL;

Forrest, FALLAHILLS.

"Fallow, unploughed hills"; v. $\bar{f}ealh$, $\bar{h}yll$.

FALLA MILL. To E.S.E. of Fauldhouse.

(XIV)

FALLOW MILN: 1694, K.S.Liv.

Roy, FALAMILL.

"Mill on fallow, unploughed land"; v. fealh, myln.

FALLHEADS (lost).

FALHEADS: 1699, K.S.Liv.

FALL-HEADS: 1699, K.S.Liv.

FALHEEDS: 1699, K.S.Liv.

Cf. EDD Fall, sb. 10. The distance over which a measuring-rod 'falls', esp. a square measure, gen. = 6 ells square.

"The tops, upper parts of the 'falls'"; v. hēafod.

FAULDHOUSE. Small town in S.W. of the parish; also (XIII NE)

FAULDHOUSE MOOR, to N. of FAULDHOUSE;

FAULDHOUSE HILLS, to N. of FAULDHOUSE.

FAWLHOUS: 1523, Ham. Inv.

(THE) FALHOUS: Rent. Tor.; 1609, Cat. Tor.; 1642 on, K.S.Liv.

FALDHOUS: 1559/60, RMS.

FOLHOUS: 1584, Temp.

FALHOUSE: 1584, Temp.; 1584, Cat. Tor.; 1632, Dund. B; 1688, ICS. Tor. 1693 on, K.S.Liv.

FALLAWIS: 1615, Cat. Tor.

FALLOWHOUS: 1616, Cat. Tor.

FALLAHOUS: 1620, Cat. Tor.

FALLAS: 1633 on, Cat. Tor.; 1637 on, Ret.

FALHOUSS: 1642, K.S.Liv.

FALLHOUS: 1647, K.S.Liv.

FALHOWES: 1653, K.S.Liv.

FALLHOUSE: 1667, Dund. B.

FALLOWS: 1694, K.S.Liv.

FALHOWSE: 1694 on, K.S.Liv.

FAL-HOWSE: 1696, K.S.Liv.

FOLLHOWSE: 1697, K.S.Liv.

FALLHOWSE: 1698 on, K.S.Liv.

Pont, Moll, FALLAS; Adair, FALA; Armstrong,

FALLAHOUSES; Forrest, FAULDHOUSE.

This name is pretty certainly "house(s) built on fallow, unploughed land, perhaps originally from a simple plural of fallow- "fallows" = fallow lands; at a later period the first part was confused with fal(o)d, Scots fauld, hence the modern spelling of the place-name. v. fealh, hūs.

FAULDHOUSE, WEST (lost).

THE WESTERHOUS OF THE FALHOUS: 1667, K.S.Liv.

FOULSHIELS. Name which occurs in several farms, etc.
(XI)

WEST FOULSHIELS, fm. to E.N.E. of EASTER BLACKLAWS (FOULSHIELS, on estate plan of 1846); MID SEAT OF FOULSHIELS, Fm. to N.E. of WEST FOULSHIELS; MID FOULSHIELS, fm. to E.N.E. of MID SEAT OF FOULSHIELS; EAST FOULSHIELS, fm. to N.E. of MID FOULSHIELS.

FOULSCHELLIS: 1454, Exch. Ro.

FOULSCHELIS: 1455, Exch. Ro.; 1482/3, RMS; 1554/5, Dund. A.

FOWLESCHELIS: 1456, Exch. Ro.

FULSCHELIS: 1456, Exch. Ro.

FOULSCHEILLIS: 1516/7 on, Temp.; 1599 on, RMS;
1636, Ret.

THE FULSCHELLIS: Rent. Tor.

FOULESCHELIS: 1550/1, RMS.

FOULSHIELLS: 1583, Temp.

FOULESCHEILLIS: 1591, RMS.

FOULSCHIELS: 1598, Dund. B.

FULSCHEILLIS: 1608, RMS.

FOULSHILLS: c. 1630 on, Br. Mus.; 1632, Dund. B.;
1647, K.S.Liv.

FOULLSCHEILLIS: 1636, Dund. A.

FULSHEILLS: 1642 on, K.S.Liv.

FOULSHEILLS: 1643 on, K.S.Liv.; 1660, Dund. B.;
1667, Br. Mus.

FOWLSHEILLS: 1647, K.S.Liv.

FOULSHEILLS: 1651 on, K.S.Liv.

FOULLSHEELLES: 1653, K.S.Liv.

FULLSHEILLS: 1661, K.S.Liv.; 1669, Dund. B.

FULSHEILLES: 1667, RMS.

FOULLSHEILLS: 1667, Dund. B.

FOULSHIELS: 1692 on, K.S.Liv.

FOULSHIELDS: 1693 on, K.S.Liv.

FOULSHILS: 1697, K.S.Liv.

FOWLSHEILLS: 1697 on, K.S.Liv.

FULSHEILLS: 1698, K.S.Liv.

FOULSHIELS, WESTER.

(LE) WESTMESTSETT, WESTMAIST-SETT DE FOULSCHELIS:
1530/1, RMS; 1530/1, RSS.

LIE WESTMEST-SAIT DE FOULESCHELIS: 1550/1, RMS.

Adair, W. FULSHIELS, E. FULSHIELS; Pont, FOULSHEELES;
Roy, W.^R FULLSHIELL, MID SEAT, FULSHIELL; Armstrong,
FULLSHIELDS; Forrest, W. FOULSHIELS, MID FOULSHIELS;
EAST FOULSHIELS.

"Dirty houses"; for parallel forms see EPNS I, ii,
28, and DEPN 177, 181. v. fūl, schele.

GALLOWHILL (lost). Part of Polkemmet, 1624.

GALLOWHILL: 1624 on, RMS; 1667, Ret.

Presumably literal, "hill with gallows on or near
it"; cf. other instances of the same name, parish of
Abercorn. v. gealga, hyll.

GARDNER'S HALL. Fm. to S.E. of Blackburn Hall.

(XI)

GARDRUMHALL: 1698, K.S.Liv.

GARDROMHOLL: 1698 on, K.S.Liv.

GUARDROMHOLL: 1698 on, K.S.Liv.

GUARDDRUMHOLL: 1699, K.S.Liv.

GUARDRUMHOLL: 1699, K.S.Liv.

Roy, GARDMENHOLE; Forrest, GARDEN HALL.

I am inclined more and more to believe that this
is simply "Guard room hole or hollow"; evidence,
however, is rather scanty. See also field-names of
the parish, for another attempt at solution. v. hol.

GATESIDE. Fm. to S.E. of Cowhill.

(XI)

GATESIDE: 1694 on, K.S.Liv.

GATESYD: 1694 on, K.S.Liv.

GATE SYD: 1699, K.S.Liv.

Pont, GAIT SYID; Adair, Roy, Forrest, GATESIDE.

"By the side of the way or road" (as this farm is); from ON gata, Sc. gait, gate. A common type of name, found also in some of the other parishes. v. gata, side.

GOWANBRAE. Fm. to S. of Fauldhouse. Not found in (XIV) any of the maps, so very modern. "Hill with gowans or daisies growing on it"; v. brá.

GREENBURN. Fm. to S. of Fauldhouse. Called GREENHILLS (XIV) by Forrest. "Burn or stream with grassy banks", "grass-covered hills" are the interpretations of the two names. v. grēne, burna, hyll.

GREENRIGG. Fm. to S.E. of Brow. (X SE) Forrest, GREENRIG. "Green, grassy ridge"; v. grēne, hrycg.

GROVE MOUNT. Fm. to N.E. of Gardmer's Hall. Called (XI) by Forrest, TAILEND. A very modern name, chosen probably quite arbitrarily. An interpretation would not necessarily be accurate, since the name need have no relation to the geographical situation. Possibly "hill by the grove or belt of trees".

^xGUTTERS. The name given by Forrest to what is now called NORTHFIELD (q.v.).

GUTTERES: 1642, K.S.Liv.

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

Since the fm. in question is in somewhat boggy moorland, any of the above meanings would serve admirably.

HALFWAY HOUSE. To S.E. of Polkemmet.
(X SE)

Forrest, HALFWAY HOUSE INN.

So called because at one time half-way, in posting days, between Edinburgh and Glasgow. At one time an inn and posting station, it is now the factor of Polkemmet's house and office.

HEADS. Fm. to S.S.E. of Rigghouse.
(XI)

Q^T. BURNEHEADES: 1643, K.S.Liv.

Q^T. BURNE HEADS: 1643, K.S.Liv.

QUHITBURNE HEADS: 1643, K.S.Liv.

Armstrong, Forrest, HEADS.

Probably simply "(Whitburn) hills" or possibly "the upper part of the cultivated land, since the moor lies to the south; v. heafod.

^xHENS NEST. Old fm. name, remaining in HENS NEST PARK
(XI) and WEST HENS NEST, to S.E. of East Whitburn

Mains.

Armstrong, HENSNEST; Forrest, HEN-NEST.

I can only suppose a literal interpretation, though it is quite likely that there is some hidden local significance.

^xHOLE. Fm. to N. of the West End of Whitburn Village. Given by Armstrong, but has now disappeared.

HOLL: 1649 on, K.S.Liv.

HALL: 1698, K.S.Liv.

"Hole, hollow"; v. hol.

HOLEHOUSEBURN. Fm. to S.E. of Burnhead.
(XIV)

HOLOUSBOURNE: 1648 on, K.S.Liv.

HOLLOUSBOURNE: 1648, K.S.Liv.

HOLOUS BOURNE: 1650, K.S.Liv.

Roy, HOLLOWSBURN; Armstrong, HOLHOUSEBURN; Forrest, HOLEHOUSE BURN, UPPER HOLEHOUSE BURN (= mod. BRIDGE-END, q.v.).

Presumably this name was first of all given to the stream, and afterwards transferred to the house on the slope to the north of the stream. "Stream in the hollows"; v. hol, burna.

^xHOWE, THE. Fm. to W. of Dykes. Forrest, HOW;
(X SE)
also given in estate plan of 1846; has now disappeared.

Mains.

Armstrong, HENSNEST; Forrest, HEN-NEST.

I can only suppose a literal interpretation, though it is quite likely that there is some hidden local significance.

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HOLL: 1649 on, K.S.Liv.

HALL: 1698, K.S.Liv.

"Hole, hollow"; v. hol.

HOLEHOUSEBURN. Fm. to S.E. of Burnhead.
(XIV)

HOLOUSBOURNE: 1648 on, K.S.Liv.

HOLLOUSBOURNE: 1648, K.S.Liv.

HOLOUS BOURNE: 1650, K.S.Liv.

Roy, HOLLOWSBURN; Armstrong, HOLHOUSEBURN; Forrest, HOLEHOUSE BURN, UPPER HOLEHOUSE BURN (= mod. BRIDGE-END, q.v.).

Presumably this name was first of all given to the stream, and afterwards transferred to the house on the slope to the north of the stream. "Stream in the hollows"; v. hol, burna.

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also given in estate plan of 1846; has now disappeared.

Mains.

Armstrong, HENSNEST; Forrest, HEN-NEST.

I can only suppose a literal interpretation, though it is quite likely that there is some hidden local significance.

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HOLL: 1649 on, K.S.Liv.

HALL: 1698, K.S.Liv.

"Hole, hollow"; v. hol.

HOLEHOUSEBURN. Fm. to S.E. of Burnhead.
(XIV)

HOLOUSBOURNE: 1648 on, K.S.Liv.

HOLLOUSBOURNE: 1648, K.S.Liv.

HOLOUS BOURNE: 1650, K.S.Liv.

Roy, HOLLOWSBURN; Armstrong, HOLHOUSEBURN; Forrest, HOLEHOUSE BURN, UPPER HOLEHOUSE BURN (= mod. BRIDGE-END, q.v.).

Presumably this name was first of all given to the stream, and afterwards transferred to the house on the slope to the north of the stream. "Stream in the hollows"; v. hol, burna.

^xHOWE, THE. Fm. to W. of Dykes. Forrest, HOW;
(X SE)
also given in estate plan of 1846; has now disappeared.

"The hollow"; v. hol.

KEPSCAITH. Fm. to S.S.E. of Cairnie.
(XI)

Armstrong, SCAPE SCAITH; Forrest, SKEPSKAITH.

Perhaps composed of EDD Skep (ON skeppa, a measure) and Skaithie, a fence or shelter. "A beehive-shaped shelter"?

^xKILLEITH. Old fm. name, surviving in EASTER and
(X SE)
WESTER CALLEITH PARKS, to N. and N.E. of Brow.

KILLEITH: c. 1590, Br. Mus.; 1681, Purv.; 1699,
K.S.Liv.

Roy, COLLIETH; Forrest, CILLIETH.

Probably composed of the Gael. words coille, a wood, and the adjective liath, grey. "The grey wood"; cf. Cult. v. coille, liath.

^xKNAPPERS. Fm. now part of the village of Fauldhouse.
Given by Forrest.

Cf. ON Knappr, a knob, a stud, a button, which might be extended in meaning to mean "a hillock".

Cf. OE cnæpp, "top, summit of a hill". Probably "hillocks". v. cnæpp, knappr.

KNOWEHEAD. Hamlet, to E. of Swineabbey.
(XI)

Forrest, KNOW HEAD. A common type of word. "Top of the knoll"; v. cnoll, hēafod.

XKNOWES. Fm. to S.E. of Braehead. Given only by Forrest.

"Knolls, hillocks"; v. cnoll.

XLAIRS. Fm. to N. of Stonehead. Given only by Forrest. Also

XLAIRS. Fm. to N.E. of Stonehead and S.W. of Bickerton. Armstrong, LAYERS; Forrest, LAIRS.

Cf. EDD Lair, sb.¹ 2. The place where cattle lie; the land on which sheep are folded. 4. An enclosure or shelter for stock; a cow-shed.

Also Lair, sb.² 1. A quagmire; a muddy place; mud.

Either meaning might fit in well enough here; since both farms have disappeared, and since the land is much better drained than it was 100 years ago, it is not possible to choose one rather than the other.

LATCHBRAE. Fm. to S. of Knowehead.
(XI)

LATCH-BRE: 1699, K.S.Liv.

Roy, LACHBRAE; Forrest, LATCH BRAE.

Cf. EDD LACHE, sb. 1. A pond, a pool. 2. A swamp, a quagmire; a "dub"; a wet mass. 3. An occasional water-course; a narrow ditch.

Probably the farm is named from the stream to the north, so that we have "slopes above the Latch or swampy stream"; Latch, cf. MHG lache, Tirol dial. lak. Cf. OE lacu. v. lacu.

^xLILTIECOCKIE. Fm. to N. of Holehouseburn and W. of
(XIV) Stonehead. Given by Armstrong. Now
called BRIDGE-END (q.v.).

Cf. EDD Lilti-Cock, sb. One who moves in a jerky or
limping manner.

Possibly the tenant or owner of this farm at the
time when Armstrong's map was made (1773) had a limp.
A local reference seems to be indicated.

LONGRIDGE. Village to S. of Whitburn village; also
(XI) LONGRIDGE, WESTER, fm. to E. of Longridge;
LONGRIDGE, EAST, fm. to N.E. of Longridge; LONGRIDGE,
SOUTH EAST, fm. to S.E. of East Longridge.

LANGRIG: 1696 on, K.S.Liv.

LANGRIGE: 1697 on, K.S.Liv.

Roy, LANG RIG; Armstrong, LONGRIG; Forrest, LONGRIDGE,
E. LONGRIDGE..

Literal; "long ridge" - Longridge is built on a
long ridge, literally; v. lang, hrycg.

^xMANSGROVE. Fm. to E. of East Longridge. Thus
spelled by Forrest; Armstrong has MANSCROFT.

Presumably "Man's croft or enclosed land"; but
there is practically no evidence. Cf. DPN, 298-9.
v. croft.

MOSSHALL. Fm. to S.E. of Dales.
(XI)

Armstrong, MOSS HALL; Forrest, MOSSHALL.

"Farm-house in the moss or bog"; v. mos, heall.

^xMUIRHOUSE. Fm. to S. of the Row. Has now disappeared; last marked on estate plan of 1846.

Pont, MOORHOUS.

"House on the moor"; v. m̄or, hūs.

MURRAYSGATE. Fm. to E. of Cultsykefoot.

(XI)

Forrest, MURRAYSGATE; estate plan of 1846, MURRAY'S GATE.

It is unlikely that the first part of this word is a surname; it is more probably for "Muirhouse"; cf. Muirhouses, parish of Bo'ness and Carriden.

Thus "Muirhouse gate", i.e. "the way to the house on the moor" - possibly MUIRHOUSE fm. (see previous entry). v. m̄or, hūs, gata.

NORTHFIELD. Fm. to S. of Longridge.

(XI)

A modern name; Forrest calls it GUTTERS (q.v.).

"North field or unenclosed land"; v. nor^k, feld.

PAY or PEY BOGS. The name given to two fields to E.

(XI)

and N.E. of Halfway House.

PYBOGIS: 1479, ADC.

Probably for "pied, parti-coloured bogs"; v. bog.

- /
POLKEMMET. Country house and estate in N.W. of the
 (X SE) parish; also POLKEMMET MOOR, to S. of
 Polkemmet. Pronounced [polkémít].
 POLCAMET: 1336-37, Bain.
 POWCAMET: 1454, Exch. Ro.
 POLCAMADE: 1455 on, Exch. Ro.
 POLKAMATE: 1456, Exch. Ro.
 POLKEMMATE: 1482/3 on, RMS; 1493, ADA; 1505, RSS;
 also Wod. 12.
 POKAMET: 1494, Reg. Ho. Ch.
 POLKEMMAT: 1494, ADA; 1498 on, ADC; 1538/9, SRS 52;
 1653, K.S.Liv.
 POLKAMMATE: 1495/6, Treas. Acc.;
 POLKAMET: 1496 on, RMS.
 POLKEMMET: 1497, HMC; 1498/9, ADC; 1502, Reg. Ho. Ch.;
 1502 on, RMS; 1509 on, RSS; 1528 on, SRS,
 29; 1579, SRS 1; 1610 on, Ret.; c. 1630,
 Br. Mus.; 1696 on, K.S.Liv.
 POLKEMMAIT: 1502-4, Treas. Acc.
 POLKEMMATT: 1506, Treas. Acc.
 POCAMMET: 1516/7, Temp.
 POLCAMET: 1517, SRS 29.
 POLKEMMETE: 1530, SRS, 29.
 POLKEMIT: 1541, Linl. Sh. C.; 1632, Dund. B; 1692 on,
 K.S.Liv.
 POLKENNET: 1550/1 on, RMS; c. 1590 on, Br. Mus.;
 1619 on, Dund. B; 1636, Ret.; 1681, Purv.
 POLKEMAT: 1554/5, Dund. A; 1660, K.S.Liv.; 1662 on,
 Dund. B.
 POKAMAT: 1583, Temp.
 POLKEMETT: 1608, Ret.

POLKENNETT: 1613, Dund. B.
 POLKEMMETT: 1625, Edb. 2; 1636, Dund. A.
 PILLCAINETE: c. 1630, Br. Mus.
 PUKEMMAT: 1643, K.S.Liv.
 POLKENNAT: 1646, RMS.
 POWCAMIT: 1647, K.S.Liv.
 POWKAMIT: 1647 on, K.S.Liv.
 POLKEMET: 1660 on, Dund. B; 1699, K.S.Liv.
 POLLKEMITT: 1661, K.S.Liv.
 POLKEMITT: 1692 on, K.S.Liv.
 POLKEMMITT: 1693 on, K.S.Liv.
 BOLKEMIT: 1693, K.S.Liv.
 POLKEMMIT: 1694 on, K.S.Liv.
 PALKEMMET: 1696, K.S.Liv.
 Pont, Moll. BALKEMMAT; Adair, POLKEMATE; Armstrong.
 Forrest, POLKEMMET.

This word is probably a Gaelic compound, consisting of the Gaelic words poll, a pool, a hole, cam, crooked, and aite, a place. "The place on the crooked pool". Cf. Polmaise, Cambuskenneth. v. poll.

POTTISHAW. Fm. to N.N.E. of East Whitburn.
 (XI)

PADOKSCHAW: 1503, SRS 64; 1649, Ret.
 PADDIKSCHAW: 1508, RSS.
 PADDOSCHAW: 1562, SRS 57.
 POTTISHAW: 1591, RPC; 1642, K.S.Liv.
 POTTESCHAW: 1599, RMS.

PADAKSCHAW: 1611, RMS.
 PODDOKSCHAW: 1613, RMS.
 POTISCHAW: 1615, Edb. 2.
 POTISHAW: 1622, Dund. B; 1642 on, K.S.Liv.
 POTTIESHAW: 1632, Dund. B.
 POTTISCHAW: 1633, RMS.
 POTTINGSHAW: 1642, K.S.Liv.
 PODISHAW: 1642 on, K.S.Liv.
 PADOWSHAW: 1645 on, K.S.Liv.
 PODOWSCHAW: 1647, K.S.Liv.
 PODOWSCHOW: 1648, K.S.Liv.
 PODOSHOW: 1650, K.S.Liv.
 PODOWSHOW: 1650, K.S.Liv.
 PADDOCKSCHAW: 1655, RMS.
 PADOWSHOW: 1661, K.S.Liv.
 PADOSHAW: 1665, K.S.Liv.
 PODESHAW: 1667, Dund. B.
 Pont, POTESHALL; Adair, PODESHALL; Roy, POTISHAW;
 Armstrong, POTESHAW; Forrest, POTTISHAW.

"Frog's or toad's wood"; v. padda, sceaga.

RASHIERIGG. Fm. to S.E. of Kepscaith.

(XI)

Roy, RASHY RIG; Armstrong, RUSHIERIG;
 Forrest, RASHYRIG.

"Rush-covered ridge"; a common type of name.
 v. hrysc, hrycg.

XRED HOUSE. Fm.(?) to S.S.E. of Muirhouse.
(X SE)

Marked on estate plan of 1846; has now disappeared.

Presumably so called because of its red-tiled roof.

XRED HOUSE. Fm.(?) to S.W. of Couch. Marked as
(X SE)

ruin in estate plan of 1846; marked by Forrest. See previous entry.

RED MILL. To S.E. of Pottishaw.
(XI)

See previous entries.

REEVES. Fm. to S.W. of Whitburn Village; also SOUTH
(XI)

REEVES, fm. to E. of Reeves; also Reveston House, to S.W. of Reeves.

RIVES: 1694 on, K.S.Liv.

REIVES: 1696 on, K.S.Liv.

REEVES, EASTER (= mod. SOUTH REEVES?).

EASTER RIVES: 1696, K.S.Liv.

EASTER REIVES: 1697, K.S.Liv.

REEVES, WESTER (lost).

WESTER RIVES: 1697, K.S.Liv.

Armstrong, REAVES; Forrest, REEVES.

Cf. EDD Reeve, sb.² 1. A pen or small enclosure for cattle, pigs or poultry; a permanent sheep-fold.

^xRENTON. The name given by Forrest to what is now MID SEAT OF FOULSHIELS (q.v.). This is pretty certainly a transferred name, and lacking any evidence at all, it is not possible to give any derivation. But cf. PNS, 283-4.

RIGGHOUSE. Fm. to S.E. of Cultsykefoot.
(XI)

RIGEHOWSE: 1696, K.S.Liv.

Forrest, RIG HOUSE. See BROOMHILL.

"House on the ridge"; v. hrycg, hūs.

^xRINGLAND. Fm. to W. of Cairneyfoot (q.v.). Given only by Forrest.

Possibly a transferred name; or simply "circle land", from OE hryng. But obscure.

^xROUGH RIG. Fm. to N. of Fallahill Fm. Given only by Forrest.

Literal; "rough ridge"; v. rūh, hrycg.

ROUGH SYKE. Fm. to S.W. of Dykes.
(X SE)

ROUGH SYK: 1698, K.S.Liv.

Roy, RUGH SYKE; Armstrong, ROUGH SIKE; Forrest, ROUGH SYKE.

"Rough gully" (probably this rather than "stream", which hardly makes sense); v. rūh, sīc.

XROW, THE. Fm.(?) to S.W. of Greenrigg. Marked only
(X SE)
on estate plan of 1846; now disappeared.
Probably simply means "a row of houses"; v. rāw.

XRUMBLING SYKE. Fm. to N.E. of Greenrigg. Given by
(X SE)
Forrest and marked on estate plan of
1846; has now disappeared.

"Stream that moves with a continuous murmuring
sound"; v. sīc.

SHEPHERDSHILL. Fm.(?) to S. of Fauldhouse.
(XIV)
Probably modern; either (1) Shepherds'
hill; or (2) Shepherd's hill, from the surname.
v. hyll.

SOUTH-HILL. Fm. to E. of Blackburn Hall. Called
(XI)
WHITEHILL by Forrest. The name has
been altered to avoid confusion with the other White-
hill a few miles off. "South hill", literal.
v. hyll, sū⁶.

STONEHEAD. Fm. to S.W. of Rashierigg.
(XI)
Roy, STONE HEADS; Armstrong, Forrest,
STONEHEAD. "Stoney hill"; v. stān, hēafod.

STONEHEAP. Fm. to S.E. of Longridge.
(XI)

STANEHEIP: 1641 on, K.S.Liv.

STANE HEAPE: 1649, K.S.Liv.

Roy, Armstrong, Forrest, STONEHEAP.

"Stoney hill"; v. stān, hēap.

STONEYBURN. Village to S.E. of West Foulshiels. Local
(XI) pronunciation [steɪnɪbʌrn].

(THE) STANYBURNE: 1500, ADC; 1594 on, RMS; 1604, Br.
Mus.;

STANEBURNE: 1512 on, RMS; 1528/9, RSS; c. 1670, Br.
Mus.

STANEBURN: 1563, SRS 57; 1564/5, SRS 52.

STANIEBURNE: 1578, SRS 1; 1659, Ret.

STANNYBURNE: 1641 on, K.S.Liv.

STENIBOURNE: 1647 on, K.S.Liv.

STENNIBOURNE: 1648, K.S.Liv.

STENNIBURN: 1692 on, K.S.Liv.

Roy, STENNYBURN; Armstrong, Forrest, STONYBURN.

I presume that the village must have been named
after the Breich Water, which flows to the south of
Stoneyburn. "Stoney stream"; v. stān, burna.

^XSTONEHILL. The name given by Armstrong to CRAIGHEAD
(q.v.).

"Stoney hill"; v. stān, hyll.

^XSTRAND. Fm. to N.E. of Pottishaw.

Given by Forrest and Armstrong.

Probably from OE strand, "shore, bank"; there are

several streams to the north, within a very short distance, though the farm cannot be said to have stood on the bank of one of them. It may, therefore, be a name of the type of London and Westminster, in the parish of Bathgate. v. strand.

SWINEABBEY. Fm. to E. of East Whitburn. Pronounced (XI) locally [swin'abi].

SWYNISH ABBEY: 1668, SHS I, 36.

SWINE-ABBY: 1690, Dund. B.

SYNABBA: 1695, K.S.Liv.

SWYNABBA: 1697, K.S.Liv.

THE SWYN ABBA: 1699, K.S.Liv.

Pont, SUYNABBEY; Adair, SWIN ABBY; Roy, SWIN ABBEY; Armstrong, Forrest, SWINE ABBEY.

This rather extraordinary-looking name has nothing to do with swine or with abbeys. For the first element I suggest EDD Swin, v. To cut aslant; to traverse diagonally. The second element is more difficult, but may be the adv. (EDD) Abeigh, aside, away. The River Almond makes an angle of some 45° with the farm buildings, so that the "diagonal cutting" is thus explained.

^xTAILEND. Fm. to E. of SOUTH-HILL. Given by Armstrong and Forrest; has now disappeared.

The word tail is used in Scots to mean a piece of land irregularly bounded, jutting out from the larger

piece. The "tail" here is formed by the Foulshiels Burn and the River Almond, which meet to the east of the site of Tailend. "End of the 'tail'"; v. taile, ende. Cf. Tailend, parish of Bathgate.

^xTARRYJEWS. Fm. to S.W. of Greenburn. Given only by Forrest.

Probably an attempt at rendering a Gaelic word. "Bullocks' hill"; Gael. tòrr plus damh. v. tòrr.

^xTARRYMUCK. Fm. to S.W. of Fallahill Fm. Given by Armstrong and Forrest.

"Pigs' hill"; Gael. tòrr plus muc. v. tòrr, muc.

^xTOWNHEAD. Old fm. name, remaining in ^xTOWNHEAD PARK, (XI) to N. of Croftmalloch. Armstrong, TOWNHEAD; Forrest, TOWN HEAD.

"Upper part of the village"; v. tūn, hēafod.

TURNHIGH. Fm. to S.E. of Rigghouse. (XI) Forrest, TURNHEIGH.

This may simply be literal; otherwise, I can make nothing of it.

^xWALLHEADS. Fm. to N. of Stoneyburn and S.S.W. of Cuthill. Given by Armstrong; has now disappeared.

WALLHEADS: 1693, on, K.S.Liv.

WALHEADS: 1697 on, K.S.Liv.

WALL-HEADS: 1699, K.S.Liv.

"Wall hills, slopes"; I cannot say, however, whether the first word represents OE weall or wielle.

WELLHILL. Fm. to S.W. of Fauldhouse.
(XIII NE)

Given only by Forrest.

Presumably literal; "hill with a well at it"; v. wielle, hyll.

