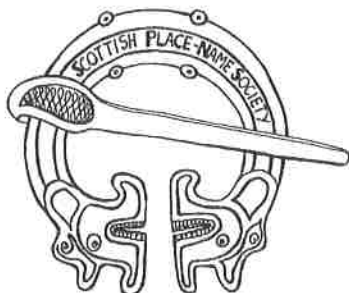


SCOTTISH PLACE-NAME NEWS

No. 14
Spring 2003



The Newsletter of the

SCOTTISH PLACE-NAME SOCIETY
COMANN AINMEAN-AITE NA H-ALBA



To illustrate the Shetland Conference ... Whiteness in Walls parish, Shetland, one of the many names from *ONnes*, 'promontory' in the islands.

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Annual membership £5, to be sent to Peter Drummond, Apt. 8 Gartsherrie Academy, Academy Place, Coatbridge

<http://www.st-and.ac.uk/institutes/sassi/spns/index.html>

EDITORIAL

This issue is very much devoted to the publication of new works on onomastics in Scotland. We have been fortunate in recent years to have witnessed a surge of writing on many aspects of names, and the Reviews section deals with a number of these publications. These areas of Scotland which have been little investigated in the past, and which largely reflect the authors' interests in local names and local source material. David Dorward's *The Glens of Angus*, John MacQueen's *Place Names in the Rhinns of Galloway and Luce Valley* and Stuart Harris's *The Place-Names of Edinburgh* are typical of these. They are very much a reflection of the value of place-names in a local context, yet they are good examples of the way in which the onomastic side of historical and linguistic research provides us with a basic framework for furthering our knowledge of the areas covered.

Our next issue will include a review of a much more detailed and concentrated study – Richard Cox's monumental *The Gaelic Place-Names of Carloway, Isle of Lewis*. This is the publication of Richard's PhD thesis, where he has investigated the place-names of an area of about 150 square kilometres in the west of Lewis. It is exactly this kind of investigation which provides us with all kinds of basic material for further study – linguistic, dialectal, historical, and cultural – and which moreover acts as a permanent record of the onomasticon of what is basically a

language in decline.

We are aware that books on Scottish place-names are often difficult to track down in local libraries. Peter Drummond has therefore kindly produced a list of titles, many of them still in print, which should be accessible to most readers.

This is my last Newsletter, as Doreen Waugh and Morag Redford are taking over from the next issue. I should therefore like to express my gratitude to the many people who have been a great support over the years, but especially Peter Drummond, who provided the necessary backup for mailing the Newsletter, and made many good suggestions as to how the publication can be improved. I must also thank Doreen Waugh, Simon Taylor, Morag Redford and many others, for their continuing support. Finally, to all those of you who contributed notes, letters, press-cuttings, etc., my warmest thanks.

I.A.F

CULDEE MONKS AND PRIESTS, AND BACHALLS

Pit- names are associated with Culdee Houses

The Culdees are known to have used the word *pit*, referring to a monk's portion of food, as early as the 9th century. This fact is not well known, maybe because Watson relegates it to a footnote (p408). It is much better known that several *Pit-* names have specifics relating to the early church (Watson p267). *Pittentagart*, *Pettincleroch*, *Pitliver* and *Pitbauchlie* are the portions of the priest, cleric, (holy) book, and crozier. These early church related *Pit-* names occur near to the major centres of the early church, as noted by Simon Taylor (1994). I would add that *Pit-* names are centred round Culdee churches. Also, I think that *Pittendreich* is *Pet-an-druach* = portion of the druid (priest). To test these beliefs, I am looking for *Pit-* names involving priests, monks, and croziers, especially those near important centres of the Culdee church.

Pittendreich = Pet-an-druach = portion of the druid (priest)

Though it is the most common of all *Pit*-names, *Pittendreich* has only eleven occurrences. Four of them are close to Culdee churches: Brechin, Loch Leven, Monymusk and St Andrews. Four of the rest are within a few miles of sites that, according to Easson, are arguably linked to the Culdees: Turriff, Deer, Blairgowrie, and Dunblane. The three awkward cases are the *Pittendreichs* near Lundie, Edinburgh and Elgin. In this note I will try to link those at Lundie and Edinburgh to the early church. I have no link for *Pittendreich* Elgin as yet.

