This article began as an Appendix to Robin Campbell’s ‘Charge of Temporalitie of Kirk Landis and the parish of Lesmahagow’ (see this volume), the intention being to identify the lands in that document, to put their names in the context of other early forms, and to offer a brief comment on their derivation. While that remains at the core of this article, it has ‘grown legs’ to become what will be, I hope, the beginnings of a full toponymic survey of this large and well-documented parish. I remain much indebted to Robin Campbell for providing the immediate impetus for this study, as well as for supplying many of the early modern forms of the place-names surveyed below, along with editorial and tenurial details, and for help in locating names no longer in use. The bulk of the medieval forms, along with the analysis, originated in work I did, in conjunction with the late Ruth Richens, for a paper entitled ‘Pont and the place-names of Lesmahagow’, delivered at New Lanark on 1 April 2000, at the conference ‘A Pont Miscellany’, organised by Project Pont, Map Library, National Library of Scotland. My work on the Arts and Humanities Research Council (AHRC) Project ‘The expansion and contraction of Gaelic in Medieval Scotland: the evidence of names’, based at the Department of Celtic, University of Glasgow (2006–10), has also allowed me to examine in more depth several early charters in Kel. Lib. relating to Lesmahagow which contain what must be one of the most detailed sets of late 12th and early 13th-century boundary descriptions from any part of Scotland. It is, however, to Ruth Richens that I owe the greatest debt, for first alerting me to the rich medieval heritage of Lesmahagow, and for sharing with me her extensive knowledge of the parish with which she had such strong familial and emotional ties, as well as for laying the foundations of our understanding of Lesmahagow’s medieval geography and land-holding patterns. It is to her memory that I would like to dedicate this article.1

While the place-names of Lesmahagow still await a comprehensive survey and analysis, there are several preliminary points which can be usefully made. The most important is that three languages have contributed to the bulk of the place-nomenclature. These are, in roughly chronological order, British (also sometimes referred to as Cumbric), Scottish Gaelic and Scots. The sequence of languages, however, is not straightforward: see, for example, Auchtyfardle,
below, for the possibility that this Gaelic place-name contains an existing Older Scots one.

**Names of British Origin**

W.J. Watson states that on the 1-inch Ordnance Survey Map there are about 50 names in Lanarkshire which might be claimed to be British, several of these being river names, with about 100 of Gaelic origin (1926, 197; see also Grant 2007, 111–13). An in-depth survey of the county’s place-names will certainly reveal more names of both British and Gaelic origin, although whether their relative proportion will be radically altered by such a study remains to be seen. However, the limited evidence furnished by a block of Lesmahagow charters covering the period from 1147–1218 (Kel. Lib. i nos. 102–16), discussed below, suggests the number of British names could be somewhat higher, with about nine compared with about 14 Gaelic ones. Corra is one of these names very probably coined by British speakers. It clearly applied to an important territory, which once occupied much of the north-east part of the lands of Lesmahagow, and included *Fincurrok* (see map in Richens 1992, reproduced in Grant 2007, 118 and Smith 2008, 35). This latter name, which can be interpreted as ‘white Corra’, was coined by Gaelic speakers using a pre-existing British name to apply to a subdivision of the original territory of Corra. The significance of ‘white’ is difficult to determine, but may refer to the high quality of the land: Ruth Richens states that this was probably the best land in the parish (1992, 186). Furthermore, the lands of Affleck (Gaelic) and Greenrig (Scots) were subdivisions of the lands of Corra (or ‘Fincorra’) emerging in the later 12th century. This is a reminder that any comparison between Gaelic and British names in Lanarkshire must not simply consist of a word-count, but must also consider the relative importance and high-status nature of the surviving British names, a fact which did not escape the notice of W.J. Watson (1926, 197). These include Lanark itself, Govan, Partick, Poneil LEW and Douglas.

**Names of Gaelic Origin**

There are a significant number of Gaelic settlement names, which include a high proportion of *achadhb* and *achdamh*-names relative to the surrounding parishes, but no *baile*-names. ScG *achadhb* ‘field’ is a common settlement-name generic throughout much of Scotland, but with a very patchy distribution still not fully understood (for a recent discussion and overview of the literature on this element, see Taylor 2008, 283–84). In Lesmahagow parish there are at least nine names containing *achadhb* (not all of them discussed below): Affleck, Auchenbeegg, Auchenheath, Auchlochan, AUCHMEDDAN, Auchnotroch, Auchren, Auchrobert and Auchtool. The inclusion of the Anglo-Norman personal name Robert in one of these strongly suggests that they continued to be coined relatively late (i.e. the 12th century or later). Auchrobert is a small and relatively marginal settlement in the western uplands of the parish, the modern dwelling-house lying at 300m (NS75 38), with Auchrobert Hill rising beside it to 346m. Its earliest appearance in the record is in 1326, when ‘the common grazing of Auchrobert’ is mentioned.

Besides these *achadhb*-names, Lesmahagow parish contained three names in ScG *ochdamh* ‘an eighth part or division’, reflecting a relatively complex system of land-holding. These are AUCHYFARDLE, AUCHTYGEMELL and AUCHTYKIRNAL, all three of which could well contain non-Gaelic specific elements (for the first two, see discussions, below). Eighths are evidenced locally in the period shortly after Kelso Abbey was granted the church and lands of Lesmahagow: some time in the third quarter of the 12th century John abbot of Kelso feued to Waldeve, son of Boydinus, the abbey’s man, ‘an eighth part of Corra’ (octauam partem de Corrocc), for an annual rent of half a merk (Kel. Lib. i no. 111).

**The Kelso Connection**

The lands and church of Lesmahagow were granted to Kelso Abbey by David I in 1144 (David I Chrs. no. 130). This resulted in a relatively rich charter record for the area over the next few decades, the earliest ones (from the 1140s up until 1218) printed as Kel. Lib. i nos. 102–16. While names of Celtic origin...
(British and Gaelic) origin predominate in these texts, there are also some Scots names, especially (but not exclusively) attached to minor features, such as Herdlaw and Thievesford;\textsuperscript{11} Smallha ‘narrow burn’, now the Lairs Burn;\textsuperscript{12} ‘the burn which is called *Kirk Burn’,\textsuperscript{13} now the Kirkfield Burn; Haliwellburn ‘holy well burn’,\textsuperscript{14} apparently now the Teiglum Burn;\textsuperscript{15} and Elwaldisgate ‘Elwald (OE Æþelwald)’s road’.\textsuperscript{16} In terms of names attaching to settlements, the extant farm-name Greenrig, consisting originally of a third of Affleck (a Gaelic name), first appears as a vill or town 1160 × 1180 (\textit{Kel. Lib. i} no. 115). It can be assumed that such names reflect Scots speakers in Lesmahagow itself. There even seems to be a man bearing the very Gaelic name Gilchrist with a Scots by-name Kid\textsuperscript{17} (1180 × 1203 \textit{Kel. Lib. i} no. 110), while the equally Gaelic name of Gilmohegu appears combined with Scots in *Gilmoeugaston 1208 × 1218 (\textit{Kel. Lib. i} no. 109). It should be stressed, however, that it was probably the same Gilmohegu referred to in this Scots place-name who is recorded as *Gilmahagou mac Kelli 1147 × 1160, using ScG \textit{mac ‘son’}, which must surely reflect Gilmohegu’s own way of expressing familial relationships.\textsuperscript{18} It must also be borne in mind that those framing these charters, members of the monastic community at Kelso, were speakers of Scots (or northern Middle English). This can be seen in the (mainly Latinised) topographic and legal terminology which peppers these texts.\textsuperscript{19} Examples of Scots words not Latinised are \textit{mos, fau} and \textit{ford}, all found in a charter of 1147 × 1160 (ibid. no. 107).\textsuperscript{20} The charter reads:

\textsuperscript{10} There are about 36 place-names from Lesmahagow in this block of charters (including the name Lesmahagow itself). Of these 11 are Scots, about 14 are Gaelic, about nine are British (including river names such as Nathan and Clyde) and two are unassigned (Draffan and the burn-name Ancellet).

\textsuperscript{11} hirdelau, thewisoford 1147 × 1160 \textit{Kel. Lib. i} no. 107.

\textsuperscript{12} 1147 × 1160 ibid. no. 102 (also 1208 × 1218 ibid. no. 103); a tributary of the Cander Water which forms the west march of Blackwood LEW (Richens 1992, 187).

\textsuperscript{13} riulium qui dicitur kirkenburn 1180 × 1203 \textit{Kel. Lib. i} no. 112.

\textsuperscript{14} 1180 × 1203 \textit{Kel. Lib. i} no. 110. The name is probably preserved in the settlement-name Wellburn LEW NS80 41, q.v. below.

\textsuperscript{15} Richens 1992, 188. See also under Garwood and Wellburn, below, Teiglum, which first appears as Teiglum Burn (1816 Forrest), is also found, as Taiglum, attached to a burn which flows into the Water of Coyle at Drongan Ayr (NS44 18). The origin of the name is obscure.