^XWEST TOWN. Fm. to S.W. of Polkemmet. Marked thus
(X SE)
by Forrest, and given in an estate plan of 1846 as WEST END-O-TOUN. The ground is now wooded. "West farm"; v. west, tūn.

^XWESTFIELD. Fm. to E. of Stonehead and S.W. of Long-ridge. Given by Armstrong; has now disappeared. "West field or unenclosed land"; v. west, feld.

WHITBURN. Village in W. of the parish of that name;
(XI)
also ^XWHITBURN FARM, marked on plan of 1846 as being to S. of the village, but has now disappeared;

WHITBURN, EAST, hamlet to E. of Whitburn; WHITBURN HOUSE, EAST, fm. to S. of East Whitburn; WHITBURN MAINS, EAST, fm. to S.S.E. of East Whitburn.

WHITEBURNE: 1296 on, Bain.

WITBURN: 1296, Bain.

- WHITEBURN: 1296, Bann. Cl. 47; 1694 on, K.S.Liv.
- WYTEBURNE: 1336-37, Bain.
- QWHITBURNE: 1365, RMS.
- QUHITBURNE: 1452, RMS; 1479 on, ADC; 1558/9 on, SRS
57; 1571/2, SRS 52; c. 1590, Br. Mus.;
1613, Dund. B; 1614, Prot. R.K.; 1663,
K.S.Liv.
- QUHITBURN: 1488, Reg. Ho. Ch.; 1533, RMS; 1542, RSS.
- QUHITEBURN: 1538, RSS.
- QUHYTBURN: 1576, Ret.; Rob. III, 1619, RMS.
- QUHYTBURNE: 1576 on, Ret.; 1633, RMS.
- QUHITEBURNE: 1615, RMS.
- QUHITBURN: 1632, Dund. B.
- WHITBOURNE: 1647, K.S.Liv. Also WHIDBOURNE: 1647, K.S.Liv.
- Q^T.BOURNE: 1648, K.S.Liv.
- WHITBURNE: 1650 on, K.S.Liv.; 1671 on, Ret.
- WHYTBURNE: 1659, Ret.
- WHYTBURN: 1681, Purv.; 1696, Dund. B.
- WHYTEBURNE: 1682, Ret.; Dav. II, RMS.

Also the erroneous spelling

- QUHITEBURY: Dav. II, RMS.

WHITBURN, EASTER.

- ESTIRQWYTBURNE: 1363, RMS.
- ESTIR QUHITBURN: 1542, RSS.
- EISTER QUHITBURNE: 1601 on, Ret; 1622 on, Dund. B;
A David II, 1627, RMS; 1643 on, K.S.Liv.
- EISTER QUHITEBURNE: 1632, RMS.
- EASTER Q^T.BURNE: 1642 on, K.S.Liv.
- EISTER WHITBOURNE: 1647, K.S.Liv.

EISTER WHIDBOURNE: 1647, K.S.Liv.

EISTER Q^T.BOURN: 1647, K.S.Liv.

EISTER Q^T.BOURNE: 1648 on, K.S.Liv.

EASTER WHITBURN: 1653 on, K.S.Liv.

EASTER WHITBURNE: 1663, RMS; 1697, Ret.

EIST QUHYTBURNE: c. 1670, Br. Mus.

EASTER(-)WHITEBURN: 1693 on, K.S.Liv.

EASTER WHITTURN: 1693, K.S.Liv.

EASTER WHYTBURN: 1693, K.S.Liv.

EASTER WHITE BURN: 1693 on, K.S.Liv.

EASTERWHITEBURN: 1694 on, K.S.Liv.

EASTER WHIT-BURN: 1696, K.S.Liv.

Erroneous -

EASTER QUHYBURNE: Dav. II, RMS.

WHITBURN, WESTER (lost).

WESTIRQWITBURNE: 1363, RMS.

WESTER QUITBURNE: 1479, ADA.

WESTIR(-)QUHITBURN: 1493, ADA; 1511. RMS.

WESTIR(-)QUHITBURNE: 1511, RMS; 1558/9 on SRS
E 57; 1592, SRS 1.

WESTIR QUHITBIRN: 1511, Treas. Acc.

WESTER QUHITBURNE: 1565/6, SRS 52; 1600 on, Ret.;
A 1627, RMS; 1632, Dund. B; 1644 on,
K.S.Liv.

WESTERQUHITBURNEIS: 1597/8, SRS 1.

WESTER QUHYTBURNE: 1631, Ret.; 1643, K.S.Liv.;
c. 1670, Br. Mus.

WESTER Q^T.BURNE: 1642 on, K.S.Liv.

WASTER Q.^TBOURN: 1647, K.S.Liv.

WASTER Q.^TBOURNE: 1648 on, K.S.Liv.
E

WESTER QUHITBOURNE: 1650, K.S.Liv.

WESTER WHITBURN: 1653 on, K.S.Liv.
A

WESTER WHYTBURN: 1663, RMS.

WESTER WHITBURNE: 1663, RMS; 1693, K.S.Liv.

WEST WHYTBURNE: c. 1670, Br. Mus.

WESTER(-)WHITEBURN: 1693 on, K.S.Liv.
A

WESTER(-) WHIT-BURN: 1693 on, K.S.Liv.
A

WESTER WHITBURN: 1693, K.S.Liv.

WESTER WHITE-BURN: 1693, K.S.Liv.

^xWHITBURN MILL (see Almondbank).

QUHITBURNE MYLNE: 1575, SRS 52.

QUIDBURNE MILNE, MILLNE: 1645 on, K.S.Liv.

WHIDBURNE MILLNE: 1646, K.S.Liv.

WHIDBOURNE MILLNE: 1647, K.S.Liv.

Q.^TBURN MILN: 1647, K.S.Liv.

Pont, E. WHYT BURNS; Adair, WHITEBURN, E. WHITEBURN;
Elphinstone, WHITEBURN; Roy, WHITBURN, NEW WHITBURN
(= mod. East Whitburn); Armstrong, WHITBURN, E. WHITT-
BURN; Forrest, WHITBURN, E. WHITBURN.

From a stream running to S. of Whitburn and W. of
East Whitburn. "White stream"; v. hwīt, burna.

WHITEDALEHEAD. Fm. to E. of Whitburn Village.
(XI)

Forrest, WHITEDALE HEAD; in plan of

1846 called SHOTTHEAD; in that plan the fm. of Whitedalehead was on the site of the present school.

"Upper part of the white valley"; v. hwīt, dalr, hēafod: or "Upper part of the shott or point of land"; v. sceat, hēafod.

^xWHITEHILL. Name given by Forrest to what is now
(XI)

SOUTH-HILL (q.v.).

WHITEHILL: 1698, K.S.Liv.

"White hill"; v. hwīt, hyll.

PLACE-NAME ELEMENTS.

I have followed closely the list of elements given in EPNS I, ii; to them must be added the Celtic words bad, a clump; baile, a farm; barr, beinn, cnoc, carr, creag, druim, torr, a hill (of various kinds in Gaelic, but tending to become a generic term in this county), caer, a fort, carn, a stone, coille, a wood, dun, a fort, gronna, a marsh, innis, an island, haugh; loch, a lake; maes, a field, plain; monadh, a hill, a moor; muc, a pig; poll, a pool; rath, a fort, steading, place; srath, a valley; tref, a dwelling; uchel, high.

FIELD-NAMES AND OTHER MINOR NAMES.

- A. Method adopted for obtaining these.
- B. Classification.
- C. Lists (in parishes, alphabetically under the names of the farms).

A. From the current Valuation Roll for the county I excerpted the names of the farms and their owners and occupiers, and took also the same information for single fields. At various periods between 1932 and 1936 I visited as far as possible the farms on my list, enquiring about the field-names. The results of my enquiry, in tabulated form, follows.

The results obtained are significant. I visited half (a representative half) of the farms on my list, and at only 37.5% of these was I able to obtain a full list of the field-names. 54.5% were able to supply me with at least some information: the rest had none. The farms were carefully chosen, and represented the county from north to south. I need not dwell at this point upon the types of name given: the results of my work were so disappointing as to convince me of two points:- 1. Without the help of estate maps my results would have been extremely scanty. 2. The names given in the estate maps are falling rapidly into disuse. I had several instances of farmers who numbered fields for which, I could tell them, names had existed a century ago. A typical example is that of Woodcockdale, near Linlithgow (see enclosed estate map.)

Conclusion. It is almost too late to gather place-names in West Lothian. The conditions in my

Valuation District	No. of farms on List.	Number visited.	Full list of names.	Partial List. (1 upwards)	Blank. List from other Sources e.g. do. maps.
Linlithgow	54	36 (67%)	19 (53% of those visited)	8 (22%)	9 3
Bo'ness	25	14 (56%)	5 (36% of those visited)	1 (7%)	8 -
Queensferry. including parts of Abercorn, Dalmeny etc.)	37	7 (19%)	6 (86% of those visited)	-	1 16 (Hopetoun Estate Maps.)
Uphall (including parts of Ecclesmachan etc.)	32	20 (63%)	6 (30% of those visited)	12 (60%)	2 -
Torphichen and Bathgate.	106	34 (32%); a seemingly small percentage: but Mr. Rose, factor to Wallhouse Estate, had assured me there were no field-names on that estate (24 farms on list). So should really amend figures as below.	18 (53% of those visited)	6 (18%)	10 5
Whitburn and Livingston.	106	58	18	6	34 5 (Polkemet & Merchant Co. Estate Maps)
	81	33 (41%)	9 (27% of those visited)	2	22 20 (Polkemet Estate Maps).
	335	168 (50%)	63 (37.5% of those visited)	29 (17%)	76 44 (45.5%)

county, too, are more favourable than those of many of the other Lowland counties, for there are no large towns and there are several large estates. A large estate means as a rule estate maps, and consequently information about field-names. The exceptions to this rule in West Lothian are the Dundas Buchan and Kinneil estates, and the former has changed hands three times within the last seventy years.

I must acknowledge the kindness of Dr. A. J. Brock, North Queensferry, who allowed me to use his knowledge of field-names in his native parish of Kirkliston, and in the neighbouring parish of Dalmeny.

B. The field-names and other minor names in the county of West Lothian can, with very few exceptions, be divided up into the following classes :-

1. Those with purely geographical nomenclature - i.e. utilising the points of the compass; as for example West Field or Park.
2. Those named from their proximity to some outstanding object or objects in the immediate neighbourhood. (a) Farm buildings definitely named as such. (b) Other buildings. (c) Miscellaneous constructions. Examples - Steading Park, School Park, Canal Field.
3. Those named from the use to which the field etc. was put (a) for keeping particular animals. (b) from the crop generally to be found there. (c) Miscellaneous uses. Examples - Cow Park, Timothy Park, Shillinghill.
4. Those with names which give information concerning the nature of the soil, or the type of land involved. Examples - Clayholes, Hill Park (i.e. land capable of being used only for grazing cattle; hill pasture).
5. Those with names which give information about the size, shape, or other peculiarities, other than geographical.

6. Those whose name contains the name of someone connected intimately with the land in question, either as owner or tenant or even ploughman (in some cases it is not possible to prove any connection between the name and the land). These Christian names and surnames occur in two categories: (a) Showing the office held. (b) Personal name, Christian or surname. (c) Land held by the Church. Examples - Factor's Field, Mathie's Park, Glebe.

Each name is given with the name of the farm or large house nearest to it, and the number of the Ordnance Survey map on which they occur. Sites which can be identified, but whose names are no longer in use, are marked with *. Unidentifiable sites are marked (lost).

675.

PARISH OF ABERCORN.

(All on Map IV.)

1. ^xNorth Yard,¹ Midhope (18th cent. plans);
^xWest Law,² Midhope (18th cent. plans); ^xWest Park,³
 Midhope (18th cent. plans); North Park, Philipstoun
 House; West Field, The, Philipstoun House.

2. (a) ^xByre Hill, Abercorn (18th cent. plans);
 Barn Park, Old Duntarvie; Steading⁴ (Fields, two),
 Philipstoun.

(b) Crawford's Cross (Fields), East, Mid, and
 West, Abercorn Church; Banks (Field), Banks; Binns
 Hill, Binns; Binns Tower, Binns; Binns Mill, Binns;
^xEntry Foot, Binns (18th cent. plans); West Craig
 Park, Binns; East and West Butlaw (Fields), Butlaw;
 Cock Muir (Field), Cockmuir; Craigton House, Craig-
 ton; Craigton Hill, Craigton; Craigton Quarry, and
 Fort (site of), Craigton; Crawstane (Field), Craw-
 stane; Crawstane Park, Crawstane; Cottage Park,
 Duddingston; Duddingston Wood, Duddingston;
 Icehouse⁵ Park, Duddingston; Peel⁶ Meadow, Duntarvie;
 Duntarvie Myre (Field), Duntarvie Castle; Hawthorn-
 syke (Park), Hawthornsyke; ^xDial⁷ Park, Hopetoun
 House (18th cent. plans); Greenrig, North and South,
 Hopetoun House; Hopetoun Wood, Hopetoun House;
 Morton Clump, Hopetoun House; Morton Yards and West
 Law⁸, Hopetoun House; ^xTower Park, Hopetoun House

1. v. geard.

2. v. hlaw.

3. Park is defined by the Concise Oxford Dictionary
 as "Large enclosed piece of ground, usu. with
 woodland and pasture, attached to country house
 &c." This meaning is very rare in West Lothian;
 there Park means simply "a grass-field; a
 paddock" (Warr.) v. pearroc.

4. Steading: "a farm-house and buildings; the
 buildings as distinguished from the farm-house"
 (Warr.).

5. The Icehouse is that of Hopetoun House.

6. Peel in sense of "small square tower", from Latin
palus.

7. Presumably because a sundial there. Dial fr. Med.
 Lat. dialis, fr. Lat. dies.

8. Evidently originally two fields: v. geard, hlaw.

(map of 1746; now part of Deer Park); Law Park, Law; Lawflat Park, Lawflat; ^xDucat¹ Yard, Midhope (18th cent. plans); Midhope Burn, Midhope; Midhope Glen, Midhope; ^xMeadhope Thorn, Midhope (18th cent. plans); ^xMeadhope Mains (Fm), Midhope (18th cent. plans); Newton Park, Newton; Park Head (Field), Parkhead; East Philpstoun (Fm), Philpstoun; Philpstoun House, Philpstoun; Philpstoun Mill, Philpstoun; Philpstoun Muir,² Philpstoun; Station³ Park, Philpstoun; Doocot Park, Philpstoun House; Priest Inch (Field), Priestinch; Smiddy Hill Clumps, Smiddy Hill; ^xSmiddy Hill Park, Smiddy Hill (plan of 1746); Totley⁴ Park, School (Field), Whitequarries; Toll⁵ (Field), Whitequarries.

(c) East Shore Wood, Banks; Quarry (Field), Cockmuir; Pond (Field), Craigton; Quarry (Field), Craigton; Stonecouple⁶ (Field), Craigton; Garden Foot (Field), Duddingston; Smiddy⁷ Loch (Field), Duntarvie Castle; Canal⁸ (Field), Fawnspark; Open Cast⁹ (Field), Fawnspark; Pond (Field), Fawnspark; ^xBlueyeat¹⁰ Park, Hopetoun House (plan of 1746: The Blue Gate marked on Forrest's map of 1818); ^xPond

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1. i.e. Doocot, dovecot.
 2. v. m̄Or.
 3. The railway through Philpstoun was opened c. 1842.
 4. Presumably we have here an example of back formation - Totley fr. Totleywells. Cf. Lochty (Bath.) from Lochtyloch.
 5. A relic of the turnpike roads; an 18th century name; a toll-house stood on the road adjoining this field.
 6. Stonecouple: "in building, a row of arches" (E.D.D.); "stone arches instead of timber, across which rough spars were laid for supporting thatch" (Warr.).
 7. Smiddy: Sc. and Nth. Eng. dial. form of smithy.
 8. The Union Canal was opened for use c. 1822.
 9. Open Cast: "veins or beds of stone or coal worked at the top or bottom of an open cutting" (E.D.D.).
 10. v. geat.

Park, Hopetoun House (plan of 1746; now part of Deer Park); ^xQuarry Intake, Hopetoun House (plan of 1746); ^xQuarry Park, Hopetoun House (plan of 1746; now part of Deer Park); Pond Park, Mannerston; Shore (Field), Mannerston; Stackyard (Field), Mannerston; West Shore Wood, Midhope; Mine Park, Newton; Beechwood (Field), Philipstoun House; Society Park, Society; Windmill Knowe (Wood), Society (also in plan of 1746); Quarry Hole (Field), Trolleywells; Wood Park, Trolleywells,

3. (a) Covey¹ (Field), Cockmuir; Deer Park, Hopetoun House; Millhill (Park), Hopetoun House; ^xSheep Park, Hopetoun House (plan of 1746; now part of Deer Park); Cowlea², Mannerston; Rabbit Muir, Philipstoun; Cow Park, Old Duntarvie.

(b) Meadow, Craigton; Rack³ (Field), Craigton.

(c) North and South Wards,⁴ Newton; ^xShilling Hill,⁵ Philipstoun, (alias Mathie's Park); Chacefield,⁶ Philipstoun House (18th cent. plans); Shillinghill⁵, Philipstoun House; Wards⁴, Trolleywells.

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1. Covey: presumably the field in which game birds were hatched. O. Fr. covée.
 2. v. cū, Leah.
 3. Rack: there are several possible interpretations of this word - e.g. boundary, refuse; but the most likely is couch-grass (Triticum repens), Cf. Swed. vrak.
 4. Wards: "A piece of pasture; land enclosed on all sides for young animals; a beacon-hill, a signal-hill" (Warr.). By no means impossible that the first example given means "beacon - or signal-hill"; but this cannot be the case with the second instance, which does not stand high. Evidence insufficient. v. weard.
 5. Shillinghill: a hill or eminence used for "shilling" or winnowing grain. OE scylian. Cf. H.G.Graham's The Social Life of Scotland in the Eighteenth Century (London 1901), p.173.
 6. Simply chase, hunting, plus field.

4. Hill (Field), Craigton; The Muir, Craigton; Hill Park, Duntarvie; Shrub (Field), Mannerston.

5. Braehead, Abercorn Church; Springfield, Binns; Binks¹ (Fields, two), Binns Mill; ^xNew Mill, Binns Mill (plan of 1754); Banks² (Field), Duddingston; Headrig³ Hill, Duddingston; Headrig³ Park, Duddingston; Scud Hintie,⁴ The, Duntarvie; Gleve,⁵ Duntarvie Castle; Long Rigs,⁶ Fawnsparck; Longrigs,⁶ Gallowsbrook; Ninewells⁷ Park, Hawthornsyke; Back⁸ Bog (wood), Hopetoun House; ^xNew Houses, Hopetoun House (plan of 1746); Plains Park, Hopetoun House (Plain Field, plan of 1746); Banks² Field, Mannerston; ^xWhinney Brae, Midhope (18th cent. plans); Long Acre, Newton; Headrigg Knowes,⁹ Philpstoun;

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1. Binks: Nth. form of literary Eng. bench, and used in this sense in early Sc. v. benc. Cf. Bink: "a large shelf: a bench: a bank: a ledge in a cliff: a peat-bank" (Warr.).
 2. v. banke.
 3. Headrig: "the strip of land in a field on which the plough turns" (E.D.D.). Cf. Eng. headland. Presumably the field took its name, in this instance, from the hill, which would necessitate the plough being turned. v. heafod, hrycg.
 4. A difficult name. Such evidence as can be acquired from the E.D.D. (v. Scud, sb¹ and ³) shows two possible interpretations:- 1. Scud, a blow; hintie, fr. hint, advb., behind. Thus a field on a slope, as this is, which is therefore difficult to "work", and necessitates belabouring the horses. 2. Scud = suuddy, naked; hintie, behind (as in 1.). Therefore a disparaging term applied to the field - a "bare behind" or "buttocks". Cf. Hungry Hill, Barebreeks, possibly also Bare-shanks, with the same significance. Evidence lacking.
 5. Perhaps a form of Glibe: "a piece, part or portion of anything" (E.D.D.). Unlikely that a form of Glebe, "a portion of land assigned to a clergyman as part of his benefice" (Lat. gleba); no church is near this field. Evidence insufficient.
 6. v. hrycg.
 7. Well in sense of "spring": v. wielle.
 8. At back and side of the mansion-house.
 9. v. cnoll.

Backalaw,¹ Philpstoun House (plan of 1752: now partly wooded); Highbraes² (Field), Philpstoun House; High Braes,² Philpstoun House; Long Rigs, Philpstoun House; Terrace Rigg (wood), Philpstoun House; Floors³ (Field), Priestinch; Stown Butts,⁴ Priestinch; Burn Craigs (wood), Totleywells; Newlands, Totleywells; Tappitoorie,⁵ Totleywells.

6. (a) Sergeant's Park, Binns; Cadger's⁶ Park, Duddingston; Cadger's⁶ Park, Duntarvie Castle; ^XDrysters Acres,⁷ Midhope (18th cent. plans); ^XGardners Acre, Midhope (18th cent. plans); Bailie's⁸ Muir (wood), Old Duntarvie; Factor's (Field), Philpstoun House.

1. Corruption of Back of Law. v. hlaw.
2. High: 1. A hilly field: v. heah; 2. Equiv. to North.
3. Floors: Either 1. Flat lands lying at the foot of slopes, OE flōr, or 2. a portable threshing-floor (Warr).
4. Stown = stolen. Butt: "a small piece of land disjoined from adjacent lands" (Warr).
5. Tappie-toorie - tourie: "anything raised very high to a point" (Warr). Therefore suitably used for a field tapering to a point, as this does.
6. Cadger is a common element in place-names, especially in field-names; the word is probably used here in the sense of "a miller's man, who collects people's corn and carries it to the mill to be ground" (E.D.D.). Or it may be used in the general sense of "carrier". Fr. cadge (? a variant of cage) plus -er.
7. i.e. a drying-green. The word drysters may here be regarded as a feminine form.
8. Fr. surname Bailie (improbable): or bailie, a magistrate of the nearest town (unlikely); or bailie, the officer of a land-owner. Evidence scanty.

(b) Harry's¹ Park, Banks; Jock's Knowes, Banks; Mathie's Park, Binns (alias Shillinghill, q.v.); Gird Woods² (Field), Duntarvie; Patey's Nook, East Philpstoun; Chatties³ Park, Newton; Steels Knowe (wood), Philpstoun House; Brock's⁴ Park, Trolleywells.

1. Probably from Christian name: but may be corruption of harrie, adj., stubborn.
2. Prob. fr. name Girdwood. Less likely = gird, to encircle.
3. Prob. fr. pet form of Charlotte. But may be from Chat, "a call to swine" (Warr), hence "pigs' field", or Chat, "the gallows", hence "gallows field". Evidence insufficient.
4. This family occupied the farm of Overton (Kirk) for several generations.

PARISH OF BATHGATE.

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

1. Easter Field, Ballencrieff Mill (VII); ^xNorth Park¹, Bughtknowes (VII); North Parks, Byres (VII); South and Wester Parks, Dykeside (VII); Easter and Wester Knowe² (Fields), Netherhouses (XI); South Park, Netherhouses (XI); Easter Knowes² (Field), Springfield (XI); North Park, Springfield (XI); Easter and Wester Parks, Starlaw (XI); South and Wester Parks, Stonerig (XI); Easter, North and North West Parks, Tarrareoch (XI); Wester Park, Tippethill (XI); North Fields, Torbanehill Mains (XI).

2. (a) Dairy Park, Byres (VII); Barn Park, Starlaw (XI); Bothy End (Field), Tailend (XI).

(b) Ballencrieff Park,³ Balbardie House (VII); ^xDovecot⁴ Park, Balbardie House (VII); ^xMill Park,⁵ Balbardie House (VII); ^xMill Haugh,⁵ Balbardie House (VII); Ballencrieff⁶ Park, Balbardie Mains (VII); Distillery Field, Balbardie Mains (VII); East Side of House Park, Balgornie (VII); Crinkle⁷ Field, Ballencrieff Mains (VII); Mill Park, Ballencrieff Mill (VII); Balmuir Cottage, Balmuir (VII); Barbauchlaw Quarry (disused), Barbauchlaw (X NE); Barbauchlaw Glen, Barbauchlaw Mains (VI SE); Barns Field, Barns (VII); ^xChapel Park,⁵ Bathgate (VII); Castle Hill Meadow, Bathgate Castle (XI); Old Hall Bog (Field), Bathgate Castle (XI); Boghall Cottage and Quarry, Boghall (VII); Bughtknowes⁸ (Field), Bughtknowes (VII); Deans⁹ Field, Caputhall (VII); Cocks Muir Park, Cocksmuir (XI); South Cocks Muir Park, Cocksmuir (XI); Deans Cottages, Deans (VII);

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1. So in plan of 1824; now covered by part of Petershill Reservoir No. 2.
 2. v. cnoll.
 3. The ruins of Ballencrieff House are in this park.
 4. So in plan of 1824; now covered by "bing".
 5. So in plan of 1824; now built over.
 6. Near the site of the former Ballencrieff House; in plan of 1824 called ^xRoundell Park.
 7. See Crinkle Burn, River-Names.
 8. In plan of 1824 called Bught Knowe Park.
 9. Near Deans Cottages.

Gate House Field, Drum (XI); Easter and Wester Bents¹ (Fields), Drumcrosshall (VII); Barns² Field, Dykeside (VII); Belvedere Wood,³ Dykeside (VII); Crinkle⁴ Field, Dykeside (VII); Back of House (Field), Easter Inch (XI); Inch Wood, Inch (XI); Hall Park, Kirkroads (VII); Kirkton Cottage, Kirkton House (VII); Kirkton Kilns, Kirkton House (VII); Lochty⁵ (Field), Lochtyloch (VII); Candlemaker Row Park, Netherhouses (XI); West of House Park, Netherhouses (XI); Nethermuir Wood, Nethermuir (VII); East and West North Bank, (Fields), North Bank (VII); East Back of South Inch (Field), South Inch (XI); West Back of South Inch (Field), South Inch (XI); House Park, Springfield (XI); Springfield (Park), Springfield (XI); Front of House Park, Starlaw (XI); Heelis⁶ (Field), Starlaw (XI); Starlaw Rows, Starlaw (XI); Front of House Park, Tailend (XI); Oil Work Park, Tailend (XI); Back of House Park, Tippethill (XI); North and South Gate House Parks, Tippethill (XI); Mill Park, Torbanehill Mains (XI); West Mains Cottage, West Mains (XI); Westminster Park, Westminster (XI); ^xWestminster Yard, Westminster (XI); Back of House (Field), Whitehill (XI); Front of House (Field), Whitehill (XI); Murrayfield Park,⁷ Whitehill (XI).

(c) ^xFir Hill Park,⁸ Balbardie House (VII); Loch⁹ Meadow, Balbardie House (VII); North Mansion Policy¹⁰ (Field), Balbardie House (VII); Quarry Park,⁸ Balbardie House (VII);

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1. See Bents, place-names, parish of Bathgate.
 2. The farm of that name.
 3. Forrest marks the belvedere, which has now gone.
 4. See Crinkle Burn, River-Names.
 5. A back-formation from Lochtyloch, based upon false analogy, that of the present pronunciation.
 6. A fairly accurate phonetic rendering of the word; probably for Hillhouse. Cf. Hillhouse (pronounced locally hilliz), place-names, parish of Linlithgow.
 7. i.e. the field on the farm of Whitehill nearest the farm of Murrayfield.
 8. Given in plan of 1824; now covered by Bing.
 9. A loch is marked in this field in the plan of 1824; it has now disappeared, and the ground is partly covered by works.
 10. Given in plan of 1824.

^xSouth Mansion Policy¹ (Field), Balbardie House (VII); Toll² Park, Balbardie House (VII); Castlehill (Field), Balbardie Mains (VII); Roundel Park, Balgornie (XI); Ann's Well Strip (wood), Ballencrieff Mains (VII); Burn Park, Ballencrieff Mains (VII); Gin³ Park, Ballencrieff Mains (VII); Lime⁴ Park, Ballencrieff Mains (VII); Stackyard Park, Ballencrieff Mains (VII); ^xEngine Park,⁵ Bathgate (VII); ^xNorth and South Loch⁵ Parks, Bathgate (VII); ^xSouth Engine Park,⁵ Bathgate (VII); Woodside Cottage, Bathgate (VII); Burnside Cottage, Boghall (XI); ^xCraig Park,⁶ Bughtknowes (VII); North and South Drawkiln⁴ (Fields), Bughtknowes (VII); Quarry Park, Bughtknowes (VII); ^xWell Park,⁶ Bughtknowes (VII); East and West Roundel Parks, Byres (VII); Pit Park, Byres (VII); Quarry Park, Byres (VII); Stackyard Park, Byres (VII); Brig⁷ Field, Caputhall (VII);

1. Given in plan of 1824; now built over.
2. A toll house stood at the east side of this field.
3. Cf. E.D.D. Gin, sb.¹ 1. An engine or machine, gen. worked by horses, a threshing-machine; in mining: an apparatus for hoisting coal, &c., up a pit-shaft, a species of crane or lever worked by horses.
4. From the number of disused lime kilns, it is evident that the working of lime was at one time a staple industry in this parish. In the first example, "Lime" may refer either to the type of soil or to the presence of kilns.
5. All in plan of 1824, and now built over. The survival of names connected with a former Bathgate Loch is of interest; and it is noteworthy that "Engine" does not refer to railway locomotives, though the fact that railway works are in the near neighbourhood might lead one to suppose so. From the old account books of the Merchant Company, however, it is clear that the name existed before the coming of the railway, so that it is probable that "Engine" refers to the mine workings nearby. Cf. Gin, ante.
6. These two fields, Craig Park (west part), and Well Park (east part), are now combined under the name of Craigwell, q.v. They occur in the plan of 1824.
7. Nth. form of Bridge, a railway bridge being near.

