

## II.

ON THE GEOGRAPHICAL DISTRIBUTION OF CERTAIN PLACE-NAMES IN SCOTLAND. By DAVID CHRISTISON, M.D., *Secretary.*

The attention which has been hitherto paid to the place-names of Scotland has been directed mainly to their meaning and derivation, and comparatively little notice has been taken of their geographical distribution. This neglect is probably due to the difficulty of collecting the materials for an investigation of the kind. The first requisite is a complete list of the names, and such a list, made with great care, does exist in the archives of the Ordnance Survey. But unfortunately it has not been published, and the investigator is obliged laboriously to re-collect materials, already gathered together, but which are not available for his use. To accomplish this exhaustively, implies a complete transcription and indexing of the names on the six-inch scale maps, a task beyond the strength of any individual. Having had occasion, however, to search the maps on the one-inch scale for another purpose, I seized the opportunity to note a certain selection of place-names, and thus to ascertain their distribution in different districts. The review is not exhaustive, indeed, because many names which figure in the six-inch maps are omitted on the one-inch sheets; and because I must inevitably have overlooked a certain number of names in a search of no little extent and difficulty.

To treat the subject in a truly scientific manner it would be necessary to trace, if possible, each word, through perhaps various changes, to its earliest recorded form; because many place-names are not what they seem to be, and to accept their modern forms would often be most misleading. To take a single example: the strange-looking *Lhanbryde*, Morayshire, loses its unaccountable Welsh aspect when we find its earlier forms to be *Lamnabride* and *Lamanbride*. But here again the workman is without his tools. No general index of the older forms of Scottish place-names exists, although the means of making one are at hand in the indices of the *Registrum Magni Sigilli*, *Record of Retours*, and similar works. A general index compiled from these sources, with the dates at which each name occurs in the references, would be no

impossible task for some scientific body or committee to undertake, and would give to the study of our place-names a precision and reliability, which without such aid are unattainable.

In the present inquiry, which is only in the nature of a general sketch, I have sometimes merely given the number of occurrences of place-name roots in different districts; sometimes lists of the names have been added. Usually I have classified the names as they stand in the map, without inquiring whether they are what they seem to be, and whether their place might not be altogether changed by tracing back to the earliest forms. To have entered at any length on such inquiries, or on the conclusions to be drawn from the distribution of place-names, would have been to expand this paper to the dimensions of a volume. When the same name occurs several times in my lists, it is to be understood that the examples are quite distinct and separate. And a name which is attached to a hill, house, and burn, &c., in one locality, is only recorded as a single example.

#### I. BEN.

(1) The only part of the South of Scotland in which *Ben* occurs in any numbers is in the hilly region comprised in South Ayrshire and North Galloway. Including one instance in the immediately adjoining part of Dumfriesshire, it occurs in the following forty cases on the 1-inch map:—

*Benall* (1250), *Benaw* (1380), *Benbain* (1333), *Benbain*, *Benbeoch* (1321), *Benbrack* (980), *Benbrack* (1800), *Benbrack* (1475), *Benbrack* (1621), *Low Benbrack* (1000), *Benbrake Hill* (1000), *Bencummin* (739), *Beneraird* (1435), *Benfadyn* (500), *Bengairn* (1200), *Bengray* (1203), *Beninner* (2318), *Benjarg*, *Ben John* (1000), *Benmeal* (1000), *Benmore* (1177), *Bennan* (1780), *Benman* (1848), *Bennan* (1105), *Bennan*, *Bennan Hill*, *Bennan Hill* (500), *Bennan Hill* (1157), *Bennan Hill* (1750), *Bennan Hill* (929), *Meikle Bennan* (1100), *Bennanbreck* (2000), *Bennane Head*, *Benniquinea* (1270), *Benton*, *Bentuther Hill* (800), *Benwhat*, *Benjellery* (2360), *Bankben* (800), *Wee Black Ben* (1203).

The number of *Bennans* (12) is remarkable, and they do not seem in general to have a diminutive signification. *Benbrack* occurs 5 times.

(2) Beyond this district I have found in Dumfriesshire but two examples, *Benbuie*, a farm, and *Bengall Hill*, Burn, and Farm, Lochmaben; in Peebleshire, one, *Benshaw Hill*, Drummelzier. Further east, in the Lammermoor and Cheviot ranges, it disappears entirely.

(3) In the Ochils are five—*Bengengie* Hill (1855), *Benshee* (about 1600), *Benbuck* (+2000), *Benclouch* (2363), *Bentie Knowe* (1750).

(4) In Fife, *Benarty* (1150), *Benarbo* Farm.

(5) North of Fife and outside the Highlands I have not met with it directly as a hill, but it perhaps occurs indirectly in *Loch of Little Benshalag*; *Benwells*, *Bendauch*, *Bengarton*, farm-houses, Aberdeen; *Benvie*, a village, Forfar; *Benchill*, a house, Perth.

(6) In the Highlands it is, of course, universally spread, but its proportion to other hill names varies much in different districts; one sheet of the O.M. may be covered with *Ben*, and the next with *Carn*.

As a rule, both in Highlands and Lowlands, *Ben* is applied to lofty hills, or at least to hills of relative importance; but there are exceptions, and it occurs in several headlands, and even in two or three mere rocks or rocky eminences on the coast in Galloway and the Hebrides. A knowledge of its meaning seems to have been better preserved than is the case with many place-name roots. Thus, *hill* is but seldom added to it, and we have no *Ben glens* or *Ben rivers*. It is also comparatively rarely met with, derived from neighbouring hills, in the names of farm-houses.

## II. PEN.

*Pen*, applied directly to hills, is not so frequent as *Ben* south of the Forth, but extends further eastward. Whereas the *Bens* are clustered in the S.W. corner of Scotland, I found only three *Pens* in the same district—*Penwhaile*, *Penwherry* Hill (548), and *Penderry* Hill (1015); but beyond it there are eleven, *Knockspen* (1128), *Penbreck* Ridge (1328), *Penbane* (1685), *Penbreck* (1998), Dumfries; *Penwalla* (1764), Lee *Pen* (1647), Peebles; *Penniestone* Knowe (1807), *Ettrick Pen* (2269), *Pennygant* Hill (1805), *Penchrise* (1439), and *Skelfhill Pen* (1745), Roxburgh and Selkirk.

North of the Forth and outside the Highlands I have noted no *Pen* applied to hills, but there is *Pennan* Head on the Aberdeen coast.

Applied to farms, burns, &c., *Pen* occurs more frequently and widely, as I have noted the following twenty-five in Galloway, Ayr, Dumfries, Lanark, Mid-Lothian, East-Lothian, and Berwick; besides two farms, *Penstone*, Forfar, and *Penick*, Nairn, north of the Forth:—

Penbleath Farm.	Penkil Castle.	Penneld Farm.
Penbreck Burn.	Penkill Bridge.	Pennersaugh's Farm
Pencaitland Parish, &c.	Penkill Burn.	Penston Village.
Pencloe Farm.	Penkilm Farm.	Penpont Parish.
Pencote House.	Penlaw Farm.	Penwhapple Burn.
Pencraig Wood.	Penmanshiel Village.	Penwhirn Burn.
Pendriech Farm (2).	Penmore Farm.	Penwinnie Farm.
Pengrain Farm.	Pennel Burn.	Cockpen Parish.

These are exclusive of the form *Penny*, which, in general at least, is a different root, signifying a subdivision of land. It is possible that *Pen* itself may in some cases be either a contraction of *Penny* or of *Peten*, or a corruption of some other root. It may also be a question whether the true *Pens* come directly from the Cymric *Pen* or are local corruptions of the Gaelic *Ben*.

In the Highlands, *Pen* may come from the Gaelic *Peighinn*, a penny. It does not seem to be attached to hills, but only to houses. I have noted *Peninarine*, South Uist; *Penmore*, *Penalbanach*, *Pennycross*, *Pennygoun*, Mull; *Peninver*, Mull of Kintyre. But *Pein*, possibly a variation of *Pen*, occurs also, in combination with *chorran*, *chonnich*, *soraig*, *more*, *lea*, *droin*, Skye; *ladden*, *avalla*, *gown*, Hebrides; and *meonach*, Arisaig (*c.f.* *Pinminnoch*, Galloway and Ayr).