\textsuperscript{16} 1208 × 1218 ibid. no. 109.

\textsuperscript{17} Scots \textit{kid ‘kid, young goat; also a term of endearment’. DOST (undet \textit{kid, kide, kidde} etc.) does not mention this occurrence, but notes that ‘an apparent early example’ of this word is the place-name Kydelauuecrofth (*Kidlawcroft), 1200–02 (\textit{Kel. Lib. i}, p. 115).

\textsuperscript{18} ibid. no. 107; see below for full text of this charter. The father’s name is probably Cellach. For a discussion of this and similar names, see Clancy 1999, 86–87.

\textsuperscript{19} A relatively comprehensive list of such terms can be found in Barrow 1981, 199–203.

\textsuperscript{20} There is a facsimile of this charter in \textit{Kel. Lib. i}, between pp. 78 and 79.

This can be translated as follows:

Arnald abbot [of Kelso 1147–1160] anent the land of Douglas with its marches\textsuperscript{26}

(Abbot Arnald of Kelso grants) to Theobald the Fleming our land on the Douglas, and to his heir, by its right marches, that is up from Poneil [i.e. up along the Poneil Burn] beyond the broad moss\textsuperscript{27} to the long fallow land;\textsuperscript{28} from there to Herdlaw;\textsuperscript{29} from there to Thievesford\textsuperscript{30} in the Corra’s (part of) Mossminion\textsuperscript{31} and so to the long black ford\textsuperscript{32} and

\textsuperscript{21} For \textit{le}.

\textsuperscript{22} Written thus, \textit{fos et Corroc ot del Corroc}?

\textsuperscript{23} This is probably a garbled form, the first element almost certainly representing \textit{Gil-} for \textit{Gille-}, literally ‘lad, servant’, so common in Gaelic personal names of this period. It is more difficult to know what lies behind the second element, but it may be \textit{donat}, found in the parallel name Mael Doraid (see Markus 2007, 83 for its likely occurrence in a 13th-century Fife place-name).

\textsuperscript{24} Probably for Gilmahagou.

\textsuperscript{25} For \textit{mac Cellaich, earlier mac Cellaig} See Clancy 1999, 86–87.

\textsuperscript{26} This is what later became the lands of Poneil LEW and Folkerston LEW. This charter is repeated almost word for word as ibid. no. 116 (also with an accompanying facsimile), but without the witness list.

\textsuperscript{27} The translation assumes that \textit{se} is for \textit{le}, indicating the vernacular definite article.

\textsuperscript{28} \textit{fau} probably represents \textit{DOST fauch} (also: \textit{fauch}, \textit{fauchh}). \textit{[Northern e.m.E. faugh (early 16th c.; mod. dial. fauf). OE, falh, fealh (rare).] ‘fallow land; a fallow field’. Usque apud le Croked fauchh; \textit{a 1325 Liber Calchou 362. The haill boundis leyis and fauchtis; 1578 Abord. Chart. 338. [Defender alleged pursuer] had not teilled the fauch; 1658 Melrue R. Rec. I. 209. [Payment] for his wheat fauche; 1673 lb. II. 329. \textit{This is also proposed by Barrow 1980, 199, adding to these meanings ’ploughed ground’ or ’farrow made in fallow’].

\textsuperscript{29} At NS844382; this name survived at least until the later 18th century, with Heatherview (NS874398). This is shown as Thievesford on OS 6 inch 1st edn (1864), called on OS Explorer facsimile.\textsuperscript{33} This assumes MS \textit{le Crosseford}.\textsuperscript{34} Written thus, \textit{fos et Corroc ot del Corroc}?

\textsuperscript{30} This is probably a garbled form, the first element almost certainly representing \textit{Gil-} for \textit{Gille-}, literally ‘lad, servant’, so common in Gaelic personal names of this period. It is more difficult to know what lies behind the second element, but it may be \textit{donat}, found in the parallel name Mael Doraid (see Markus 2007, 83 for its likely occurrence in a 13th-century Fife place-name).

\textsuperscript{31} Probably for Gilmahagou.

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\textsuperscript{34} The translation assumes that \textit{se} is for \textit{le}, indicating the vernacular definite article.
so as the road lies as far as Crossford.33 In feu and heritage etc. With these witnesses: Baldwin of Biggar, John of Crawford, Gilbride mac ?, Gilmohegu mac Kelli, Gilbert the clerk and many others.

Examples of Latinised Scots or northern Middle English topographical terms are mossa or muss<um> ‘moss, bog’ (ibid. nos. 102, 103), sica ‘syke, small burn’ (1208 × 1218 ibid. no. 109), and holmus ‘holm, water-meadow, haugh’ (1180 × 1203 ibid. no. 110). The use of holmus is especially striking, as it relates to two Gaelic place-names, now lost, Daldroc’ and Dalasgad’,34 on the Nethan near Kerse LEW (formerly Glenan).35 Both these place-names contain Scottish Gaelic dail ‘water-meadow, haugh’, a word with an almost identical semantic range to Scots holm. The fact that holmus is given as an added descriptor to these two pieces of land suggests (no more than that) that the element dail was not understood by the framer of the charter, who was drawing his topographical vocabulary from Scots or northern Middle English.

Lesmahagow the Name

To conclude this brief introduction to the place-names of Lesmahagow, I want to look more closely at the name of the settlement and parish itself (for some early forms of which, see below, s.n.). In his discussion of this name, W. J. Watson treats it as entirely Gaelic, translating it ‘my-Féchín’s enclosure’, Mo-Fhégu being a recognised pet-form or hypocorism of Gaelic Féchín (modern Irish Féichín), best known as the name of the seventh-century St Féchín, of Fore, Co. Westmeath, in the midlands of Ireland. Watson makes the important point that this is a different name from that which is contained in the Latin texts relating to the church of Lesmahagow, which is Machutus (1926, 196–97). He goes on to say that Machutus is ‘apparently a British saint’, whose name is found in the Breton town-name St Malo (1926, 197), the implication being that the cult of the well-known Gaelic saint (probably also culted amongst the Picts, in the form Vigean)36 replaced that of the British one. This is made somewhat more explicit by Aidan MacDonald, in his survey of liois-names in Scotland (1987, 50), while Alexander Grant is even more categorical: ‘The obvious explanation is an adaptation of the Brythonic form of Machut by Gaelic speakers who were

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33 ‘Ford at or near a cross’ or ‘ford marked by a cross’. This cannot be the same place as Crossford LEW NS82 46, despite the fact that is shown thus on the map in Kel. Lib. i, p. xxviii. Richens is probably correct in assuming it is the same as Crawford (printed Crawford in Kel. Lib. i no. 112 1180 × 1203), referring to a ford over the Douglas Water ‘probably at a crook in the river (NS888387) just above the present Douglasmouth Bridge’ (1992, 186).
34 ‘two holms on the Nethan, that is Daldroc’ and Dalasgad’ (duos holmos super Naiathan scilicet Daldroc’ et Dalasgad’).
35NS812419; see Richens 1992, 188.
36 See Taylor, forthcoming.
taking over Lesmahagow (2007, 114). However, already in 1984, Alexander Boyle and Mark Dilworth offered a quite different explanation for the Féchín/ Machutus variation. While accepting the British origin of Machutus and the St Malo connection, they suggest that the identification of the saint of Lesmahagow with Machutus was the result of a misidentification made by the Tironensian monks of Kelso when they were given the church and lands of Lesmahagow in 1144. They point out that the founder of the Tironensians, Bernard of Tiron, had close Breton connections, which included two periods of living as a solitary on the island of Chausey off the Normandy coast only 15 miles from St Malo, later gathering his first permanent disciples at Savigny in the Normandy-Brittany border-land before founding Tiron in 1109 (Boyle and Dilworth 1984, 40).

This suggestion has the advantage of explaining the otherwise peculiar situation whereby the tradition of an older British cult should be preserved in the Latin documentation emanating from the relatively recently founded Kelso Abbey of the reformed Tironensian order, while the local onomastic evidence unequivocally points to the cult of Féchín. If Boyle and Dilworth are correct, the accepted sequence of a British cult being replaced by a Gaelic one is reversed.

As to the first element of the name, it is as it stands OG les, which later developed in modern ScG as lis ‘garden’, best translated as ‘enclosure’. It is not especially common in Scottish place-names, with only about 21 examples so far identified. Of these, eleven were medieval parishes. This is in stark contrast to Ireland, where there are literally hundreds of such names, the bulk of them relatively low status (see Toner 2000, and Flanagan and Flanagan 1994, s.v. lio). Furthermore, most of the Scottish names are found in areas previously under Pictish or British control. On the strength of this evidence, Aidan MacDonald, in a carefully considered article on lio in Scottish place-names, has suggested that this administrative, and therefore aristocratic, connotation seems more appropriate to British *lis-, which developed into W llys ‘court, hall’, and connotes an important aristocratic residence (1987, 51).