Common¹ (Field), Caputhall (VII); Three Tree Field, Drum (XI); Milestone (Field), Drumcrosshall (VII); Belvedere² Field, Dykeside (VII); Garden Field, Dykeside (VII); Round Hill (Field), Easter Inch (XI); ^XTicket³ Field, South Inch (XI); Mine Park, Starlaw (XI); Cousland Mine Park, Starlaw Rows (XI); Well Park,⁴ Tippethill (XI); Garden Parks, Torbanehill (XI); Green Hill (Field), Torbanehill (XI); Policy Park, Torbanehill (XI); Stackyard Park, Torbanehill Mains (XI); Well Park, Torbanehill Mains (XI); Blackburn Road (Field), Wester Inch (XI); Burnvale⁵ Cottages, Wester Inch (XI); Roadend Field, Wester Inch (XI).

3. (a) Hen Park, Ballencrieff Mains (VII); Glen Mavis (small glen),⁶ Bathgate (VII); Horse Park, Bughtknowes (VII); Horse Field, Caputhall (VII); Raven Craig (hill), Craigs (Forrest) (VII); Ewes and Butts⁷ (Field), Drumcrosshall (VII);

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1. A considerable piece of waste land lies next this field.
 2. There is no belvedere in this field now; in the plan of 1824 the field is called Baldiedarie Park, and the farmer called it Balvedere.
 3. Appear thus in plan of 1824; I conjecture that Ticket is an error for Thicket; from the previous note, it will be seen that the plan maker was not too well educated.
 4. There is no well or spring in this field now.
 5. The name is self-explanatory; a valley through which a burn runs.
 6. The distillery here was leased by an uncle of Sir James Y. Simpson, the gynaecologist. In the plan of 1824 a small house at the entrance to this glen is named Mavis Bank.
 7. The second part of this name is difficult; one would expect that it was the name for the sheep at some stage of its growth, but I am unable to discover any word which might fit in. I can only suggest, therefore, that Butt is a form of E.D.D. Bought, a sheep-fold.

Mares Field, Drumcrosshall (VII); Calves Park, Dykeside (VII); Horse Bog (Field), Little Boghead (XI); Cow Folds, North Bank (VII); Horse Field, Standhill Farm (XI).

(b) Timothy Field, Tailend (XI); Mustard Hill (Field), Westfield (XI).

(c) Nil.

4. Haugh Park, Balgornie (XI); Meadow, Balgornie (XI); Hill (Parks), Ballencrieff Mains (VII); Broomy Knowe (Field), Bathgate Castle (XI); East, North and South Hill (Fields), Bathgate Castle (XI); Yellow Bog, Bathgate Castle (XI); The Bog, Boghall (XI); Muir Park,¹ Bughtknowes (VII); The Bogs (Fields), Caputhall (VII); The Bogs or The Wee Bogs (Fields), Caputhall (VII); Bog (Field), Drumcrosshall (VII); Coal Hole (Field), Drumcrosshall (VII); Easter Inch Moss² (moor), Easter Inch (XI); The Moss, Mossie Farm (XI); Moss Park, South Inch (XI); Bog Park, Springfield (XI); Meadow Knowe, Standhill Farm (XI); Rough Park, Stonerig (XI); Moss, Tailend (XI); Moss Park, Tarra-reoch (XI); Bog Park, Torbanehill Mains (XI); Moss, Torbanehill Mains (XI).

5. ^xLoanend³ (Field), Balbardie House (VII); ^xWest Loanend³, Balbardie House (VII); Clock Side⁴ Park, Balbardie Mains (VII); Damhead (Field), Balbardie Mains (VII); ^xWater Yate⁵ Park, Balbardie Mains (VII); Damhead (Field), Balgornie (XI);

1. Called Drumcross Wood in plan of 1824.
2. Partly in the parish of Livingston.
3. Cf. E.D.D. Loan, sb.² 2. Comp. (1) Loan-end, the end of a lane where one road joins another. OE lone (lane), a narrow path. Both in plan of 1824, and now built over.
4. From the partial correspondence of Clock Head with Glen Head in these field-names, it looks as though Clock here were a Celtic word - Gael. clach, a stone, Ir. cloch, Wel. clwg, a rock, detached rock (Macbain). Here presumably the meaning is "rocky hillside". Cf. Clockmore (CPNS, 138).
5. In plan of 1824; now covered by Bing. Note the survival of the y sound; OE geat. Cf. E.D.D. Water-gate, (a) a dry-stream bed; a road or passage leading to a watering-place; a gully in a rock which forms the bed of a stream; (c) a flood/

Knowe Park, Balgornie (XI); Long Bog Park, Balgornie (XI); Long Rigg Park, Balgornie (XI); Reform Strip¹ (wood), Ballencrieff Mains (VII); Sheddon Braes² (wood), Ballencrieff Mains (VII); Sheddon Hill² (Field), Ballencrieff Mains (VII); White Hall³ (Field), Ballencrieff Mains (VII); Swallow Brae⁴ Park, Ballencrieff Mill (VII); Tantallon⁵ Hill, Balmuir (VII);
 xAzeldale⁶ Park, Bathgate (VII);

flood-gate; a water-gap in a fence; a rail hung across a stream to serve as a fence; the place where such a rail is hung.

1. Why this strip of woodland should have been thus termed I do not know; it may possibly date from the Reform Act of 1832; but I have not been able to obtain any information on this point.
2. Again not an easy word; possibly for Shedding Braes, Hill - i.e. that part of the farm where the sheep were shorn and separated from their lambs - a temporary separation taking place during the period of shearing and of castrating the male lambs. OE sceadan, to divide, separate.
3. There is possible here a name from the whitewashed farmhouse of Bishopbrae; or, it may be, we have here an attempt at Anglicising 'White Ha', i.e. White Haugh. See hwit.
4. Presumably literal, because swallows skimmed up and down it.
5. This is not an old name in this county; it is most probably borrowed from Tantallon Castle, near North Berwick, because of some resemblance, real or fancied. Gael. tom talain, "knoll of the chivalry or feats of arms".
6. In plan of 1824; now partly built over. This word permits of several meanings:- 1. A dialect form of Hazel; thus "Hazel-tree valley". 2. Cf. E.D.D. Hazel, sb.² 1. A hard sort of sandstone. 2. adj. Of soil: stiff, clayey, loamy; thus "clayey, loamey valley". 3. Cf. E.D.D. Hazle, v. To dry, mellow, season in the sun; to dry on the surface. Also Hazel, adj. half-dry (with forms without the initial h given for Scots); thus "half-dry valley".

^xEast Dodhill¹ (Field), Bathgate (VII, XI); Fountain-head² (Field), Bathgate (VII); ^xGateside Park,³ Bathgate (VII); ^xGrub Dub⁴ Acre, Bathgate (VII); ^xGusset⁵ (Field), Bathgate (VII); Kaim⁶ Park, Bathgate (XI); ^xNorth and South Boggate⁷ Hill, Bathgate (VII); Townhead Park, Bathgate (VII); ^xWest Boggate⁷ Hill Parks, Bathgate (VII); ^x West Dodhill¹ (Field), Bathgate (VII); West View Cottage, Bathgate (VII); Round Hill, Boghall (XI); ^xClock Head⁸ (Field), Bughtknowes (VII); Craigwell⁹ (Park), Bughtknowes (VII); Glen Head¹⁰ (Field), Bughtknowes (VII);

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1. Both given on plan of 1824; now built over. Cf. E.D.D. Dodd, sb.¹ A bare, round hill or fell. Tautological formation by the addition of "hill".
 2. In plan of 1824, this field was larger than it is now; it then included the present Quarry Park, q.v.
 3. In plan of 1824; now built over.
 4. Cf. E.D.D. Grub, v.³ 6. To soil or dirty. Also E.D.D. Dub, sb.¹ 1. A small pool of rain-water; a puddle; a small pond or pool of water. 2. Mud, dirt. Probably, then, Grub Dub means "dirty puddle". Given in plan of 1824; now built over.
 5. In plan of 1824; now built over. Cf. E.D.D. Gusset, sb. 4. A triangular piece of land, a corner of a field which cannot be ploughed with the rest. OFr. gousset.
 6. Kaim, n, a low ridge; the crest of a hill; a pinnacle resembling a cock's comb; a camp or fortress; a mound (Warr.). OE camb. Cf. Kaims, Mid-Lothian.
 7. The second element may be ON gata, Sc. gate, gait, meaning "way". Cf. Canogate, a translation of Latin vicus canonorum. Thus Boggate would signify "way through the bog or marsh".
 8. In plan of 1824; now part of Glenhead, q.v. See Clock Side, ante. "Top of the rocky hill".
 9. Originally two fields, Craig Park and Well Park, in the plan of 1824; when the fields were joined, so were their names.
 10. Includes ^xClock Head, ante.

Back Field, Caputhall (VII); Brownrigg¹ Park, Cockmuir (XI); Back Field, Drumcrosshall (VII); Linen Faulds² (wood), Drumcrosshall (VII); Linen Faulds² (Field), Drumcrosshall (VII); High Park, Dykeside (VII); Low Park, Dykeside (VII); Top and Lower Show³ Parks, Easter Inch (XI); East and West Longliddells⁴ (Fields), Kirkroads (VII); Fernyknowe Park, Kirkroads (VII); Guildyhall⁵ Park, Kirkroads (XI); Ballow⁶ Park, Limefield (VII); Atween the Waters⁷ (Field), Little Boghead (XI); Cantyvane⁸ Park, Netherhouses (XI);

1. Presumably referring to a ploughed field.
2. I cannot suggest any reason for this name, unless that here flax was stored.
3. Presumably an Agricultural Show was held here; a modern name.
4. I suggest that this is a corruption of Lang ley dales, i.e. long meadow (or clearance) valleys. Cf. the numerous instances of Langley given by Ekwall, Dict. PNs, 273-4.
5. This makes little sense; I suggest a mistake for Guildryhall, the hall in which the incorporated burgesses of Bathgate met.
6. May be E.D.D. Ballow, sb. Obs. A cudgel, stick, pole. Given for three English counties, the most northern of them being Cumberland. Or, less likely because of the slight difference in sound and because of the geographical position of this field, it may be E.D.D. Balloch, sb.¹ A narrow pass; Gael. and Ir. bealach, a pass. Evidence insufficient.
7. On account of the marshy surroundings of this field.
8. A difficult word. May be simply E.D.D. Cant, sb.³ 3. A bevel; a slope; with the adjectival ending -y; then the second element is probably E.D.D. Vane. 2.c. A revolving fan or wheel. Thus the field would be named from a fan or wheel erected on a slope, and presumably connected with mining operations.

Caterig¹ Park, Netherhouses (XI); Knowe, Netherhouses (XI); Mid Park, Netherhouses (XI); Glenbare² Park, North Bank (VII); North and South Shiel Hill,³ North Bank (VII); Pingland⁴ (Fields), Quarter (VII); Mid Park, South Inch (XI); Knowes Park, Springfield (XI); Low Park, Springfield (XI); Mid Knowe Park, Springfield (XI); Big Park, Starlaw (XI); Back Park, Stonerig (XI); Four-acre (Field), Tailend (XI); Mid Park, Tarrareoch (XI); Big Park, Tippethill (XI); Mid Park, Tippethill (XI); Big Park, Torbanehill (XI); Mid Park, Torbanehill Mains (XI); Reyssie Law⁵ (hill), Whiteside (XI); Teepit Hill,⁶ Whiteside (XI).

6. (a) Cadger Knowe (Field), Westfield (XI).

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1. Possibly E.D.D. Cater, v.¹, adv. and sb.² l.v. To cut, move, go, &c., diagonally. 2. adv. Diagonally, crossways. In neither case is the word given as Scots. The word would thus mean "rig or ridge which runs diagonally".
 2. I presume that the obvious-seeming meaning is the correct one here - bare, poor glen.
 3. Cf. E.D.D. Sheal, sb.¹ 1. A hut, shed, cottage; a temporary shelter erected for the use of a shepherd during the summer months. 2. A summer residence, esp. one erected for those who go to the hills for sport. Cf. ON skjol. Probably the first meaning is the more likely here.
 4. According to local information, there was formerly a separate farm here; Armstrong has the word Ping on his map at this spot; Cf. E.D.D. Pingle, sb.¹ 1. A small enclosure or croft. Given for northern England. Also (ibid.) Pingot, with the same meaning.
 5. Cf. E.D.D. Reysh, a Westmoreland form of Rush, sb. Cf. also E.D.D. Rise, sb.² 1. A branch, twig; a long stick or switch. 4. Brushwood, undergrowth, twigs or thorns used for hedging. The forms reise, ryce, ryss are given for Scots. OE hris, a twig, branch.
 6. Cf. the examples of Tippet Hill in other parishes. Presumably "tipped or crested hill".

(b) ¹Dunn's Acre, Balbardie House (VII);
 Fraser's Bank, Balbardie House (VII); ²Dallas' Acre,
 Balbardie Mains (VII); ²White's Park, Balbardie
 Mains (VII); Ann's Well, Ballencrieff Mains (VII);
 Harry's Park, Byres (VII); Rankin's Hill, Craigs (VII);
 Ralston Cottage, Drumcross (VII); King's Field, Gate-
 shiels (VII); Greig's Acre, Little Boghead (XI);
 Douglas Park, Springfield (XI); (Mc)Kinley Field,
 Tailend (XI).

Unclassified: Bellstone Rigg³ Park, Balgornie (XI);
 North and South Dardemman Bog⁴ (Fields), Bathgate (XI);

1. Given in plan of 1824; now partly built over.
2. These two fields made up in the plan of 1824 what is now Distillery Park, q.v.
3. I think it likely that there may have been at one time a farm of Bellstone here, as in the parish of Whitburn. At any rate, the "rig or ridge" causes no difficulty. Cf. also E.D.D. Bell, sb.¹ 2. The top of a hill; a knoll. Ekwall (Dict. PNs., 35) furnishes a parallel Belstone from Devon, and interprets it as a logan-stone or rocking-stone.
4. I have no information at all about the pronunciation of this curious name, so that any suggestion I put forward as to its meaning must be very tentative indeed. The second part may, however, be connected with E.D.D. Dem, v. 1. To dam water, to stop a watercourse. (OFris. demma). The first element, Dar-, may be the same as that found in English place-names like Darfield and Darley (Ekwall, Dict. PNs., 133), namely OE deor, an animal, a deer. Thus we should have a bog fenced round to keep out animals.

Douricks Hole¹ (Field), Little Boghead (XI); Todin-hill² Park, Netherhouses (XI).

1. I have been unable to find anything of much assistance in the E.D.D. The word nearest to the example is the south Pembrokeshire Durracks, a thicket, a place overgrown with furze, bramble, and thorns, with a brook running through. Short of this, or assuming some connection with the adjective Dour, hard, etc., the E.D.D. fails us in our need (unless we take the E.D.D. Doory, adj., Very small, diminutive, puny; and here the final -s is lacking). The lack of the final -s is a stumbling block if we examine the possibilities of a Celtic origin, as for instance Gael. dubharach, adj., shady, shadowy, opaque, dusky, though here the meaning is quite satisfactory. Obscure.
2. A literal interpretation of this word, as "fox in hill", can hardly be seriously defended. It is possible that either (a) the word is the same as Dodhill (ante, q.v.) or (b) the word is a form of Dodding-hill; cf. E.D.D. Dod(d), v. 1. To lop, poll, cut off; to clip the hair. Thus, by a natural extension, the Dodding-hill could mean the part of the hill-pasture where the sheep were clipped.

PARISH OF BO'NESS AND CARRIDEN.

(Maps I SE, III NE, III NW, IV)

1. West Bank (Field), Champany (IV); North and South Drum (Fields), Drum (III NE, I SE).

2. (a) Nil.

(b) Balderston Cottages, Balderston (III NE); Brick Work¹ Park, Blackness (IV); Blawloan (Field), Blawloan (IV); Cottage Park, Bonhard (III NE); East Castle Park, Bonhard (III NE); Castle Park, Bonhard House (III NE); Mill Park, Bonhard Mill (III NE); Bonsyde (Field), Bonsyde (III NE); House Park, Burnshot (IV); Old Manse Wood, Carriden (I SE); Lower and Top Carriden Fields, Carriden House (III NE, IV); Cauldcoats Cottages, Cauldcoats (IV); Champany (Fields, two), Champany (IV); Dean Glen, Dean (III NE); Dyland Field, Dyland (IV); Kinglass Cottages, Kinglass (III NE); Murrays² Field, Muirhouses (III NE); Summerhouse Park, Nether Kinneil (III NW); House Park, Northbank (III NE); North Bank Cottages, Northbank (III NE); Low or South Old Burnshot (Field), Old Burnshot (IV); Top or North Old Burnshot (Field), Old Burnshott (IV); Houses Field, Stacks (IV); Old Stacks (Field), Stacks (IV); Stacks Cottages, Stacks (IV); Walton Mair³ (Field), Walton (III NE); Smiddy Park, Woolston (III NE).

(c) East Shore (Field), Blackness (IV); Shore Field, Blackness (IV); West Shore (Field), Blackness (IV); Pan Braes,⁴ Bo'ness (I SE); Quarry Park, Borrowstoun Mains (III NE); Reservoir Park, Borrowstoun Mains (III NE);

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1. The Brick Work has disappeared, though it is marked by Forrest (1818).
 2. This preserves the local pronunciation of the name; see also Muirhouses in the place-names, parish of Bo'ness and Carriden.
 3. v. mor.
 4. From the salt-pans formerly worked to the north, along the shore of the Forth; cf. Grangepans. See also T.J.Salmon, Borrowstounness and District, 460.

Springfield,¹ Borrowstoun Mains (III NE); Wall Leas,² Borrowstoun Mains (III NE); Wood Park, Borrowstoun Mains (III NE); Pond Park, Cauldcgats (IV); Fountain (Field), Drum (I SE); Loch Field,³ Drum (III NE); Lochend³ (Field), Drum (III NE); Lochend³ (House), Drum (III NE); New Pit Field, Drum (I SE); Airngath⁴ Cottages, Grange (III NE); Loch Field,⁵ Grougfoot (III NE, IV); Miller Pit (Field), Kinglass (III NE); Quarry Park, Kinglass (III NE); Easter and Wester Flints Plantations,⁵ Muirhouse (III NE); Flints Field,⁵ Muirhouse (III NE); The Burrel or Burial⁶ (Field), Muirhouses (III NE); Easter Wellacres Field, Nether Kinneil (III NW); Green Loan (Field), Paddockhall (IV); Clump (Field), Stacks (III NE, IV); Pound⁷ Field, Stacks (IV); Shore Field, Stacks (IV); Stackyard (Field), Stacks (IV).

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1. According to the farmer, there are several springs in this field.
 2. Wall pronounced as in fallow: see wielle, Leah.
 3. No loch is to be found at these spots now.
 4. See Airngath under place-names, parish of Linlithgow.
 5. Both of these names no doubt come from the nearby road, or rather the hill, which is known locally as Flints Brae, or simply Flints. I have no information, however, whether this refers to the composition of the road or whether it is a proper name.
 6. From the mausoleum nearby.
 7. Dialect form of pond; see field-names, parish of Kirkliston.

3. (a) Horse Park, Bonsyde (III NE); Calves Park, Borrowstoun Mains (III NE); Cowbank, Nether Kinneil (III NW); Cowsie¹ Park, Northbank (III NE); Sheep Park, Stacks (IV).

(b) Nil.

(c) Paddock, Northbank (III NE); Duck Hole, Paddockhall (IV).

4. Clayholes, Blackness (IV); Links Braes,² Bo'nness (I SE); Hill Park, Bonsyde (III NE); Hungry Hill,⁵ Borrowstoun Mains (III NE); Rabber Acres,⁴ Borrowstoun Mains (III NE); The Meadows, Kinneil House (III NW, I SE); Clayholes, Muirhouse (III NE); Clayholes, Northbank (III NE); Haugh,⁵ Paddockhall (IV); Bare Breeks,⁶ (Field), Springfield (III NE); Hill Park, Stacks (IV); Mair,⁷ Stacks (III NE, IV);

1. I can only conclude that this field is used for grazing cattle; no connection with causey, for instance, is traceable.
2. Cf. E.D.D. Link, sb.² 2. pl. Sandy knolls near the sea-shore; a stretch of sandy, barren ground.
3. A common term of contempt used of barren ground; cf. field-names, parish of Kirkliston.
4. I can only assume that this is another term of contempt, with Rabber a form of Robber; cf. Sc. Rab beside Rob(ert).
5. Haugh must here be used in a special sense, since there is no stream nearby. Presumably the word means simply "low-lying, level ground".
6. Again a term of contempt, meaning "naked", i.e. barren.
7. v. mor.

5. Lark's Lea, Airngath Hill (III NE); The Knowe, Bo'ness (I SE); Tidings Hill,¹ Bo'ness (I SE); Dinnis Hill² (Field), Borrowstoun Mains (III NE); Longrigs, Borrowstoun Mains (III NE); Airts o' Hilton³ (Field), Burnshot (IV); Big Hilton³ (Field), Burnshot (IV); Small (Field), Burnshot (IV); Cat Craig,⁴ Carriden Church (I SE); The Strip,⁵ Cauldcoats (IV); Back Drum (Field), Drum (I SE, III NE); Boxland⁶ (Field), Drum (I SE, III NE); Kinningars⁷ Park, Grangepans (I SE); Half Moon (Field), Kinglass (III NE); Acre Field, Muirhouses (III NE); Law Dub⁸ (Field), Muirhouses (III NE); The Stey Step⁹ (road), Nether Kinneil (III NW); Redbrae Cottages, Northbank (III NE); Right-of-Way Park, Northbank (III NE); Green Loan¹⁰ (Strip), Paddockhall (IV);

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1. A name given to an eminence from which a view can be got. It seems to be fairly modern.
 2. A difficult name. Perh. a form of Dinnous, adj., noisy, fr. din. Or possibly the same as Dennis Taing, Dennis Ness Hill, etc., North Ronaldshay - i.e. ON dyn-ness, noisy ness. See H. Marwick, The Place-Names of North Ronaldsay, in Proc. Ork. Ant. Soc., I (1922-23), 56. If the second is correct, then we have an instance of a derived name; Norse names in West Lothian are extremely rare.
 3. Airt, a direction, a point of the compass; the rest is self-explanatory - hill-town.
 4. A wooded hill; probably Gael. cath, battle, and creag, hill; but I have no record of any battle here.
 5. Part of the boundary between the parishes of Bo'ness and Carriden and of Abercorn.
 6. Cf. Boxed, ppl. adj., sheltered, walled in. (E.D.D.)
 7. Cf. E.D.D. Conyger, a rabbit-warren.
 8. A hilly field (v. hlaw), with a pool in it, probably in old quarry (dub = puddle, pool).
 9. Cf. E.D.D. Stay, adj., steep, ascending.
 10. Part of the boundary between the parishes of Bo'ness and Carriden and of Linlithgow.

Flat Park, Springfield (III NE); The Dole¹ (Field), Stacks (IV); Laughing Hill² (Tumulus, site of), Upper Kinneil (III NW); Standing Stone, Upper Kinneil (III NW).

6. (a) Factor's Park, Dean (III NE); Deacon's Stone and Tumulus (site of),² Grangepans (I SE); Fishers' Brae,³ Muirhouse (III NE); Fishers' Road,³ Muirhouse (III NE).

(b) Willie's Lea, Bonhard House (III NE); Watty Buchan's (Field), Carriden House (III NE, IV); Mary's Hole, Drum (I SE, III NE); Sandy Kidd's⁴ (Field), Muirhouses (III NE); Pat's Park, Northbank (III NE); Francie's Brae (Field), Stacks (IV); Wee Francie's Brae (Field), Stacks (IV); Willie White's Clump, Stacks (IV).

(c) Minister's Glebe, Carriden (I SE); Glebe, Muiredge (III NE).

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1. I regret that I have no information about this interesting name, so that I am unable to state whether it was formerly common land, or whether the name is one of contempt allied to such names as Hungry Hill. But cf. E.D.D. Dole, sb.¹.
 2. I can give no reason for this name.
 3. Parts of a road from the River Avon to Kinneil.
 4. The name of Kidd is well-known in the neighbourhood; for instance, it was the name of a post-War M.P. for the county, who actually lived in this parish.

PARISH OF DALMENY.

(Maps IV, V.)

1. South Park, Craigie (V); West Park, Dundas Castle (IV).

2. (a) Steading Park, Easter Dalmeny (V); Milton Steading Park, Milton (V).

(b) Bankhead Cottages, Bankhead (V); Dalmeny Rows, Dalmeny (V); Kirk Park, Dalmeny (V); Castle Craig (Hill), Dalmeny House (V); Dolphington Cottages, Dolphington (V); North and South Brick Lodge (Fields), Dolphington (V); Chapel Acre,¹ Dundas Castle (IV); Dundas Loch, Dundas Castle (V); Cottage Park, Echline (IV); Echline Strip, Echline (IV); Doocot Park, Leuchold (V); Leuchold Wood, Leuchold (V); Burnshot Wood, New Burnshot (V); Newhalls Brae, Queensferry (V); ^xSmithy Park,² Whitelees (V); Whitelees (Field), Whitelees (V).

(c) Butter Well³ Park, Bankhead (V); Hags⁴ Brae, Cotmuir (V);

1. O.S. map has "on site of chapel".

2. Now partly covered by Shale Bing.

3. Butter well, though not found in the E.D.D., is a common term in some parts of Scotland for a spring of clear, cold water; so called because the family nearest used to keep their butter in it during the summer months, in order to keep the butter from melting? But cf. Mawer, The Place-Names of Northumberland and Durham (Cambridge, 1920), pp. 35-6, where "butter" is noted as referring to ground and farms with rich pasturage. The idea here as in the examples given by Mawer may be simply that of fertility, of surpassing goodness.

4. Cf. E.D.D. Hag, sb.⁶ 7. A clearing or cutting down of timber; a cutting in a wood; also compound Hag-road, -way, sb. a path or way cut through the undergrowth of a wood.

Lowood¹ (House), Cotmuir (V); North and South Back of Hill (Fields), Craigie (V); ^xBridge Park,² Dalmeny (V); Fans³ Cottages, Dalmeny (V); Castle Craig Clump, Dalmeny House (V); Long Green (Houses), Dalmeny House (V); Long Green Wood, Dalmeny House (Forrest Longgreen) (V); Garden Park, Dolphington (V); Quarry Park, Dolphington (V); Stackyard Park, Dolphington (V); Barrenraig Wood, Dundas Castle (IV); Moat Knowe, Dundas Castle (IV); East and West Burn Parks, Easter Dalmeny (V); Stackyard Park, Easter Dalmeny (V); Duddingston Burn (Field). Echline (IV); Duddingston Road (Field), Echline (IV); Mines⁴ Park, Echline (IV); Pond Field, Echline (IV); Princess Royal⁵ (Field), Echline (IV); Quarry Field, Echline (IV); Toll Box⁶ (Field), Echline (IV); Ferry Strip, Friars' Croft (IV); Firs Park, Leuchold (V); Mansion Hill Wood, Mansion Hill (V); ^xPond Park, Newbigging (V); Inchgarvie⁷ House, Port Edgar (IV); Ferry Muir,⁸ Scotstoun (V).

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1. Self-explanatory; low wood.
 2. Now partly covered by Shale Bing.
 3. Cf. E.D.D. Fan sb., 2. A revolving machine for ventilating by either forcing or exhausting the air in or out of the mine.
 4. There is an old quarry in the N. of this field.
 5. A very modern field-name; this field was used as a sports ground by the men of the battleship "Princess Royal" during the Great War.
 6. There was a toll house in the north of this field.
 7. The O.S. map has "on supposed site of Roman Watch Tower"; the house, named after the island of Inchgarvie in the Firth of Forth, at one time a possession of the family of Dundas, was built c. 1874, when most of the Dundas estate passed into other hands. A few acres in the N.W. corner of the estate were retained, however, and here Inchgarvie House was built, on the site of a farm-house called Springfield (q.v., place-names, parish of Dalmeny).
 8. According to the O.S. map, "Several persons burnt here for witchcraft, XVII".

3. (a) Nil.

(b) Timothy¹ (Field), Echline (IV).

(c) Cock Hill, Dalmeny (V); ^XCoursing-Field,² Dundas Castle (IV); Dunter³ Hill, Easter Dalmeny.

4. Hungry Hill⁴ (Field), Bankhead (V); Baron Muir⁵ (Field), Dalmeny (V); Hill Park, Dundas Castle (IV); Stony Shott⁶ Park, Whitelees (V).