### III. PIN.

Of the few *Pins* applied to hills, five—*Pinhain Hill* (754), *Dupin Hill*, *Pindonnan* (1097), *Pinverains* (1200), and *Pinbreck Hill* (1133)—are round Loch Doon, in the S.W. region of Scotland. The only others are *Pinstane* (1682), Lanark; and *Pinderrachy* (1682), Forfar.

To farm-houses it is applied thirteen times, all in the S.W. of Scotland:—*Pinclanty*, *Pingarie*, *Pinhannah*, *Pinmacher*, *Pinmerry* (2), *Pinminnoch* (2), *Pinnure*, *Pinvally*, *Pinwhirrie*, *Dupin*, *Letterpin*. Unless we accept, as genuine examples, *Pingle*, *Pinkstone Rig* (1235), and *Glespin*, in Dumfries; *Pinkerton*, East Lothian; and the strangely expatriated *Pinhoulland*, Walls, Orkney.

### IV. FIELD, FIELD, FEA, FELL, FALL (?), VAL, BHAL.

It is characteristic of this root that in contrast with *Ben*, *Bar*, and some other hill roots, it is almost invariably a suffix; another character-

istic, in which it agrees with *Ben* but differs from *Bar*, is that it very rarely strays from the hills to the habitations at their feet.

1. *Fell*.—The great home of the Fells in Scotland is in the South-West. I have noted 48 in Galloway and the adjoining part of Ayrshire, and 27 in Dumfries. But 9 are also found stretching along the south of Roxburgh. Elsewhere there are only solitary outliers,—*Culter Fell*, with its shoulder *Fell Shin*, Lanark; *Campsie Fells* and *The Fells*, Stirling; *Fell Cleugh*, Berwick; *Goat Fell*, Arran; *Ord Fell*, Aberdeen.

(a) Galloway.—Besides 17 simple examples, such as "*Fell*," "*The Fell*," "*Fell Hill*," &c., or *Long, Round, Wee, White, Braid Fell*, &c., the root occurs in *Balrazie Fell, Barraer Fell, Barlockhart Fell, Bar-mullie Fell, Barnsallie Fell, Barskeoch Fell, Brockloch Fell, Boreland Fell, Bught Fell, Caimon Fell, Carsecreuch Fell, Chang Fell, Craigairie Fell, Craigeach Fell, Criffel, Culvenhan Fell, Eldrig Fell, Glassock Fell, Gleniron Fell, Glenwhapple Fell, Larg Fell, Mochrum Fell, Stey Fell, Strawarren Fell, Tod Fell, Thorter Fell, Urrel Fell*. As a prefix it occurs only in *Fellnaw*, one of the two farm-house examples, unless we include the form "*Fell of*," in *Fell of Barhullion, Fell of Carleton*, two hills in the Burrow Head district, and *Fell of Eschonoan*, near Loch Doon.

In Galloway its application to high hills is rare, and the difference in this respect as compared with Dumfries, Roxburgh, and Lanark is remarkable.

	Under 500 ft.	500 to 1000 ft.	1000 to 1500 ft.	1500 to 2000 ft.	Above 2000 ft.	Total.
Galloway, . . . . .	13	23	5	1	0 =	42 <sup>1</sup>
Dumfries, &c., . . . . .	0	2	15	18	5 =	40

(b) Dumfries.—*Arnton Fell, Auldton Fell, Birny Fell, Black Fell, Capel Fell, Cowan Fell, Craffel, Craig Fell, Din Fell, Dinly Fell, Dod Fell, Ewes-down Fell, Fingland Fell, Grange Fell, Hart Fell (2), Howgill Fell, Larriston Fell, Loch Fell, Mosshope Fell, Pike Fell, Rivoz Fell, Roan Fell, Swatte Fell, Wind Fell, Wintercleuch Fell*. As a prefix it occurs only in *Fell Rig*.

(c) Roxburgh.—*Berry Fell, Dod Fell, Dryden Fell, Ellson Fell, Ewenshope Fell, Peel Fell, Saughtree Fell, Skelfhill Fell, Whin Fell*.

2. *Fall*.—This form I have met with only in the somewhat doubtful cases of *Hill of Quintfall*, Caithness, and *Grootfall*, S. Ronaldsay.

<sup>1</sup> Six others in Galloway were not ascertained precisely, but they are all low.

3. *Field* is the form on the O.M. in a considerable number of hills in Shetland, although "hill" itself is more common. *Virdi Field* occurs several times, and there is a *Colter Field* (cf. *Culter Fell*, Lanark). *Artfield Fell* (888), Wigtownshire, may be a sole representative in S. Scotland.

4. *Feld* occurs only in *Hamna Feld* (1326) and *Tounafeld*, Foula.

5. *Fiold* is the form in a few instances, all on the mainland of Orkney.

6. *Fea* is confined to Orkney, and mainly to Hoy, where it occurs as *Baili Fea*, *Binga Fea*, *Genie Fea*, *Grut Fea*, *High Fea*, *Langi Fea*, *Meikle Fea*, *Mel Fea*, *Moi Fea*, *Moor Fea*, *Sky Fea*, *Sui Fea*, and *Wee Fea*; but it is also met with on the mainland, in *Fea Hill*, St Andrews; *Bruna Fea* (213), Stromness, and in Rousay in *Kier-Fea Hill* (700).

7. *Val*, *Bhal*, the latter a mere Gaelic variation from the purer Norse *Val*, are found mainly in the Hebrides, invariably as hill-tops of every degree of height, and always as attached affixes, in contrast with the forms *Fell*, &c., which are almost as invariably detached. The following are some examples of its combinations:—

(a) Hebrides, from South northwards.—*Heishival* (625), Vatersay. *Sheaval* (1260), *Hartaval* (1000), *Ben Erival* (654), *Ben Tangaval* (1092), Barra. *Arnaval*, *Maraval*, *Roneval*, *Earaval*, *Carrisaval*, *Layaval*, *Rueval*, *Reinaval* (all between 200 and 900), *Stulaval* (1227), South Uist. *Rueval* (409), Benbecula. *Unival*, *Marraval*, *Skealtaval*, *Flisaval*, *Eaval*, *Burrival* (between 163 and 1238), N. Uist. *Oreval* (2165), *Ullaval* (2153), *Leosaval*, *Uisgnaval*, *Ulaval*, and *Bolaval Scarattaval*, Harris. In all these the affix is *val*. *Bhal* is the form from the North of Harris through Lewis. Examples: *Roinebhal*, *Cearnabhal*, N. Harris; *Feathabhal*, *Druim Chrinnabhal*, *Tom Dithabhail*, Lewis. In all I have noted 86, a number exceeding that of the *Bens* in the Hebrides by 18. In Lewis and Harris *val* or *bhal* occurs 53 times and *Ben* 23 times; South of Harris, *val* 33 times and *Ben* 45 times. *Ben* and *val* are sometimes grouped together, sometimes separately. It will be observed that *val* or *bhal* is invariably preceded by a vowel, generally *a*.

(b) Rum.—*Orval*, *Barkeval*, *Allival*, *Trallval*, *Ashival*, *Ashval*, *Ruinsi-val*, *Gleann Duibhal* (?).

(c) Skye.—The root reappears here, but only on its West side, in *Stockval*, *Dirrivallan*, *Arnaval*, *Roinival*, *Ben Corkoval*, *Skoval*, *Healval*, *Horneval*, *Hartaval*, *Helaval*, *Borneval*, *Reieval*.

(d) Orkney and Shetland.—Apparent examples are *Vaval* (a hill), *Hyval* (a house), Westray; *Scaval* (a hill), Stronsay, in Orkney; and perhaps *Hill of Troliva*, Yell, Shetland; but some of these may be variants of *Wall*.