Pittendreich* Lundie is near *Balbeuchlie

Pittendreich Lundie is the centre of a cluster of *Pit*- names, but there is no obvious link with the Culdees, the nearest Culdee House being at Monifieth, a rather distant 20 km to the east. Perhaps the Culdees had a presence nearer to Lundie, say at Strathmartine. Perhaps it was their *bachall* (crozier) that was kept at *Balbeuchlie* (5km east of *Pittendreich*). *Bachalls* are generally connected with important early religious centres, such as Lismore, Applecross and Dunfermline. Watson says that the *bachall* of Lismore was in the keeping of John Mac Maol-Muire, Standard Bearer of the Earls of Argyll. The Scrimgeours of *Balbeuchlie* were Constables of Dundee, and Standard Bearers to the king. In all probability, they once kept a *bachall*. The Scrimgeour banner had "ane crukit swerd, in maner of ane huke" (Boece, quoted by Black 1999). The word "huke" is Middle English for a shepherd's crook, or bishop's crozier. A probable site for the early church associated with *Balbeuchlie* is Strathmartine, about 3 km southeast.

Pittendreich* Edinburgh is near *Barbachlaw

The *-bachall* name *Barbachlaw* is only 8km to the northeast of *Pittendreich* Edinburgh. Both these lands became the property of Holyrood, an Augustinian Abbey that was 8.5 km north of *Pittendreich*. As it is known that most Culdee Houses became Augustinian, it is quite possible that Holyrood also fell heir

to some Culdee lands, and this **might** include *Pittendreich* and *Barbachlaw*. Watson believed that *Barbachlaw* was identifiable with Inveresc minor, which would link to Dunfermline, and hence to the early church (Taylor 1994).

***Pitmenzies* = *Pet+mainches* = Nun's portion**

There is a certain asymmetry in *Pit*- and *Bal*- names. Though *Bal*- names generally outnumber *Pit*- names, even in Pit-land, there are no *Ballendreichs* anywhere in Scotland. On the other hand, Gaelic *manach* (= monk) occurs quite often in Scots place names, but the combination *Pit+manach* is not mentioned anywhere. Care is required, however. For example, *Balmenach* (Midtown) and *Balmanach* (monk town) are often confused. *Baile a' Mhanaich* (Benbecula) is Gaelic for monk's stead, rendered *Balivanich* in modern English. Note that the Gaelic word 'manach' may appear as 'vanich' when Englished, and this might be written 'wanich' in old charters. I believe that *Pitmenzies* Abernethy has this meaning. Simon Taylor (1996) says that this is probably *Pethwnegus* 1201 x 14, 'Angus's estate'. Rather than *Peth-angus*, I would suggest *Peth-mangus*, where mangus may be derived from the Old Irish *manach*=monk or *mainches* = nun. Thus *Pitmenzies* is *Pet-mainches* = nun's portion. The monks in question are Culdees of course.

***Balmanno* Abernethy and *Balmungie* St Andrews**

Two previously unidentified *Pit*- names **may** have the same root, both close to Culdee centres. In the parish of St Andrews Fife, *Pethvwenethe* (c. 1170) is possibly the *Balleminigi* of the Terrier list. *Balleminigi* **may** be the hometown of Robert *Balmanauch*, who was a bailie in Crail in 1361 (see Black 1999). In turn, this may be the *Balmungzie* in the Retours, and the *Balmungo* of the present day (Simon Taylor 1994). Near the Culdee centre at Abernethy there is a *Balmanno*. This **may** be the old *Petyman* (1214 Lib. Arbroath). Against this, Black (1999) mentions a Huwe de Balmenaghe of the county of Perth in 1296.

Perhaps *Balmanno* Abernethy was *Balmeanach* (Middletown) after all. There is another *Balmanno* in Kincardine. And there is another *Balmungie*, near to Rosemarkie, in Ross. These *Balmannos* and *Balmungies* are all close to clusters of *Pit-* names, and because of this I would expect the monks to be Culdees. Most authors prefer other meanings for Balmungo, either from the personal name Mungo, or from rather unlikely botanical species. These meanings might well be true. However, in the particular case of *Balmungie* Ross it should be borne in mind that Callachy Hill is only 1 km away. It seems more likely that this pair of names involves monks and nuns.

Final Remarks

The existence of strong concentrations of *Pit-* names in the immediate neighbourhood of Culdee Houses was implicit in Simon Taylor's 1994 article. Because there are only four recognised *Pit-*priest names, it is noteworthy if a *Pit-*priest name lies close to a point of interest. *Bachall* names are also rare. So they too are useful indicators of important early church centres. Watson's *Barnbauchlie* (Dumfries) 'height of the crozier' may be false, however. I might expect to see a *buchaille* 'shepherd' at the top of a hill, rather than a crozier. On the other hand, Watson might be right. Close by there is *Arnmannoch* (Gaelic *earrann nam manach*), portion of the monk.

It may also be relevant that the Céili Dé sometimes used "manach" to mean a tenant of church-lands. In 1468, Thomas Balmannoch was a tenant of the abbot of Inchcolm, in the lands known as Balmanno Beath. There was a hermitage of Culdees on Inchcolm until the formation of an Augustinian monastery in 1123.