5. Gallondean⁷ (wood), Bankhead (V); Sentry Knowe,⁸ Butlaw (IV); Clove Craig⁹ (hill), Carlowrie Fm. (Roy Cloven Craigs, Forrest Clove (wood)), (V);

1. Timothy hay grown here. A common type of name.
2. Corresponds to the southern portion of the present West and Mid Parks.
3. Presumably the hill of the eider-ducks (cf. E.D.D. Dunter). Though this hill is at least a mile from the sea, there is no reason why ducks should not nest there. But the eider-duck is not met with now on the sea-board of the county (cf. Muir, Linlithgowshire (Cambridge, 1912)).
4. A term of contempt: cf. examples in the parishes of Bo'ness and Carriden and Kirkliston.
5. Probably a corruption of Barren Moor.
6. Cf. E.D.D. Shot, sb.² A division of land.
7. Can hardly be the Mod. Eng. Gallon simply; possibly a corruption of Gallows; cf. E.D.D. Gallows-field, a field with a transverse upper portion. This wood would then be the cross-stroke of the T formed by the strip from Leuchold Gate and Gallowdean itself. See also denu.
8. A fairly obvious name for a small hill.
9. Cf. N.E.D. Cleave, v.¹ 1. To part or divide by a cutting blow; to hew asunder; to split; to pierce and penetrate. 2. To separate or sever by dividing or splitting. The hill is cut in two by a road.

Cats Craig,¹ Cramond Bridge (V); The Floors,² Dalmeny (V); Big Park, Dolphington (V); Low Park, Dolphington (V); Spout⁵ Park, Dolphington (V); Great Park, Dundas Castle (IV); Lang Park, Dundas Castle (IV); Mid Park, Dundas Castle (IV); Eagle Rock,⁴ East Craigie (V); Wilderness Wood, East Craigie (V); Windy Edge⁵ (Field), Echline (IV); The Warrens (hill), Leuchold (Forrest Warrens) (V); Snab Point,⁶ Long Green (V); Bullions Park,⁷ Newbigging (IV, V); Croft⁸ Park, Newbigging (V); Bullions⁷ (Field), Wester Dalmeny (V); Toppic⁹ Park, Westfield (IV); Longlands Park, Whitelees (V).

1. Unlikely that the ordinary Eng. word cat, and that this hill was frequented by wild cats. More likely we have here the Gael. cath, battle, with the Eng. plural. Therefore "Battle Hill".
2. This word is discussed fully in dealing with the examples in the parishes of Abercorn and Linlithgow.
3. Cf. E.D.D. Spout, sb.¹ 11. A boggy spring in the ground; a rummel of water. This is the most likely explanation, though cf. also Spout-road, a road in a mine driven out of the main road for the convenience of drawing the coal.
4. A defaced figure, presumed to be Roman, and resembling an eagle, is carved on this rock, which also bears the name of Hunter's Craig.
5. Cf. E.D.D. Edge, sb., 3. The ridge or summit of a hill or range of hills; a steep hill or hillside. "Windy ridge".
6. Cf. E.D.D. Snab, sb., The projecting part of a hill or rock; a rough point; a steep place; the brow of a steep ascent. Here used appropriately for a rocky promontory.
7. This is difficult; both examples are of fields without seeming peculiarities; for instance, there is no spring in either, so that we cannot link up the word with E.D.D. Boil; it is, however, possible that Bullion is a form or corruption of E.D.D. Eulward, a bulrush, or that it is the E.D.D. Suppl. Bullyon (E. Lancs.), sb., A quagmire, bog; treacherous ground. It seems likely that the two words Eulward and Bullyon are related, in any case.
8. See discussion under parish of Uphall; v. croft.
9. Discussed under parish of Kirkliston; "the top field".

6. (a) Hunter's Craig (alias Eagle Rock), East Craigie (Forrest Hunters Craig) (V); Earl Cairnie,¹ Leuchold (Forrest Early Cairn) (V).

(b) Bain's Park, Dalmeny (V); Dawson's Park,² Dalmeny (V); Colin's Field, Echline (IV); Girdwood's Park, Leuchold (V); Kid's Park, Leuchold (V); Drummond's Mailing (Mailen, 1847) or Cuddie's Neuk (Nuck)³ (Field), Milton (V); Port Edgar,⁴ near Queensferry (IV).

1. Presumably the cairn was regarded as being the tomb of an earl or chieftain.
2. Now partly covered by a Shale Bing.
3. Cf. E.D.D. Mailin(g), sb., 1. A farm, holding. It is just possible that the alternative name represents not a form of the Christian name Cuthbert, but Cuddie, a donkey.
4. Supposed to be named after Edgar AEseling, who, with his sister Margaret, afterwards the wife of Malcolm Canmore, is believed to have landed in the neighbourhood when he fled from England early in the reign of William the Conqueror. This is very probably the case; but the name is by no means old; it does not appear on maps before that of Forrest (1818), and owes its growth largely to the growing importance of Rosyth.

PARISH OF ECCLESMACHAN.

(Maps IV, VII, VIII)

1. South Park, East Binny (VIII); ^xNorth Park,¹ Houston House (VIII); North Park, Lampinsdub (IV); Easter Fields, Waterstone (IV, VIII); ^xNorth Park,² West Bangour (VII).

2. (a) Nil.

(b) Balgreen (Field), Balgreen (VIII); Smiddy Park,³ Bangour Village (VIII); Bankhead Field, Bankhead (VIII); Mortuary⁴ (Field), Burnhouse (VIII); Cockmahorn Field, Cockmahorn Cottages (IV); Easter and Wester Drumforth (Fields), Drumforth (IV); Lodge Fields (two), East Binny (VIII); Ecclesmachan Coverts (wood), Ecclesmachan (VIII); ^xHillend (Field), Hillend (plan of 1759) (VIII); Lampinsdub (Field), Lampinsdub (IV); Law Wood, Law (VIII); The Law Bottom (Field), Law (VIII); Quarter Strip (wood),⁵ West Bangour (VII).

(c) Burn Hole (Field), Bangour Village (VIII); Burn Park, Bangour Village (VIII); Quarry Park, Blackcraig (VII); Roundel Park, Burnhouse (VIII); Garden Park, Craig Binning (VIII); East Burnside (Field), East Bangour (VIII); Stackyard Field, East Bangour (VIII); Binny Bridge Field, East Binny (VIII); Tar Well,⁶ Ecclesmachan (VIII); Stackyard Field, Law (VIII); Toddly Burn Field (alias Dodlands, q.v.), Law (VIII); Stackyard Field, Trinlymire (IV); Pond Park, Waterstone (IV); Quarry Park, Waterstone (IV); Shaft⁷ (Field), Waterstone (IV, VIII); Quarry Park, West Bangour (VII); Birches⁸ (Field), West Binny (VIII); Pond Park, West Binny (VIII); Reservoir Field, West Binny (VIII); Stackyard Field, West Binny (VIII); Teviot Field,⁹ West Binny (VIII); Quarry Park, West Broadlaw (VIII).

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1. So in plan of 1759; now part of Golf Course.
 2. Now wooded.
 3. Partly in the parish of Livingston.
 4. Modern; from the mortuary attached to the neighbouring asylum.
 5. From the nearest farm, Quarter, in the parish of Bathgate.
 6. See Tar Hill, post.
 7. The remains of an old mine shaft are in this field.
 8. The birches which once surrounded this field have been cut down, but the name remains.
 9. See Teviot Hill, post.

3.(a) Calves Park, East Bangour (VIII); Cow Field, East Broadlaw (VIII); Cow Park, Law (VIII); Cow Park, West Bangour (VII); Tip¹ Park, West Bangour (VII); Teviot Hill,² West Binny (VIII).

(b) South Grass (Field), Law (VIII).

(c) Nil.

4. Slate Hole (Field), East Bangour (VIII);
 XBroom Shott³ (Fm?), East Binny (VIII); Whitehill⁴
 (Field), Glendevon (IV); XMuir, Hillend (plan of
 1754) (VIII); Dodlands⁵ (Field), Law (VIII); Old
 Pasture (Field), Law (VIII); Meadow, Trinlymire (IV);
 XCommon Muir, Waterstone (plan of 1754) (IV); Easter
 and Wester Myres⁶ (Fields), West Bangour (VII); Sanny
 Bauk⁷ (Field), Wyndford (VIII).

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1. Cf. E.D.D. Tip, sb.² A ram. Thus the rams' field. It is just possible, however, that we have an instance of E.D.D. Tip, sb.³ 13. A place where rubbish is deposited; a rubbish-heap; the emptying of carts in railway earth-works. Here the word would refer to the refuse from the quarry nearby. But the first is the more likely solution.
 2. Probably because sheep from Teviotdale (i.e. Roxburghshire) were grazed there.
 3. Given by Roy: cf. Broomshott, parish of Linlithgow.
 4. A common type of name: cf. Whitebaulks, place-names, parish of Linlithgow; v. hwit.
 5. Cf. E.D.D. Dodd, sb.¹ A bare, round hill or fell.
 6. v. myrr.
 7. "Sandy baulk"; v. balca.

THE BULLION WELL

A Scottish Sulphur Spring

QUESTION OF ITS SOURCE

[FROM A CORRESPONDENT]

SEQUESTERED in a hollow among the hills of West Lothian is the old church of Ecclesmachan—the *Eaglais Machan* of Celtic times—its age attested by fragments of Norman work embedded in the eighteenth century structure. And a few hundred yards to the north is the Bullion Well, a place of resort throughout the ages for its healing waters. No tradition lingers to account for the strange name of this spring, but it may possibly be a corruption of an ancient Celtic name equivalent to the modern *Tabar na Buadhan*, the well of virtues or healing. It emerges at the foot of what has been known for generations as the *Torr Hill*—no doubt in earlier times merely "*Torr*," meaning "the hill."

This hill, oval in plan, bounded by steep sides and with a flat top, proves to be the stump of an ancient volcano. Here and there on its slopes, and especially in an old quarry to the east, is seen the greenish jumble of rock fragments which choked the throat of this old vent after its last eruption, and embedded in it are blocks of shale and limestone torn from the walls of the passage by which it discharged in the far-off days of its activity.

The waters of the Bullion Well flow forth near the edge of this volcanic plug, exhaling sulphuretted hydrogen and laying down a white coating of sulphur in its channel. Such sulphurous springs are common phenomena of volcanic regions, and frequently represent the last gasps of expiring volcanicity. The position of this sulphur spring right on the rim of an ancient volcano provokes the question whether the virtues supposed to have been conferred on it by the holy St Machan more than a thousand years ago have actually a plutonic rather than a celestial origin.

ST BERNARD'S WELL

If so, it might be expected that the water of the spring would be warmer than that of other springs in the district, and that its temperature would not vary between summer and winter. Observation shows, however, that its temperature ranges between 45 degs. F. in winter and 51 degs F. in summer, practically identical with that of other springs in the district which cannot be suspected of being under plutonic influences. Also its flow varies similarly after wet or dry seasons. So the source of its sulphur and the salts which make its water slightly alkaline is evidently to be found in more prosaic reactions between quite common minerals. This conclusion is strengthened by the fact that other springs in the district having no traceable connection with volcanic phenomena exhibit similar properties.

To quote a well-known example, St Bernard's Well, in the valley of the Water of Leith beneath the Dean Bridge, yields an alkaline water accompanied by sulphuretted hydrogen. It issues from rocks of the same age as those surrounding the *Torr* of Ecclesmachan, and it has possessed medicinal repute since it was blessed by Abbott Bernard of Clairvaux when preaching the Second Crusade in the twelfth century. There is of course no knowledge as to the actual subterranean source of such a spring, but there are examples of water of this sulphurous and alkaline type being found in bore-holes put down in search of minerals, and in these cases the absence of volcanic influences can be ascertained. Strange to say, only twenty yards east of the Bullion Well, and equally close to the volcanic mass, is another spring whose water is quite free from the peculiarities of the Bullion Well.

The Bullion Well

Department of English, the University,

Edinburgh, August 17, 1934

SIR,—Your correspondent in to-day's issue of *The Scotsman*, on the above subject, mentions the example at Ecclesmachan rather as if it were a rarity. Instead, a sulphur spring is by no means uncommon in this part of Scotland. Penny, in his "*Linlithgowshire*," mentions two further springs of this nature, both in the neighbourhood of Bo'ness, and comments on their resemblance to "the Moffat waters"; he also gives two mineral springs of a different type.

The name "Bullion" survives also to this day, attached to land to the immediate east of the burgh of Linlithgow; and I have been told by older natives of the town that a well was formerly to be seen there, but is now covered. A double pronunciation of the word is found, with the long and the short sounds.

A Gaelic derivation does not seem necessary. A simpler and equally satisfactory one would be from the Middle Scots present participle form *bul-*, *buil*, and our modern "boil."—I am &c.

ANGUS MACDONALD.

5. Craigs¹ (Field), Burnhouse (VIII); Laverock Knowe² (Field), Burnhouse (VIII); Longrigs, Burnhouse (VIII); Big Field, East Binny (VIII); Colliesyke³ (Field), East Binny (VIII); Bullion Well,⁴ Ecclesmachan (VIII); Tar Hill,⁵ Ecclesmachan (VIII);

1. Cf. E.D.D. Crag, sb.¹ 2. A rocky place; the steep side of a hill. This is the typically Sc. form.
2. "Lark knolls". See also Laverockmuir, place-names, parish of Linlithgow.
3. The second part of the word, Syke (E.D.D. Sike) means simply a ditch, a drain, the implication being that water is to be found in the ditch; but the first part is more difficult. Possibly we have here a by-form of Coaley, meaning either "containing coal" or simply "dirty". Cf. E.D.D. Coll(e)y, sb.¹
4. Cf. E.D.D. Boil, v. 2. To well up, gush out. This well, really a medicinal spring impregnated with sulphur, was the subject of an article in the Scotsman; it was suggested there the name was a corruption of the Celtic Tabar na Buadhan, the well of virtues or healing. In a letter to the same paper (dated 17 August 1934), I disposed of this theory, and pointed out that a perfectly satisfactory meaning was obtained from the root bul-, buil-, whence comes the Mod. Eng. boil. The Mid. Sc. present participle bulzand, builzand, bulyand, etc., would easily give the modern form. (Article and letter appended.)
5. Thus Roy and Forrest; but tautologous. Tar is a form of Tor (E.D.D. Tor(r) - a rocky peak, a hill, OE torr. Cf. Adair's form for Law, place-names, parish of Ecclesmachan.

Caldwell Strands¹ (Field), Glendevon (IV); Little Flat (Field), Law (VIII); Rgdhouse Cottages², Three Miletown (IV); Braes o' Mar³ (Field), Waterstone (IV); Easter and Wester Knowe of the Rig⁴ (Fields), Waterstone (IV); Pouch⁵ (Field), Waterstone (IV, VIII); Blawweary⁶ (Field), West Bangour (VII); Cover⁷ Park, West Bangour (VII); Flat Park, West Bangour (VII); Knowes Field, West Bangour (VII); Longrigs, West Bangour (VII); Old Wood, West Bangour (VII); The Gullet⁸ (wood), West Bangour (VII); The Wilderness (wood), West Bangour (VII); Craig Binning⁹ (hill), West Binny (VIII);

1. Probably just "cold well strands"; cf. E.D.D. Strand, sb.¹
2. From their red roofs.
3. Presumably from a fancied resemblance to a field in Mar; cf. Carse of Gowrie, parish of Torphichen.
4. A gutter; a drain or channel made for water. It is, of course, possible that the name Caldwell is a surname; but this is not likely here.
5. So called from the way in which this field runs to a point, like a pocket.
6. See Watson, CPNS., p. 182. Blaw- is evidently a form of Bal-, Gael. baile, and the whole is for baile gearhraidh, "winter town", i.e. a good wintering place.
7. Probably a form of Covert, a wood.
8. Cf. E.D.D. Gullet, sb., 2. A long, narrow piece of land - which answers perfectly the situation here.
9. This is probably a modern name, made up from the older names around. I hazard the guess that it is meant to mean "the hill near Binny"; instead, it is tautologous; from Gael. creag, a hill, Sc. craig; and Gael. beinnan, a little hill.

PARISH OF KIRKLISTON.

(Maps IV, V, VIII, IX.)

1. Westerton,¹ Glendevon (IV); Easter Park, Learielaw (VIII); Wester Park, Learielaw (VIII); West Wood, Newliston (VIII); North Bank,² New Mains (IV, V); West Field, New Mains (IV); North Park, Overton.

2. (a) Steading Park, Illieston (VIII); Stable Park, Wheatlands (V).

(b) House Park, Almondhill (V); Loanhead Field, Almondhill (alias Forrest's Park, q.v.) (V); The Chapel³ (Field), Auldcathie (IV); Castle⁴ Park, Broomhouse (IV, VIII); Boathouse Park, Carlowrie (plan of 1847 (alias Little Carlowrie, q.v.) (V); Carlowrie Cottages, Carlowrie (V); Little Carlowrie (Field), Carlowrie (alias Boathouse Park, q.v.) (V); Carmelhill Park, Carmelhill (IV); Carmelhill Thicket, Carmelhill (IV); Carmelhill Wood, Carmelhill (IV); Dovecot Park, Humble (IV); Hospital (Field), Illieston (VIII); House Park, Illieston (VIII); Mill Park, Illieston (VIII); Birds Mill Hill (Field), Kilpunt (VIII); Doocot Field, Kilpunt (VIII); Kilpunt Gardens, Kilpunt (VIII); Smithy Field, Kilpunt (VIII); House Park, Learielaw (VIII); Toll Park,⁵ Loanhead (V); House Field, Lookaboutye (VIII); Muirend⁶ Field, Lookaboutye (VIII); Back of Houses (Field), Muirend (VIII); Palace⁷ Wood, Newliston (VIII); House Park, Overton (VIII); Muiriehall⁸ Plantation, Winchburgh (IV).

1. v. tun.

2. Cf. E.D.D. Balk, sb.¹ 6. A longish field. v. balca.

3. The ruins of Auldcathie Church are in this field.

4. From Niddry Castle.

5. In plan of 1847 called Loanhead Park, obviously from the adjacent farm. There was a Toll-house nearby.

6. i.e. the field nearest the farm of Muirend.

7. Presumably from Niddry Castle.

8. After farm of that name, no longer in existence: see place-names, Kirkliston parish.

(c) Bourtree Bush¹ Park, Almondhill (V); Lye² Park, Broomhouse (VIII); Roundel Park, Carlowrie (V); March³ Park, Craigbrae (V); Pepper Wood Park, Craigbrae (V); Barnyard Park, Glendevon (IV); North and South Bridge Parks, Humble (IV); Quarry Park, Humble (IV); Stackyard Park, Illieston (VIII); Standard⁴ (Field), Illieston (VIII); Tiles⁵ Field, Kilpunt (VIII); Canal Field, Learielaw (VIII); Canal Park, Learielaw (VIII); Pound⁶ Park, Learielaw (VIII); Stackyard Park, Learielaw (VIII); Stackyard Field, Lookaboutye (VIII); Station⁷ (Field), Lookaboutye (VIII); Burnside (Field), Muirend (VIII); Belvedere⁸ Plantation, Newliston (VIII); Burn Park, Overton (alias Haugh Park, q.v.) (VIII); Syke⁹ Side (Field), Overton (VIII); Stackyard Park, Wheatlands (V); Bridge End Plantation, Winchburgh.

1. Cf. E.D.D. Bourtree, sb. 1. The elder-tree, Sambucus nigra.
2. Modern: from adjacent railway goods station; lie, lye, a railway siding, eventually fr. OE licgan.
3. The north of the field is part of the boundary between the parishes of Kirkliston and Dalmeny.
4. Modern: from the pylons which go through it.
5. I have no definite information about this name; but, in view of the simple nature of the other field-names nearby, I should suggest that "Tiles" refers to tile drains used in the draining of the field. Cf. E.D.D. Tile, sb¹ 3.
6. Cf. E.D.D. Pound, sb² 3. A pond; an accumulation of water. Not given as Sc., but this form of "pond" occurs in other parishes in the county. According to the farmer, a pond did exist in this field, though now drained.
7. Drumshoreland Station.
8. Belvedere: "raised turret to view scenery from" (concise Oxford Dictionary). Fr. Ital. bel, bello, beautiful, and vedere, sight.
9. v. Sic.

3. (a) Sheep Park, Almondhill (VIII); Horse park, Humbie, (Map IV).

(b) Timothy¹ Park, Learielaw (VIII).

(c) Faulding Flatts² (Fields), New Mains (see Tam Sheuch) (IV).

4. Mair³ Park, Almondhill (formerly Cuttlebank Muir, called Cattlebuck Muir in plan of 1847) (V); Meadows, Almondhill (V); The Moss,⁴ Auldcathie (IV); *The Haugh,⁵ Carlowrie (plan of 1847) (V, IX); Hungry Hill,⁶ Glendevon (IV); Easter and Wester Lawflatts,⁷ Glendevon (IV); Long Haugh,⁵ Kilbunt (VIII); Long Haugh,⁵ Learielaw (VIII); Rough Park, Lookaboutye (VIII); Clayhole, Muirend (VIII); Hill Park, Newliston (VIII); Bare Bauk,⁸ New Mains (IV); Haugh⁵ Park, Overton (alias Burn Park q.v.) (VIII); Big and Little Haughs,⁵ Wheatlands (V); Hill Park, Wheatlands (V); White Rigs or Long Rigs,⁹ Wheatlands (V); *Muir, Winchburgh (plan of 1754).

1. Presumably because timothy hay grown here.
2. v. fal(o)d, flat. A flat field used as a sheep-fold, probably at dipping-time.
3. Dial, form of Muir; v. m̄or. See also Catelbie, par. of Kirkliston, in place-names.
4. v. mos.
5. v. healh. Sc. (hq : X). Cf. use of Gael. Innis, Sc. Inch.
6. A contemptuous name for poor ground: Cf. Hungerford, Hungerton (D.P.N., p.245), Ongar Hill (Bucks., p. 228), etc.
7. v. hl̄aw, flat. There is a hillock in the S.W. corner of Wester Lawflatts; the rest of the field is level.
8. v. balca.
9. v. hrycg.

5. The Croft¹ (Field), Auldcathie (IV); Windy Gowl,² Broomhouse (VIII); Three-Acre Park, Craigbrae (V); Blackhill, Glendevon (IV, VIII) (Roy: Forrest Blackshill); Lady's Park, Glendevon (IV); Merrilees³ (Field), Glendevon (IV); Pennylaws,⁴ Glendevon (IV); Primer,⁵ Glendevon (IV); Stanedykes (Field), Glendevon (IV); Tappick⁶ (Field), Glendevon (now part of Golf Course) (IV); Tippet Knowes,⁷ Glendevon (Forrest) (IV); Turnymoor⁸ (Field), Glendevon (IV); Pike Hole,⁹ Humbie (IV); The Broad Lees,¹⁰ Humbie (IV);

1. v. croft.
2. Cf. E.D.D. Gowl, sb². 1. A hollow passage, a defile between mountains; a gap, hole. Watson (C.P.N.S., p.145) states it is a part translation of Gobhal na gaoithe 'windy fork'.
3. A full discussion of this name is given under Merrilees (Place-names, par. of Abercorn).
4. A difficult word: possibly a corruption of Penninglaws: Cf. E.D.D. Penning, sb. (for Nth. England). 1. Any temporary enclosure for cattle; the enclosed place where cattle are fed or watered. Cf. also E.D.D. pen-fauld. v. hlaw.
5. Primer (praimo(r)): I can only suggest the literal meaning here of 'first', i.e. crops, etc., are earliest ready in it. The field is sheltered on every side.
6. Probably - "the top field", Tap, a dial. variant of Top: -ick may be a diminutive.
7. Tippet has probably also a connection with top, and with tip, "the extremity or end of a thing": Tippet knowes then probably means "the little knolls highest up". Possibly some connection with Tip (Tup), a ram, was formed in the popular mind.
8. Origin obscure; I can but suggest that the first part of the word is the same as that in Trinly mire (Place-names, par. of Ecclesmachan). Confusion between moor and myre is not uncommon.
9. Cf. E.D.D. Pike, sb¹ 10. A land or 'ley' running to a point; a peaked piece of land. OE pic.
10. v. Leah.

Scaur.¹ Illieston (VIII); Longrigs, Kilpunt (VIII); Newhouses, Kilpunt (Forrest New Houses) (VIII); Thirty-Acre Field, Kilpunt (VIII); Loanhead² Park, Kirkliston (alias Toll Park, q.v.) (IV); Well Flats, Kirkliston (V, IX); Mid Park, Learielaw (VIII); Middle Field, Lookaboutye (VIII); Nuck³ (Field), Muirend (VIII); Nine Rigs (Field), New Mains (IV); Sunnyside⁴ (Field), New Mains (IV); Tam Sheuch,⁵ New Mains (E. part of Faulding Flatts, q.v.) (IV); ^xBlack Hill, Niddry (plan of 1754) (VIII); ^xWhite Craig, Niddry (Roy: plan of 1754) (VIII); Gowksy Knowes,⁶ Niddry Castle (IV, VIII); Longrigs, Niddry Castle (IV); Newyards,⁷ Overton (VIII); Weety Sheens⁸ or The Seven-Acre (Field), Overton (VIII); Langlands, Wester Auldcaithie (IV); Eight-Acre Park, Wheatlands (V); The Flairs (Floors)⁹ Park, Wheatlands (V); The Flatts,¹⁰ Wheatlands (V);

1. Cf. E.D.D. Scar, sb¹. 1. A bare place on a hillside; a precipice; a cliff; a steep, bare bank; the ridge of a hill. ON Sker. An appropriate name: to the S. and S.W. is the River Almond, at the foot of the bluff.
2. See Loanhead (place-names, par. of Kirkliston).
3. Nuck: Nth. form of Nook, a projecting corner. M.E. nok(e). This is a small triangular field.
4. Cf. E.D.D. Sunny-side, Sunny-half, the south side of anything: land with a southern exposure.
5. Sheuch is probably E.D.D. Sheugh, sb, A ditch, drain; a furrow, trench; a small stream or open gutter running through land; a small ravine. Tam is difficult; possibly originally a form of Toom, Tom, empty (ON tomr), and corrupted by analogy with Tam, the Nth. form of Tom, fr. the Christian name Thomas.
6. Here I can only assume a connection with Gowk, the cuckoo (ON gaukr): the cuckoo may be heard from this field, though I have no information on the point.
7. v. geard.
8. Cf. E.D.D. Shun sb². 1. A temporary pool of water; a quagmire; a pit containing water. 2. A small lock or pool. Weety = wet, wetting (i.e. causing to wet). The field is low-lying haugh land beside the Niddry Burn, so that during wet spells it would become very damp.
9. Discussion under Floors, parish of Abercorn.
10. v. flat.

^xBeatly¹ Knows, Winchburgh (plan of 1754) (IV);
Beatlie¹ Plantation, Winchburgh (IV); Hawk Hill
Plantation, Winchburgh (IV); Tongue Craig² Plantation,
Winchburgh (IV).

6. (a) The Laird's Park, Carlowrie (V).

(b) Forrest's Park, Almondhill (alias Loanhead
Field, q.v.) (V); Charles's Bridge, Humbie (IV);
Cumberland Park, Humbie (IV); Jack's Houses, Humbie
(Forrest Jacks House) (IV); North and South Jack's
Parks, Humbie (IV); Piper's Park, Humbie (IV);
Dallan's Brae (Field), Kirkliston (V); Greig's Hill,³
Kirkliston (VIII); Lindsay's Craigs, Kirkliston
(VIII); Ross's Park, Niddry Castle (IV); Ross's
Plantation, Niddry Castle (IV); Brock's Road,⁴
Overton (IV).

(c) Glebe, New Mains (IV).

1. There are two possibilities here: 1. N.E.D.
Beetle, v.¹ To overhang (cf. Hamlet I, iv, 71).
Thus Beatlie, Beatly - "overhanging", or possibly
"prominent", or "tree-clad" (cf. Beetle, ? adj.).
The ground on the site of the plantation is per-
haps hardly high enough to deserve being called
"overhanging", though there is a rise. 2. E.D.D.
Beetle, Beetling, with various uses referring to
a wooden mallet used for beating clothes; it is
possible that the sites now being examined were
the ground on which the washing of the village
community was done. The first suggestion seems
the more likely.
2. Obviously from its shape.
3. To S. and W. of this is marked on O.S. 6" maps:
"Site of Encampment of the English Army under
Edward I, A.D. 1298".
4. The family of Brock were for several generations
tenants of Overton.

PARISH OF LINLITHGOW.

(Maps III NE, III SE, III SW, IV, VII, VIII.)

1. North and South Lawns, Belsyde (III SW); North and South Longcroft¹ (Fields), Belsyde (III SW); West Field, Belsyde (III SW); South Field, Boghall (III SE); East and West Banks (Fields), Bonnytoun Farm (III NE); Easter Field, Burghmuir (III NE); South Hill, Hillhouse (III SE); Wester Field, Hillhouse (III SE); North Park, Kettlestounhills (III SE); North-East Park, Kettlestounhills (III SE); South Park, Kettlestounhills (III SE); South-East Park, Kettlestounhills (III SE); South-West Park, Kettlestounhills (III SE); North and South Hill (Fields), Kingscavil (IV); North-East, South-East and West Fields, Little Ochiltree (IV); East and West Broomshott² (Fields), Ochiltree Mill (VIII); ^xNorth Bogg (sic), Pardovan (plan of 1771) (IV); ^xSouth Bogg (sic), Pardovan (plan of 1771) (IV); ^xNorth Croft¹, Pardovan (plan of 1771) (IV); ^xSouth Croft¹, Pardovan (plan of 1771) (IV); Easter Bank (Field), Parklycraigs (III SE); Easter Muir (Field), Parklycraigs (III SE); Wester Bank (Field), Parklycraigs (III SE); Wester Muir (Field), Parklycraigs (III SE); East and West Banks³ (Fields), Preston (III SE); The East Muir, Preston (III SE); East and West Crofts¹, South Mains (VII); East Fields, Wairdlaw (VII); East and West Haughs, Woodcockdale (III SW).