(e) Another possible example is *Golval Hill*, Sutherland. *Shanval*, a house 1250 feet above the sea, Strathspey; *Shinval*, a farm, Nairn; Lynn of *Shenval*, Tomintoul; *Shenevall*, a farm, Dundonnell, W. Ross-shire; *Sheaneval* (Loch Brora), *Braeval* (2), farms, Sutherlandshire; *Shinval* and *Cearneesaval*, farms, Caithness, are probably the Gaelic *Sean bhaile*, although it seems strange to find *bhaile* in the form of *val*, associated almost solely with forms of *sean*.

#### V. BARR, BAR.

The Gaelic *Barr* occurs in Scottish topography in both its primitive meanings—“*top* and *point*”: in the former sense abounding in certain districts, in the latter rare, and applied to promontories or headlands. It is possible that the latter may also be the original meaning in inland examples, but the great mass of these are undoubtedly hills. It is true the names of a great many farm-houses begin with *Bar*, and in not a few of these a corresponding hill with the same name is not found on the map; but this may be either because it was thought inconvenient or unnecessary to print the name twice, or because its application to the original hill had fallen out of use, while it was retained for the habitation at the foot.

The common form *Barn* is derivable either from *Bar na* “top of” or *Bearna* “a gap.” In Ireland, where *Bar* in any form is comparatively rare, *Bearna* seems to exceed *Bar* in importance, as Dr Joyce gives in his Index fourteen townships derived from *Bearna*, and only eleven from *Bar*. But in Scotland *Bar* greatly exceeds *Barn* in numbers, including the derivatives both of *Bar na* and of *Bearna*. In not a few cases, particularly in the N.E. counties, *Barn* in the form of *Barnyards*, and possibly in other combinations, is apparently the English *Barn*.

Although there is no apparent reason why *Bar* should not be applied to the higher hills, yet in fact it is confined almost without exception to the lower ones. *Barbeys Hill* (1594), Ayr, is the giant of the *Bars*, *Middle Bar Knowe* (1357), in the Cheviots, a questionable example, takes the second place, and even *Barrholm Hill* (1163) and *Bardennoch Hill* (1082) tower high above most of their fellows in Galloway, very many of which are only from 300 to 500 feet above the sea. In Argyleshire the highest *Bar* attains but 1052 feet, and it is only in one case, in which the root occurs apparently in the plural, *Bhein Bharrain* (2345), Arran, that a considerable elevation is reached.

(a) The great home of *Bar* in the Lowlands is in the West, my list yielding 157 in Galloway, and 91 in Ayr and Renfrew.

(b) Eastward the number rapidly decreases, there being only 18 in Stirling and Lanark, and 10 in Dumfries.

(c) In the eastern half of the Lowlands it almost disappears, Midlothian furnishing 3, *Barnbogle*, *Barbauchlaw*, and the doubtful *Barley Dean*. East-Lothian, 2; *Dunbar*,<sup>1</sup> with its *Bar Ness*, and *Bara Church*, &c. Roxburgh, 3; *Bar Burn*, *Alderybar* (a farm), and *Middle Bar Knowe* (1357). Berwick, none, as *Bartlehill* and *Barnside* can scarcely be accepted as true examples.

(d) In Fife and Kinross it seems equally deficient, *Barbara fields*, *Barrington*, and *Silverbarton* being the only and very questionable claimants.

(e) In all the Scottish mainland further north and west, excluding Argyle, I have only noted 19.

(f) In Argyle the number is considerable:—86 on the mainland, 12 in the islands; thus apportioned—hills, 29; points, 4; rock in the sea, 1; port, 1; streams, 2; glen, 1; dwellings, 59.

(g) In the Hebrides, Skye, and neighbouring islands, it almost dies out again, although Barra is a conspicuous example among a few others; and in Orkney and Shetland I have not met with it at all.

The actual number in Scotland must be considerably greater than appears on the 1-inch map, as in Galloway, where I noted 157, Sir

\* *Bar* here is supposed to refer to an Irish St Barr, but the derivation may possibly be from the adjoining promontory, Bar Ness.



Herbert Maxwell's fuller list gives 172; Mr F. R. Coles finds 93 in Kirkcudbright alone.

#### VI. KAME, KAMES, KAIM, KAIMS.

I do not know that the derivation of this word has been made out. It appears to be associated either with slight, perhaps moraine-like eminences, or with longish, low (comb-like?) ridges. Although nowhere numerous, the examples are widely spread. I am not sure that I have noted them so carefully as other roots, but my lists contain none in Galloway. Elsewhere in South Scotland it appears 8 times as K. hill, 8 times as K. knowe or K. rig, or other form implying elevation; and 13 times simply as K. (applied to houses), or as K. house, castle, &c. Further north, and in the Highlands, it is rare; indeed, I have only noted 9 examples—5 in Argyle, 1 of which is a corruption of *Camus*, a bay; and 4—*Maiden Kames*, on the coast, Stonehaven; *Kames of Candy*, Aberdeen; *Kame of Duffus*, Moray; and *Kames*, Blairgowrie—are in the north-eastern counties. In Orkney and Shetland there are 20. Here the application is somewhat different. Most are either sea-rocks on or close to the coast, or small, narrow (comb-like?) promontories, such as *K. of Stews*, *Stack of K.*, *K. of Camy*, which are the only *Kames* on the 1-inch map in Orkney; *Cristal K.*, Fair Isle; *K. of Riven Noup*, *Noup K.*, *Lokati K.*, *Mid K.*, *K. of Isbister*, *Meo Kame Skerry*, *Easter and Wester K.*, *Ruska K.*, *K. of Flouravoug*, and *Holey K.* in Shetland. Two or three, however, seem to be ordinary inland hills, such as *K. of Corrigall* (588), Fair Isle, *Hoo Kame* (888), Nesting: and a few others are inland ridges; *West K.*, Weisdale; *K. of Sandwick* and *The Camb* (?) in Yell. The only "Fort" in connection with the root is on Kaimes Hill, Dalmahoy, Midlothian.

#### VII. COOM, COOMB, COMB.

Although signifying in Anglo-Saxon not a hill, but a low place enclosed by hills, a valley, this appears to occur in Scotland also as a name for lofty hills, and only 10 times in any form, all but 1 in or near Dumfriesshire. *Coomsfell* (1609), *Comb Head* (1998), *White Coomb* (2695), *Coom Burn* (Wamphrey), *Cooms Farm*, are in that

county; *Coom Dod* (2082), on the border of Lanark and Peebles; *Coom Law* (1699) and *Coom Burn*, in Selkirk; *Comb Hill* (1687) and *Coomb Edge* (1650), on the north slope of the Cheviots. The only possible instance north of the Forth and Clyde appears to be *Dunscomb* (1330), one of the Kirkpatrick hills, Dumbartonshire.

#### VIII. WARD, WART, VORD.

Although there is scarcely a county in the English-speaking parts of the Scottish mainland that has not at least one example of the root *Ward*, it is in the Northern Islands, and particularly in the Shetland group, that their peculiar home is to be found, the number there probably exceeding that in all the rest of Scotland put together.

(a) In the Orkneys I have noted *Ward Hill* 10 times; *Wart Hill* twice; *Wart* twice; *Ward of Housebay, of Redland*; *The Wards*; *Hill of Wards*; and *Ward Point*; 19 in all.

(b) But in Shetland *Ward* occurs 44 times, *Wart* once, and *Vord* 6 times; 51 in all. There is not a parish, and scarcely a habitable island, in which it does not occur at least once. In almost all cases the application is to hills, which are often the highest or most conspicuous of the island or district in which they occur. In 32 instances the form is *Ward of*, such as *W. of Symbister, Veester, Reawick, Virdaskule, Dragoness, Outrabister, Arisdale, Copister*, and so on. Once it occurs with *Field*, in *W. of Heodafield*. In 5 instances the specific name precedes *Ward*—*Erness W.*; *Kirka W.*; *Muckle W.*; *Green W.*; *Abrams W.* Other forms are *Ward, The Ward* or *Wards*, and *Ward Hill*. The examples of the primitive form *Vord* are *Ramna Vord* (700) and *Mousa Vords* (300), Sandness; *Gamla Vord* (200), Whalsey; *Vord Hill* (388), *Saxa Vord* (935), Unst; and *Vord Hill*, Fetlar. It is remarkable that the only representative in Ross, Sutherland, and Caithness is *Wart Hill* (412), near Wick.