There are at least two, possibly three, men called Gilmohoghegu ‘servant of Mo-Fhégu’ associated with Lesmahagow in the second half of the 12th-century: Gilmalagon (for Gilmahagou) mac Kelli, who witnesses a charter of Abbots Arnold of Kelso anent the land of Poniel LEW 1147 × 1160 (Kel. Lib. i. no. 107; see also Watson 1926, 196); Gilmagu (for Gilmohagu) mac Aldic, who holds a croft in the land of Glenan (now Kerse LEW) 1180 × 1203 (Kel. Lib. i. no. 110); and Gilmagu (for Gilmohagu), to whom the abbey of Kelso grants part of the land of *Fincorra LEW 1160 × 1180 (Kel. Lib. i. no. 114), which land is later referred to as *Gilmohagueston (Gilmahagusintoshouns) (1208 × 1218 Kel. Lib. no. 109). It is probable that this last Gilmohoghegu is the same as the above-mentioned Gilmohagu mac Kelli.

MacDonald identifies 12 or 13 examples of lis-names in Scotland. For a full list of these and other definite or probable examples, see Taylor with Márkus, forthcoming [PNF 5], Elements Glossary, under lis.

Note only are (or were) over half of all les-*lis-names in Scotland parish names, several of them, such as Lesmahagow, Lismore, Lasswade (?) and Restalrig, were ecclesiastically of more than local importance. The ecclesiastical aspect of names containing this element has not been especially stressed by any of the writers on the subject, although Toner does devote a paragraph to les denoting ‘part of a larger, usually monastic, complex’ (2000, 18). Place-name evidence may suggest that, while not its primary meaning, it could denote not simply a part of a monastic (or more generally ecclesiastical) complex, but the complex itself. The most striking examples are the two important early church centres, Lismore (Co. Waterford, Ireland) and Lismore ARG (both first mentioned in the sixth century), and Lesmahagow LAN. However, MacDonald is at pains to stress that, in the case of Lismore ARG, despite its early ecclesiastical importance, it was probably named after a pre-existing secular enclosure, in view of the fact that ‘many early church sites [in both Scotland and Ireland] were usually known, not by an ecclesiastical name but by what was the (presumably) pre-existing name of the site or locality’, giving Iona, Applecross, Dunkeld and *Kinrymont, later St Andrews, as examples (1887, 47–48). In fact, Lesmahagow, with its saintly specific, is something of an exception, being the only les-*lis-name in Scotland which can be called unequivocally ecclesiastical in content (as opposed to function). It is also practically unique amongst this group of names in having unambiguous pre-documentary physical evidence of ecclesiastical activity on the site, in the form of a carved cross base (now lost) and the top of a wheel-cross found in 1866 at Milton (NS815405) during road-widening some 500 metres north of the church.

As Greenshields argued already in 1870, this may have well been one of the four crosses around the church of Lesmahagow, within which the right of sanctuary prevailed, first mentioned in David I’s grant to Kelso Abbey in 1144 of the church and lands of Lesmahagow (David I Chrns. no. 130). The date of the cross confirms the general impression that David was adding his royal authority to a pre-existing sanctuary site. This impression is further strengthened by the dedication to St Féchin, whose name probably occurs in the name Torphichen WLO, ‘Féchin’s hill’, 41 one of the best-documented of

57 There are at least two, possibly three, men called Gilmohoghegu ‘servant of Mo-Fhégu’ associated with Lesmahagow in the second half of the 12th-century: Gilmalagon (for Gilmahagou) mac Kelli, who witnesses a charter of Abbots Arnold of Kelso anent the land of Poniel LEW 1147 × 1160 (Kel. Lib. i. no. 107; see also Watson 1926, 196); Gilmagu (for Gilmohagu) mac Aldic, who holds a croft in the land of Glenan (now Kerse LEW) 1180 × 1203 (Kel. Lib. i. no. 110); and Gilmagu (for Gilmohagu), to whom the abbey of Kelso grants part of the land of *Fincorra LEW 1160 × 1180 (Kel. Lib. i. no. 114), which land is later referred to as *Gilmohagueston (Gilmahagusintoshouns) (1208 × 1218 Kel. Lib. no. 109). It is probable that this last Gilmohoghegu is the same as the above-mentioned Gilmohagu mac Kelli.

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59 Described by J. Romilly Allan, thus: ‘a cross-base of sandstone sculptured in relief on one face [with] parts of two beasts at the left hand lower corner, the remainder of the ornament being defaced’ (ECMS 2, 472). It seems to have been found in or around Lesmahagow parish kirk.

40 NMRS NS83NW 1 no. 1; it is briefly described and illustrated in ECMS 2, 472. It is dateable very roughly to around 1000, and is reminiscent of crosses found in Galloway (around Whitburn) and north-west England (Katherine Forsyth, pers. comm.).

41 capella de Thorfechini 1165 × 1178 St A. Lib. 319 [also Thorfchechin].
medieval girths or sanctuaries in Scotland (MacQueen 2001, 338), while on the east coast of Ireland there is Termonfechin (Tearmann Féchín, ‘Féchín’s Sanctuary’), Co. Louth. All this may point to a special association between the cult of this saint and the offering of sanctuary to fugitives and those accused of crimes.

Lay-out of entries

The place-names are arranged by their modern form as shown on the Ordnance Survey (OS) Pathfinder map (1:25000, the predecessor of the OS Explorer series, hereafter OS Pathf.). Affixes such as Easter, Nether, Wester are ignored in the alphabetical ordering. Names no longer on modern maps or no longer locally known are denoted by #. This is followed by the three-letter parish abbreviation LEW for Lesmahagow; a letter denoting type of feature on the modern map, e.g. S for Settlement, R for Relief feature, W for Water feature; a (usually four-figure) National Grid Reference; and an indication of accuracy, where 1 = accurate, 2 = assumed location.

Early forms are listed with date, source, and contextual detail in square brackets. Note that this list is by no means exhaustive.

The final section includes an analysis of the name and some discussion.

ACHOCHAN see AUCHLOCHAN

AFFLECK LEW S NS84 42 1
tertiam partem de Auchenlec’ 1160 × 1180 Kel. Lib. i no. 115 ['the third part of Affleck' granted in feu by Abbot John of Kelso ‘to Waldeve our man, son of Boydinus’] (Waldeve homini nostro filio Boydini) for an annual rent of 2 s. 3 d.
in tercia parte de Hautillet’ 1266 Kel. Lib. i no. 200 [for Haucillec’, with common confusion between t and c]
in feudo de Hautillet’ 1266 Kel. Lib. i no. 200 [for Haucillec’; see preceding]
Ade de Achynlec’ 1370 Kel. Lib. ii no. 514 [Adam of Affleck]
Auchinlekis c.1592 Charge ln. 66
Over Auchinleck c.1592 Charge ln. 69

42 That St Féchín had a wide-spread reputation for being a fierce defender of his rights (at Fore) is seen in the two stories told by Gerald of Wales in his Topographia Hibernia of 1185, Part 2, chapters 81–82 (published as The History and Topography of Ireland, transl. John J. O’Meara, 2nd edn 1982, Penguin Classics).

43 For the suggestion that Boydinus may be Baldwin of Biggar, the first sheriff of Lanark, see Grant 2007, 119.
Richen implies that this cannot be modern Ardoch, suggesting that it may be a transcription error for Auchlochan (NS808374) (1992, 189).

AUCHLOCHAN LEW S NS80 43 1 446
riuulum Awenbath 1160 × 1180 Kel. Lib. i no. 114 [awenbath NLS Adv. MS 34.5.1 fo 41v; printed a Wenbath; one of marches of land of *Fincorra (for which see Corra, below)]
5 libratis antiqui extensus vocat. le Manis de Awenbath 1533 RMS iii no. 1330 ["(except for) the 5 pound-lands of old extent called the Mains of Auchenheath"]
lie Manys de Auchinauth 1539 RMS iii no. 2008
terris Authmaticis 1556 Kel. Lib. ii, 478 [for Authmaticis or Auchinaitis, etc]
lands of Authmaich 1556 Kel. Lib. ii, 479 [for Authmaich or Auchinaith, etc]
few landis Aithmaych 1556 Kel. Lib. ii, 480 [for Aithmaych or Auchinayth, etc]
my lord Dukis landis of Authmaich 1556 Kel. Lib. ii, 482 [for Authmaich, Auchinaith, etc]
Auchinaich 1556 Assumption, 245
Achinhath 1584 RSS viii no. 2559 [precept]
Auchineth c. 1592 Charge Ln. 101 [listed between Hallhill (Halhill) LEW and Auchnotroch (Achnawtro) LEW]
Auchinbrecht c. 1592 Charge Ln. 112 [listed following Clannoch (Clenoch) LEW]
Achenhaith 1596 Pont MS 34
maynes of Auchnathe 1613 Ham. M. (Bundle 98) [sasine; £5 lands of the Mains of Auchenheath excepted]

?ScG achadh or ?ScG an + ScG àth
?Field of the ford’ (ScG achadh an àth), the eponymous ford most likely being over the Nethan, on whose east bank the lands of Auchenheath lie. The burn of Auchenheath, mentioned in the two earliest forms, can be identified as the small burn that ‘rises just behind Auchenheath school (NS811438) and, though partly culverted, can still be traced to its junction with the Nethan (NS803437)’ (Richens 1992, 187).
OS Path. shows Auchenheath as a small village, also Auchenheath House (NS80 43) and Auchenheath Farm (NS80 44).