1. v. croft.

2. See Mid Broomshott, post.

3. Thus called in the current Valuation Roll; but according to the local gamekeeper known as The Bailie's Easter and Wester Banks, because these fields were leased for grazing purposes to a bailie (i.e. magistrate) of the town of Linlithgow.

2. (a) Nil.

(b) Cottage Field, Balvornie (VII); Red House (Field), Balvornie (VII); East Belsyde (Cottages), Belsyde (Forrest has E. Belleside) (III SW); Boghall Cottages, Boghall (III NE); Factory (Field), Boghall (III SE); Kingsfield¹ (Field), Boghall (III SE); Bonnytoun Cottages, Bonnytoun Farm (III NE); Dooct Field, Bonnytoun Farm (III NE); Mill Field, Bonnytoun Farm (III NE); Bridgend Rows, Bridgend (IV); Burghmuir Cottage, Burghmuir (III NE); Burghmuir Field, Burghmuir (III NE); Toll² Field, Burghmuir (III NE); Carriber Cottages, Carriber (III SW); Cauldhame Fields (two), Cauldhame (III SE); Lower Craigmailling, Craigmailling (VII); Hillhouse Cottage, Hillhouse (III SE); Hillhouse Quarry, Hillhouse (III SE); Old Hillhouse (Field), Hillhouse (III SE); Hiltly Cottage, Hiltly (III SE); House Park, Kettlestounhills (III SE); Kettlestoun Lower Wood, Kettlestoun Mains (III SE); Kettlestoun Quarry, Kettlestoun Mains (III SE); Kettlestoun Upper Wood, Kettlestoun Mains (III SE); North Kettlestoun Hills, Kettlestoun Mains (III SE); Kingscavil Cottages, Kingscavil (IV); Kirk Park, Kingscavil (IV); Littlemill Cottages, Little Mill (III NE); House Park, Mid Tartraven (VII); Smiddy Park, Mid Tartraven (VII); North Mains Hill, North Mains (VII); Brick Work³ (Field), Ochiltree Place (IV); Pardovan Quarry (disused), Pardovan (IV); ^xSmiddy Croft, Pardovan (plan of 1771) (IV); Parkly Craigs Cottages, Parklycraigs (III SE); Stellhouse⁴ Park, Parklycraigs (III SE); Preston Glen, Preston (III SE); Riccarton Bridge, Riccarton (III SE);

1. i.e. the field on the farm of Boghall next to the adjoining farm of Kingsfield.
2. There was a toll house at the N.E. corner of this field.
3. Near this field stood old brick buildings, connected with a now disused shale mine.
4. According to the farmer, because there was a "stell-house" or distillery once in this field.

Riccarton Mill (disused), Riccarton (III SE); Castle¹ Park, South Mains (VII); Castle¹ Strip (wood), South Mains (VII); Mill Hill² (Field), South Mains (VII); Mill Hill² Plantation, South Mains (VII); Flask³ Field, Springfield (III NE); Whitebaulks (Field), Whitebaulks (III SE); Park Field,⁴ Wilcoxholm (IV); Upper Woodcockdale, Woodcockdale (III SW).

(c) The Alder Wood (Field), Balvormie (VII); Garden Park, Belsyde (III SE, III SW); Quarry Park, Belsyde (III SE, III SW); Home Field, Boghall (III NE); Woodend Cottage, Bridgend (IV); Woodside Cottage, Bridgend (IV); Woodside House, Bridgend (IV); Gallows Knowe⁵ or Gallows Hill (Field), Burghmuir (III NE); Quarry Field, Cauldhame (III SE); Cauldimery Plantation, Cauldimery (III SE); North Mine⁶ Plantation, Craigmailling (VII); Roadside Plantation, Craigmailling (VII); Erngath⁷ (Field), Grange (III NE); Target⁸ Field, Hiltly (III SE);

1. These two names are without doubt due to the local belief that the site of Tartraven Castle is to be found in Castle Field rather than on the site at Mid Tartraven marked on the O.S. map. This latter site, I am informed by old natives of the countryside, is simply that of an old farmstead. On the other hand, the site at South Mains has every appearance of being that of a motte; and on one occasion a copper utensil, evidently of considerable age, was turned up there by the plough.
2. The little eminence on which the mill stood, the "Mill Hill", can still be traced.
3. The old name of Springfield, q.v. in place-names, parish of Linlithgow.
4. i.e. the field next to the land of the farm of Park.
5. Presumably the gallows of the town of Linlithgow, erected at the eastern boundary of the town's lands. Cf. Doomsdale.
6. Old limekilns are marked on the O.S. map beside this wood.
7. See Airngath, place-names, parish of Linlithgow.
8. There was formerly a shooting-range in this field.

Hay Hill Plantation, Kipps (VII); Temple¹ Park, Kipps (VII); Eastwood Cottage, Linlithgow (III SE); Fernlea (House), Linlithgow (III SE); Brae Well, Linlithgow Bridge (III SE); Bridgend Road or Side Field, Little Ochiltree (IV); Coal Mine Field, Little Ochiltree (IV, VIII); Oatridge Road Field, Little Ochiltree (IV); Longmair² (Field), Ochiltree Mill (VIII); Quarry Park, Ochiltree Mill (VIII); Right-of-Way (Field), Ochiltree Mill (VIII); The Glen (Field), Ochiltree Mill (VIII); Back Shunt³ (Field), Ochiltree Place (IV); Orchard or Castle⁴ Park, Ochiltree Place (IV); Quarry Field, Ochiltree Place (IV); Damfield, Park (IV); East and West Monkland⁵ (Fields), Park (III SE, IV); Roundel (Field), Park (III SE, IV); Trough-field, Park (III SE); Cow Craigs Park, Parklycraigs (III SE); Cow Craigs Plantation, Parklycraigs (III SE); Jock's Hill Plantation, Parklycraigs (III SE); Nancy's Hill (Field), Parklycraigs (III SE); Nancy's Hill Quarry, Parklycraigs (III SE); Peat Hill Plantation, Parklycraigs (III SE); Quarry Park, Parklycraigs (III SE); Windmill Park, Parklycraigs (III SE); Quarry Park, Parkly Place (III SE); Avenue Park, Preston (III SE); Devil's Elbow⁶ Field, Preston (III SE); Balditop (Field), South Mains (VII); Balditop Plantation, South Mains⁷ (VII); Binnyside Strips (woods), South Mains (VII); Ditch Park, South Mains (VII); East, Mid, and West Binnyside (Fields), South Mains (VII);

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1. The O.S. maps have "Cromlech, remains of Druids' Temple", marked on this spot. See historical account of the county.
 2. From proximity to the Longmuir Plantation.
 3. Near this field was once a mineral railway connected with Champfleurie Oil Works; cf. N.E.D. Shunt, a switch (railways).
 4. The field next to the orchard; and this house (a 17th century laird's house) is known locally as Ochiltree Castle.
 5. From Monkland Well, q.v., post.
 6. A triangular field, two sides of which form a steep, narrow "elbow" bend in the road.
 7. Partly in the parish of Ecclesmachan; the hill is round and bare, so is well named.

Old Kiln (Field), South Mains (VII); Coal Field,¹ Springfield (III NE); Soap Work² Park, Springfield (III NE); Circle Hill³ (Field), Tartraven (VII); Circle Hill Plantation, Tartraven (VII); Cow Craig (Field), Tartraven (VII); Cow Craig Plantation, Tartraven (VII); Jonsil (i.e. John's Hill) Park, Tartraven (VII); Bathgate Road Field, Wairdlaw (VII); Hanging Rock Plantation, Wairdlaw (VII); Kiln Field, Wairdlaw (VII); Quarry Field, Wairdlaw (VII); Burn Park, Woodcockdale (III SW); Cauld Burn Park, Woodcockdale (III SW); Garden Park, Woodcockdale (III SW).

3. (a) Quey Park, Balvormie (VII); Calf Lea, Linlithgow (III SE); Colt Hill, Linlithgow (III SE); Sheep Park, Preston (III SE); The Cow Park, Preston (III SE); Horse Hill, South Mains (VII); Lumfauls⁴ (Field), South Mains (VII); Cow Craig (ridge), Tartraven (VII).

1. This field runs alongside a road, known locally as the Coal Road, which leads to Bo'ness via Bonnytoun. Near the latter farm, in the south face of Bonnytoun Hill, can still be seen undoubted traces of old coal workings, which date back in part to the Middle Ages - they are mentioned in charters of James III - and were last used at some risk during the General Strike of 1926. Coal outcrops are to be found over the whole face of the hill, but not in sufficient quantities or rich enough to repay extensive mining.
2. I can remember seeing the ruins of this work, which disappeared only a few years ago, though the manufacture of soap - in this case a blue mottled variety - had ceased at least twenty years before.
3. The hill in question is certainly rounded, naturally, so that the name is accurate enough.
4. Probably a corruption of Lamb-faulds; v.falod.

(b) Hay Hill, Kipps (VII); Pepper Hill,¹ Linlithgow (III SE); Hay Hill (Field), North Mains (VII); ^xRose Green, Pardovan (plan of 1771) (IV); Oatlands (Field), Preston (III SE); Claiverlaws² (Field), South Mains (VII); Grass Field, Springfield (III NE).

(c) Crummielaw³ Park, Burghmuir (III NE); Gallows Knowe,⁴ Burghmuir (III NE); Paddistone (Puttistane)⁵ (Field), Kipps (VII); Deuks Entry⁶ (road), Linlithgow (III SE);

1. No doubt so called from the plant which grows in profusion. Cf. Anne Pratt, Wild Flowers of the year, 163; "Even the barren wall.....is thickly covered with patches of the bright yellow flowers of the stonecrop (Sedum).....The yellow biting stonecrop (Sodum acre).....grows also on sandy hills,.....it is very acrid, and when bitten, its juice leaves on the tongue a flavour as pungent as that of pepper, hence it is frequently called wall-pepper. In former days, too, it was known as.....country pepper".
2. "Clover hills"; cf. E.D.D. Claver; OE clæfre.
3. Either - 1. for Crumbly law - i.e. hill with loose soil, cf. Crumliefaulds, place-names, parish of Torphichen, or 2. Crummie, a pet name for a cow; therefore, cattle pasture. See E.D.D. Crummie.
4. These names are all survivors of the Middle Ages, from the time when Linlithgow had gallows erected at the east and west end of the town's territory, at the Burgh Muir or common and at Linlithgow Bridge; Doomsdale, i.e. Valley of Judgment (OE dom), probably represents the site of the court to try offenders.
5. The first pronunciation is the conventional one, the second the dialect one; both no doubt forms of Padda, Paddock (E.D.D.) (fr. ON padda), a frog, a toad; the second element seems to be town, OE tun. So Frogs' or toads' dwelling-place.
6. A lane leading to Linlithgow Loch; Ducks' entry.

Hostillarie¹ (supposed site of), Linlithgow (III SE);
 Joustinghaugh,² Linlithgow (Roy Jesting Haugh);
 Forrest Justing Haugh) (III SE); Doodsdale,³ Linlith-
 gow Bridge (III SE); Gallows Knowe³ (hill), Linlith-
 gow Bridge (III SE); Bow Butts,⁴ Linlithgow Palace
 (III SE); Dastards⁵ (Field), Park (III SE, IV);
 Buchgate⁶ (Field), Porterside (III SE); Happercraigs⁷
 (Field), Preston (III SE).

1. See St. Magdalenes, place-names, parish of Linlithgow.
2. A flat piece of land on which jousts or tournaments took place, now by the irony of time covered by the sewage works of the town of Linlithgow.
3. See Note 4 on previous page.
4. Cf. E.D.D. But(t), sb.³ 1. Ground appropriated for practising archery. Fr. Butte.
5. The English word dastard can hardly fit in here; it is most probable that the first element of the name is the same as E.D.D. Dess (Sc. Dass), sb., 4 A haystack: fr. Gael. dais, a mow of hay or corn; Ir. dais, Wel. dās. The second element is difficult; it may be a corruption of some suffix (? a diminutive), or possibly Gael. ard, high, or aird, height; in this latter case the name may be the Celtic equivalent of the English "Hay Hill".
6. Buchgate (baxgeit) is also difficult; the only Celtic form it seems to resemble is buidhe, yellow (cf. Beugh Burn, parish of Uphall); but this would make it a hybrid, and therefore suspect. It is more likely that the form is a corruption of Bughtgate; cf. E.D.D. Bought, a sheep- or cattle-fold; the second element is simply the Mod. Eng. gate, fr. OE geat. Therefore "gate of the fold".
7. Cf. N.E.D. Hopper, 5. A receiver like an inverted pyramid or cone, through which grain or anything to be ground passes into the mill.... Probably used here for the mill itself; cf. hopper-free (E.D.D.). So equivalent in meaning to Mill Hill.

4. Mair¹ Field, Balvornie (VII); The Mairs¹ (Field), Balvornie (III SE, VII); The Rocky Field, Balvornie (VII); Hill Park, Belsyde (III SE, III SW); Old Park, Belsyde (III SW); Haugh, Boghall (III SE); Carse Knowe² (Field), Bonnytoun Farm (III NE); Carsie² Hill, Cauldhame (III SE); Staney Road, Clarendon (III SE); Swordie³ Hill, Grange (III NE); Meadow, North Mains (VII); Mid Broomshott⁴ (Field), Ochiltree Mill (VII); Haugh (Field), Ochiltree Place (III SE, IV); Haughs (three fields), Ochiltree Place (IV); Clayhills, Pardovan (IV); ^xMoor,⁵ Pardovan (plan of 1771) (IV); ^xMyre Flats,⁶ Pardovan (plan of 1771) (IV); *Struthersbutts,⁷ Pardovan (plan of 1771) (IV); Peat Hill, Parklycraigs (III SE); The Marsh (Field), Parklycraigs (III SE); Haugh, Parkly Place (III SE); Haugh Fields, Parkly Place (III SE, IV); The Muir (Field), Preston (III SE); Hill Field, Springfield (III NE); The Heathery Park, Wairdlaw (VII).

1. Dial. form of moor; v. mor.
2. Cf. E.D.D. Carse, sb. Low, fertile land, gen. adjacent to a river. Presumably used of land similar in quality to carse land; the field which forms the first example is not near any stream.
3. Cf. E.D.D. Sword, a form of Sward, sb.² 1. A sod; a piece of turf. This hill is doubtless so named from its green smooth turf. Pronounced (swordi).
4. From Broom plus shot, a division of land (E.D.D.).
5. Now partly wooded.
6. From Myre (E.D.D. Mire), a bog, swamp; wet, boggy land, and Flat, sb., 5. A hollow in a field; a small valley. (E.D.D.) V. myrr, flat.
7. Cf. E.D.D. Strother, sb.² A marsh; a bog; a peat-moss, plus E.D.D. But(t), sb.⁴ 5. A small enclosure of land. V. strother.

5. Braidriggs, Balvormie (VII); Little Field, Balvormie (VII); Blawshinny¹ (Field), Belsyde (III SW); Braehead (Field), Belsyde (III SW); East, Mid and West Hares Law, Belsyde (III SW); Lochans² (Field), Belsyde (III SW); Sight Hill³ (field), Belsyde (III SE, III SW); Ten-Acre (Field), Boghall (III SE); Flairs⁴ (Field), Bonnytoun Farm (III NE); Longmuir Plantation, Broomyknowes (Forrest Lang Moor Plantation) (VII); The Jib⁵ (Field), Cauldhame (III SE); Cockle Yell⁶ (Field), Easter Carriber (III SW); Greenclocks⁷ (Field), Grange (III NE); Sykes⁸ (Field), Hillhouse (III SE); Rigg⁹ Park, Kettlestounhills (III SE);

1. Blawshinny is difficult; but Blaw- is probably for Bla-, a common inversion of Bal- i.e. Gael. baile, a township, a farm (N.B. The Valuation Roll has Bla-). Cf. Blanerne, Berw. (CPNS. 139). The second part of the name is from Gael. sionnach, a fox, genitive sionnaich (finni). So "farm of the fox or foxes". For parallel forms see Craigshinnie, place-names, parish of Bathgate.
2. Gael. lochán, a pool, a pond. This name can hardly be taken literally; there is no pond, pool, or small loch in this field, which is, indeed, on a slight slope: but it is possible that in very wet weather water gathers in pools in the lower parts of the field.
3. Obviously because of the view which may be obtained from it.
4. Cf. parallel form, parish of Kirkliston, where the name is treated fully; cf. also E.D.D. Floor, sb., 3. A portable threshing-floor. 6. A grass-meadow. 10. pl. Flat lands lying at the foot of slopes. The last meaning fits the site here.
5. This field is triangular in shape, so probably it is so called from its resemblance to a jib-sail.
6. See Cockle Yell, place-names, parish of Linlithgow.
7. Probably for Green Cloaks, with reference to the covering of the land, which is "permanent grass".
8. Cf. E.D.D. Sike, sb.¹ 3. A dip in the ground; a natural gully; a small ravine. OE sic. V. sic.
9. v. hrycg.

Short Croft¹ (Field), Kettlestounhills (III SE, III SW);
 Wellow-Walls² (Field), Kettlestounhills (III SE, III
 SW); Little Field, Kipps (VII); Longcroft³ House,
 Linlithgow (III NE); Pilgrims' Hill,⁴ Linlithgow
 (III SE); Pilgrims' Hill⁴ (Field), Linlithgow (III
 SE); Pace Hill,⁵ Linlithgow Bridge (III SE); The
 Rickle,⁶ Linlithgow Loch (III SE);

1. v. croft.
2. Wellow may be a form of willow, though it is not mentioned in the E.D.D.; but it seems to me suspiciously like an attempt, at willow, with the "darker" i sound so commonⁿ Scots, and phonetically rendered here. I have no positive information about the pronunciation of the second word, but I think I am fairly safe in assuming it to be a as in fallow - i.e. the Nthern form of well, a spring. v. wielle. So this field is named after the trees which are found round it - trees which are fond of water, incidentally - and the little springs in it. Cf. Wall-house, Walton, place-names, parishes of Torphichen and Bo'ness and Carriden.
3. Not the original site of Longcroft, which was to the east of Linlithgow; but a transferred name, the same family owning lands on which was both the original Longcroft and the modern one. See place-names, Parish of Linlithgow, passim.
4. Supposed to be ~~ix~~ the place at which pilgrims first came within sight of Linlithgow. It was then on the road, not, as now, a few hundred yards from it.
5. With this name should be taken Peace Knowe (see post). Both seem to be forms of N.E.D. Pace IV. A step of a stair, etc. I take it that the name is meant to suggest the regular, artificial look of the hillocks in question; and it may be significant that the second at least has a pre-historic construction on it.
6. Islet on Linlithgow Loch. Cf. E.D.D. Rickle, sb.¹
 1. A loose heap or pile; a stack. Here the reference is to a heap of stones, the islet being artificial. It was made c. 1830 during a heavy frost by tilting many cartloads of stones through a hole made in the ice. (J. Wilson Dougal, In and Around Linlithgow)

xWell Trees,¹ Linlithgow Loch (plan of 1781) (III SE);
 The Shogbog,² Linlithgow Palace (III SE); Back Field,
 Little Ochiltree (IV); Front Field, Little Ochiltree
 (IV); Mid Field, Little Ochiltree (IV); Side Field
 (alias Bridgend Road Field), Little Ochiltree (IV);
 Twenty-Acre Field, Little Ochiltree (IV); Shotts³
 Park, Lower Craigmalling (VII); Baresheil Knowe,⁴
 Mid Tartraven (VII); Vineyard⁵ (Field), Mountjoy
 (III SE); Beamers⁶ (Field), North Mains (VII);
 Croft⁷ (Field), North Mains (VII); Cuggley Brae⁸
 (Field), North Mains (VII); Greyriggs (Field), North
 Mains (VII);

1. Another islet on Linlithgow Loch: possibly a corruption of Willow trees, which grow in profusion here.
2. Pronounced locally The Sheuchbag (~~Sax~~ bag). Cf. E.D.D. Sheugh, sb., 1. A ditch, drain: a furrow, trench; a small stream or open gutter running through land; a small ravine. The second part of the word is simply Eng. bog. The Shogbog is really a small part of Linlithgow Loch to the north-east of the Palace; the water is very shallow and stagnant in summer, and it is overgrown with reeds. It has therefore the appearance of heavily watered boggy land. A very appropriate name.
3. See Broomshot, ante.
4. A compound made up of Bare and Sheil (E.D.D. Sheal), a hut, shed, cottage; a temporary shelter erected for the use of a shepherd during the summer months.
5. Presumably because of its fertile soil.
6. This name seems insoluble; I can only suggest that it ought to come into 6(b), i.e. that it is the proper name Beamer, and that the entry ought to read Beamer's.
7. v. croft.
8. Cf. E.D.D. Coggly, adj., unsteady, shaky, rocking, easily upset. I presume that the soil here is light.

Hanging Side¹ (Field), North Mains (VII); Whinny Rigg (Field), North Mains (VII); Bottom Parks, Ochiltree Mill (VIII); Peace Knowe² (and Fort), Ochiltree Mill (VIII); Crink³ (Field), Ochiltree Place (IV, VIII); Whiteside⁴ (Field), Ochiltree Place (IV); ^xThe Bottom, Pardovan (plan of 1771) (IV); ^xThe Green, Pardovan (plan of 1771) (IV); ^xWhiteriglaws, Pardovan (plan of 1771) (IV); Banks (Field), Park (IV); Sunnyside⁵ (Field), Parklycraigs (III SE); Three-Acre Park, Parklycraigs (III SE); Whinny Bank Plantation, Parklycraigs (III SE); Three Lairds⁶ (Field) Poldrait (III SE); Oxgang⁷ (Field), Preston (III SE, VII); Scaren(d)⁸ (Field), Preston (III SE);

1. Cf. Hangingside, place-names, parish of Ecclesmachan.
2. See Pace Hill, ante.
3. Cf. E.D.D. Crink, sb.¹ 1. A twist or sprain in the neck; a bend. 3. A turning, winding; a crevice. This field has numerous "folds" in it.
4. "Sloping pasture-ground"; v. hwīt, sīde.
5. i.e. has a southern exposure.
6. Self-explanatory; this field was split into three parts, owned by different men.
7. A measure of land varying according to the nature of the soil (Oxgang, E.D.D.). Cf. Cosmo Innes, Lectures on Scotch Legal Antiquities (Edinburgh, 1872), 241: "The ox-gate, or what effeired to the cultivation of one ox, 'where pleuch and scythe may gang', was thirteen acres, in the Merse and Teviotdale." Eight oxgates or oxgangs, theoretically as much land as one ox could till, made up one ploughgate.
8. Cf. E.D.D. Scar, sb.¹ 1. A bare place on a hillside; a precipice; a cliff; a steep, bare bank; the ridge of a hill. "The end of the ridge."

The Croft¹ (Field), Preston (III SE); The Landels² (Field), Riccarton (III SE); East and West Wairds³ (Fields), South Mains (VII); Sandy Knowe (Field), South Mains (VII); The Weirds³ (wood), South Mains (VII); Hanging Rock, Wairdlaw (VII); Bank (Field), Wester Ochiltree (III SE, IV); Fairy Leaps, Williamcraigs (III SE); Blue Brae (ridge), Woodcockdale (III SW); Sunny Braes Park, Woodcockdale (III SW).

6. (a) Colonel's Park, Belsyde (III SE, III SW); Cadger's Road, Linlithgow (III SE); Friars' Brae (hill), Friarsbrae (House), Friarshill (Field), Friars' Well, Monastery of Carmelite Friars (site of), and Burial Place (site of),⁴ Linlithgow (III SE); Lady's Park, Linlithgow (III SE); Monkland Well,⁵ Park (IV); Cadger Knowes.⁶ Preston (III SE); Hermit's House,⁷ Preston (III SE); Hermit's Well,⁷ Preston (III SE).

1. v. croft.

2. Probably a corruption of Lang Dales.

3. Cf. E.D.D. Ward, sb.³ 5. A piece of pasture-land enclosed on all sides; gen. used for young animals; a common.

4. All relics of the Carmelite Priory, supposed to have been founded by the burgesses of Linlithgow c. 1290; see John Ferguson, Ecclesia Antiqua (Edinburgh 1905), 332-4, for an account of this monastery, followed by a plan of the buildings. Friarshill is the most easterly third of the field known as Three Lairds (q.v., ante).

5. I am unable to account for this name, which seems to have the air of antiquity, yet cannot be old. To the best of my knowledge, no monklands were near the site of the well; in fact, all of the lands in the vicinity were either common land or Crown property.

6. Another instance of this common name; cf. parish of Kirkliston.

7. The legend of the hermit's house is decidedly apocryphal; the building of which the ruins may still be seen was actually a mill. See Hole Mill, place-names, parish of Linlithgow.

(b) Katie's Acre, Balvornie (VII); Boyd's Field, Bonnytoun Farm (III NE); Wallace's Bed,¹ Cocklerue (VII); Aitken Bog Plantation, Craigmalling (VII); Cameron Knowe (strip), Fairniehill (IV); Dogwell Acre,² Linlithgow (III SE); Jock's Hill, Linlithgow (III SE); Mary Dickie's Quarry, Linlithgow (III NE); Mount Michael³ (Hill), Linlithgow (III SE); Lennox's Cairn,⁴ Linlithgow Bridge (III SE);

1. The name given to a shallow cave on the north-eastern face of Cocklerue. The remarks of Jerome K. Jerome on Queen Elizabeth's beds in the Thames Valley could very well be applied to Wallace's Beds in Scotland!
2. In 1781 called Dogwell's Acre; and in a law-suit of that date "Dogwell" is frequently referred to. Still, bearing in mind the Scottish custom of calling a laird by the name of his property, it is more than possible that this gentleman was not himself named Dogwell, but owned property in Dogwell Wynd, Linlithgow.
3. Presumably so named from the patron of the town, the Archangel Michael, who adorns one of the town's seals; but though I have lived for the greater part of my life exactly opposite this hill, I have never heard it called by this name; I am therefore inclined to believe that it is due to the exuberant fancies of the map-makers of the Ordnance Survey.
4. In 1526, when attempting to get the young James V. out of the hands of the Douglas party, the Earl of Lennox was slain in a battle at Linlithgow Bridge. More than three centuries later, when the Avon Viaduct was being made, the cairn under which the dead Earl had been buried was cut into; and the railway line to Glasgow now runs through it. A sword of excellent make, discovered during the excavations, is now in the Linlithgow Burgh Museum.

Nancy's Law (Field), Ochiltree Place (IV); Willie Wood's Loan (Field), Ochiltree Place (IV); Jock Glen's Park, Parklycraigs (III SE); Jock's Hill, Parklycraigs (III SE); Nancy's Hill, Parklycraigs (III SE); Auld's Acre,¹ Poldrait (III SE); Noble's Lea, Preston (III SE); Bailie's Craig Plantation, South Mains (VII); Johnston's Park, South Mains (VII); Staney Manil² (Field), Tartraven (VII); Stoney Manuel Plantation and Strip,² Tartraven (VII); Manner's or Maner's Haugh (two fields), Woodcockdale (III SW).

Uncertain.

Mochries Craig (hill),³ Ochiltree Mill (VIII).

1. The middle third of Three Lairds, q.v.
2. I cannot make any conclusive suggestion as to the meaning of this name; I can only suppose some obscure connection with the village of Manuel, a few miles off (locally pronounced Manil).
3. Again we have a difficulty; as a surname we have a very queer word, and there seems to be no other solution. I have only one suggestion, and that a very tentative one; the daughters of a prominent Linlithgow citizen were, for some reason, known locally as "Prince Mochries' dochters". Now these ladies were not good-looking; in fact, they were decidedly plain, and very dusky of skin. Is it possible that this name "Prince Mochrie(s)" is a synonym for the Prince of Darkness? Mochries Craig is near Peace Knowe, on which there is a prehistoric erection; and such constructions may well have been linked in the popular mind with the Devil. A good parallel is the name Graham's Dyke, that is, the Devil's Dyke, for the Roman Wall.

PARISH OF LIVINGSTON.

(Maps VII, VIII, XI, XII NW)

1. North Park, Knightsridge (VIII); East Croft,¹ Mid Breich (XI); West Croft, Mid Breich (XI); Top and Bottom Wester Fields, Red House (XI); Top Easter Field, Seafield (XI).

2. (a) Barn Park, Wester Breich (XI); Byre² Park, Wester Breich (XI).