(c) In the north-eastern counties I have noted *Ward* or *Wards* 36 times, as *Wardhead* (11), *Wardend* (7), *Wardhill* (2), &c. It occurs in the plural in *Wards of Alves, of Afforsk, Wester Wards, Greenwards*. In this region the connection is rarely, directly at least, with hills, and

the frequency with which the combination is with *head* and *end* suggests the signification of "Districts."

(d) In the southern counties my lists show 24 examples, in the forms of *Wardlaw* (8), *Wardlaw Hill*, *Ward*, *Wardpark*, *neuk*, *end*, &c. In Galloway, however, I have noticed but one, *The Ward*, or *The Ward Burn*, New Luce. The *Wardlaws* are probably "Watch hills." The slogan of the Maxwells is "Bide Wardlaw."

IX. DALE, DAIL, DAL, DIL as an affix in the Highlands, and Orkney and Shetland.

I did not note this root generally in the Lowlands. Its application to the greater valleys of Dumfries, Lanark, Roxburgh, and Peebles is well known, but it does not occur often among the smaller valleys, either in these or the neighbouring counties. I looked for it carefully on the maps of Galloway, Dumfries, Selkirk, and Peebles, and only found *Glenstockadale*, *Kilcoquadale*, *Liddesdale*, *Kirkdale*, *Troudale*, *Trowdale*, *Grobdale*, *Moudale*, Galloway; *Dryfesdale*, *Megdale*, *Howdales*, Dumfries; and *Birkindale*, Selkirk. There is also *Lendal*, near Galloway, in Ayrshire. In the north-eastern counties I have tested it from north of the middle of Aberdeenshire to the south side of Moray Firth, and have found *Netherdale*, *Stockdale*, *Burreldales*, *Phillexdale*, *Conniesdale*, *Walkerdales*, *Surradale*, and *Caimdale*. But in some parts of the Highlands, particularly the Islands, and in Orkney and Shetland, it is frequent, sometimes in the greater valleys, but far more often in the smaller, and even the very small and perhaps streamless vales. It is found in the following combinations, almost always as an affix, beginning in the south.

Island of Arran.—*Chalmadale*, *Kiskadale*, *Ormidale*, *Scorrodale*.

Island of Bute.—*Birgadale*, *Ardroscadale*.

Jura.—*Aoisdale*, *Asdale*, *Brosdale*, *Garrisdale*, *Grundale*, *Grunndale*, *Leondal*, *Lubharnadale*, *Sgamadail*, *Trosdale*.

Mull.—*Scarisdale*.

Kintyre.—*Carradale*, *Freasdale*, *Ifferdale*, *Mausdale*, *Rhonadale*, *Torrisdale*.

Mainland of Argyle.—*Andail*, *Bhorradale*, *Borrodale*, *Alt na mi Chomdhail*, *Crippesdale*, *Eilegadale*, *Ghardale*, *Liddesdale*, *Loudale*, *Mungusdale*, *Ormidale*, *Scaddale*, *Stockdale*, *Rasgadail*.

Hebrides—Small Southern Isles.—*Allasdale, Crubridale, Eolisdale, Maddasdale, Skipisdal, Tungusdale.*

S. Uist.—*Barrodale, Boisdale, Dremisdale, Hellisdale, Labisdale, Liodale, Rudale.*

Benbecula.—*Borasdale, Gramisdale.*

N. Uist.—*Libidale.*

Harris.—*Beesdale, Bhruthadail, Borosdale, Cheothadail, Dibadal* Uarach and Iorach (villages), *Dhibadail, Dibidil, Eorradal, Geirsdale, Ghrunndail, Gravadale, Gunisdale, Lacasdail, Langadale, Laxdale, Laxadale, Leomadal, Lingdale, Liundail, Maodal, Meodale, Modale, Muladal, Phuordail, Raonadail, Scaladale, Scarrasdail, Sceaaladail, Sganmadail, Shuainagadail, Skeaudale, Stuladale, Thorradail, Ualladale, Uamadale, Ulladale.*

Skye.—*Armadale, Bernisdale, Caladal, Caradal, Daladale, Dibidal, Duisdale, Elendale, Eskidal, Husdale, Ionadal, Lynedale, Merkadale, Ollisdal, Onisdal, Risadal, Romisdal, Scaladal (3), Scamadale, Sleadale, Sneosdal, Suardal, Sumardale, Tungadal.*

Eigg.—*Glendale, Charradale, Galmisdale (Leac a Ghuidhal).*

Canna.—*Garrisdale.*

Rum.—*Dibidil, Papadil, Guirdil.*

Mainland—Inverness and Ross.—*Alladale, Arnisdale, Attadale, Beasdale, Bianasdale, Bindal, Borrisdale, Brocadale, Cromdale, Diebidale, Erradale, Eskadale, Fhearnasdail, Flowerdale, Gradal, Horrisdale, Kerrysdale, Meadale, Obsdale, Rusdale, Slattadale, Sworddale, Taodale, Torradale, Udale, Ulladale.*

Sutherland and Caithness.—*Achardale, Achvarasdale, Armadale, Asdale, Auchrimsdale, Berriedale, Duasdale, Fionndail, Halladale, Helmsdale, Keoldale, Langdale, Migdale, Mudale, Mungusdale, Navidale, Ospisdale, Ousdale, Rimsdale, Rumsdale, Scalabsdale, Sletdale, Skinsdale, Spinningdale, Sordale, Swordale, Taldale, Thorrisdail, Torranshondal, Tormsdale, Tresdale, Westerdale, Weydale.*

Orkney.—*Airedale, Aithsdale, Bernidale, Berridale (2), Berriedale, Berrydale, Blubersdale, Brendale, Caldale, Deepdale (3), Durkadale, Durrisdale, Easedale, Ervadale, Eskadale, Heldale, Kingsdale, Leeniesdale, Lendersdale, Lesliedale, Lyradale, Milldale, Muddisdale, Naversdale,*

*Niggdale, Quandale, Quoyadale, Ramsdale, Russadale, Sandsdale, Scorradale, Stourdale, Stowersdale, Summersdale, Sunnydale, Swandale, Swinedale, Syardale*, also *Dale, The Dale, &c.* (11), *Dalesport, Hill of Dale, Dale of Helzie, Dale of Redland, Cott of the Dale.*

Shetland.—*Arisdale, Berdale, Breidale, Boradale, Bresdale, Canisdale, Cannisdale, Cladisdale, Clodisdale, Colvadale, Crookadale, Curdale, Deepdale* (2), *Diubidale, Durradale, Foradale, Glassdale, Hagdale* (2), *Hammadale, Helendale, Heatherdale, Heodale* (2), *Kirkadale, Lambadale, Laxdale, Lerradale, Migadale, Milldale, Mongiersdale, Mooradale, Omandsdale, Ordadale, Pettadale* (2), *Quendale, Royldale, Scammidale, Sevdale, Shendale, Shinniversdale, Silvadale, Skelladale, Smerdale, Smirleesdale, Smirnadale, Tonasdale, Trolladale, Tronadale* (2), *Turdale, Uradale, Valladale, Veedal, Vegadale, Virdadale, Weisdale* (2), *Winnaswartadale, Whoallsdale, Wormadale.* Also, *Dale or The Dale* (7), *Dale Voe, Voe of Dale, Hill of Dale, Dalepark, Daleton, Dalescord Hill, Dale of Odsta, of Ure, Daal, The Daal, Dalsa Field, Dalamutdale.*

*Dale* in Orkney and Shetland is doubtless derived from the Norse *Dalr*, although the original broad sound of the A seems almost entirely lost. In the North Highlands and Hebrides, where Norse occupation was strong and prolonged, the same derivation may be claimed, although descent is possible from the Gaelic *Dail* "a field or plain." *Dal* as a prefix, so common over a great part of Scotland, is unquestionably of Gaelic origin; but as an affix, the probability in favour of a Norse origin for *Dal* and *Dale* is strong. In the deed of foundation of Kataness Cathedral, between 1223 and 1245, both *dal* and *dale* occur in pure Norse names—Askesdale and Helgedall. In the South of Scotland *dale* is no doubt the Anglo-Saxon *Dale* or *Dell*.