AUCHINLEK see AFFLECK

AUCHNOCH LEW S NS80 37 1
Auchlochwen 1533 RMS iii no. 1330
Lands of Auchlochven 1550 Ham. M. (Bundle 62) [of liferents only, to James Duke of Chatelherault; follows Middleholm (Myddilholme) in list]
the Afflochone 1567 Kel. Lib. ii, 492 [a scribal or editorial error for Afflochone? Rental of the abbacy, 32 s.]
Auchelochan c. 1575 Assumption, 231 [rentals (mails); 31 s.]
Auchlocham c. 1575 Assumption, 233 [teinds; coupled with Stockbriggs]
Auchlochan c. 1592 Charge Ln. 105
Achochan c. 1592 Charge Ln. 109
The Afflochone Mos 1596 Pont MS 34
O<ver> Achlochen 1596 Pont MS 34
N<ether> Achlochen 1596 Pont MS 34
Achnawtro c. 1592 Charge Ln. 102
ScG achadh + ScG an + ScG àth
?Field of the ford; or possibly ‘ford of or by a lochan’. If the latter, it would refer to a ford over the Nethan, beside which Auchlochan lies.

AUCHNOTROCH LEW S NS82 43 1 446
Achnavtro 1533 RMS iii no. 1330
Auchnotroch 1550 Ham. M. (Bundle 62) [charter of liferent]
Auchnotro c. 1575 Assumption, 232 [teinds]
Achmaistroch c. 1592 Charge Ln. 102
ScG achadh + ScG an + ScG àthraich
‘Field of the dungheap’ (achadh an òtraich) or ‘of the dungheaps’ (nan òtraich). Richens 1996 includes a pre-improvement plan showing local farm boundaries, and mentions earlier change, pre-1623, in the tenement which brought into existence Bearsteads, later Littlegill.

AUCHRENN LEW S NS82 38 1
Aucherne c. 1567 Kel. Lib. ii, 492 [rental]
Aucheryn c. 1575 Assumption, 231
Auchron c. 1575 Assumption, 232 [teinds]
Over Aucherne c. 1592 Charge In. 110
ScG achadh + ?ScG earann
‘Field of a share?’. The earliest forms so far identified suggest that the second element consisted originally of vowel + r, with subsequent metathesis (resulting in r + vowel). If this is so, then the second element may well be ScG earann ‘portion, share, land-division’.

AUCHTFARDLE LEW S NS81 41 1
terr de Haughtiferdale 1301 Kel. Lib. i no. 193 [on this see Richens 1992, 189]
totam terram nostram de Aghtyfardale 1326 Kel. Lib. ii no. 478 [Kelso abbey to John son and heir of Adam the Younger of Devon (Duwan) LEW ‘all our land of Auchtyfardle’]
Auchtifardill alias Glenpedaith c. 1592 Charge In. 84
Achtifardellis alias Glenpeddethe 1623 RMS viii no. 413
Auchtyfardle 1864 OS 6 inch 1st edn
ScG ochdamh + ?
The first element, ScG ochdamh ‘an eighth (part)’ is discussed by W.J. Watson (1926, 201). An eighth division is found in an early charter relating to another part of LEW, viz ‘an eight part of Corra LEW’ (octauam partem de Corroc) (1160 × 1180 Kel. Lib. i no. 111). However, this has not left any toponymic trace. It is one of three names around Lesmahagow (village) which contain this element, the others being Auchtygemmell and Auchtykirnal.

The second element looks most like Older Scots fardell (farthel, ferdall) ‘a fourth part’, found also in the Derbyshire place-name Fardle, first recorded in the Domesday Book (1080s) as Ferdendelle (Ekwall 1960, 174). So-called hybrid place-names, consisting of words from different languages, are rare. It is much more usual that by the time of the coining of such a name one element (usually the specific) has been borrowed into the language of the coiners as a loan-word; in this case, therefore, it is possible that Scots fardell had been borrowed by local Gaelic speakers. Alternatively, the specific element may have existed as a name or description of a land division in a Scots-speaking context, and then was incorporated into a new place-name when further division took place in a Gaelic-speaking environment. This would then suggest a language sequence of Older Scots followed by Gaelic. Another ochdamh-name, Auchtygemmell, which marches with Auchtyfardle on the north, probably contains the Anglo-Scandinavian man’s name Gammel. This also indicates the same kind of cultural, if not linguistic, mix seen in Auchtyfardle.

It appears on older OS maps but not on OS Pathf. or Landranger.

AUCHTYGEMMELL LEW S NS81 42 1
Auchtigammill 1533 RMS iii no. 1330 [amongst Kelso Abbey lands feued to James Hamilton of Fynnart (Fynnart)]
Auchtigemmill c. 1592 Charge In. 102
ScG ochdamh + personal name Gammel
‘Gammel’s eighth’; for the first element, see discussion under Auchtyfardle LEW, above. Gammel or Gem(m)el is an Anglo-Scandinavian name current in northern England and southern Scotland in the 12th and 13th centuries.

AULDTOUN LEW S NS82 38 1
Altoun 1550 Ham. M. (Bundle 62) [charter of liferent]
Altum 1556 Kel. Lib. 478
the ald towne 1567 Kel. Lib. ii, 492 [rental]
Awletoun c. 1575 Assumption, 232 [teinds]
Altoun c. 1592 Charge In. 110
Auldtoun 1611 Ham. M. (Bundle 98) [discharge and renunciation; described as the 26-shilling 8-pennylands of Auldtoun]
Aldtoun 1613 Ham. M. (Bundle 98) [sasine]
Aldtoun 1623 Charter, Marquis
Scots auld + Scots toun
‘Old farm’. 

BALGRAY LEW S NS82 40 2
Balgray 1550 Ham. M. (Bundle 62) [charter of liferent]
The Bawgre c. 1575 Assumption, 231
the Bonegraye 1567 Kel. Lib. ii, 492 [rental; probably for Bonegraye or perhaps even Bollegraye; printed ‘Item the bonegraye and bankheit’ (Bankhead LEW)]
Balgray c. 1592 Charge In. 110
East and West Balgray 1816 Forrest
West Balgray 1816 Forrest

?Scots bag + Scots raw
‘Semi-circular row of cottages or houses’. For a full discussion of this relatively
frequently-occurring place-name in southern Scotland, see under Balgriebank, Kennoway FIF in Taylor 2008, s.n.

East Balgray and West Balgray are shown on Forrest (1816) near Auldton LEW.

BANKHEAD LEW S NS81 39
Bankheid 1567 Kel. Lib. ii, 492 [Abbey Rental]
Bankheid c. 1575 Assumption, 231 [coupled with the Balgray (the Batgre) LEW]
Bankheid c. 1592 Charge Ln. 80
Bankhead 1864 OS 6 inch 1st edn

Scots bank + Scots heid
‘Settlement or place at the top or head of a slope’.

BANKHOUSE LEW S NS80 39
Bankhous 1576 Charter, Cullace
Bankhouse c. 1592 Charge Ln. 33
Bankhouse 1816 Forrest

Scots bank + Scots house
‘House on a bank or slope’.

BENT LEW S NS78 42 1
12 denariatas vocat. lie Bent 1565 × 1580 RMS v no. 15 ['12-pennyland called the Bent'; Kelso Abbey land feued to John Vicars (Vicaris); coupled with Cleughhead LEW, q.v.]
lie Bent 1576 Charter, Cullace [12-pennyland called the Bent]
Bent c. 1592 Charge Ln. 18 [a 12-pennyland coupled with Cleughhead (Cleuchheid) and held by John Vicars (Vicaris)]
Bent 1783 Linning [1st Quarter]

Scots bent
‘(Place of) bent grass, open area covered in bent grass’, bent grass being a coarse, reedy type of grass.

Description is given of Bent in Irving and Murray 1864, ii 241, iii 108, They indicate that if named after such grass the holding had been ‘reclaimed’ long before 1864, the farm being large and having large fields. There was no other farm so named in the Upper Ward.