(b) Auchinhard House, Auchinhard (XI); Barracks Strip (wood), Barracks (VIII); Temple Hill³ (Field), Blackburn House (XI); Breichdyke Cottage, Breichdyke (XI); Cousland Wood, Cousland (XI); Dechmont Gorse (wood), Dechmont (VIII); Smiddy Park, Dechmont (VII, VIII); Hopefield (Fields, two), Hopefield House (XI); Howden⁴ Park, Livingston (XII NW); Livingston Mill, Livingston (XII NW); Livingston Old Wood, Livingston (XII NW); Manse Field, Livingston (XII NW); Top Manse Field, Livingston (XII NW); Front of House (Field), Mid Breich (XI); Newyearfield Strip, Newyearfield (VIII); Newyearfield Wood, Newyearfield (VIII); Redhouse Cottages, Red House (XI); Cottage Field, Riddoch-hill (XI); Hall Park, Seafield (XI); Rows Park, Seafield (XI); Seafield Rows and Cottages, Seafield (XI); Work Fields, Seafield Cottages (XI); School Park, Seafield Rows (XI); Row Field, Wester Breich (XI); Westwood Row (Cottages), Westwood (XI).

1. v. croft; cf. also note on Outfield, parish of Uphall.
2. v. byre.
3. This name is difficult to explain. There were Temple lands in the parish of Livingston (using the term commonly used in Scotland to refer not only to lands belonging to the Templars, but also to the Knights of St. John); but I cannot trace them to this particular part of the parish; there is no church or religious building of any kind in the neighbourhood, and there are no prehistoric monuments which might be meant by this term. Again, the E.D.D. for once gives no help, since Temple here is not likely to refer to weaving, there being no trace of weaving having been carried on in the immediate neighbourhood. Evidence insufficient.
4. The field in the parish of Livingston nearest to the country house of Howden, in the adjoining county of Mid-Lothian.

(c) Brae Face Field, Blackburn House (XI); Stackyard Field, Blackburn House (XI); Glen Road, Carmondean (VIII); Dechmont Hill Wood, Dechmont (VIII); Dechmont Moss Wood,¹ Dechmont (VIII); Reservoir Covert, Dechmont (VIII); Kirk Road Strip, Dechmont House (VIII); Livingston Moss Wood, Knights-ridge (VIII); Moss Houses, Knightsridge (VIII); Folly Bridge, Livingston (XII NW); Lochshot Cottage, Livingston (XII NW); Aller² Park, Livingstone House³ (XII NW); Beech-Walk Park, Livingston House (XII NW); Entry-Foot Park, Livingston House (XII NW); Garden Park, Livingston House (XII NW); North Gate Park, Livingston House (XII NW); Windmill Park, Livingston House (XII NW); East Pond (Field), Mid Breich (XI); Lade Field, Riddoch-hill (XI); Pit Field, Riddoch-hill (XI); Almond Field,⁴ Seafield (XI); Fuel Park, Seafield (XI); Quarry Park, Seafield (XI); Railway Park, Seafield (XI); Dean Burn (Field), Seafield Rows (XI).

3. (a) Nil.

(b) Clover Knowes, Easter Breich (XI).

(c) Nil.

4. Rough Haugh, Blackburn House (XI); East and West Hill (Fields), Dechmont (VIII); Rough (Field), Gardner's Hall (XI); ^xKnight Ridge Moor, Knightsridge (plan of 1759) (VIII); ^xKnights Ridge Hill Park, Knightsridge (plan of 1759) (VIII); ^xStonie Park, Knightsridge (plan of 1759) (VIII); Moss, Riddoch-hill (XI); Meadows, Seafield Rows (XI); Hill Park, Wester Breich (XI).

1. Called Houston Moss in plan of 1759.

2. i.e. Alder.

3. Livingston House was dismantled some hundred years ago, but there still remain the lodges, entrance-gates, and roads up to the mansion-house, while the old garden, the well, the cellars, and various ornamental paths can still be traced.

4. From the River Almond, which flows to the south of this field.

5. Bank Park, Dechmont (VIII); Policy¹ Park, Dechmont (VIII); Garisgun² (Field), Easter Breich (XI); Gowanslea (Field), Easter Breich (XI); Paddiwell³ (Field), Hopefield House (XI); ^xBee Dubb,⁴ Knights-ridge (VIII); Langrigs,⁵ Livingston (XII NW); Egypt⁶ (Field), Livingston House (XII NW);

1. In the usual Sc. sense, meaning the grassland and wood immediately surrounding a mansion-house.
2. This name was taken from an estate-plan, some seventy years old, in the possession of the farmer. The latter still uses the names found on this plan, but had been in the habit of calling the field in question "the Garrison". The writing on the plan, though faded and difficult to read, could not admit of this latter interpretation; the form I have given is as near as I could come to it. In either form the word is obscure; but it may possibly be connected with E.D.D. Gairy, sb. A steep hill or precipice; a moorland, upland; a piece of waste land. The second part of the name may be E.D.D. Gan, sb.³ 6. Course, direction, way; or it may even be an error for Ground (E.D.D.), sb. 4. A field,.... 5. A farm,.... 6, Land, or landed estate.....; I could not swear that the second part was not gr instead of g, and the local pronunciation of ground is (græn). The meaning "moorland ground" would fit in well enough anywhere in this district!
3. Probably E.D.D. Padda, Paddock (ON padda), a frog, plus well. Cf. Paddistone, parish of Linlithgow.
4. The name given in a plan of 1759 to a small loch or pond, now drained. Obscure, unless connected with the word Bee, a ring of metal, from the shape of the pond. Or it may, of course, be literal, or, within the range of possibility, mean "fly", as in some Eng. dialects. We should thus have the picture of a stagnant pool with flies buzzing around it.
5. This field is long, and is cut into two parts by a small stream. Accordingly there is only one practical way to plough it, from north to south, or the length of the field.
6. This also is puzzling. I can find no information about the name; there is no recollection of "Egyptians" or gypsies camping there; and I can only make the very tentative suggestion that the name/

Lower Croft,¹ Mid Breich (XI); Mid Knowe (Field), Mid Breich (XI); North and South Floors² (Fields), Mid Breich (XI); Big Trinly (Trindel) Knowe³ (Field), Murrayfield (XI); Croft¹ Park, Murrayfield (XI); Long Dales Park, Murrayfield (XI); Wee Trinly (Trindel) Knowe⁵ (Field), Murrayfield (XI); Knowe Field, Riddoch-hill (XI); Nicht⁴ Park, Riddoch-hill (XI); Big Field, Seafield (XI); Twelve-Acre (Field), Wester Breich (XI).

name owes its origin to a jocular use of the Old Testament, where, in Genesis xlii, there occur more than once the words "there was corn in Egypt". If the field were noted for its heavy crops of grain, this Biblical name might well be applied to it.

1. v. croft, and ante.
2. Discussed under the parishes of Kirkliston and Linlithgow; probably here the meaning is "Flat lands lying at the foot of slopes".
3. This word Trinly or Trindel is fully discussed by G. B. Grundy in an article, On the Meanings of Certain Terms in the Anglo-Saxon Charters, in Essays and Studies, VIII (Oxford, 1922), pp.37-69. Here however it is not possible to go as far as Grundy does, and postulate a quarry - though it is true that there is a quarry in the smaller of the fields in question. But OE trynde can be taken safely as giving the meaning "circular", and this may be sufficient here. "Circular knolls", then, is the most likely interpretation; and fits in with the description of the fields.
4. Presumably the field in which cattle were put after having been milked in the late afternoon or evening; simply the night field, used so that the animals were easily got at in the early morning, when milking time came again, and when probably the milk had to be rushed off to buyers.

6. (a) Guidman's Croft,¹ Livingston (XII NW).

(b) Arnot's Park, Dechmont House (VIII); Wulls² Hill, Livingston (XII NW); Begbie's (Field), Livingston House (XII NW); Jackson's Park, Livingston House (XII NW).

(c) Glebe, Livingston (XII NW).

Unclassified: Maukes Hill,³ Livingston (XII NW).

1. A small triangular piece of ground, of poor quality. The "Goodman" meant here is not the master of a house - the usual meaning of this compound - but we must take the word as being decidedly euphemistic in character, and regard "Goodman" as a term for the Devil. Cf. J.M. McPherson, Primitive Beliefs in the North-East of Scotland (London, 1929), 134: "An enduring monument of this homage to the devil, as it appeared in the eyes of the Church, was the Goodman's Croft - a piece of land dedicated to the devil and left untilled. It got various names, the Halyman's Rig, the Goodman's Fauld, the Gi'en Rig, the Deevil's Craft, Cloutie's Craft, the Black Faulie". Cf. also Devil's Corner, parish of Torphichen.
2. Unlikely that a form of Well (see E.D.D. under that word). May simply be Will's - i.e. the possessive of the Christian name. But cf. V. G. Child, The Prehistory of Scotland (London, 1935), 206, for a reference to Walls Hill, in Renfrewshire, as the site of a hilltop fort.
3. Obscure. Cf. E.D.D. Mawk, a hare, and Mawkin, a hare.

PARISH OF TORPHICHEN.

(MAPS VI NE, VI SE, VII, X NE, X NW.)

1. North and South Parks, Bishopbrae (VII); North, South and West Brae (Fields), Hilderston (VII); Wester Wood, Torphichen (VII).

2. (a) Barn Wood, Bedlormie House (X NE); Back of Steading (Field), Hilderston (VII).

(b) Bedlormie House, Bedlormie (X NE); Bedlormie Wood, Bedlormie (X NW); Heatherhouse¹ Wood, Bedlormie House (X NE); Birkenshaw Mill, Birkenshaw (Roy Wakmill²) (VII); North and South Blackfaulds Parks, Blackfaulds (VI NE); Bridgecastle Cottage, Bridge Castle (VII); Bridgecastle Cottages, Bridge Castle (VII); Bridgecastle Hall, Bridge Castle (VII); Bridgehouse Cottages and Rows, Bridgehouse Fm. (VII); Brunton Strips, Brunton Fm. (VII); Craigend Hill, Craigend (VII); Craw Wood,³ Crawhill (VII); East and West Drumbeg Woods, Drumbeg (X NW); Drumbowie Cottages, Drumbowie (VI SE); Elrigside Wood, Elrigside (VI SE); Gormyre Hill, Gormyre (VII); Hilderston Quarry (dis-used), Hilderston (VII); Old House Field, Hilderston (VII); Kipps Hill,³ Kipps (VII); Langside Wood, Langside (X NW); Slackend (Field), Slackend (VII); Westcraigs Hill,³ Westcraigs (X NE); Woodside Cottage, Wester Woodside (VII).

(c) Blawhorn Wood, Bedlormie (X NE); Engine⁴ Park, Bishopbrae (VII); Easter and Wester Garden Parks, Blackfaulds (VI NE); Lough⁵ Park, Blackfaulds (VI NE); Quarry Park, Blackfaulds (VI NE); Well Park, Blackfaulds (VI NE); Witch Craig Wood, Craigmalling (VII);

1. Presumably a house thatched with heath.
2. i.e. Waulkmill.
3. Presumably Craigend Hill, Craw Wood and Kipps Hill are formations from the names of the farms, the original meanings of which have been forgotten; tautology results, as in the last example.
4. A water-pumping machine is in this field.
5. So spelt in a plan of 1849. The pond has disappeared.

Croft¹ Plantation, Drumbowie (VI SE); Drum Park² Plantation, Drumbowie (VI SE); Gowanlea² Plantation, Gowanbank (VI SE); Quarry Plantation, Gowanbank (VI SE); Crinkle³ Field, Hilderston (VII); North and South Pond (Fields), Hilderston (VII); Plantin' Field, Hilderston (VII); ^xThorn Bank⁴ (Field), Wallhouse (VII); Wallhouse Muir Cottage, Wallhouse (VII); Moss Plantation, Westfield Fm. (VII).

3. (a) Cow Hill, Lochcote (VII); Kinnen Hill,⁵ South Logiebrae (Armstrong Cunning Hills) (VII); The Cuningar⁵ (hill), Torphichen (VII).

(b) Crawberry⁶ Hill, Bedlormie (X NW); Ferny Hill, Drumbowie (VI SE).

(c) Nil.

4. Hill (Parks), Bishopbrae (VII); Muir Park, Blackfaulds (VI NE); Turf Park, Blackfaulds (VI NE); Haugh, Hilderston (VII); Carse of Gowrie⁷ (Field), North Bishopbrae (VII).

1. v. croft; cf. also parish of Uphall, for discussion.
2. Again fanciful formations from the names of the farms.
3. See Crinkle Burn, River-names.
4. Now part of the policies of Wallhouse. Cf. ^xLimeside and ^xBurnside, post.
5. It seems probable that both of these names contain the word Coney, rabbit. Cuningar is simply the same word as E.D.D. Conyger, a rabbit-warren; Kinnen or Cunning is probably the simple word; Kinnen Hill then is "Rabbit Hill", The Cuningar is "The Rabbit-warren". Cf. Kinningars Park, parish of Bo'ness and Carriden.
6. Given by the E.D.D. as a compound under Crow, sb.¹ Crowberry (a) the berry-bearing heath, Empetrum nigrum; (b) the whortle bilberry, Vaccinium Myrtillus; (c) the red whortleberry, V. Vitis-Idaeae. Probably one of the first two alternatives is the solution.
7. From a resemblance, real or fancied, between this land and that in the Carse of Gowrie. Cf. Braes o' Mar, parish of Ecclesmachan.

5. Blawhorn¹ Moss, Bedlormie (X NE); Longrig, Bishopbrae (VII); Easter and Wester Whiteside² Parks, Blackfaulds (VI NE); Crowns³ Hill, Blackridge (X NE); Little Desert (wood), Crawhill (VII); The Desert (wood), Crawhill (VII); Mid Plantation, Drumbowie (VI SE); Valley Plantation, Drumelzie (VI SE);

1. This word may simply be straightforward in its meaning - Blow horn, referring to the hunting possibilities in the neighbourhood - but I must confess to doubts about this solution. I cannot trace the name beyond the first issue of the O.S. maps; none of the 18th century map-makers give it; and this seems suspicious. There are two possibilities: 1. This is a name invented by the 19th century map-makers, and literal in its meaning. 2. It is a corruption of some older form, altered to make what the O.S. workers thought was a sensible meaning. One must take into account the fact that this is not good hunting country; the land is boggy and treacherous; and I doubt if anything more than snipe and wild duck are to be found in or near the moss. Of course, it is not unlikely that the Earls of Linlithgow hawked there, perhaps for bitterns, as was done in Bathgate Bog. But of this evidence is entirely lacking. The second possibility opens up perhaps too wide a vista, and I do no more than suggest very tentatively that a comparison with Blawquhairn (Sir Herbert Maxwell, The Place Names of Galloway, Glasgow 1930, p.43) might be worth while. Blawquhairn (pronounced Blawhairn) is derived by Maxwell from Gael. Blár chairn, field of the cairn; and though it is unlikely that we have in this word a solitary instance of Blár in the county, yet Blaw- might be, as in other cases I have discussed, a form of Gael. Baile. We should thus have "the town of the cairn"; but the question must be left open, in view of the lack of evidence.
2. "Cultivated land on a slope". v. hwit, side.
3. Cf. E.D.D. Crown, sb. 2. The top or highest part of anything. This hill has evidently more than one "crown" or peak.

Canniewell¹ Slack (hill), Gormyre (VII); Castlethorn,² Gormyre (VII); Fountainblaw (lane), Gormyre (VII); Whinny Loan (road), Gormyre (VII); Nook Plantation, Gowanbank (VI SE); Toft³ Plantation, Gowanbank (VI SE); Tawnycrew⁴ Hill, Heights (VI SE); Long Field, Hilderston (VII); Twenty-Acre (Field), Hilderston (VII); Windywa's⁵ (house), Hilderstonhills (VII); Three Gables⁶ (ruined House), Kipps (VII);

1. Another puzzle. I conjecture, however, that Cannie- may be a corruption of Canon's or Canons'. Cf. the spelling Cannogait for the modern Canon-gate in John Knox's History of the Reformation (extract in G. Gregory Smith, Specimens of Middle Scots, Edinburgh 1902, pp. 190-6). Cf. also Canyland, place-names, parish of Uphall. For the second word, see E.D.D. Slack, sb.³ 1. A hollow, esp. one in a hill-side; a dip in the surface of the ground; a shallow dell, a glade; a pass between hills.
2. I can say very little about this name. It may simply be literal; but there is no castle or ruins of one in the neighbourhood - unless the Preceptory of Torphichen be meant.. Obscure.
3. Cf. E.D.D. Toft, sb. 1. A homestead, messuage; the land adjacent and belonging to a house; an enclosure; land on which a house has formerly stood.
4. I suspect shortening here, that instead of "Dark Crow" Hill, the original name implied that yellow crowfoot was to be found on this hill.
5. I presume that a house is meant which is exposed to the full force of the winds - a condition that certainly holds in this case, where we have a cottage some 900 feet above sea level, on the southern slope of the ridge leading to the Bathgate Hills.
6. So Forrest; literally true, since that is all to be seen of the house at the present day.

Cat Craig¹ Lochcote (VII); Low and High Craigs (Fields), North Bishopbrae (VII); Langside² (Fields), Torphichen (VII); The Craigs (wood), Torphichen (VII); ^XBurnside³ (Field), Wallhouse (VII); ^XLimeside or Limyside³ (Field), Wallhouse (VII); East Fardrum⁴ Wood, Westertoun (X NW); Craigrigg⁵ Cottage, Woodend (VI SE).

6. (a) Witch Craig,⁶ Craigmailling (VII); Colonel's Wood, Drumelzie (VI SE); Devil's Corner,⁷ Gormyre (VII).

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1. Cf. the same form, parish of Bo'ness and Carriden; presumably "Battle Hill", fr. Gael. cath, creag.
 2. "Long slope"; v. side.
 3. Both now part of the policies of Wallhouse. "Lime slope" is not unexpected; there is a great deal of limestone in the county, especially in the parishes of Bathgate and Torphichen, and the ruins of old lime-kilns may be seen everywhere.
 4. Undoubtedly a modern coinage; Eng. far plus Gael. druim, a ridge.
 5. Literal; a cottage on the ridge of the hill.
 6. Or, as it is called locally, "the Witches' Craig". Witches were credited with dancing and otherwise enjoying themselves on several of the hills in the neighbourhood of Linlithgow.
 7. Cf. Goodman's Croft, parish of Livingston. This piece of ground at Gormyre is probably that described by Sir J. Y. Simpson, the eminent gynaecologist and first user of chloroform as an anaesthesia in Britain, in the first volume of his Archaeological Essays (Edinburgh, 1872), 41: "In the same district a relative of mine (his uncle) bought a farm not very many years ago. Among his first acts, after taking possession, was the inclosing of a small traingular corner of one of the fields within a stone wall. The corner cut off - and which still remains cut off - was the 'Goodman's Croft' an offering to the Spirit of Evil, in order that/

(b) Harper's Brae (Field), Bishopbrae (VII); Logan's Faulds (Field), Bishopbrae (VII); Atholl Cottage, Bridgehouse (VII).

Unclassified: Mallens¹ Brae, Torphichen (VII).

that he might abstain from ever blighting or damaging the rest of the farm. The clergyman of the parish, in lately telling me the circumstance, added that my kinsman had been, he feared, far from acting honestly with Lucifer, after all, as the corner which he had cut off for the 'Goodman's' share was perhaps the most worthless and sterile on the whole property."

1. Obscure. May be a surname; but seems hardly likely. Or may be a form of Mailing, a farm, a homestead. This is, at any rate, the name given to a "brae" on the public road immediately to the south of the village of Torphichen.

PARISH OF UPHALL.

(All on VIII.)

1. ^xNorth Field, Houston House (plan of 1759);
^xWester Park, Houston Mains (plan of 1759).

2. (a) ^xBarn Park, Houston House (plan of 1759;
 now called Doocot Park, q.v.); Steading Field,
 Wyndford.

(b) School Park, Dechmont; Manse Field, Five-
 stanks; Doocot Park, Houston House; Houston Moor,
 Houston House; Houston Wood,¹ Houston House;
^xMiddletoun Park (sic), Middleton Hall (plan of 1759);
^xNettle Hill Park, Nettlehill (plan of 1759); New-
 bigging Craigs, Wyndford.

(c) Curldubs Field, Carledubs; Quarry Field,
 Carledubs; Woodside House, Drumshoreland Station;
 Cemetery (Field), Fivestanks; Old Mine Field, Five-
 stanks; Pond Park, Fivestanks; Easter and Wester
 Beugh Burn Parks, Houston House; Garden Park, Houston
 House; ^xHouston Burn Park, Houston House (plan of
 1759); ^xPark Side (Field), Houston House (plan of
 1759); ^xMoss² Side (House), Knightsridge (plan of
 1759: Forrest, 1818, has Moss-side); Canal Field,
 Pyothall; Railway Field, Pyothall; ^xBurn Side (House),
 Stankards (plan of 1759: Armstrong).

3. (a) Horses Park, Carledubs; Cow Park, Houston
 House (also plan of 1759); Easter and Wester Sheep
 Parks, Houston Mains (also map of 1759).

(b) Timothy Field, Fivestanks; ^xHay Park, Houston
 House (plan of 1759); Big Grass Field, Pyothall.

(c) ^xWashhouse³ Park (sic), Houston Mains (plan
 of 1759).

1. Called The New Wood in plan of 1759.

2. v. mos.

3. The O.S. map marks a spring in this field, which
 would explain the "wash-house".

4. Craig¹ Field, Carledubs; The Craigs,¹ Carledubs; Easter and Wester Clinkie,² Houston House; Coal Park,³ Houston House.

5. Miners' Pad⁴ (Field), Carledubs; Big Field, Fivestanks; ^xBigg Park, Houston House (plan of 1759: now comprises E. part of Cow Park and all of Kidd's Park, q.v.);, ^xClose⁵ Park, Houston House (plan of 1759: now part of Coal Park); ^xLittle Park, Houston House (plan of 1759); Whinny Knowes, Pyothall; ^xCroft,⁶ Stankards (plan of 1759); ^xOutfield,⁷ Uphall (plan of 1759);

1. v. craig.

2. This is a difficult word. The only meaning for Clinky, Clinkie is "noisy", which has not much significance here: possibly, however, we have an instance of clink (given in the E.D.D. for Westmoreland), meaning "a boulder, rock". Hence clinkie, rocky (field). Evidence scanty. In the plan of 1759 Easter Clinkie is called Bruclet Hall Park (v. Bracelet Hall infra), Wester Clinkie is called Lovat's Park (q.v.).

3. There are coal outcroppings here.

4. Cf. E.D.D. Pad sb⁶, a dialect variant of path.

5. Cf. E.D.D. Close, sb. 1. An enclosure, a place fenced in. 2. An enclosed field, gen. of pasture land; a small field near the house (not given as Sc.). 3. An enclosed yard for cattle; a farmyard; an area or enclosed yard adjoining a house. 5. Any kind of land, a park, waste, common. 6. A field with a footpath through it; a public walk. The situation of the field suggests the second, or possibly the third interpretation. From O.Fr. clos.

6. v. croft, also note 7.

7. Cf. Henry Hamilton, The Industrial Revolution in Scotland (Oxford, 1932), pp. 13-15: "At the opening of the eighteenth century, and indeed in many parts as late as 1800, the chief characteristics of Scottish agriculture were the twofold division of arable land into infield and outfield and the partition of the cultivated fields into rigs/

Cantie's¹ Quarry, Wyndford.

6. (a) Wallace Stone,² Drumshoreland Moor;
 xCarrier's Land,³ Houston House (plan of 1759); xThe
 Smith's Farm,⁴ Houston House (plan of 1759).

rigs or ridges, usually held alternately by different tenants. Hence the system was called run-rig.....

The arable land nearest the cultivators' houses was called the infield. In Aberdeenshire it usually consisted of about one-fifth of the whole acreage in cultivation..... In Ayrshire, where this division of the arable land was the rule, the croft or infield received all the manure collected on the farm..... The other division of the arable land was called the outfield..... It was of much greater extent than the infield, probably four-fifths of the whole arable land of Scotland being comprised in this category."

1. Cf. E.D.D. Cant sb³ & v³. 1. A corner, esp. of a field; a triangular piece of wood. 3. A slope, etc. To cut diagonally; to take off an edge or corner. The situation of the quarry makes the first interpretation a likely one: possibly a connection with the name Cant was made by the people of the district, but it hardly seems likely that this is the primary meaning. Cf. O Fr. cant, corner, Du, Kant, edge, brink (E.D.D.). Also canty, adj., on the point of falling, liable to be upset (n. Yks., E.D.D.).
2. Erected by the eleventh Earl of Buchan in 1784 to commemorate Sir William Wallace.
3. Rented by local carrier or cadger.
4. Stated by Primrose (see Sources A.) to be identical with the farm of Forkneuk (q.v.).

(b) Kay's Park, Carledubs; ^xCunningham's Piece and House, Houston House (plan of 1759); Haggis¹ Wood, Houston House; Kidd's Park, Houston House; ^xLovat's Park, Houston House (alias Wester Clinkie, q.v.) (plan of 1759); ^xParis's and Crow's Ground, Houston House (plan of 1759); ^xParis's Piece and House, Houston House (plan of 1759).

1. Thus spelt on O.S. map, but according to Mr J.W. Shairp of Houston, pronounced locally (hagiz) or (hsgiz) Wood, so that it is quite probably named after some local person of the name of Heggie (a name still found in the County). Not found in the Houston estate plan of 1759; probably late 18th century. It is possible, at least, that it may come from Hagg or Haggy. Cf. E.D.D. Hag(g)sb.¹ 1. A wooded enclosure; a wood, copse. sb². 2. Wild, broken ground; rocky moorland; a common, waste. 3. A piece of soft bog in a moor or morass; etc. Also Haggy, adj., full of 'hags', rough, broken, boggy. The wood is to this day near moorland.

753.

PARISH OF WHITBURN.

(Maps X NE, X SE, XI, XIII NE, XIV.)

1. Easter and Wester Parks, Almond Bank (XI); Wester Park, Bellstone (XI); North Park, Bents (XI); East and West Parks, Burnhouse (XI); Easter Parks (two), Burnhouse (XI); South Park, Burnhouse (XI); Wester Park, Burnhouse (XI); Northfield Park, Couch (X SE); Easter Park, Cowhill (XI); West Mid Park, Crofthead House (XI); South and Wester Parks, Cult (X SE); West Field, Cuthill (XI); North Park, Dumback (X SE); North-East and Wester Parks, Dykes (X SE); Easter, North and Wester Parks, East Whitburn Mains (XI); Easter Park, Gateside (XI); Easter and Wester Bog Parks, Gateside (XI); Easter and Wester Hole Parks, Gateside (XI); North-East Park, Gateside (XI); South Park, Gateside (XI); Easter and Wester Parks, Greenrigg (X SE); North and South Parks, Heads (XI); North Park, Polkemmet (XI); South-East and South-West Parks, Roughsyke (X SE); Easter Park, South-hill (XI); West Park, Stoneheap (XI); East Field, Swineabbey (XI); Wester Park, West Foulshiels (XI); Easter and Wester North Parks, Easter South Park, Whitedalehead (XI).

2. (a) Stable-End Park, Cult (X SE); Barn Park, Heads (XI); Barn Park, South-hill (XI).

(b) Mill Park,¹ Almond Bank (XI); ^xHouse Park, Bellstone (XI); Benthead Cottage, Benthead (XIV); Bents Cottage, Bents (XI); Station Park, Bents (XI); Blackburn Quarry (disused), Blackburn Mains (XI); House Park, Blaeberryhill (XI); Mid and North Stonehall Parks, Blaeberryhill (XI); Brow Plantation, Brow (X SE); Brow Shott² (Field), Brow (X SE); Burnhouse Quarry, Burnhouse (XI); Burnside Park, Burnside (XI); ^xHouse Park, Burnside (XI); North of House, South of House, and West of House Parks, Cowhill (XI); Craighead Cottage, Craighead (XIV); Crofthead Cottages, Crofthead (XIV); Crofthead³ House, Crofthead (XI); Big House Park, Crofthead House (XI);

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1. Almond Bank, or a building on its site, was formerly called Whitburn Mill (q.v., place-names, parish of Whitburn).
 2. Cf. E.D.D. Shot, sb.² A division of land.
 3. Forrest calls this house Braes; see place-names, parish of Whitburn.

West House Park, Crofthead House (XI); Croftmalloch Park, Croftmalloch (XI); Cult Bent Park, Cult Bent (XI); ^xHouse Park, Cult Bent (X SE); Cultsykefoot (Field), Cultsykefoot (XI); Blackburn Field, Cuthill (XI); Home Field, Cuthill (XI); Dales Field, Dales (XI); Drum Field, Drum (XI); House Park, Dykes (X SE); Fallahill Quarry, Fallahill Fm. (XIII NE); Easter and Wester Greenrigg (Fields), Greenrigg (X SE); Half-way Park, Halfway House (X SE); Mangrove Park, Mangrove (XI); Toll¹ Park, Murraysgate (XI); Mill Park, Polkemmet (X SE); Mill Yard, Polkemmet (X SE); Mill Park, Pottishaw (XI); Red Mill Field, Red Mill (XI); House Park, Rigghouse (XI); Cottage Park, South-hill (XI); Grove Mount² Park, South-hill (XI); South-hill Cottage, South-hill (XI); Stoneyburn Cottage and House, Stoneyburn (XI); Stoneyburn Field, Stoneyburn (XI); Howe Park, The Howe (X SE); Row Park, The Row (X SE); House Park, West Foulshiels (XI); Back of House Park, Whitburn (XI); School Park, Whitburn (XI); Starchwork Park, Whitburn (XI); Whitedalehead Park, Whitedalehead (XI).