#### X. HOPE.

The little counties of Peebles and Selkirk, the central hill-region of Southern Scotland, contain no fewer than sixty *Hopes*. Thence eastward they radiate to the number of fifty-two, thirty-four of these being in Roxburghshire, almost all on the slopes of the Cheviots, three on the Gala Water, and eleven in the Lammermoors. Westwards they thin out rapidly, for while there are twelve in Eskdale, the numbers fall to

three in Annandale, two in Nithsdale, and one in Lanark. Northwards I have noted but five,—three on the south slopes of the Pentlands, and two to the north of that range. Isolated in the far North, in Sutherland, stands Ben Hope, with the river, loch, and farm of the same name.

The *sea Hopes* are a small class, chiefly found in Orkney.

*List of HOPES on the 1-inch map of Scotland.*

A. Inland, South of the Forth.

Annelshope.	Gameshope.	Midhope.
Auchope.	Gillenbiehope.	Mosshope.
Birehope.	Greenhope.	Mountbengerhope,
Blackhope (6).	Harehope.	Northhope.
Blakehope.	Harrowhope.	Peebraehope.
Bloodhope.	Harthope.	Phawhope.
Bowerhope.	Hayhope.	Phenzehope.
Boykenhope.	Heatherhope.	Philiphope.
Brakehope.	Hindhope.	Phillhope.
Brockhope.	Hope.	Priesthope.
Brownhope.	Hope Burn (2).	Riskinhope.
Burnhope.	Hopeburnhead.	Roughhope.
Byrehope.	Hope Farm.	Rowhope.
Calfhope.	Hope Hills.	Sandhope (2).
Calrousthope.	Hopehead.	Seathope.
Capehope.	Hopehouse Burn.	Shielhope.
Capelhope.	Hopestead.	Skelfhillhope.
Carsehope.	Hopes Water.	Smidhope.
Carterhope.	Hopeton House.	Soonhope (2).
Chapelhope.	Hoppringle.	Sourhope.
Cliffhope.	Hoprig.	Stanishope.
Corsehope.	Horsehope.	Stanhope (2).
Courhope.	Horseupleuch.	Summerhope.
Craikhope.	Hundleshope.	Sundhope.
Crookedhope.	Jockshope.	Sweethope (2).
Deephope.	Keilhope.	Thorlieshope.
Deerhope.	Kelhope.	Tweedhope.
Dirthope.	Kershope (2).	Waddenshope.
Dryhope.	Kirkhope (4).	Waterhope.
Dunhope.	Ladhope.	Westerhope.
Edgarhope.	Laidlehope.	Whitehope (6).
Eldinhope.	Langhope.	Whithope.
Elfgillhope.	Lanhope.	Whitterhope (3).
Ephope.	Leithenhopes.	Widehope.
Eshielshope.	Lewenshope.	Williamshope.
Ewenshope.	Linghope.	Winterhope.
Fairliehope.	Linhope.	Wolfshope.
Fauldshope.	Longhope (2).	Woolhope (2).
Fawhope.	Midgehope.	Yearnhope.

## B. Inland, North of the Forth.

Ben Hope, with River, Loch, and Farm.

## C. Sea or Coast.

## a. Mainland.

St Margaret's Hope, Firth of Forth.  
 Grey Hope Bay, Aberdeen Bay.  
 Hopeman (?) Village, Elgin.

## b. Orkneys.

St Margaret's Hope.  
 Long Hope.  
 Kirk Hope.  
 Pan Hope.  
 The Hope, Hunda.

The derivation of the *sea Hopes* from the Icelandic Hop, an inlet of water, is obvious enough, particularly as they occur mainly in Orkney. Scandinavian influence was possibly sufficient in the extreme south of Scotland to justify the same derivation, in the sense of land-havens in an exposed hilly region; but there is a difficulty in accepting this, because a considerable number of *Hopes* occur also in the west of England, where it is scarcely possible to recognise a Scandinavian influence. In Derby, there is *Hope village*; in Gloucester, *Longhope*; in Hereford, *Founhope*, *Hope Mansel*, *Hopend* (2), *Sollershope*, *Woolhope*; in Shropshire, *Hope Bagot*, *Hope Bowdler*, *Hope Hall*, *Hopesey*, *Rattling Hope*. In the same districts we meet with the affix *Hop* or *Op*, which may possibly have the same origin, in *Alsop-le-dale*, *Glossop*, *Hanop*, Derby; *Hopton*, Hereford; *Hopton Castle*, *Hopton-on-the-Kole*, *Hopton Wafers*, *Monk Hopton*, Shropshire; *Hayhop*, Radnor. The suffix *Up*, as in *Bacup*, may possibly be of the same class. *Up* or *Hup* is the pronunciation of the Northumberland *Hopes*.

## XI. GILL.

*Gill*—1, a cavern; 2, a steep, narrow glen; 3, the bed of a mountain torrent (Jamieson's *Scot. Dic.*). I cannot identify it in the first meaning in place-names, unless such instances on the coast as *Port Gill*, Mull of Galloway, *Ness of Gilarona* and *Giltarump* (rocks on the coast), Shetland, are derived from caves. Certainly, in the great majority of cases, *Gill* is used in the second or third sense, which are not easily distinguished. In the Highlands, *Gill* is rare, and probably generally represents the Gaelic *Gill*, *Gile*, whiteness, white; or *Gille*, a lad.

The very few in the West Highlands which it seemed to me might be equivalent to the Lowland *Gill*, I have given in the following list:—

*Galloway.*

Gategill.  
Gillarthur.  
Gillespie.  
Gillfoot (2).  
Gillhead.  
Gilliescraig.  
Gillroanie.  
Howgill.  
Kirkmagill.  
Loch Gill.  
Loch na Gill.  
Physgill.  
Port Gill.

*Dumfries.*

Addergill.  
Allangill.  
Birnygill.  
Cadgill.  
Capelgill.  
Capplegill.  
Carlesgill.  
Craigengillan.  
Crossgills.  
Deadmansgill.  
Dorneygill.  
Effgill.  
Finnygill.  
Garrogill.  
Gill.  
Gillbrae.  
Gillenie.  
Gillesbie.  
Gillfoot (2).  
Gillhill.  
Gillmartin.  
Gillside.  
Gillshaw Flow.  
Greygill.  
Haregills.  
Hoggill.  
Holehousegill.  
Howgill (2).  
Jennygill.  
Kirkgill.

## Laggangill (2).

Lodgegill.  
Margill.  
Millgill.  
Normangill.  
Powgilleraig.  
Raggedgill.  
Raggengill.  
Rakingill.  
Rangegill.  
Rashgill.  
Reingill.  
Robgill.  
Ruegill.  
Stanygill.  
Stibbiegill.  
Stonygill.  
Swingill.  
Tewsgill.  
Westgill (2).  
Whirlygill.  
Whisgill.  
Wolfgill.

*Lanark.*

Big Smagill.  
Caldrongill.  
Cargillstone.  
Chapelgill.  
Cowgill.  
Deergill.  
Duncangill.  
Gairgill.  
Gartgill.  
Gill.  
Gillbank (2).  
Gillhead.  
Howegill.  
Langgill.  
Leagill.  
Littlegill.  
Lethgill.  
Maidengill.  
Raingill.  
Scabgill.  
Snowgill.

## Swinegill.

Tourgill.  
Wallacegill.  
Whitegill.  
Windygill.  
Yearngill.

*Selkirk.*

Gillmanscleuch.  
Gillkeeket.

*Lothians.*

Gilston (2).  
Gilmerton.

*Fife.*

Gilston.

*Perth.*

Cargill.  
Congill.  
Dargill.  
Gillybank.  
Gilmerton.