BLACKRECKNING # LEW S NS80 37 1
Blairrechny 1556 Kel. Lib. ii, 479

marcatam nuncupatam Blairrechny 1565 × 1580 RMS v no. 15 ['the merkland called Blackreckoning’ feued to the Lyne family]
Blarechny c. 1592 Charge Ln. 39
Blairnuchting c. 1592 Charge Ln. 121
Blairnuchmen 1596 Pont MS 34
Blairnakroyng 1607 RPC vii, 688 [caution, for Thomas Lyne (Lein) there]
Blairnuchting 1609 Retours [quoted in Miller 1932, 28]
Blackreckoning 1663 Comm. Rec. [Miller 1932, 28]
Blackreckoning 1695 Poll T., 168
Blackreckoning 1816 Forrest
Blackreckoning 1897 OS 1 inch 2nd edn

ScG blàr + ScG raiathneach
‘Bracken-field or muir’; ScG blàr is a difficult term to translate, and its meaning probably varied depending on locality. That it referred to open, relatively level land, is clear from its secondary meaning of ‘battle-field’. The somewhat grim Scots reinterpretation of this ScG place-name seems to have evolved in the course of the 17th century.

BLACKWOOD LEW S NS77 43 1
Rothaldi Were del Blackwood 1400 × 1406 Kel. Lib. ii no. 524 [rubric; ‘of the Blackwood’]
totam medietatem terrarum nostrarum del Blackwood’ 1400 × 1406 Kel. Lib. ii no. 524 [Kelso Abbey feus to Rothaldus Were (Wer) the whole half of our lands of the Blackwood and of Dermoundyston along with all our land of Mossminion (Mossemynyne) LEW ... in the barony of Lesmahagow (Lassemagu), sheriffdom of Lanark]
Blackwood 1532 Ham. M. (Bundle 100/7) [agreement between my Lord Abbot of Kelso and Thomas Weir of Blackwood about the old dykes on the edge of Blackwood]
Blakwod c. 1592 Charge Ln. 111

Scots black + Scots wuid
‘Black woodland’; the eponymous woodland has given rise to Woodhead, c.600m south of Blackwood House. The 1532 reference mentions old dykes on the edge of Blackwood. These dykes have left a toponymic trace in Dykehead LEW NS77 41 (also, possibly, in Dykehead, Stonehouse parish NS75 43).

The above NGR is of Blackwood House; note also OS Landranger Low Blackwood Yards, as well as the village of Blackwood beside Kirkmuirhill (NS79 43).
BLAIRAUCHANTING or BLARECHNY see BLACKRECKNING

BLAIRBANK # LEW S NS82 46 2
Blair 1533 RMS iii no. 1330 [listed between Undir-the-bank and Halhill]
Blairbank c. 1592 Charge Ln. 101 [same listing sequence]
Blair 1816 Forrest

existing name Blair + Scots bank
A bank or slope associated with a place called Blair, deriving from ScG blàr
'field, muir', for more on which see Blackreckning, above.
The name survives in Blair Cottage.

BORELAND LEW S NS83 40 1
Brodland 1550 Charter of liferent, Ham. M. (Bundle 62)
the Borlame 1567 Kel. Lib. ii, 492
The Burdland c. 1575 Assumption, 231
Brodland c. 1592 Charge Ln. 110
Bordland 1623 Charter, Marquis
Boreland 1695 Poll T., 174, 177, 178

Scots bordland
'Mensal land, table land', i.e. land which directly supplies the household
of the feudal superior, equivalent to a home farm. See Winchester 1986 for
a discussion of this word in a British context.
OS maps show, close together, Boreland and Low Boreland.

BRAIDMEDOW # LEW S NS80 37 2
Braidmedoheid 1565 × 1580 RMS v no. 15 col. 2
Braidmedoheidhe 1580 Charter, Watsoun & others [printed version RMS v no. 15 omits the ‘w’ in this spelling; confirmation of Abbey’s grant of
this 5-shilling land together with a merkland of Ardoch to occupier John Roger in liferent and heritably to his son]
Braidmedow 1584 RSS viii no. 2559 [precept (procedural document) for
confirmation of, among other Abbey grants, a half merkland so named
of the Mains to occupier John Portar, his heirs and assignees, and one
merkland and a half of the same land to Thomas Wood (Wod)]
Braidmedow c. 1592 Charge Ln. 57 [presumably based on Wood (Wod)’s
confirmation charter]
Braidmedow c. 1592 Charge Ln. 64
Braidmedow 1623 Charter, Marquis [listed between Archmylne and Clayrigis]

Brigmedow 1636 RMS ix no. 530 [replacement charter to Marquis,
with noticeably different reddendum clause but Brigmedow replaces
Braidmedow in same position in list]

Scots braid + Scots meadow
This is closely connected with the lands of Brigholm # LEW, q.v.
There is a Bredmedow in Selkirk (Kel. Lib. ii, 514; cf. Assumption, 230n.).

BRIGHOLM LEW S NS80 37 1
Brigholme c. 1592 Charge Ln. 74 [presumably based on a grant to William
Portar of the 5-shilling land of the Mains part of the same settlement;
position near Foulford is suggested by its following the entry in the
Charge relating to that place, in feu to a Broun]
Brigholm(e) 1667 Valuation NAS E106/21/1 [final e indistinct; Foulford (Foulfuorde) LEW and Brigholm]
Brigholm c. 1764 Greenshields 1864 (Appendix 28) [‘Division of the valued
rent of the parish’; ‘John Brown His land of Foulford and Brigholm’]
Brigholm 1864 OS 6 inch 1st edn

Scots brig + Scots holm
‘Holm (low, flat and fertile land by a water-course) at or near a bridge’;
the eponymous brig is presumably the bridge over the Nethan which
carries the modern road from Auchlochan to Lesmahagow, and which is
named on OS 6 inch 1st edn as Auchlochan Bridge. It probably replaced
the ford known as the foul or muddy ford, giving rise to neighbouring
Foulford LEW. It was closely associated with Braidmedow #, the 1636-
form Brigmedow (RMS ix no. 530) perhaps influenced by this same
bridge.

CARNGOUR see GARNGOUR

CASTLEHILL # LEW R NS86 36 2
Johnne Menzeis of Castlehill c. 1592 Charge Ins. 4–5

45 An error for Footsford or the like, now Foulford LEW.
Scots *castle* + Scots *hill*

‘Hill where a castle stands or stood’: this is probably its meaning here, although it can also refer to a conspicuous hill or hillock which resembles a castle, or is considered by the name-givers to be a suitable site for a castle.

Linning’s ‘Raw or Castlehill Quarter’ in 1783 confirms that it lay near modern Rawhills Farm LEW, immediately east of which is Tower Farm, a name probably alluding to the castle itself.

CATTLASAR # LEW S

*Cattlasar* 1577 Charter, Cullace [grant of superiority over the 6-shilling 8-pennylands of the mains lands called *Cattlasar* (sex solidatis et octo denariatis terrarum dominicalium nuncupatarum *Cattlasar*) occupied by James Fairservice]

6 s. 8 d. nuncupat. *Cattlasar* 1577 RMS iv no. 2652 [amongst Kelso Abbey lands feued to David Cullace; Cattlasar is occupied by James Fairservice (Fairservice)]

*Cattlasar* c. 1592 Charge ln. 123

*Cattleser* 1605 Ham. M. (L/1/24) [6-shilling 8-pennylands now called *Cattleser* occupied by the late James Fairservice; this name might suggest that these, at present unlocated, were near Garngour, of which an older James Fairservice was the occupier in 1622 (see under Garngour LEW)]

6 solidatis 8 denariatis terrarum nuncupatarum *Catclafar* 1609 Retours (Lanark) no. 90 [similarly *Catclafar* 1634 Retours (Lanark) no. 185; in both these instances original long *s* has been wrongly transcribed *f*, and *tt* as *tc*]

I do not know what to make of this strange name.

CAUSIEFOOT # LEW S NS82 39 2

*Calsayfute* 1584 RSS viii no. 2559 [precept for confirmation of abbey’s heritable feuing of 26-shilling lands of old extent of *Calsayfute*, namely Peishill, Beirfauld, Benholme, Welburtis and Steppis, to Rudolph Weir (occupier), with common rights stated]

*Calsayfute* c. 1592 Charge ln. 53

I do not know what to make of this strange name.

CORRA LEW S NS868398 1

eclorroc 1147 × 1160 Kel. Lib. i no. 107 [perhaps for *del Corroc* ‘from the Corra’]

Dickland LEW NS84 40.

There is a facsimile of this charter in Kel. Lib. i, between pp. 78 and 79.
el Corroc’ 1147 × 1160 Kel. Lib. i no. 116 [perhaps for del Corroc’ ‘from the Corra’]
octauam partem de Carrockis 1160 × 1180 Kel. Lib. i no. 111 [rubric]
octauam partem de Corroc 1160 × 1180 Kel. Lib. i no. 111 [rubric]
[Abbot John of Kelso grants in feu ‘to Waldeve, son of Boidinus, our man’ (Waldeuo filio Boidini homini nostro’ an eighth part of Corra for an annual rent of half a merk]
territorium de Corroc 1160 × 1180 Kel. Lib. i no. 111
territorium de Carrock 1160 × 80 Kel. Lib. no. 115
terra de Carrockis 1180 × 1203 Kel. Lib. i no. 112 [rubric]
terram de Corroc 1180 × 1203 Kel. Lib. i no. 112

["waterfall of Corra Linn, and it could well be this feature which gave rise to the name. Both Corra and *Fincorra. The equivalent of this name in Gaelic would be Corran, with the more usual Gaelic diminutive (Watson 1926, 506)."