(c) Damhead Park, Almond Bank (XI); Lochfield³ Park, Bellstone (XI); Muckle Well Park, Brow (X SE); Plantation Park, Brow (X SE); Well Park, Brow (X SE); Burn Park, Brucefield (XI); Pond Park, Brucefield (XI); Bridge Parks (two), Couch (X SE); Lower and Upper Quarry Parks, Couch (X SE); Springwell Park, Couch (X SE); Burn Park, Cowhill (XI); Old Yard Park, Cowhill (XI); Reservoir Park, Croftmalloch (XI); Beech-Hedge Park, Cult (X SE); Burnside Park, Cult (X SE); Well Park, Cult (X SE); Whoam Park, Wester Whoam Park, and Whoam⁴ Quarry, Cult (X SE);

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1. There was a toll house to the north of this field.
 2. Called after the house of that name.
 3. From an artificial pond, termed "Curling Pond" in a plan of 1847.
 4. Cf. E.D.D. Wham, sb.¹ 1. A swamp; a morass; a marshy hollow, gen. with water. 2. A dale among hills; a wide, flat glen; a small valley. ON hvammr, a glassy slope or vale. Though either of the meanings I have given might fit the site here, it is probable that the first is intended.

Road End Park, Dumbuck (X SE); Burnbrae¹ Park, Dykes (X SE); Burn Park, Easter Blacklaws (XI); Old Yard Park, Gateside (XI); Well Quarry Park, Gateside (XI); Sandhole Park, Murraysgate (XI); Hare Moss Plantation, Polkemmet (XI, X NE); Mossy Knowe Plantation, Polkemmet (X NE); Roundel Park, Polkemmet (XI, X NE); Roundel Plantation, Polkemmet (XI, X NE); Quarry Park, Rigghouse (XI); Gallows Knowe (Field), Roughsyke (X SE); Garden Park, South-hill (XI); Stackyard Park, South-hill (XI); Easter and Wester Long Muir (Fields), West Foulshiels (XI); Burn Park, Whitburn (XI).

3. (a) Cow Park, Blaeberryhill (XI); North and South Sheep Parks, Blaeberryhill (XI); Sheep Park, Cowhill (XI); Horse Park, Cult (XI); Horse Park, Easter Blacklaws (XI); Cuddie's² Park, Polkemmet (X NE, XI); Hens Walls³ (Field), Roughsyke (X SE).

(b) Gowanhill Park, Almond Bank (XI); Clover Hill, Polkemmet (X NE, X SE).

(c) Bught⁴ Park, Brow (X SE); North and South Bught⁴ Parks, Polkemmet (X SE, XI).

4. Thrashy⁵ Park, Almond Bank (XI); Big Bog (Field), Blaeberryhill (XI); ^XMoss Park,⁶ Brow (X SE);

1. Cf. E.D.D. Burn, sb.¹ under compounds: Burnbrae, the slope at the foot of which a 'burn' runs.
2. Probably Cuddie, a donkey, though Cuddie, a pet form of Cuthbert, might fit in here.
3. It looks as if Walls were used here, as elsewhere in the county, as meaning "house", though possibly here the meaning "enclosure" is as good; but cf. Windywa's.
4. Cf. E.D.D. Bought, sb.² 1. A sheep- or cattle-fold.
5. Cf. E.D.D. Thresh, sb.¹ A rush. So "rushy park".
6. So called in plan of 1846; now wooded.

^xRoughalls¹ Park, Brow (X SE); Roughfalls² Park, Brow (X SE); Wee Rough Park, Burnhouse (XI); Meadow Park, Cowhill (XI); North and South Rough Parks, Cowhill (XI); Big House Haugh, Crofthead House (XI); Hill Field, Croftmalloch (XI); Easter, Mid and Wester Bent³ Parks, Cult (X SE); Moor, Cuthill (XI); New Hill, Cuthill (XI); Meadow, Gateside (XI); Meadow Park, Gateside (XI); Muir, Greenrigg (X SE); Moor Parks, Heads (XI); Blackhole Park, Murraysgate (XI); Coal Park, Polkemmet (X SE); Easter Meadow, Polkemmet (X NE); Meadow, Polkemmet (X NE); Meadow Lands, Polkemmet (X NE, XI); Mossy Knowe (Field), Polkemmet (X NE); Wester Meadow, Polkemmet (X SE); Coal Park, Rigghouse (X SE, XI); Blackfalls² Park, Roughsyke (X SE); Moss Park, Roughsyke (X SE); The Haugh, Roughsyke (X SE); Grassyard (Field), South-hill (XI); West Haugh, Stoneheap (XI); Coal Park, Whitburn (XI); Iron Park, Whitburn (XI).

5. Little Feu⁴ Park, Almond Bank (XI); Mid Park, Almond Bank (XI); North and South Blaweery⁵ Parks, Blaeberryhill (XI); Low Park, Blaeberryhill (XI); Mid Park, Burnhouse (XI); South Large Park, Crofthead House (XI); Mid Field, Croftmalloch (XI); Croft⁶ Park, Cult (X SE); Knowe Park, Cult (X SE); Little Park, Cult (X SE); Top Park, Cult (X SE, XI);

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1. So called in plan of 1846; now wooded. Probably an error for Roughfalls, q.v., post.
 2. Cf. E.D.D. Fall, sb. 10. The distance over which a measuring-rod 'falls', esp. a square measure, gen. = 6 ells square.
 3. v. beonet.
 4. Cf. E.D.D. Feu, sb.¹ 1. Land held on payment of a fixed yearly rent. OFr. feu, 'fief'.
 5. In plan of 1846 South Blaweery Park is spelled Blaeweery, probably influenced by the spelling Blaeberryhill. Cf. the example in the parish of Ecclesmachan; both fr. Gael. baile geamhraidh, "winter town". All the instances have a southern exposure, and would thus be sheltered during winter.
 6. v. croft, and cf. long quotation, parish of Uphall.

Wee Park, Cult (X SE); ^xCourt¹ Hill, Dumback (X SE); Knowe Park, Dumback (X SE); Blirthishill² Park, Dykes (X SE); ^xMiddle³ Park, Dykes (X SE); Windlestrawlee⁴ Park, Dykes (X SE); Bruntyard⁵ Park, East Whitburn Mains (XI); Little Park⁶, East Whitburn Mains (XI); Mid Park, East Whitburn Mains (XI); Mid and Nether Parks, East Whitburn Mains (XI); Mucle, (sic) Park, East Whitburn Mains (XI); Tippet Knowe⁷ (hill), Fauldhouse Moor (XIII NE); Mid Hole Park, Gateside (XI); Crane Hillock,⁸ Greenrigg (X SE);

1. Cf. E.D.D. Court, sb.¹ 1. An enclosed yard for cattle, a farmyard. 3. A manor-house, the principal farm-house in a parish. Either meaning would fit in here.
2. Cf. E.D.D. Blirt, sb. 3. A storm, a gust of wind accompanied with rain; a cold drizzle. It looks as though the meaning to be conveyed here is that of exposure to the elements - "exposed hill", or possibly "windy hill".
3. So in plan of 1846; now largely covered by colliery buildings.
4. Cf. E.D.D. Windle, sb.¹ under compounds; Windlestraw, (a) a stalk of withered grass, esp. of the crested dogtail grass, Cynosurus cristatus, or of the white couch-grass, Triticum repens. "Withered grass field" - i.e. hay field; cf. also leah.
5. May be either from Brunt, p.p. of Brenn, to burn (E.D.D.) from the custom of burning the grass to improve its quality, or possibly Brunt (E.D.D.), adj., 1. Steep, precipitous (OAng. brant, steep, lofty).
6. Now site of Whitburn railway station.
7. Cf. the same, parish of Kirkliston; another alternative suggests itself, that Tippet is a p.p., "tipped, crested".
8. Unlikely that the heron is meant here; possibly E.D.D. Crane, sb.¹ 4. An apparatus formerly used in coal mines....

Donald Syke¹ Park, Greenrigg (X SE); Mid Park, Greenrigg (X SE); Crucksley² Park, Halfway House (X SE); Peelshank³ (Field), Halfway House (XI); Croft Park, Easter Croft⁴ (Park), Heads (XI); Knowehead Park, Heads (XI); Back Park, Murraysgate (XI); Easter and Wester Gilliefoot⁵ Parks, Polkemmet (X NE, X SE); Knowe Park, Polkemmet (X NE, X SE); North Croft⁴ Park, Polkemmet (X NE); Park Head (Field), Polkemmet (X SE); South Croft Park, Polkemmet (X NE, X SE); Back Parks, Pottishaw (XI); Front Park, Pottishaw (XI); Mid Park, Pottishaw (XI); North and South Cult Rigg⁶ (Fields), Rigghouse (XI);

1. Unlikely that the personal name is the solution here; cf. E.D.D. Donald, sb. A slang term for a glass of whisky, or of other spirit. Thus a "Donald Syke" would be a ditch or small rill containing water coloured by peat so that it looked like whisky.
2. Cf. E.D.D. Crook, sb.¹ 7. A turn or bend in a stream, &c.; a nook, crevice, corner, plus ley, fr. OE leah, a meadow. Either interpretation would be suitable here - a field with a winding stream nearby, or a field with corners in it.
3. For the second element, cf. E.D.D. Shank, sb.¹ 9. The projecting point of a hill; the narrow ridge which joins it to the plain. The first element is more obscure; but it may be simply the Mod. Eng. Peel, a Border stronghold, and be derived from the neighbouring house of Polkemmet. Cf. one possible interpretation of Court Hill, ante.
4. v. croft, and note, ante.
5. Unlikely that the Gael. word gille, a lad, is involved here. It may be a diminutive of Gill, a ravine (ON gil), or more likely, a form of E.D.D. Gully, sb.² 1. A deep, narrow ravine, through which water flows; a narrow brook or stream; a hollow ditch. This description answers, since the How Burn flows to the north of these fields. Foot is simply used in its modern geographical meaning.
6. v. hrycg; see also Cult, place-names, parish of Whitburn.

The Tays¹ Park, Roughsyke (X SE); Longridge Field, South Reeves (XI); West Mid Park, Stoneheap (XI); Easter and Wester Croft² Parks, West Foulshjels (XI); Gardrum³ Park, Whitburn (XI); Gardrum Hole³ Park, Whitburn (XI); Hole Park, Whitburn (XI); Mid Park, Whitburn (XI); Mid North Park, Whitedalehead (XI).

6. (a) Cutters Park, Bickerton Hall (XI); Lady's Park, Cult (X SE); Cowper's Park, Cultsykefoot (XI); Smith's Park, Halfway House (X SE).

1. Cf. E.D.D. Tye, sb.¹ (Given for the south of England) 1. An extensive common pasture or field; a large common. 2. A close or enclosure. Fr. OE tēag, an enclosure, paddock. Or possibly a Sc. form of E.D.D. Toe, sb., 6. A branch of a drain. The field might be named from its T-shape and thus fall under the second derivation.
2. v. croft, and note, ante.
3. A difficult name, about which I have no information. It does not seem to be a corruption of any English word that I can recognise; and it is hardly likely that it is a Gaelic word. Yet the easiest solution is to take it as a compound of Gael. garbh, rough, and druim, a ridge. Unfortunately this solution, though possible etymologically, is unlikely, a Gaelic compound not usually occurring in an English community such as this. There are other possibilities, which rest on the fact that the Gaelic word druim is fairly common in the west of the county, and must have become naturalised, and in time thought of as almost an English word. It might then be compounded with English words such as Gair or Gore, meaning an irregularly shaped or triangular field.. Thus we should get the possible meaning "irregularly shaped ridge". But the word is undoubtedly obscure.

(b) Francis Park, Blaeberryhill (XI); Grayshill Park, Blaeberryhill (XI); Livingstone Park, Murraysgate (XI).

(c) Glebe, Whitburn (XI).

Unclassified: Bonashill¹ Park, Crofthead House (XI).

1. This field-name was given to me by the farmer, who had occupied the land for some thirty years; according to his pronunciation the word split up into Bonas plus hill. It may be that the first element is simply the modern word "bonus", the implication being that the field in question returns good dividends, and is therefore good quality soil. Other suggestions involve making the word a hybrid - i.e. involve the use of Gaelic words as the first element - and this is a dangerous procedure. One might suggest that the first part of the compound is, say, Gael. Beinn, a hill, or even Gael. bun, a root, used to mean the foot of a hill; but in both cases the ending of the first element is difficult to explain. It is probably best, therefore, to leave the riddle unsolved.

A P P E N D I X A.

DISTRIBUTION MAPS.

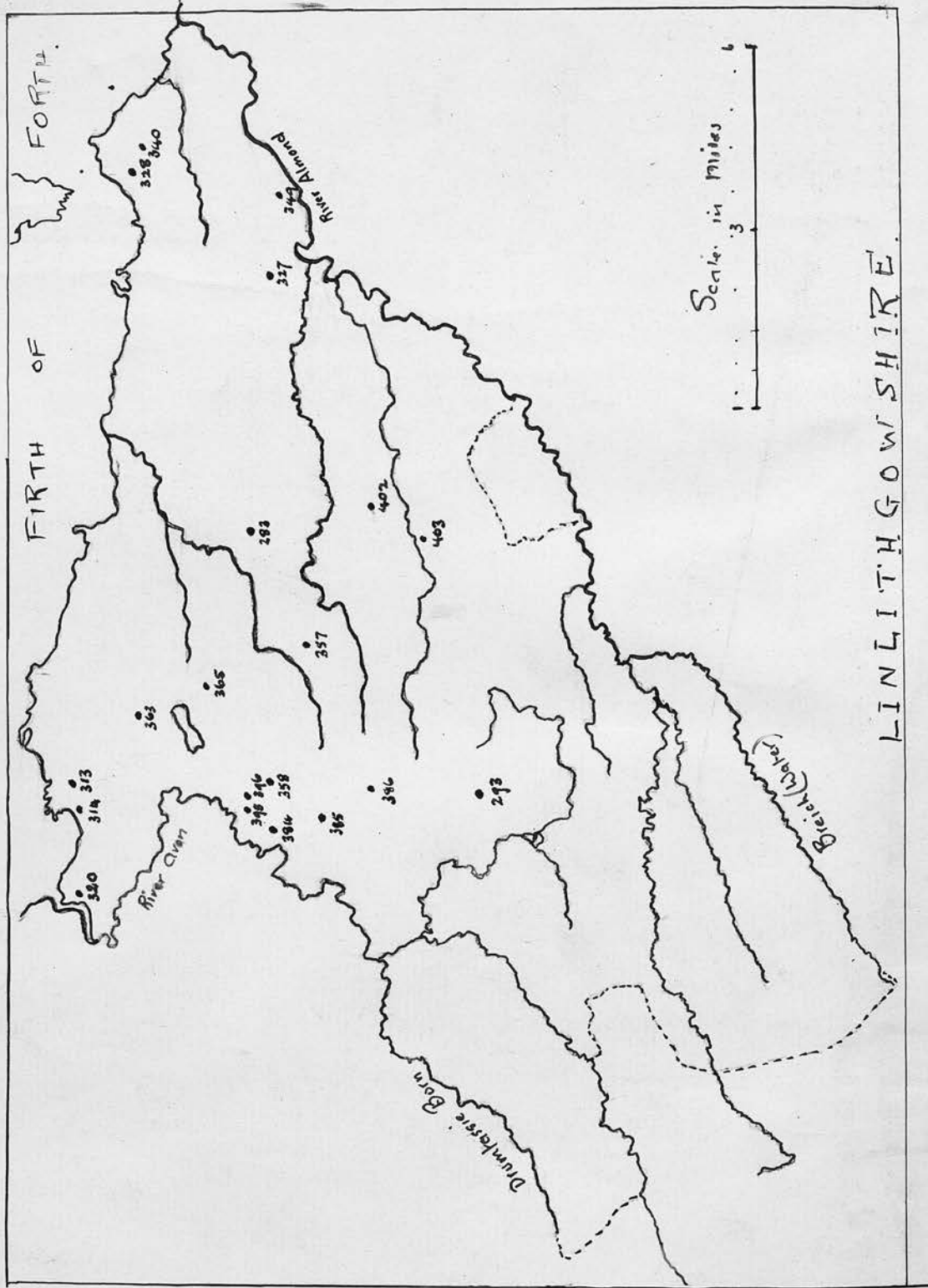
- A. Based on the REPORT of the Royal Commission on the Ancient and Historical Monuments of Scotland, WEST LOTHIAN. (Edinburgh 1929). The numbers given in the following lists refer to the above report.
- B. Original.
- C.

DISPOSITION OF PREHISTORIC REMAINS.

I give after each item its height in feet above sea level, where this is mentioned in the Report.

- 283. Fort, Craigton Hill . 300+.
- 293. Standing Stones on Gala Braes. 800+.
- 313. Laughing Hill Tumulus. 300.
- 314. Deacon's Stone and Tumulus. 150.
- 320. Kitchen Midden. 0.
- 327. Fort, Craigie Hill. 300.
- 328. Tumulus, Earl Cairnie. 100.
- 340. Cist, Dalmeny Park. 110.
- 349. Cist-Cover, Carlowrie. Not given.
- 357. Fort, Peace Knowe. 500+.
- 358. Fort, Cockleroy. 900.
- 363. Graves on Irongath Hills. 500.
- 365. Urns recently discovered near Linlithgow. 400+.
- 384. Fort, Bowden Hill. 700+.
- 385. "Camp", Gormyre Hill. 700+.
- 386. Mound, etc., Cairnpapple Hill. 1000.
- 395. Cairn, Lochcote Hills. Not given.
- 396. Crannog, Lochcote. do.
- 402. Ancient Cemetery near Wyndford. Not given.
- 403. Ancient Cemetery, Hopetoun Oil Works.
Not given.

A brief study of the above figures, and a comparison of my sketch-map with that showing the natural features of the county, give some interesting results.



MAP SHOWING DISPOSITION OF PREHISTORIC REMAINS.

1. The height at which these prehistoric remains are found. Out of twenty examples, at least eleven or 55%, are situated 300 feet or more above sea level; if we include Nos. 395 and 396, which are certainly in that category, though their heights are not given in the Report, the proportion rises to 65%; and if, as we might do, we dismiss Nos. 340* and 349 as accidental and strays, we get the very high total of 72%. The evidence certainly goes to show that whoever were responsible for these prehistoric remains avoided the valleys wherever possible.¹ A comparison with the county in the next stage of civilisation is also interesting (see Map).

2. We therefore expect to find that prehistoric constructions² will occur fairly frequently in the

* Professor Baldwin Brown (Proc.Soc.Ant.Scot. xlix (1914-15), 332-8) regarded it as Anglo-Saxon; but the Editors of the Report (Introduction p. xxvii) disagree.

¹ The presumption is that the valleys were then wooded where they were not water-logged.

² Some are described in articles in the Proceedings of the Society of Antiquaries of Scotland and elsewhere as well as in the Report, viz:- 293 - Proc.Soc.Ant.Scot. xxxvii (1902-3) p. 205-7; 313 - New Stat. Acc. ii, p.129; 320 - Proc.Soc.Ant.Scot. (1928-9), p. ; 327 - Proc.Soc.Ant.Scot. vi, (1864-6) App. p. 45-6; 328 - O. Stat.Acc. i, p.238; 340 - Proc.Soc.Ant.Scot. xlix (1914-18) p. 332-8; 349 - Proc.Soc.Ant.Scot. vi, (1864-6), p.29; 363 - Proc.Soc.Ant.Scot. lx (1925-6), p.258-61; 395 - Sibbald, Linlithgowshire, p.26; 396 - Proc.Soc.Ant.Scot. vi (1864-6) p. 159-60 (the Report gives a wrong reference here); 402 - Proc.Soc.Ant.Scot. xxxv (1900-1), p.325-8; 403 - Proc.Soc.Ant.Scot. xxxv (1900-1), p. 327.

hilly centre and west of the county; and this is the case. That little group a few miles to the south of Linlithgow must have been ideally situated, whether for offence or defence. In the former case they commanded the valleys, and in the latter they must have been almost impregnable, defended as they would be by rough ground and bog. Even yet they are not easy of access.

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DISPOSITION OF ROMAN AND EARLY MEDIEVAL REMAINS.

(a) Roman.

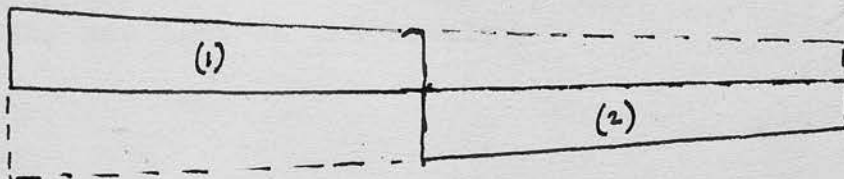
- 305. The Roman Wall.
- 306. Bridgeness Slab.
- 309. "Roman Station", Bridgeness.
- 310. do. Kinneil.
- 311. do. Inveravon.
- 330. Eagle Rock.
- 332. Roman Watch Tower (supposed site) Inchgarvie.
- 364. Roman Coins.

DISPOSITION OF ROMAN AND EARLY MEDIEVAL REMAINS.

(b) Early Medieval.

285. Sculptured Stones, Midhope Bridge.

N.B. Since the publication of the Report on West Lothian, these stones have, by permission of the Marquis of Linlithgow, been removed from the bridge and placed in a position of greater safety in Abercorn Church. They seem to form part of a cross, possibly related to each other as shown in the following sketch, and a comparison of their ornament with that in the illustrations to Collingwood's Northumbrian Crosses has led me to believe that these fragments date from the period of Anglian domination in Scotland in the 7th. century.¹



¹ This theory has since been definitely supported by Mr. O.G.S. Crawford, Archaeology Officer, Ordnance Survey, who inspected the fragments in my company in the Summer of 1936.

286. Justice Stone, Hopetoun Wood. (?)

287. Abercorn Monastery.

350. Cross-Shaft, Carlowrie Castle.

351. Cross-Shaft and Architectural Fragments, Carlowrie.

The contrast with the sites on the previous map is complete. All of the remains of the Roman and early Medieval periods are found in the valley which stretches east and west along the line of the Firth of Forth and never more than a few miles from the estuary - the valley which later was to be the main means of communication between Edinburgh and Stirling, and to be the key at once to the West and to the North.

Though I have discussed the historical aspect in another part of this work, I may point out here that all the evidence for these two periods is the result of alien dominance - Roman and Anglian - and further, that in all probability such relics as we possess come from two sites only, or at most three - the Roman Wall in the west of the county, possibly the Roman station at Cramond, and the monastic establishment at Abercorn. The line of communication in both cases was to the south; the hinterland of the county was ignored completely.

B.

It is a commonplace that the land is now much better drained than it was even a hundred years ago; and it also fairly common knowledge that the impetus towards better draining of land, to obtain better crops, began in Scotland in the 18th. century. The accompanying map is an attempt to show, however roughly, the large area of West Lothian covered in the Middle Ages by land unfit for serious cultivation land which was held in common as rough grazing ground, or in which dwellers in the neighbourhood had the right to cast peats, or even land which was too marshy to benefit anyone but the sportsman seeking marsh game. To take one example; there extended to the south of what is now the town of Bathgate a large bog, the name of which still survives, though the land known as Bathgate Bog is now either cultivation or at least used for grazing - in other words, it has been effectively drained. But in the early 16th. century it was still enough of a real bog for James IV. to hunt there, and we have recorded for us the fact that a fowler brought the King, from this bog, a bittern - a bird quite unknown there now, and indeed, in the whole county.

To return to the general question. It is obvious, from a survey of the place-names, that there must have been a belt of moorland more or less continuous, stretching across the northern valley of the county, from the carse land beside the River Avon to

Cotmuir near the Almond. The intermediate links are available - Kinneil Moor, the Burgh Muir and similar land to the east of Linlithgow (Boghall, Flask, Leech Loch, all to the east of the town, are ample evidence), the marshy ground between Muirhouses and Pardovan Myre, Kingscavil Bog and Loch, Philpstoun Bog, Duntarvie Myre, Priestinch, and the moor of Dundas. This long chain no doubt linked up with the moors of Abercorn and Queensferry, while a spur may have branched to the south, at Linlithgow, to the marshy loch of Loehcote, and, further east, to the similar land south and west of Ochiltree.

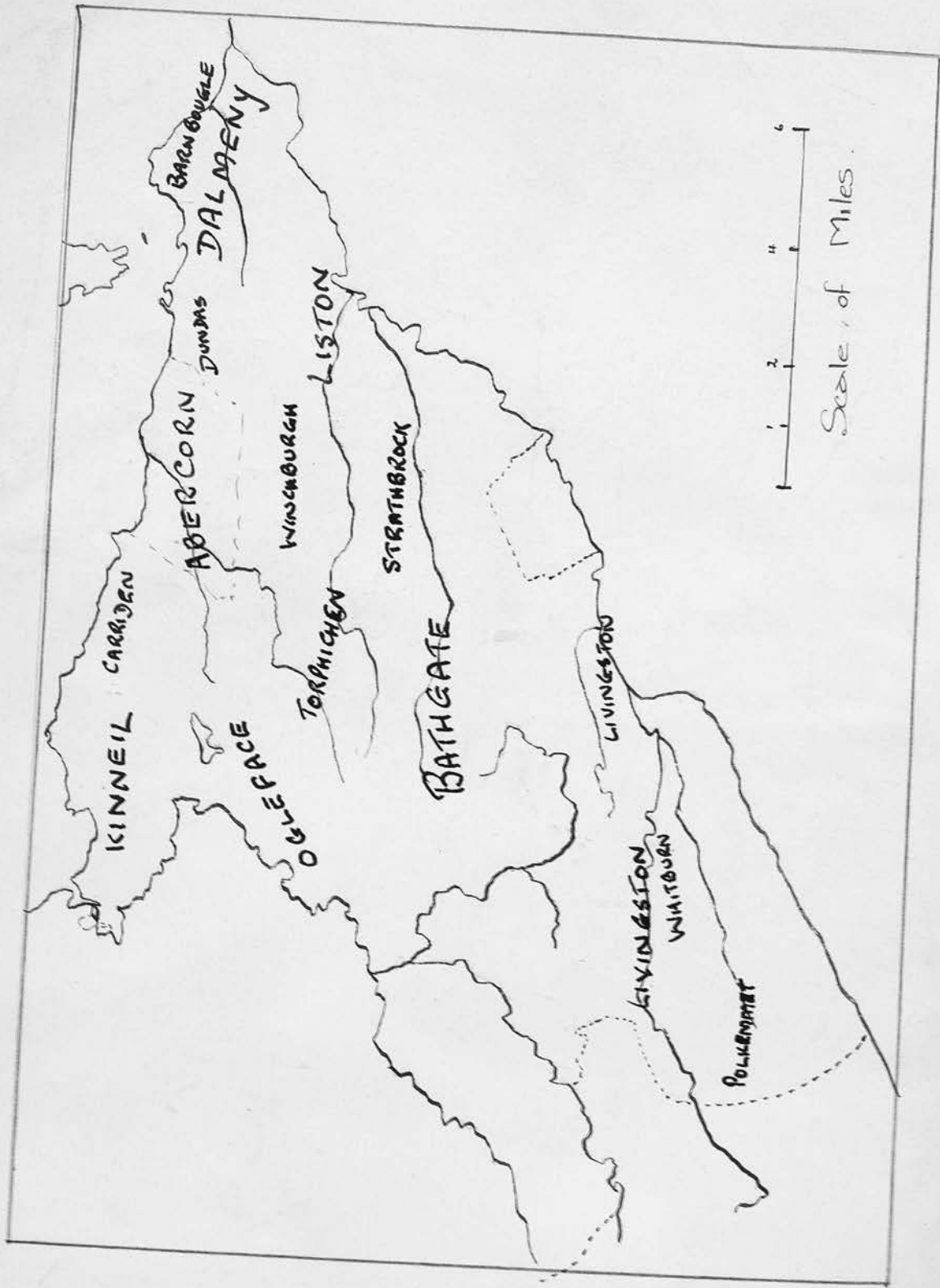
The central range of hills then intervened, but again moorland is found to the north and west of Torphichen (Wallhouse Moor, Gormyre) and in the Strathbrock valley to the east of Uphall (e.g. Five Stanks, Powflat).

Coming to the southern plain of the county, we have already noted the presence of Bathgate Bog, which must have been much greater in area than it is now. Names like Boghall, Boghead, and the various Inches bear testimony to its size, and there is little doubt that it extended to the east as far as to Lochtyloch, the country to the south of which being still waterlogged and marshy. And finally, in the south-west, we have Blawhorn Moss and Polkemmet Moor, still extensive in area, which undoubtedly were considerably larger in the Middle Ages.

A map of this type is of considerable use, because it shows clearly the strategic importance of the important towns in the county - Bathgate and Linlithgow in particular. Both of these towns had castles which were in the hands of the King or of his Sheriff, and both, in due course, became Sheriffdoms. They commanded the routes from Edinburgh to the west, and in both cases it would have been very difficult for enemies to pass. And it will be understood that the areas of bogs indicated are minimum rather than maximum.

APPENDIX B.

THE CHIEF ESTATES in WEST LOTHIAN and their
OWNERS before 1700.