*North-Eastern Counties.*

Auchtygills.  
Gillehorn.  
Gillha.  
Gilkhorn.  
Gillybrands.

*Caithness and Sutherland*

Achnigills.  
Achredgill.  
Achriesgill.  
Ackergill.  
Apagil, Tom.  
Aukengill (2).  
Barrogill.  
Burrigill.  
Gillburn.  
Giffeld.  
Gillivoan.  
Gillock (2).  
Gills.



Gothegill.	Rosgill (a burn).	Roomiegill.
Langergill.	Varagill (2).	Skeekingill.
Reisgill.	Vidigill (4), (all burns).	Withiegill.
Ribigill.	Vikisgill (a burn).	
Rivigill.		<i>Shetland.</i>
Rivigill, Beinn.	<i>Arran.</i>	Arnimsgill.
Rosegill.	Corrigills.	Broogill.
Suisgill.	Scaftigill, Glen.	Gilarona, Ness of.
Traligill.		Gill (2).
Udrigill.	<i>Hebrides.</i>	Gillbraes.
Urigill.	Gill Meodale.	Gilsa Water.
	Gil an t' Sagairt.	Giltarump, small rocks on coast.
<i>Skye.</i>	<i>Orkney.</i>	Ketteiggill.
Broisgill (a burn).	Gill (3).	Littlagill.
Brunigill (a burn).	Gill Bay.	Mudesgill.
Buabisgill.	Gill of Garth.	Mungigill.
Galtrigill (a burn).	Gilliselly.	Rulesgill.
Huisgill (a burn).	Gillistrang.	Sugill.
Idrigill (a burn).	Naaversgill (Fair Isle).	Swartagill.
Lorgill (2), (river).	Orgill.	Wariegill.
Oisgill (a burn).	Rinnigill.	
Ringill.		

## XII. LANE.

According to Jamieson, "lane" in the South of Scotland signifies "a brook, having a motion so slow as to be scarcely perceptible;" secondly, "parts of a stream of this kind;" and he derives it from the Icelandic *Lòn*, "stagnation." Another possible derivation, however, is the Gaelic *Lòn*, "a marsh, pond, or meadow," and I have noticed on the map a very few Highland burns called *Lòn*, for example *Lòn nan Eildean*, a stream, Tongue, Sutherland. So few are these, however, that the Norse derivation of the numerous Galloway Lanes seems more probable. From the level nature of the country through which they flow, and their winding course on the map, these Lanes seem to justify Jamieson's definition; and, as an example of the secondary derivation, I may mention the Collin Burn, Kirkeudbright, which, when it meanders through the sands of Auchencairn Bay, changes its name into "Auchencairn Lane."

The range of the "Lanes" is extremely limited. The hilly country round Loch Doon, at the junction of Ayr, Dumfries, and Galloway, is their centre, from which they radiate but a short distance into Western

Ayr, Upper Nithsdale, and chiefly Northern Galloway, although a few, in the south of it, reach the Solway Firth. In this limited region they number fifty-two, as follows :—

Auchencairn Lane.	Craigdinnie Lane.	Lanecroft.
Auchlane.	Curroch Lane.	Lane Foot.
Auchtittouch Lane.	Dalveen Lane.	Lanegate, East and West.
Balloch Lane.	Dargall Lane.	Lanehead.
Barend Lane.	Dibbin Lane.	Laneside (2).
Beoch Lane.	Eglin Lane.	Lanemark.
Boghead Lane.	Fingland Lane.	Lane Underbrae.
Bogrie Lane.	Furmstone Lane.	Loch Lane.
Braedennoch Lane.	Gala Lane.	Minnigall Lane.
Camelon Lane.	Gowkslane.	Potterland Lane.
Carlingwark Lane.	Grobdale Lane.	Saugh Lane.
Carrick Lane.	Kirkgunzeon Lane.	Torlane Burn.
Carsephairn Lane.	Lane (2).	Torrlane.
Clatteringshaws Lane.	Lane, Big.	Tunskeen Lane.
Cooran Lane.	Lane, Little (3).	Whitespout Lane.
Corra Lane.	Lane Burn.	

The only *Lanes* I have noted beyond this region are in East-Lothian—*Tanderlane* and *Gullane*.

### XIII. GRAIN.

*Grain*, another South-Scottish name for streams, is derived from *Gren-a*, old Swedish, *Grein-a*, Icelandic, “to divide” (Jamieson, *Scot. Dic.*), and signifies “the branches of a tree, of a river, or of a valley at its upper end.” Its localisation is quite different from that of *Lane*, being in Dumfries (27), chiefly in its eastern part; Peebles and Selkirk (10); Lanark (4); Roxburgh (3); East-Lothian (1).

Archie Grain.	Grain.	Moss Grain Burn.
Barrygrain Rig.	Grainhall.	Northgrane Burn.
Berry Grain.	Grainhead.	North and South Grain (2).
Blackgrain (3).	Grainsburn.	Pengrain.
Cabberstongrains.	Hairgrain Burn.	Rashy Grain.
Cauldwal Grain.	Hairgrain Edge.	Rowantree Grain.
Caulker Grain.	Hairgrain Rig.	South Grain.
Causeway Grain Head.	Haregrain Rig.	Trowgrain Middle (a hill).
Chapel Grain.	Hengrain.	Ugly Grain.
Clerkhill Grains.	Kirstane Grain.	Upper Grain.
Cold Grain.	Kingsgrain.	Wellgrain Dod (a hill).
Darlaw Hill Grain.	Long Grain (2).	Willowgrain Hill.
Dungrain Law.	Long Grain Knowe.	Windshiel Grain.
East Grain.	Master Grain.	

Straying far north are *Grains of Fetteresso*, Kincardine, and *North Grain*, Aberdeen.

## XIV. BECK.

*Beck* is very limited in numbers and range, as I have only noted 20 in Dumfries, almost all in Annandale, and 1 in Lanark. It occurs as an affix in *Allerbeck*, *Archerbeck*, *Bodesbeck*, *Craigbeck*, *Elbeck*, *Fishbeck*, *Fopperbeck*, *Greenbeck*, *Kingsbeck*, *Merebeck*, *Stoneybeck*, *Torbeck*, *Troutbeck*, *Waterbeck*; as a prefix in *Beckfoot*, *Beckhall*, *Beckton*; also as *Beck*, *Becks*, *Beck Burn*, and *Glenzier Beck*.

## XV. STRAND.

*Strand* in Scottish signifies "a small brook; a gutter; an occasional rill produced by rain," according to Jamieson, who adds that it has no such meaning in other northern languages. Sir Herbert Maxwell derives it from the Gaelic *sruthan*. I have only met with 15 examples of its application to streams,—*Loch of the Lowes Strand*, *Strand*, Wigtown; *Castle Yards Strand*, *Comarroch Strand*, *Goat Strand*, *Black Strand*, *Sprit Strand*, *Loch Strand* (a burn), *Ged Strand*, *Cold Strand*, *Kirkcudbright*; *Steel Strand*, Dumfries; *Uily Strand*, *Cow Strand*, *Baits Cross and Strand*, Berwick; *Burn of Strand*, issuing from *Loch Strand*, Walls, Shetland.

## XVI. LAKE.

*Fishbeck Lake*, *Earshaig Lake*, Dumfries, and *Altrieve Lake*, Selkirk, are burns, and there is a *Lakehead* farm-house on an unnamed burn in Dumfries. Possibly former lakes, now dried up, gave the names to these; although I do not know that a single Scottish "Lake" now survives on the map unless the Lake of Monteith, so universal is "Loch" in both Highlands and Lowlands.

As the foregoing six place-names are often applied to very trifling streams, it is probable that many are omitted from the one-inch map, and a search of the 6-inch scale might materially add to the number of examples here given.

## XVII. BAL.

Although in the vast majority of cases *Bal* is prefixed to the names

of inhabited places, yet it occasionally strays among the hills, derived in all probability from dwellings at their foot, but of which there is not always evidence on the map. This is chiefly the case in Kirkcudbright and Ayr, where we find *Balig Hill*, *Balcarray Hill*, *Balthannie* (553), *Balshaig* (1047), *Balminnoch* (1750), *Ballageoch* (1084), and *Ballen-cleuch Law* (2267). In the Highlands I have only noticed *Balcnock* (2092), Lochlomond.