Both Corra and *Fincorra. The equivalent of this name in Gaelic would be Corran, with the more usual Gaelic diminutive (Watson 1926, 506).

CROSSFORD LEW S NS82 46 1
Corssfurd 1533 RMS iii no. 1330
Croceford c. 1592 Charge ln. 100
Corssford 1621 RMS viii no. 235
Corssfurd 1623 Charter, Marquis
Corssfurd 1637 Rental (Richens (4))
Crocefourd boar 1695 Poll T., 171 [the taxpayer presumably living at the Clyde ferry]

Scots cross + Scots ford
‘Ford at or near a cross’ or ‘ford marked by a cross’.

CUMBER LEW W NS78 35 2
Cummir 1533 RMS iii no. 1330
the Cummyre 1567 Kel. Lib. ii, 492 [rental]
Cummir c. 1592 Charge ln. 100
South Kumbyr 1596 Pont MS 34

ScG comar
‘Junction of a watercourse’. See Watson 1926, 476 (comar, gen. comair). This refers to the confluence of the River Nethan and the Scots Burn. Richens 1997, 1, 5, deals with its 1533 description and site (with Cummir 40-shilling land antiqui extenti excepted) and later references.

DEVON LEW S NS83 38 2
villa de Douane 1180 × 1203 Kel. Lib. i no. 104 [rubric]
villam de Dowane 1180 × 1203 Kel. Lib. i no. 104

48 There is a facsimile of this charter in Kel. Lib. i between pp. 84 and 85.

49 This is a more plausible interpretation that that made by W. J. Watson, who interprets it as ‘white marshes’ from cotton-grass, probably’ (1926, 202).
The 14th-century MS reads \textit{Solph'}, which G.W.S. Barrow suggests should read \textit{Folcard}' (1980, 56–57).

\textit{Lib.} i no. 194, ScG \textit{tòrr breac} 'speckled or variegated (conical) hill', which, like Dumbraxhill, is associated with the lands of Devon LEW.

\textbf{FOLKERTON LEW S NS85 35 2}

\textit{Folcardistune} 1208 × 1218 \textit{Kel Lib.} i no. 106 [rubric]

\textit{Folcarist'} 1208 × 1218 \textit{Kel Lib.} i no. 106 [see discussion, below]

\textit{Fokestoun} c. 1575 \textit{Assumption} 233 [teinds]

\textit{Folkerton} c. 1592 \textit{Charge ln.} 2

\textit{Fokarton} 1596 Pont MS 34

personal name Folcard + Scots \textit{toun}

'Folcard’s farm'; the eponymous Folcard was very probably one of the Flemings who were made hereditary tenants of Kelso Abbey in the later 12th century, for details of which see Smith 2008 (1). His father may have been Theobald the Fleming, who in 1147 × 1160 was granted land which included what later became known as Folkerston (\textit{Kel. Lib.} i nos. 107, 116). The place-name is first mentioned in the early 13th century, when Henry abbot of Kelso (1208–18) granted to Richard son of Folcard \textit{Folkerston}, which his father and predecessors had held of the abbey (\textit{Kel. Lib.} i no. 106).

The Fulcard\textit{us} who witnesses a charter anent land in Lesmahagow 1160 × 1180 (\textit{Kel. Lib.} no. 115) is almost certainly the same man.

See Richens 1992 for discussion of the general extent and possible boundaries of what later became Folkerton LEW. The name survives in Folkerton Mill.

The personal name appears also in \textit{Fokartisland} by Haddington ELO (\textit{RMS} v no. 2048).

\textbf{FOULFORD LEW S NS80 37 1}

8 solidatas nuncupatas \textit{Foulefurde} 1565 × 1580 \textit{RMS} v no. 15 col. 3 [8-shilling lands called Foulford]

\textit{Foulfurde} c. 1592 \textit{Charge ln.} 20 [8-shilling land of the Mains of Lesmahagow]

\textit{Foulfurde} c. 1592 \textit{Charge ln.} 73 [8-shilling land of the Mains of Lesmahagow]

\textit{Foulford} 1596 Pont MS 34

Scots foul + Scots ford

'Foul or muddy ford'; the eponymous ford was probably over the River Nethan at or near Auchlochan Bridge (see Brigholm, above).

\textit{50} For the political and social significance of this grant in feu-ferme, see Smith 2008 (1).
GALLOWHILL LEW
Gallow Hill 1567 Kel. Lib. ii, 493 ['Item the gallowrig and gallow hill']
Gallowhill c. 1592 Charge ln. 111
O<ver> Galahil 1596 Pont MS 34
Gallowhill 1623 RMS viii no. 413

Scots gallow + Scots hill
'Hill at or near the gallows'; presumably this was the site of the gallows of the barony of Lesmahagow, referred to also in the associated Gallowrig (q.v.).

GALLOWRIG LEW
the Gallowrig c. 1567 Kel. Lib. ii, 493 ['Item the Gallowrig and Gallowhill']
Gallowrig c. 1592 Charge ln. 111
Gallowrig 1623 RMS viii no. 413 [...] Balgray, Bordland, Dovane, Gallowhill, Gallowrig, Blaikwod [...]
Gallridge 1783 Linning
?Goldrig 1816 Forrest [see discussion]
?Glyrid Burn 1864 OS 6 inch 1st edn 31 [see discussion]

Scots gallow + Scots rig
'Ridge or rig at or near the gallows'. This is presumably the same gallows referred to in Gallowhill, q.v. The name may have survived in the Galrig Burn, the lower course of the Devon Burn. If so, then Gallowrig is probably the small settlement of Goldrig on Forrest (1816), at around NS817403.52

GARLEWOOD LEW S NS80 42 1
Garrollwood 1533 RMS iii no. 1330
Gorvaldvoie 1567 Kel. Lib. ii, 493 [abbacy rental]
Garwelwood c. 1575 Assumption, 233 [list of reinds]
Garrelwood c. 1592 Charge ln. 103
Garrellwood 1695 Poll T., 172

existing name *Garrel + Scots wuid
*Garrel likely derives from ScG garbh-allt 'rough burn'. The burn in question is probably the Teiglum Burn, above which Garlewood stands.

52 For a similar intrusion of d, compare The Gauldry FIF, which was originally *Gallow Raw (PNF 4, s.n.).

If so, then this burn has had three names attached to it, the third being Haliewelburn 'holy well burn'.53

Compare the Garrel Burn in Kilsyth STL, which joins the Kelvin at NS70 76, and the associated Garrel Hill.

GARNGOUR LEW S NS80 40
Carnegoure 1565 x 1580 RMS v no. 15 col. 2
Uter Carnegoure 1565 x 1580 RMS v no. 15 col. 3
Carnegour c. 1592 Charge Ins. 47, 122
Uter Carnegour c. 1592 Charge ln. 49
Karnegour 1596 Pont MS 34
Garnegour 1681 Comm. Rec. [Margaret Meikle spouse to Thomas Paitt in Garnegour]
Carnegour 1695 Poll T., 162, 166, 181
Garnegour 1695 Poll T., 166
North Garnegour 1816 Forrest
South Garnegour 1816 Forrest

ScG càrn + ScG gobhar
'Goat cairn'. The initial g in later forms is probably the result of assimilation of c to a following g. Carnegour also appears as a place-name in east Fife (Cameron parish); see PNF 3, s.n.

OS Landranger shows only North Garnegour (1987 Sheet 71).

GILBANK see KILBANK

GLASHLEES # LEW V NS75 37 2
Glesishleis and Dunsyde 1584 RSS viii no. 2559 [precept; refers to 'common in the bounds of']
(commonty of) Gleschelyis & Dunside c. 1592 Charge ln. 54
pasturage in Glasheles and Dunsyde 1655 Retours (Lanark) no. 258

? + Scots lea
The second element is Scots lea 'tilled ground now pasture, open grassland'; the first element is uncertain. The name has not survived, but the approximate NGR given above is from that of the associated land of Dunsid.