DISTRIBUTION OF THE CHIEF LANDS IN THE COUNTY.

BARONY OF ABERCORN. Possessed by -

(1) Family of AVENEL.

(2) Family of GRAHAM. Sir Henry Graham of Dalkeith married the daughter and heiress of Roger Avenel (who died 1243), and thus acquired the barony of Abercorn. (Caledonia, iv, 879)

His eldest son Sir Nicholas¹ swore fealty to Edward I. in 1296. [Ragman's Roll, 162: Foedera 767.]

His grandson was the last Graham: his daughter Sybilla (?) married Sir William More, and succeeded to the barony of Abercorn (Robertson's Index, 10.), about the middle of the 14th. century.

[RMS. I. App. ii 815: temp. David II.]

(3) Family of MORE. Sir William still alive in 1381-2. [RMS. i, 697, 785] These charters seem to show that he had no legitimate sons, and possibly, that he had a daughter, Cristian, married to William de Lyndsay² (pretty certainly of Byres)

¹ His son, Sir John, was the friend of Wallace, and was killed at the battle of Falkirk, 1298.

² Scots Peerage III. says that James, 7th. Earl of Douglas, possessed the castle of Abercorn in 1408, and seems to have died there in 1443. Douglas Book i, 442, 443. The Douglasses certainly seem to have possessed the castle during the hostilities with Chancellor Crichton. [See Auchinleck Chronicle] James II. besieged and captured Abercorn in 1455, when it was in the possession of William, 8th. Earl of Douglas. The Earl certainly held the barony in 1451. [RMS. ii, 474: 7 July, 1451.] In 1398 (28 Oct.) Sir William Stewart of Jedworth had the lands and castle of Abercorn, presumably as vassal of the 6th. Earl, Archibald. (Robertson's Index). In 1425-6 the barony was confirmed to James de Douglas de Balvany [RMS. ii, 38: 7 March 1425-6].

- (4) John de LINDSAY, son and heir of William, received a Charter of Abercorn from Robert Duke of Albany, 31 March, 1413 [RMS. I. App. i, 159]. The family of Lindsay had the barony in 1497, and thence to 1603, when John, 8th. Lord Lindsay of Byres, resigned it in favour of James (Hamilton), Master of Paisley [RMS. 5 April 1603].
- (5) James HAMILTON, 1st. EARL OF ABERCORN, (1606), conveyed away the barony in 1639.
- (6) Sir Walter SETON had a charter of the Barony of Abercorn, 17 January, 1662. Created a baronet of Nova Scotia, 1663, under the title of Sir Walter Seton of Abercorn. Barony acquired in 1678 by
- (7) Sir John HOPE of HOPETOUN, ancestor of the present proprietor, the 2nd. Marquess of Linlithgow. The Barony of Abercorn included the lands of Abercorn Moor, North and South Banks, Binns, Camphill, Dean, Dogland, Duddingston, Duntarvie, Fairniehill, Fludders, Gallowscrook, Gallowslan, Lawgreen, Laws, Manerston, Merrilees, Midhope, Morton, Newton, Pardovan, Philpstoun, East and West Scotstoun, Scotstoun Moor, and Smiddy hill - in short, practically all the present parish of Abercorn.

Barony of BARNBOUGLE.

The earliest information we have about the lands of Barnbougale dates from the 14th. century, when they belonged to the family of (1) MOWBRAY. They shared the fate of the lands of DALMENY (q.v.) in passing first to the family of (2) HAMILTON, Earls of Haddington, and then, in 1662, to (3) Sir Archibald Primrose of Carrington, ancestor of the Earls of ROSEBERY.

The Barony of BARNBOUGLE included the lands of East Craigie, in addition to several smaller properties; but this barony belonging to the same family as that of DALMENY, it is frequently difficult to discover whether properties are in one barony or the other.

BARONY OF CARRIDEN.

In 1358 the barony of Carriden fell into the hands of the King, David II, by reason of escheat, the previous holder, John Vipont, (Johannes de Veteri ponte) having alienated the said barony without the King's license: these lands had been in the possession of (1) the VIPONTS since the reign of William the Lion. [RMS. i, 233] They were then conveyed to (2) ALEXANDER de COCKBURN and his wife Mariota Vipont, probably John's daughter. [RMS. i, 189: 10 November, 1358] The barony remained in the possession of the family of Cockburn till 1549, when the lands of James Cockburn of Langton were forfeited for his treason. [RMS. 31 March, 1549.] On 16 and 20 March, 1593-4 James, 2nd. Earl of Arran, had a charter of the barony of Carriden, which remained thereafter a (3) HAMILTON possession.

The barony included the lands of Bonhard, Cauldcoats, Cotlands, Dyland, Law, Law Stocks, Lochmill (Linlithgow), Muirhouses, Stacks, and Walton. The united baronies of KINNEIL and CARRIDEN formed at least the nucleus of the present parish of Bo'ness and Carriden.

Barony of DALMENY.

(1) Waldeve, son of Gospatric (see DUNDAS) held the lands of Inverkeithing and DALMENY (second half of 12th. century). He was dead before 1200, and had issue apparently only two daughters, Christiana and Galiena. The latter married Philip Mowbray; and the family of (2) MOWBRAY remained in possession till 1320, when the barony was forfeited, the representative of the family, Roger, having fought on the English side against Bruce. (3) Murdach, Earl of Menteith, then acquired the lands of Dalmeny; but the estate returned to the family of Mowbray, probably during the reign of David II. Certainly it was owned by this family during the reign of Robert II. [RMS i, App. II. A & B], and was retained by them till 1615 [RMS 1 Feb. 1615], when it was acquired by (4) Thomas HAMILTON, first Earl of Haddington (Tam o' the Coogate). The barony remained in the hands of this family till 1662, when it was acquired [RMS 13 Sept. 1662] by (5) Sir Archibald Primrose of Carrington (1616-1679), the ancestor of the present owner, the sixth Earl of Rosebery.

N.B. In actual fact, the male line of the family of Mowbray was twice broken - once during the 14th. century, when Phillipa, the only daughter and heiress, married Bartholomew de Loen or Loon, and a second

time at the beginning of the 16th. century, when Barbara Mowbray married Robert Barton, son of Robert Barton of Over Barnton (of naval fame). In each case, the sons of the marriage took the name of Mowbray.

The present head of the family is Major Mowbray of Cockairnie, Aberdour, Fife (which is all that remains to the Mowbrays of the barony of Inverkeithing).

The barony of DALMENY comprised the lands of Bridgend, Burnshott, Craigie Mill, Dundas, Ferryhill, Leuchold, Mansion, Mons Hill, Terrenie, and Tofts - i.e. the greater part of the present parish of Dalmeny. Occasionally, too, the lands of BARNBOUGLE (q.v.) were said to be in the barony of DALMENY.

LANDS of DUNDAS.

Part of the barony of WINCHBURGH (q.v.), which was in the possession of the family of SETON, Earls of Winton. The first holder of whom we know seems to have been GOSPATRIC. About 1154-8 the King addressed a letter to him and to the Abbot of Dunfermline, lords of the ferries, directing them to pass Robert, Bishop of St. Andrews, and his men, free of charge. This writ suggests that GOSPATRIC was then the owner of Dundas, commanding the south side of the Queen's ferry.

His son, Waldeve, granted the lands of DUNDAS to HELIAS FITZ HUCTRED, probably a kinsman, in a charter certainly earlier than 1200, and the witnesses to which suggest a date about 1180 or a little earlier. The descendants of HELIAS took on the territorial name, and the DUNDASES of DUNDAS held the estate until the second half of the 19th. century, with the exception of a short period in the middle of the 15th. century, when half of Dundas was held by William, eighth Earl of Douglas [RMS ii. 317, 10 Feb. 1449-50]. The family rose to its greatest height of importance during the 17th. century; it has never held a hereditary title, though had James III. lived a few days longer the warrant to create the Laird of Dundas Earl of Forth would have been signed.

Cadet branches of the family held smaller estates throughout the county, as well as elsewhere in Scotland - e.g. Craigton, Duddingston, Kingscavil, Newliston, Philpstoun, and Priestinch.

The lands of DUNDAS comprised:- Dundas Castle and Mains, Craigbrae, Echline, the island of Inchgarvie, Milton, Miltonhill, Newbigging, Scotstoun, Westfield, along with Friars' Croft and other property in Queensferry.

BARONY of KINNEIL.

This barony was granted by Robert I. to Walter son of Gilbert and Mary his wife; it had previously belonged to Herbert the Chamberlain. [RMS. i App. 1, No. 48: 28 July 1323.] Walter Fitz Gilbert was the Ancestor of the family of HAMILTON, Lords Hamilton, Earls of Arran, and Dukes of Hamilton, who hold most of the barony to this day. The barony of Kinneil lay partly in Stirlingshire, partly in West Lothian. The West Lothian lands included: the Castle of Kinneil, Castle Lyon, Balderston, Borrowstoun, Chapelton, Dean, Falconhouse, Inveravon with its Mains, the Kerse to the west of Kinneil, Upper and Lower Kinneil, Muirhouse, and Rousland; smaller pieces of land are also mentioned in medieval writs.

See CARRIDEN.

Baronies of LISTON and TORPHICHEN.

During the 12th. century, most probably during the reign of David I., the barony of LISTON was conferred upon the Knights Templars, and that of TORPHICHEN upon the Knights of St. John of Jerusalem. With the suppression of the Templars in 1308-12, the barony of LISTON passed likewise into the possession of their rivals, the Order of St. John, and remained in the hands of the Hospitallers until after the Reformation in Scotland, when Sir James Sandilands, the last Preceptor of the Order in Scotland, who had become a Protestant, received a Crown charter of all the Hospitaller lands in Scotland [RMS 24 January, 1563-4] He and his successors sold most of the lands, but retained the two baronies in question.

The barony of LISTON included the lands of Briggs (Easter and Wester), Carlaw, Carlowrie, Catelbie, Eastfield, Ecclesmachan temple-lands, Foxhall, Minniefree, and Redhaugh.

The barony of TORPHICHEN comprised the lands of Cathlaw, Couston, Deadrig, Fauldhouse, Foulshiels, Gateside, Gormyre, Kipps, Lochcote, Torphichen Mill, Wallhouse, and Woodside.

In short, the barony of LISTON included the greater part of the east of the parish of Kirkliston, while the barony of TORPHICHEN included most of the east of the parish of that name.

The lay title of Lord Torphichen is of some interest, and is discussed by John Riddell in Remarks upon Scotch Peerage Law (Edinburgh 1833), 59-66.

Barony of OGLEFACE.

From a charter of 10 July 1424 [RMS ii. 5; L.C. No. 104] it is evident that (1) Johannes de Murefe (i.e. Murray) was then superior. In 1450 the barony fell into the hands of (2) William, eighth Earl of Douglas [RMS ii. 357, 22 May, 1450]; then it was acquired by the family of (3) LIVINGSTON, Earls of Linlithgow and later of Callendar, who held it from 1588 until 1715 [RMS 23 March, 1587-8:] conf. 19 April, 1588.]

The barony was partly in West Lothian, partly in Stirlingshire. The West Lothian lands were:- Andrewyards, Bedlormie, Birkenshaw, Bridgehouse, Craigengall, Craigmarry, Drumbowie, Eastcraigs, Easton, Gartmore, the various Hillhouses, Kelmonhead, Killicanty, Logiebraes, Muckraw, Strath with its mill, etc., Westcraigs, Wheatacres, and Woodquarter.

BARONY of WINCHBURGH.

(1) Philip de SETON had from William the Lion, between 1177 and 1185, a charter of various lands, including those of WINCHBURGH, which had belonged to his father. The family of SETON, Earls of Winton, retained possession of the barony (which was also known as WEST NIDDRY) until about 1678, when it was acquired by (2) John HOPE of Hopetoun, ancestor of the present owner, the second Marquess of Linlithgow (see ABERCORN).

The barony of WINCHBURGH was composed of the lands of Niddry, with its Castle, etc., Burgen, Craigie, Craigiehall, Dundas, Pilrig, and several smaller properties. It stretched over what is at the present day the western part of the parishes of Kirkliston and Dalmeny.

A P P E N D I X

C.

KIRK SESSION RECORDS OF WEST LOTHIAN.

There are two sources of information about Kirk Session records - 1. A General Assembly pamphlet on the subject, dated 1890, in which the request is repeated which was first made by the General Assembly in 1884, that ministers should deposit their records for safe-keeping in the Library of the Church of Scotland, now in the Tolbooth Church in Edinburgh. The extent to which this instruction has been regarded may be seen by the details which follow. 2. A supposedly complete list of the church records of Scotland, given by the Rev. Thomas Burns, D.D., in his book CHURCH PROPERTY (Benefice Lectures, 1905.)

I give below a complete list of the Kirk Session records for West Lothian up to 1700, their present location, and any other points of interest.

ABERCORN. Records in the Manse, Abercorn. The earliest volume begins with 26 April, 1691, and continues to 29 May 1699. It is actually supposed to end on 10 February 1703, but, owing to indiscriminate lending in the past, the last pages are missing, and many that remain are badly torn. With the exception of a few scattered records for 1698, there is a gap between 26 December 1697 and 29 May 1699.

BATHGATE. These date from 1633 onwards, with gaps

between 1650 and 1672, and 1689 and 1694, according to Dr. Burns. Presumably they are in the parish minister's manse in Bathgate; but for some unknown reason the minister has refused me access to them.

BO'NESS. In the safe in the Old Church, Bo'ness. The earliest volume dates from 2 August 1694. With the exception of an amusing witchcraft case, so far unpublished, this volume contains little of interest.

CARRIDEN. In the Manse, Carriden, carefully preserved. The Kirk Session records begin on 6 November 1690. Here also is an interesting witchcraft case; and the records are fairly informative. Along with this volume are kept two others, containing - (I). 1. a list of Baptisms, beginning 1 July 1683 and ending 14 April 1690. 2. a 17th century sermon, with an 18th century copy. 3. a list of marriages, beginning 16 June 1683, and ending 7 June 1690. 4. a treatise on the art of numbering and a compendium of logic, both in Latin. 5. a list of mortcloth fees, beginning 1712. (II.) a list of disbursements to the poor, and receipts from various elders. For the purposes of my study I have labelled these three volumes as Kirk Session records.

DALMENY. In the Assembly Library, Edinburgh. There are two volumes, the first beginning 19 September

1669 and ending 1 April 1677. At the end of this book are the Treasurer's Accounts, 1669-1677. The entries in this volume are brief and scanty of information. The Second volume covers the period 10 June 1691-1710; at the end of the book is the Register of Baptisms, 1691-1695.

ECCLESMACHAN. In the Manse, Ecclesmachan. The volume mentioned by Dr. Burns, which began in 1694, is now missing; the only one to be found begins on 14 December 1662, and ends on 23 December 1688. The entries are on the whole brief and of little importance. At the other end of the book, and upside-down, is a list of mortcloth fees, 1668-1684.

KIRKLISTON. In the Manse, Kirkliston. Two volumes.
 I. This volume begins with entries for 1659-1660; it includes a portion of a witchcraft case, published by me in THE SCOTS LAW TIMES for 20 July 1935. Then the book was turned upside-down, and a fresh set of records begin with 1663, continuing to 1687.
 II. Period 1692-1713. Minutes of meetings of heritors are mixed with Session meetings.

LINLITHGOW. In St. Michael's Church, Linlithgow. Unfortunately they are kept in a very damp room; the earliest records are therefore fading, and will soon be illegible. I. 1646-1660. Gap 24 September 1649 to 15 September 1651; and the entries immediately

following the latter date are scrappy. At the other end of the book are a few entries beginning 1645 to 1647, and mainly relating to "Testimonials". There are also records in the same volume for the years 1704-1710, with one entry for 1718. II. Begins 21 January 1666; this section ends 6 May 1674; at the other end of the book, records 21 June 1691-1704. III. Period 13 May 1673 to 3 December 1682. IV. Period 18 February 1684 to 27 August 1690.

LIVINGSTON. In the Manse, Livingston. In good preservation. I. 12 December 1641-16 June 1647. Entries interesting and full; include a long witchcraft case. II. 20 June 1647-25 September 1670. III. 17 August 1692-1718. IV. Deaconry Book, 17 August 1692-1712. These records are most useful. Gap 3 September 1650-25 May 1651.

QUEENSFERRY. In the possession of the Session Clerk of the Parish Church, South Queensferry (Dr. Mason, The Schoolhouse). I. Begins with the consecration of the church on 13 August 1635; ends 13 July 1657, though the list of collections goes on to 23 April 1661. Gap in the records between 16 December 1650 and 16 February 1652. II. 17 October 1687-1723. These records very scrappy.

TORPHICHEN. In St. John's Manse, Torphichen. I. 13 July 1673-17 March 1689. This volume also includes

a list of Proclamations, 1697-1719, of Marriages, same dates, and of Baptisms, Proclamations, etc., from 1673 onwards (published by the Scottish Record Society, 1911). II. 5 October 1690 - onwards. Gap 27 May 1691 - 2 March 1693.

UPHALL. In the West Manse, Uphall. I. Contains -
1. List of persons to be examined in the parish of Strathbrock (Uphall) 1660-1670. 2. Session records, 16 March 1668-5 July 1671. 3. List of collections, 1691-1695. II. List of collections, etc., 1693-1746; register of disbursements, 1691-1696, 1718-1746. III. Session records, 1691 onwards. Gap 26 July 1691-22 December 1692.

A comparison of the above list with that given by Dr. Burns shows considerable differences. Burns, of course, could not examine all the records himself, and was forced to rely upon the accuracy of the keepers of the records. His trust was by no means fully justified.

As aids to the study of place-names these records vary a great deal; in the case of large country parishes, such as Livingston, or town plus country, like Linlithgow, much information can be gained; on the other hand, the evidence from a village community like Queensferry is almost negligible.

As historical documents, also, there is considerable variation; but it can be taken as a guiding principle that these records are more remarkable for what they omit than for what they preserve. Almost all of them are deficient during the 1680s, at a time when one might expect unusual events to be recorded; and where the records do exist, they are remarkably casual in their outlook. Conventicles are scarcely mentioned; the reign of the curates is glossed over. The "Engagement" is condemned in almost all of them; but the signing of the Solemn League and Covenant is mentioned in only one. Only when a national event affected them directly did the writers of the Session records trouble to give us an impression of their feelings; for the most part their worries were purely local ones of morality or finance.

A P P E N D I X. D.

MINUTES OF MEETINGS OF HERITORS,

WEST LOTHIAN.

The meetings of heritors of the various parishes began in Scotland after the Restoration of 1660. Unfortunately, however, the minutes of these early meetings do not seem to have been kept in such a way as to secure their preservation, and have disappeared, at least as far as West Lothian is concerned, in toto. Minutes of the meetings of heritors, when reasonably early, would be of considerable importance for the study of place-names, since in them are given the names of all the estates in the respective parishes, and the names of their owners; and, by means of the amounts payable from each "stent" by the landowners, it is possible to work out at least approximately the size of their estates. For instance, in the parish of Ecclesmachan the meetings were attended as a rule by only two people, the factor for the Hopetoun estate and the parish minister; obviously, then, the Earl of Hopetoun owned almost all the land in the parish; and it is probable that many of the entries which normally would be found in the minutes of the meetings of the heritors of the parish are in this case to be found in the estate-books of Hopetoun. Such was probably also the case with the minutes of the meetings of the heritors of Bo'ness, of which the Dukes of Hamilton were the feudal superiors; and in Queensferry no doubt such duties as were performed in

rural parishes by the heritors would be part of the normal deliberations of the Town Council.

Since 1930, when heritors ceased to function, the minutes of their meetings have been called in to H.M. General Register House, Edinburgh, by a series of Orders. Consequently, though all have not yet been placed there for safety, most of them can be examined at leisure.

I give a list of the Minutes as far as received.

ABERCORN. Minute Book 1702-

A very good specimen, beautifully kept.

BATHGATE. Minute Book 1759-

BO'NESS. Minute Book 1924-

CARRIDEN. Minute Book 1809-

ECCLESMACHAN. Minute Book 1791-

KIRKLISTON. Minute Book 1787-

LINLITHGOW. Minute Book 1797-

LIVINGSTON. Minute Book 1832-

QUEENSFERRY.

TORPHICHEN.

UPHALL. Minute Book 1830-

WHITBURN. Minute Book 1753-

DALMENY.

N.B. I have been fortunate enough to discover and

and make use of an early volume of Minutes of Meetings of Heritors of Kirkliston, covering the years 1691 to 1785. This volume was presumed lost, but was actually in the Manse, Kirkliston, beside the Kirk Session records. By my means it has been deposited in H.M. General Register House; it is the earliest example of its kind there.

A P P E N D I X E.

PARISH REGISTERS of WEST LOTHIAN, previous

to 1700, in the CUSTODY of the REGISTRAR-

GENERAL.

ABERCORN. (1). B. 1585-1699; M. 1620-44.

(3). D. 1645-1819. (4). M. 1646-1819.

BATHGATE. (1). B. 1672-1769. (3). M. 1672-1819; D.
1698-1819.

BO'NESS. (1). B. 1656-88; M. 1648-89. (2). B.
1693-1742. M. 1696-1707.

CARRIDEN. (1). B. 1687-1746. (3). M. 1688-1819.

(See my notes on Carriden, under Kirk
Session Records).

DALMENY. (1). B. 1679-1743; M. 1628-1742; D.
1679-1816.

ECCLESMACHAN. All after 1700.

KIRKLISTON. (1). B. & M. 1675-1731.

LINLITHGOW. (1). B. 1613-60. (2). B. 1656-88 (3). B.
1687-1740.

LIVINGSTON. (1). B. 1639-1819; M. 1639-1717.

QUEENSFERRY. (1). B. 1635-1819; M. 1635-1813.

TORPHICHEN. B. 1693-1809.

UPHALL. B. 1600-1719; M. 1598-1697; D. 1604-93.

WHITBURN. All after 1700.

Contractions:- B.= Births; M.= Marriages;
D.= Deaths.

N.B. I give these as a matter of interest mainly;
owing to the exorbitant charges for making use of

of these documents, I have not consulted them; judging by those found at Torphichen (see my notes on the Kirk Session records), I do not expect those records to be of much use for the study of place-names.

APPENDIX. F.

CHILDREN'S RHYMES INVOLVING PLACE-NAMES.

1. Cockleshells in Craigbree,
Carlowrie dykes is a' knockit doon,
Bonnie Dundas looks ower the knowe,
And Catelbie is the best of a'.

2. Humbie bumbie bow-wow-wow,
Bonnie Dundas looks ower the Knowe,
The Milton and the Minniefree,
Cockleshells and Craigbree,
Carlowrie dykes is a' knockit doon.

3. Kirkliston is a clashing toon,
The Ferry is a wee better,
But if you want a bonny lass
Gang tae Foxha' and get her.

4. From Bathgate to Barbauchlée,
The bat could sclim frae tree tae tree.

5. Glasgow for Bells,
Lithgow for Wells,
Falkirk for Beans and Pease.

Note. For the Kirkliston rhymes I am indebted to my friend Dr A. J. Brock, of North Queensferry, who took them down himself more than twenty years ago. I have not heard them myself in recent visits to the parish. It is noteworthy that the rhymes name several places which have now disappeared from the map, though evidently not from the memory of the natives.

A P P E N D I X G.

The Templars and the Hospitallers in Scotland.

Owing to the scarcity of older documents, the history of the two great military Orders in Scotland, of the Templars till their dissolution at the beginning of the fourteenth century, and of the Hospitallers up to the Middle of the fifteenth century, is decidedly obscure. Such works as make reference of any length to these Orders are given in my Bibliography, for the most part; but it is true, as Delaville le Roulx, the great authority on the Hospitallers, admitted, that Scottish material is very scarce, and, for the early period, almost non-existent. In spite of the pioneer work of Maidment, at the beginning of the nineteenth century, of John Edwards and others later on, there are still gaps in the history of the Hospitallers in Scotland. Since I have gathered most of the material for such a history, which will be published a few years hence, I shall not go into details here, and shall give simply a list of the preceptors of the Hospital and Masters of the Temple in Scotland as far as they are known to me through my own work, and the published work of Maidment, Edwards, Mifsud, Porter, and others.

The Templars and the Hospitallers seem both to have settled in Scotland about the same time, in the reign of David I. (1124-1153). The Templars were suppressed during the years 1309 to 1312, and

theoretically at least their possessions went to their rivals the Knights of St. John. The latter remained, and amassed considerable property, though I think it likely that soon the Order in Scotland fell from its high ideals, and became very much a family affair, each Preceptor doing his best for his relatives. Certainly this was the case in the fifteenth century and onwards. The Order was dissolved at the Reformation, when the Hospital lands were erected into a temporal lordship in favour of the last Preceptor, Sir James Sandilands, who became Lord Torphichen. It is, however, an ironical fact that in order to pay for the charter of erection Sandilands had to borrow heavily from Italian money-lenders, and consequently his nephew and heir was forced to part with most of the lands.

MASTERS OF THE TEMPLE IN SCOTLAND.

1165-1169. Bartholomew.

c. 1180. Ranulf de Corbet.

End of 13th. cent. Brian de Jay. Swore allegiance to Edward I., 1291. Promoted to English Province; killed at Falkirk, 1298, on the English side.

? John de Sautre. ? Killed at Falkirk.

The Inquisition against the Templars was opened in 1309; two Templars appeared, and were cross-examined. The Order was abolished in 1312.

THE PRECEPTORS OF TORPHICHEN.

1252. Archibald, Magister de Torphichen.
1291. Alexander de Welles. Swore fealty to Edward I. then and in 1296. Killed at the battle of Falkirk, 1298.
- c. 1315. Ranulph de Lindsay. Said to have been Preceptor till after 1315. Termed "dudum magister hospitalis de Torphichen" in charter of 1323.
1310. Henry de Peremort.
Temp. Dav. II. William de la More (Porter).
1345. Alexander de Seytoun.
- 1351, 1354. Thomas de Lindsay.
Period of secular administration -
David de Marr, administrator and keeper of the Hospital.....in Scotland, 1358. Dead by 1386.
Thomas Erskine, 1391-2.
1386. Edward de Brenne, by Bull of Grand Master Heredia (Porter).
Possibly he was titular Preceptor, and governed by procurators. At any rate we have
John de Benyng or Bynnyng, governor of the lands and possessions of the Hospital in Scotland, 1388. Granted the Bailliage of Scotland for five years, by Bull of Grand Master de Naillac, 1410.
- 1414, 1422. Alexander de Lyghton or Lychtoun.
Also (cf. Benyng) Thomas Gudwine (Gudwyn, Gudevyn), Procurator .. ad regendum, gubernandum...dominia, res, terras,...infra regnum Scotiae, 1427; gubinator omnium terrarum Scti Johannis de Jerusalem infra regnum Scotiae, 1432, 1433.
- 1436, 1437, 1443, 1444. Sir Andrew Meldrum.

1452-3. Sir William Meldrum. Summoned at that date to Rhodes on a charge of maladministration. Preceptor still in 1454.

1455-6, 1459, 1461. Henry Livingston. Died 1463.

(Patrick Scougall). After the death of Livingston, Scougall acted as administrator of the Scottish possessions, and was called Preceptor into October 1466; he was non-suited at Rhodes, on appeal, in 1473.

1466 (Dec.) Sir William Knollis nominated Preceptor by Bull of Grand Master Orsini. Took a prominent part in Scottish affairs, acting as Treasurer of Scotland at various periods up till 1492. In 1500, by reason of his age and infirmity, his nephew, Patrick Knollis, was named co-adjutor with him. Patrick resigned in 1504, but Sir William still appears as Preceptor in 1508.

1508. Sir George Dundas. Admitted by precept under the Privy Seal (RSS I. 1771; Porter says he was appointed in 1504; but this can only have been a document giving him first claim to the vacancy). Owing to various difficulties (detailed by C. T. MacDonald S.H.R.), Dundas did not have full control till 1515; died 1532.

? 1532. Sir Walter Lindsay. Admitted 1531-2 (RSS II. 1198; Porter says 1532-3, but he was Preceptor on 3 April 1532, L.C. No. 385).

1547. Sir James Sandilands. A friend of John Knox; became a Protestant. The Hospital lands erected into a temporal lordship in his favour, 23 January 1563-4. Died 1579.

The following persons are also given as

Preceptors of Torphichen :-

Sir John James Sandilands (Mifsud). Received as Knight at Malta, 1554; his proofs of nobility opposed by his namesake the Preceptor of Torphichen, 1557. Claimed the expectancy to Torphichen, 1559, and invested in the Preceptory at Malta, 1560. Deprived of his Knighthood for sacrilegious theft of plate from a church, handed over to the civil power and executed, 1564.

James Irvine (Porter) (Mifsud calls him Irvings). Said to have succeeded Sandilands (Sir James) as titular Preceptor; but I can find no trace of this. He was admitted to the Order in 1569.

David Seton (Porter). Said to have been the last Preceptor of Scotland, and to have returned to Germany with the greater number of the Scottish brethren, c. 1572-3, to have died c. 1591, and to have been buried in the Church of the Scots Benedictines at Ratisbon.

Note. I have not traced this man, but the story does not seem probable. I doubt if even when the Order was most powerful there were more than a handful of Knights in Scotland; and by 1560 it is likely that Sandilands was the only one, with perhaps a few of his own kinsmen as squires and attendants.