In Ireland *Bal* begins the names of no fewer than 6400 townships (Dr Joyce). Although not nearly so common in Scotland, it is one of the most frequent and widely spread of our place-names, and occurs nearly 800 times on the one-inch map; being most abundant in the South-West of the Lowlands, Fife, the North-Eastern Counties, and the Eastern Highlands. In the West and North Highlands and Hebrides it is comparatively rare, although it is fairly numerous in Argyle. In the Central Lowlands it is very rare, and in Roxburgh and Berwick is altogether absent. In the following enumeration round numbers are given, and the appropriation to counties is not always strictly correct.

- (a.) South of Scotland: Galloway and Ayr 90, Lanark 19, Lothians 7, Dumfries 3, Peebles 1. In all, about 110.
- (b.) Fife and Kinross 65.
- (c.) North-Eastern Counties: Forfar 75, Kincardine 25, Aberdeen 100. In all 200.
- (d.) Lowland Coasts of Banff and Elgin 6.
- (e.) Sutherland and Caithness 38.
- (f.) Perth 110.
- (g.) Mainland of Inverness, Ross, and Cromarty 120.
- (h.) Mainland of Argyle 43.
- (i.) Hebrides 20.
- (k.) Skye 5, Mull 8, Jura 0, Islay 12, Coll and Tiree 7, Colonsay 2, Seil and Luing 3, Bute 2, Arran 11. In all, 48.
- (l.) Shetland: *Ballamas Geo*, *Little Balia Clatt*, *Baliasta*; probably only apparent examples.

I give the Fifeshire combinations for comparison with the *Pits*:—

Balado.	Balbairdie.	Balbedie.
Balbaird (2).	Balbarton.	Balbie.

Balbirnie.	Balgarvie.	Balmain.
Balbreikie.	Balgeddie.	Balmalcolm.
Balbriggie.	Balgonie (3).	Balmeadow.
Balbuthie.	Balgorthie.	Balmerino.
Balcaithly.	Balgove.	Balmonth.
Balcanquhal.	Balgregie.	Balmullo.
Balcarren.	Balgrie.	Balmule.
Balcaskie.	Balgrove.	Balmuto.
Balchrystie.	Balharvie.	Balnealhill.
Balcomie.	Balhousie.	Balntiel.
Balcormo (2).	Balinbreich.	Ballone.
Balcurvie.	Balindean.	Balquhomry.
Baldastard.	Ballingall (2).	Balram.
Baldinnie.	Ballingry.	Balrymonth.
Baldridge.	Balintaggart.	Balsillie.
Baldutha.	Ballass.	Balwearie.
Balfarg.	Ballo.	Bellycoman.
Balfour.		

## XVIII. PET, PIT, &amp;c.

The oldest forms, as recorded in the Book of Deer, are *Pet*, *Pett*, and *Pette*. It there occurs with proper names, as *Pett* and *Pette mic Garnait*, *Pette Malduib*, *Pet Mec Cobrig*, *Pet Ipair*, but also with specific names, as *Pette an mullen*. Dr Skene regards it as Pictish, and says that "it seems to mean a portion of land."

The gradual and finally almost complete change from *Pet* to *Pit* is shown in the *Reg. Mag. Sig.* From 1306 to 1420 *Pet* alone occurs, the number of instances being 12, as follows, *Petachop*, *Petardy*, *Petendria*, *Petfouldon* (Clackmannan), *Petgery* (Kincardine), *Petglassy* (Fife), *Pethfour*, *Pethfour* (Aberdeen), *Pethwer* (Strathearn), *Petmukhyston*, *Petqwhonardy* (Perth), *Petvet* (Strathearn). From 1420 to 1513, when many more names are recorded in charters than previously, *Pit* makes its appearance 17 times, but in 10 of them *Pet* is also used, and *Pet* as the only form occurs 112 times. At the present day, on the other hand, *Pit* is represented 171 times on the one-inch map, and *Pet* only in 10 instances. The number of names under these two heads was very much greater formerly than now, unless there are many omissions on the one-inch map, as in Dr Skene's table of the distribution of generic names over Scotland (*Archæol. Cambr.*, 1865, p. 340), taken from the Record of Retours, he finds *Pit* 264 times, *Pitten* 16 times, *Pet* 35 times; 315 in all.

A certain loss indeed is known to have occurred in several localities

by the substitution of *Bal* for *Pit*. Many of the present *Pits* can be identified with ancient *Pets*.

The range of *Pit* is strictly limited. Its great seat is the North-Eastern Counties, between the Forth and Moray Firth—127, in a total of 171, are found there; 35 push their way into the Eastern part of Perth and Inverness; 7 stray north of the Moray Firth; and only 2 cross the Firth of Forth, unless *Pittlesheugh*, Berwick, may be included. In the combinations, the frequency of terminations in *y* or *ie* is noticeable. It amounts to 80 in 171, and is greatest in Fife, where the proportion is 21 in 37.

(a.) South of the Forth, 2, *Pitcox*, East-Lothian, *Pitcon*, Ayr.

(b.) Fife and Kinross 37.

Pitachop.	Piteadie.	Pitlessie.
Pitarthie.	Pitenerieff.	Pitlethie.
Pitbladdo.	Pitendrieck.	Pitlochie.
Pitcairlie.	Pitenweem.	Pitlour.
Pitcairn.	Pitfirrane.	Pitmidden.
Ptconmark.	Pitgorno.	Pitmillie.
Pitconnachie.	Pitilock (2).	Pitrachnie.
Pitcorthie (3).	Pitkiery.	Pitscottie.
Pitcrunie.	Pitkinnie.	Pittornie.
Pitcullo.	Pitkinny.	Pitwhannatrie.
Pitdinnie.	Pitlair.	Pitthcondie.

(c.) On the Crieff, Perth, and Blair Athol sheets, 31.

Pitacher.	Pitentian.	Pitlochry.
Pitagowan.	Piteoch.	Pitlowie.
Pitcairn (2).	Pitermo.	Pitmacky.
Pitcastle (2).	Pitfour.	Pitmiddle.
Pitcog.	Pitheavlis.	Pitmurthly.
Pitcur.	Pitkeathly.	Pitnacree.
Pitempton.	Pitkellony.	Pitnappie.
Pitenderoch.	Pitkerril.	Pitpointie.
Pitendynie.	Pitlandy.	Pitroddie.
Pitensorn.	Pitlandie.	

(d.) Blairgowrie, Forfar, and Arbroath sheets, 20.

Pitairlie.	Pitendrieck.	Pitlivie.
Pitbeadie.	Pitewan.	Pitmiekie.
Pitcarrity.	Pitforthie.	Pitmudie (2).
Pitcarmick.	Pitgarvie.	Pitmuies.
Pitcrochny.	Pitkennedy.	Pitscandy.
Pitcundrum.	Pitkerrie.	Pitskelly.
Pitdray.		

## (e.) Counties of Kincardine, Aberdeen, Elgin, Nairn, Banff, 68.

Pitandlich.	Pitenheath.	Pitmurchie.
Pitarrow.	Pitenkerrie.	Pitnacalder.
Pitbee.	Pitenteach.	Pitnamoon.
Pitblae.	Pitentieth.	Pitneisk.
Pitblain.	Pitfancy.	Pitodrie.
Pitcaple.	Pitfichie.	Pitolrichie.
Pitcarles.	Pitforthie.	Pitoothies.
Pitcarry.	Pitfoskie.	Pitprone.
Pitchroy.	Pitfour.	Pitreadie.
Pitchurn.	Pitgair.	Pitrichie.
Pitcow.	Pitgaveny (2).	Pitscaff.
Pitcowdens.	Pitgersy.	Pitscow (2).
Pitcraigie.	Pitglassie (2).	Pitscurry.
Pitdelphin.	Pitinour.	Pitskellie.
Pitdoulsie.	Pitlurg (2).	Pitsligo (2).
Pitelachie.	Pitmachie.	Pitspunkie.
Pitenderich.	Pitmedden (5).	Pitulie.
Pitendrieh (2).	Pitmillan.	Pitvaich.
Pitengardner.	Pitmunie.	Pitwathie.
		Pityot.