53 1180 x 1203 Kel. Lib. i no. 110. For the identification of Haliewelburn with the Teiglum Burn, see Richens 1992, 188; see also discussion, above, p. 68.
GREENRIG LEW S NS85 42 1

vill<ea> de Grenrig 1160 × 1180 Kel. Lib. i no. 115
resignacio Willelmii filii Philippii de Greneryg’ 1266 Kel. Lib. i no. 200 [rubric; resignation of a third of Affleck (‘Ha’tille’) LEW]
le Greynryg 1370 Kel. Lib. no. 514 [resignation by Adam of Affleck (‘Aghynlek’) LEW of all his land of the Greenrig and of the Teaths (le Tathys) LEW to his lord, abbot of Kelso]
Grenerig c. 1592 Charge ln. 66, 70
Greenridge 1596 Pont MS 34
Greenrig 1623 RMS viii no. 413

Scots green + Scots rig
‘Green ridge’; Scots rig here is used in its topographical sense of ridge of land, not in its later arable sense of a cultivation strip. It refers to the extensive ridge about 2 km long which forms a north-east outlier of Boreland Hill. The farm-steadings and small settlement of Greenrig sits at the north-east end of this fertile ridge.
Richens (1992, 186) suggests it represents the one third of Affleck feued to Waldeve by Kelso Abbey 1160 × 1180 (Kel. Lib. i no. 115).
A chapel at Greenrig is mentioned in 1623 (RMS viii no. 413 col. 2).

GREYSTONE LEW S NS80 38 1

Graistane 1565 × 1580 RMS v no. 15 col. 2 [feued to Robert Brown (‘Broun’)]
Graystanis c. 1592 Charge ln. 59
Ralf Weir of Graystone 1683 RPC 3rd ser × 658
Graystone 1695 Poll T., 168

Scots grey + Scots stane
‘Grey stone’.

HALLHILL LEW S NS82 44 1

Halhill 1533 RMS iii no. 1330
The Hawhill c. 1575 Assumption, 232
Halhill c. 1592 Charge ln. 101

Scots hall + Scots hill
‘Hill on or near which the main hall or residence stands’.
Richens 1996, 99, has an excellent plan which sets out clearly the pre-improvement boundaries of this farm and several of its neighbours (article also cites other plans).
**Simon Taylor**

*Lesmahagow* c. 1592 Charge Ln. 35  
*) Lettha<n> 1596 Pont MS 34 [Blaeu (Pont) Nether Ward (1654) has *Letham Mains*]

ScG *leathan*  
‘Broad slope’. This is a common place-name in eastern Scotland.  
OS Pathf. has Latham beside Letham Mains.

**LOGAN LEW S NS73 35**  
*Logan* 1533 RMS iii no. 1330  
*Logan* c. 1592 Charge Ln. 105

ScG *logan*  
‘Little hollow’.

**MIDDLEHOLM LEW S NS80 37**  
*Myddilholme* 1550 Charter of liferent, Ham. M.  
*Myddilholme* 1567 Kel. Lib. ii, 492 [rental; ‘Item the quhytsteid and myddilholme’]  
*Mydelebonc* c. 1575 Assumption, 233 [teinds; coupled with Whiteside (*Quhytsyd*)]  
*Middleholm* c. 1592 Charge Ln. 109  
*Midlam* 1596 Pont MS 34  
*Middleholm* 1695 Poll T., 166

Scots *middle* + Scots *holm*  
‘Holm’ can be a small island in river or sea; more usually it is low-lying land beside a river or haugh. Its ScG equivalent is *dail*, common in place-names along the Tay, for example. This equivalence is neatly shown in a Lesmahagow charter from 1180 × 1203, in which ‘two holms on the Nethan’ (duos holmos super *Naithan*) are mentioned (just north of Lesmahagow) called *Dalagad* (containing ScG *sagart* ‘priest’) and *Daldroc* (Kel. Lib. i no. 110). See discussion, p. 71, above.

**MILTON LEW S NS81 40**  
*The myltowne* 1567 Kel. Lib. ii, 493 [abbacy rental]  
*Mylintoun* 1576 × 1577 RMS iv no. 2652 [‘the mill of Lesmahagow called the mill of Milton’ (molenindinum de *Lesmahago*, molenindinum de *Mylintoun nuncupat<um>])]  
*Mylinton* c. 1592 Charge Ln. 112  
*Miltoun* c. 1592 Charge Ln. 125

Scots *mirth* + Scots *gill*  
‘Murder gill’, a gill being a small, deep valley, comparable to Fife *den*. It was part of the mains or demesne lands of Lesmahagow (RMS v no. 1200).

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**Place-names of Lesmahagow**

*Mill of Mylntoun* 1605 Ham. M. (L/1/24) [charter of liferent, 4 s. 5 d.]  
*Mylntoun* 1623 RMS vii no. 413  
*Milltown* 1816 Forrest

Scots *miltoun*  
‘Mill farm, settlement at a mill’.

**MONKSTABLE LEW S NS81 38 1**  
marcatam vocatam in *Monkstable* 1565 × 1580 RMS v no. 15 [‘a merkland called in Monkstable’, feued to Robert Tweddell]  
*Monkstable* 1576 Charter, Cullace  
*Monkisstable* c. 1592 Charge Ln. 31 [Robert Tweddall]  
*Munkstibbil* 1596 Pont MS 34  
*Monkstable* 1623 RMS vii no. 413  
*Monk Stables* 1816 Forrest  
*Monkstable* 1864 OS 6 inch 1st edn

Scots *monk* + Scots *stable*  
‘Monks’ stable’. As the name indicates, this is where the monks of Lesmahagow and Kelso stabled their horses. It lay about one kilometre south of Lesmahagow kirk (and priory).

**MUIRSLAND LEW S NS79 41 1**  
*Marisland* 1533 RMS iii no. 1330  
*Marisland* c. 1592 Charge Ln. 103  
*Muirsland* 1816 Forrest

Scots *muir* + Scots *land*  
‘Worked land which has previously been muirland or rough grazing land’.

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**MURTHERGILL # LEW NS80 39 2**  
*Murthirgill* 1565 × 1587 RMS v no. 1200 [a half merkland]  
*Murthirgill* c. 1592 Charge Ln. 94  
*Murthergill* 1596 Pont MS 34  
*Murthirgill* 1747 × 1755 Roy’s Military Map  
*Murthergill* 1700 × 1799 RHP195

Scots *murther* + Scots *gill*  
‘Murder gill’, a gill being a small, deep valley, comparable to Fife *den*. It was part of the mains or demesne lands of Lesmahagow (RMS v no. 1200).
NIVIELAND # LEW S NS81 41 2

Neveland 1533 Charter, Fynnart [printed as Newland in RMS iii no. 1330]
Naviland c. 1592 Charge Ln. 103
Nevyland 1623 RMS viii no. 413
Niviland 1684 Fugitive Roll [John Hervie ‘in the holm of Carse <Kerse LEW> beneath Niviland’]
Nivieland 1695 Poll T., 169

The first element of this name may be Scots nevay, a form of nevo ‘nephew’, perhaps signifying land belonging to or inherited by the nephew of the feudal tenant (the feudal superior being Kelso Abbey). It may, however, represent ScG neimhíd ‘churchland, glebe’, which has then been combined (probably as an existing name) with Scots land.

The above NGR is posited on the fact that it is described as being above Kerse LEW (NS81 42) (see early forms, above, under 1684). It is also found grouped with Clannochdyke and Milton in 18th-century documents, as well as with earlier tenements Knockin and Langlands, all nearby (Richens 1997, I, 4–5).

PATHHEAD LEW S NS81 39 1

Petheid 1576 Charter, Cullace [omitted from printed version RMS iv no. 2652]
Petheid c. 1592 Charge Ln. 45
Paithead 1683 RPC 3rd ser. x 658 [Richard Vickars of Pathhead, reported insurgent]
Pathhead 1695 Poll T., 169 [cf. also Pethfoote, 184]
Pathhead 1816 Forrest [shows ‘Mr Wharrie’ below place-name]
Pathhead 1864 OS 6 inch 1st edn

Scots peth + Scots heid
‘(Settlement at the) head or top of a steep road or path’.

PRIORHILL LEW S NS75 40 1

Pryorhill alias Pryorcroft 1550 Charter of liferent, Ham. M.
Priorhill alias Priorcroft is c. 1592 Charge Ln. 111
Pryorhill 1596 Pont MS 34 [not on Blaeu (Pont) Nether Ward]
Pryourhill alias Pryorcroft 1623 RMS viii no. 413
Pryorhill 1695 Poll T., 181

Scots prior + Scots hill

The eponymous prior was the prior of Lesmahagow. It was also known as Priorcroft.

The above NGR is of North Priorhill, the older site; South Priorhill is at NS75 39.

RICKARTHOLME # LEW S NS78 37 2

Richardholm 1550 Ham. M. (Bundle 62) [charter of liferent]
Rothart holme 1567 Kel. Lib. ii, 492 [coupled with the Skellyhill (the skailihill)]
Richartholme c. 1592 Charge Ln. 109
Ricartholme 1623 RMS viii no. 413
Rickartholme 1636 RMS ix no. 530 [later Hamilton confirmation]

? + Scots holm

The first element may be an unusual personal name which, despite its earliest appearance as Richard, has been only partially assimilated to the more familiar name. There is a Rothald(us) Weir of Blackwood LEW who was alive around 1400 (see under Blackwood, above), and this may be the name, if not the person, involved here, if the abbacy rental form Rothart holme (1567) can be relied upon. For a personal name combined with a Scots generic without a possessive -(i)s, see Rogerhill LEW. It may, however, be an otherwise unrecorded adjective, perhaps related to Scots ruch, roch ‘rough’ (with Rothart - for Rochart). For Scots holm, ‘land by a river etc’, see above under Middleholm LEW.