## (f.) North-Eastern Inverness, 6.

Pitelachie.	Pitkerrold.	Pitourie.
Pitchurn.	Pitmain.	Pityoulish.

## (g.) Eastern Ross and Cromarty, 4.

Pitglassie.	Pitmadathie.	Pitcalmie.
Pitkerries.	Pitnellies.	

## (h.) Sutherland (Golspie), 2.

Pifture, Pitgrudy.

## (i.) Orkney, 1.

Pittaquoy.

To these, *Picketillum* and *Garpit*, Fife, *Picktillum* (2), *Pectillum*, and *Pictfield*, N.E. Counties, may be added as probable corruptions of *Pit*. And *Petycur*, Fife, *Peattie*, *Pett*, Perth, *Pettens*, *Petties*, *Petty-muck*, N.E. Counties, *Pettey*, Ross, *Pettyvaich*, Inverness, *Petillery*, Galloway, and *Pettycon Shiel*, Ayr, are probable survivors of the form *Pet*. But they all require investigation to decide their claim. By accepting them, the total is raised to 187.

Both *Pet* and *Pit* are not unknown in England, whatever their derivation there may be. *Petham*, *Petworth*, *Pitmead*, *Pitminster*, *Pitsea*, *Pitsford*, *Pitstones* (or *Pightlesthorne*) are examples.

## XIX. BIE.

This Scandinavian suffix, limited in numbers, is widely spread.

Wigtownshire—*Appleby, Corsbie, Sorbie*.

Kirkeudbright—*Ernambie* on the O.M., but properly *Ernambrie*.

Dumfries—all in the southern half of the county. *Albie* (2), *Canonbie, Denbie, Dunnabie, Esbie, Gillenbie, Gillesbie, Gimmenbie, Lammenbie, Lockerbie, Middlebie, Mumbie, Newbie* (2), *Percebie, Sibbaldbie, Warmanbie, Wysebie, Bombie*.

Berwick—*Corsbie* (castle).

Ayr—*Crosby, Magby, Sterby, Busbie* (castle), and another *Busbie*.

Lanark—*Busby, Columbie*.

Lothians—*Humbie* (2).

Fife—*Humbie*.

Perth—*Battleby* (at Luncarty).

Granting that they are all genuine examples, they number only 35. *Corbie*, associated with Castle, Crag, &c., is probably from the Scots for a Raven.

## XX. HAM.

The Saxon *ham* is, I believe, even more sparingly represented. I have only noted *Penninghame, Edingham, Kirkpatrick-Durham*, Galloway; *Eaglesham*, Lanark; *Birgham, Ednam, Oxnam* (earlier *Edenham, Oxinham*), Roxburgh; *Coldingham, Kimmerghame*, Berwick; *Morham, Tynningham, Whittinghame, Oldhamstocks*, East-Lothian; *Stittenham*, Ross; *Nottingham*, Caithness. The two last must surely be modern importations. The list would be somewhat increased if *Letham* Fife, and *Letham*, Forfar, may be added; or the more improbable *Birnam, Boddam, Friockheim*; still more if some of the *holms* prove to be alterations of *ham*.

## XXI. HIRST.

I have noted only nine. Six in Dumfries—*Brockhillhirst, Ironhirst, Collinhirst, Mumbiehirst, Hollinhirst*, and *Hirst Craig* (1233); one—*Nettlehurst*, in Ayr; one—*Ferniehirst*, in Gala Water; and one—*Ferniehirst*, in Roxburgh.



## XXII. GIRTH, GARTH.

The few names with this termination in the South of Scotland are probably from the Norse. I have only noted *Fairgirth*, *Martingirth*, *Kirkcudbright*; *Gadgirth*, Ayr; *Hartsgarth*, *Foregirth*, *Auldgirth*, *Tundergarth*, *Applegarth*, *Girthhead*, *Cowgarth Flow*, Dumfries; but it is probably disguised in *Biggar*, Lanark, *Biggart*, Ayr, and *Biggarts*, Dumfries.

## XXIII. THWAITE.

This affix is almost unknown in Scotland. *Murraythwaite* and *Crawthwaite*, Dumfries, are the only examples I have noted.

I have included in my searches roots connected with prehistoric forts, *Dun*, *Chester*, &c., but I reserve them for another occasion.

The limits of my paper permit only a few general remarks in conclusion. The distribution of place-names may obviously be studied with advantage in two ways—(1) as I have already done, each root separately; (2) by taking them conjointly in special districts. It is interesting, for example, to find that Fife is a home of *Pit* and *Bal*, but not of *Bar*; that Galloway contains *Bar* and *Bal*, but not *Pit*, although, granting this to be a Pictish word, it might be looked for in the home of the Southern Picts: also to find in the same district that although a Celtic predominance is confirmed by the presence of *Ben*, a certain Scandinavian influence may be recognised by the prevalence of *Fell* and possibly of *Lane*, and by the occasional occurrence of *bie*, *gill*, and *dale*. It is by searching each district exhaustively, not merely by selecting certain place-names as I have done, that a subject too vast for general treatment may be successfully attacked piecemeal.

The proportion of the Scandinavian element in Scottish place-names is also well worth working out, but it must not be forgotten that it exists almost universally not as a prefix but as an affix, and may be entirely missed in an ordinary alphabetical inquiry. The proportion is obviously much greater than in Ireland, where Dr Joyce could only identify fifteen Scandinavian derivatives; whereas my searches, excluding Orkney and Shetland, and confined to *Fell*, *gill*, *bie*, and *dale* (where probably Norse), reveal about 500 examples. If the infusion of Norse blood, particularly in the Highlands, may be gauged by the considerable

number of Scandinavian place-names, the differentiation of the Highland from the Irish and Welsh Celt may be partially explained, and especially his capacity to rise in military service,—although not only in that,—as shown by the extraordinary number of men bearing Highland clan-names that have come to the front within little more than a century of our own time—a number quite out of proportion to the scanty population, never exceeding half a million, from which they originally sprung.

In considering the subject from a numerical point of view, it must be remembered that many individual place-names may not have been introduced by the race from whose language they are derived. If the meaning of a convenient term is known to an intruding race, it may be adopted by them and continue to be spread to the present day. In this way probably a good many of the existing *Gills*, *Becks*, and *Grains*, for example, may have arisen.

That new place-names continue to be introduced is, of course, well known. Hence we have such foreign importations as the names of generals who were at one of the great battles in the Low Countries applied to a number of "Mounts" on an estate in Ayrshire; Dunkirk, Oudenarde, Portobello, Havannah, Inkerman, Balaclava, Sevastopol, Joinville, Egypt, Rosetta, &c. &c. Among oddities on the O.M. may be mentioned Kittlenaked (three examples in Fife, Kincardine, and Kirkcudbright), Naked Tam (a hill, 1607), Achpopuli, Breadless, Waterless, Allfornought, Pityme, Dearbought, and Bla'weary (several examples).

The modern pioneer works on Scottish Place-Names, all of which contain valuable information, are—(1) *Studies in the Topography of Galloway* (Sir Herbert Maxwell, Bart., 1887). (2) A general sketch, entitled *Place-Names of Scotland* (the Rev. James B. Johnston, 1892). (3) *The Place-Names of Argyleshire* (Professor Mackinnon), a work unfortunately confined as yet to the columns of *The Scotsman* newspaper. (4) *Place-Names in Strathbogie* (James Macdonald, F.S.A.Sc., 1891). (5) To these may well be added the Remarks on Place-Names in Dr Skene's "Race and Language of the Picts" (*Arch. Cambr.*, 3d series, xi., 1865), together with the table (see p. 20), remembering that the latter takes hardly any cognisance of names applied to natural features of the country, being necessarily almost confined to lands mentioned in charters.