ROGERHILL LEW S NS78 43 1

Rogherhill 1547 Ham. M. (Bundle 100/2)
Rogherhill c. 1575 Assumption, 233
Rodgerhill c. 1592 Charge ln. 90

personal name Roger + Scots hill

SCORRIEHOLME LEW S NS78 37 1

Scoryholme 1533 RMS iii no. 1330
waist of Scurreholme 1556 Kel. Lib. ii, 481 [sic; for Scurreholme]
Scorryholme c. 1592 Charge Ln. 104
Scorieholme c. 1592 Charge Ln. 115
Scarholm 1691 Hearth T.

? Scots scaurie + Scots holm
'Rocky holm,\textsuperscript{54} holm near a rocky or precipitous slope', Scots \textit{sa(c)ry, sa(c)r(r)e} being defined as 'rocky, precipitous, bare and rugged, of a cliff-face' (\textit{DOST}). It lies beside the Logan Water at the foot of a relatively steep slope.

\textbf{SKELLYHILL LEW S NS78 37 1}
the \textit{skaillihill} 1567 \textit{Kel. Lib. ii, 492} [abbacy rental; 'the skaillihill and rothart holme' (see Rickartholme \# LEW)]
The \textit{Skellehill} c. 1575 \textit{Assumption, 231, 233}
\textit{Skellihill} c. 1592 \textit{Charge Ins. 7, 24, 26} [corresponding to three separate merklands feued]
\textit{Skellyhill} 1596 \textit{Pont MS 34}
Jon Steill zounger of \textit{Skelliehill} 1629 \textit{SJC} [juror]

Scots \textit{skelly + Scots hill}
Scots \textit{skelly, skellie} is a difficult word to interpret in place-names, as it has a variety of meanings, such as 'ridge of rock' (chiefly coastal); 'lop-sided or awry'; and 'charlock or wild mustard' (a form of \textit{skelloch}).

The principal farmhouse in the 17th century was that which survives as a ruin at Upper Skellyhill.

\textbf{SLABODUME \# LEW S NS 80 42 2}
\textit{Slaybodum} 1533 \textit{RMS iii no. 1330}
\textit{Slabodome} c. 1592 \textit{Charge Ln. 102}
\textit{Slabodume} 1649 \textit{Retours (Lanark) no. 239}

Scots \textit{slae + Scots bottom}
'Valley bottom where sloes grow'.

\textbf{SOUTHFIELD LEW S NS79 44 1}
\textit{Southfeild} 1539 \textit{RMS iii no. 2008} [see Threepwood LEW for more detail]
\textit{Southfield} c. 1592 \textit{Charge Ln. 100}
\textit{Southfield} 1695 \textit{Poll T., 174}

Scots \textit{south + Scots field}

\textbf{STANECROFT \# LEW S 81 42 2}
\textit{Stanacroft} 1533 \textit{RMS iii no. 1330} [listed between Auchtygammel and Slabodume \#]

\textsuperscript{54} For \textit{holm}, see under Middleholm, above.
Place-names of Lesmahagow

**TROWS LEW S NS81 38 1**
marcatam vocatam the Trowsis 1565 × 1580 RMS v no. 15 ['the merkland called the Trows', occupied by John Mathew]
Trowsis c. 1592 Charge ln. 29
Trowsis 1596 Pont MS 34
Trates 1665 Deed NAS, RD2/12 1035 [Court of Session, Discharge Duke to Steil]
Trows 1695 Poll T., 168 ['relict of Robert Steel of Trows']

? Scots troch
Probably the plural of 'trough, pipe, channel, etc' (DOST). May Williamson writes: 'OE trōh, Modern Scots trow, “sluice or lade leading to a mill”, is the origin of Trows (Kelso): Trowis, 1511 RMS. The river here runs in narrow channels between shelves of rock, and it has been suggested that this is the meaning here’ (1942, 279). For topographical usage in England (especially northern England), see Smith 1956 under OE trōg 'a trough, a long narrow vessel for various purposes', used later of 'a hollow or valley resembling a trough, the bed of a stream'. Smith also mentions mylentrōg 'mill-stream or conduit' (loc. cit.).

Modern OS maps have New Trows only, which supplies the above NGR.

**UNDERBANK LEW S NS83 45 1**
Undir-the-Bank 1533 RMS iii no. 1330
Under the Bank c. 1592 Charge ln. 101
Wnder-the-bank 1623 RMS viii no. 413
Under-the-bank 1636 RMS ix no. 530
Underbank 1695 Poll T., 172

A Scots prepositional name referring to this settlement's position at the foot of a bank or slope, in this case the large slope running down to the Clyde on its left or west bank. See plan of local farms in Richens 1996, 99.

**WELLBURN LEW S NS80 41 1**
Wellburn 1533 RMS iii no. 1330
Wailburne c. 1592 Charge ln. 103
Wallburne 1695 Poll T., 172
Wellburn 1695 Poll T., 174

Scots wall + Scots burn
‘Burn flowing from or past a well’. The settlement of Wellburn is near the

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**STONEBYES LEW S NS84 43 1**
dominum de Stanebyris 1508 Kel. Lib. ii no. 536 [rubric]
Willelm<us> Weyr de Stanebiris 1508 Kel. Lib. ii no. 536
Stanebiris c. 1592 Charge ln. 65
Stanebyris c. 1592 Charge ln. 69
Stanbyres 1596 Pont MS 34

Scots stane + Scots byre
‘Stone-built byres or animal sheds’. 'East Fincurrok # [*Fincorra] became the basis of the Stonebyres estate …[which] later absorbed most of Dowane [Devon], Affleck and Mosminion [now Hawksland]' (Richens 1992, 189).

**TEATHS LEW S NS85 42**
le Tathys 1370 Kel. Lib. no. 514 [see Greenrig LEW]
Taithis c. 1575 Assumption 232 [teinds list]
Tethis c. 1592 Charge ln. 66
Taithis c. 1592 Charge ln. 70
Taes 1596 Pont MS 34
Teather 1623 RMS viii no. 413
Taes 1695 Poll T. 177, 178

Scots tath | 'Manured grounds', with Scots plural ending -is.

**THREEPWOOD LEW S NS82 47**
Threepwood 1516 Gavin Ros Protocol Book (Scottish Record Society, 1908), 167
Threipwood 1539 RMS iii no. 2008
Thripvod 1556 Kel. Lib. ii, 479
The Trypwod c. 1575 Assumption, 233 [teinds list]
Threipwood c. 1592 Charge ln. 100
Threepwood 1596 Pont MS 34
Threipwood 1654 Blaeu (Pont) Nether Ward
Threepwood 1695 Poll T., 170

Scots threip + Scots wuid
‘Disputed woodland’; Scots threip 'quarrel, dispute' is frequently found in Scottish place-names combined with words such as inch ('water-meadow, haugh-land'), muir and wuid, indicating that they have been the subject of contested ownership or rights.
Teiglum Burn, which Richens (1992, 188) suggests was the *Haliwelburn* mentioned in a boundary description of 1180 x 1203 (*Kel. Lib.* i no. 110). If this is correct, then Wellburn is best seen as a reduced form of *Halywall Burn* (‘Holywell Burn’), the burn-name later becoming attached to a settlement near its southern bank. See also Garlewood LEW, above.

**WHITESIDE LEW S NS79 37 1**
- the *Quhytsieid* c. 1567 *Kel.Lib.* ii, 492 [rental; ‘Item the *quhytsieid* and myddilholme’]
- *Quhytsieyd* and *Myddelholme* c. 1575 Assumption, 233 [teinds]
- *Quhytsyeid* c. 1592 Charge Ln. 109
- *Whytsied* 1596 Pont MS 34
- *Whytyside* 1695 Poll T., 168, 181 [Whiteside 169]

Scots *white* + Scots *steid* or Scots *side*
‘White place, steading (Scots *steid*) or hillside’. It lies on the southern side of Warlaw Hill.

**WOODHEAD LEW S NS80 38 1**
- the *Wodheid* 1556 *Kel. Lib.* ii, 479
- *Wodheid* 1577 Charter, Cullace
- *Wodheid* c. 1592 Charge Ln. 121
- *Woodhead* 1695 Poll T., 166, 167

Scots *wuid* + Scots *heid*
‘Settlement at the) head or end of a wood’. This is to be distinguished from Woodhead LEW at NS77 42.

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NAS: National Archives of Scotland.

NRAS: National Register of Archives for Scotland.

OS: Ordnance Survey.

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RSS: Registrum Secreti Sigilli Regum Scottorum (Register of the Privy Seal), edd. var.


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