SPNS member Mr. J.G. Pittendrigh of Geneva has an internet document containing a summary of the main proposed meanings of *Pittendreich*, together with a list of *Pittendreich* place names, location map, map coordinates and references. The name of his site is "Pettindreich Pittendrigh Exchange".

A search engine should locate it using the key words *Pittendrigh Exchange*.

References

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BOOK REVIEWS

John MacQueen: *Place-names in the Rhinns of Galloway and Luce Valley*, Stranraer and District Local History Trust, 2002. ISBN 0-9535776-8-6 £9.50 (available from Mrs C Wilson, Tall Trees, London Road, Stranraer DG9 8BZ)

This is a well produced book, 110 pages in length, with attractive covers featuring colour photos of the locality, and a set of crisp black-and-white photos in mid-book. The typeface is easy to read and the names under consideration are picked out in bold. The book is not laid out in the dry dictionary style adopted by books of Scottish place-names that are aimed at tourist shops, but has chapters that follow a theme, picking up and inspecting place-names like pebbles as it explores its by-ways.

He starts with Stranraer, the local centre of human gravity, and its environs: first its street-names then its roads, moving out to rural names swallowed up by the town's growth, and of course the Stranraer name itself – which he suggests is *struthan reamhar*, 'fat (or thick) stream-place'. He points out that on Pont's map the Town

buchaille

x

Burn, the main stream and source of the name, is irregularly-shaped and forms intermittent lochans, long since drained by canalisation, and that this may be the origin of the adjective in the name. He also quotes an Irish idiom which suggests that fat could refer to the bounty of fish to be had there, as another possible shade to the place-name meaning. My only surprise is that he doesn't deal with J B Johnston's proposal that the old version of Stronerawar pointed at *sron reamhar*, 'thick nose or headland'. Johnston's book is often used lazily by the tourist books mentioned, and elsewhere MacQueen often outlines other suggestions for names – for instance from Maxwell's *Place-names of Galloway*, or the contemporaneous Daphne Brooke – and agrees or argues with them.

The core of the book, occupying half its pages, are his two chapters on Gaelic names. In this he does more than simply translate or explain the names, but works to date them in relation to the earliest settlements from Ireland before 500 AD, the influence of the early Irish Church in the Age of the Saints, and the second major wave of settlement post 900 AD. His methodology here is faultless: he considers the meanings suggested both in their linguistic context, and as to how apt they are in the landscape and farming practices of the time. For instance he traces Losset back to *losaid*, literally 'a kneading trough to prepare bread', but picks up on its use in nearby Ireland for a field fertile enough to produce the wherewithal for the dough, and its consequent use in several place-names both sides of the Irish Sea.

The book's essential structure is geological – that is, it starts at the most recent names (English and Scots) – and bores down through the linguistic strata, particularly the thick beds of Gaelic names, into Norse and British names. This makes for an absorbing read, for even a stranger to the Rhinns, knowing but a handful of the names, can see where the narrative is taking us yet is keen to turn the next textual corner. John MacQueen's

knowledge of place-name material, studies and methodology of recent decades – particularly Bill Nicolaisen's work – and his own detailed local knowledge of the area, have fused to produce a very fine work on the place-names of our south-westernmost corner.

Peter Drummond

William J Watson: *Scottish Place-Name Papers*. Steve Savage, London, 2002. ISBN 1-904246-05-2. 255pp. £12.50

Watson's writings are principally known to members of the Society in the well-established *History of the Celtic Place-Names of Scotland* (1926) and his earlier *Place-Names of Ross and Cromarty* (1904). These have an invaluable place on our bookshelves, and have served as reference works for all students of Scottish place-names. However, Watson was an indefatigable contributor of scholarly articles to the learned societies and journals of his day. These were mostly societies with a Celtic or Northern slant, such as the *Celtic Review*, the *Inverness Scientific Society and Field Club*, and the *Gaelic Society of Inverness*.

This book includes not only his articles in these journals, but a series of six *Topographical Varia* which were published in the *Celtic Review* in the years 1908-13. This journal was edited by Elizabeth Carmichael, who became the second Mrs W J Watson in 1906. Copies of the *Celtic Review* are now rare, and it is good indeed to see these articles, now a century old, in print once again. Here, Watson analyses a number of Celtic elements which gave contemporary scholars so many problems – terms like Old Welsh *tros* 'across', O.Ir *esc* 'water', Old Celtic *céto-n* 'word' (W.*coed*), O.Ir *fas*, *foss* 'residence', and many others. Equally useful are the district surveys of such areas as Strathdearn, Breadalbane and the Lyon Basin where Gaelic has now died out, but where Watson was able to pick up local pronunciations from what was then a vigorous Gaelic-speaking population. In addition, his predilection

for oral tradition, and its immeasurable value to the onomastic record, is evident on virtually every page.

The collection includes an appreciation, 'In Praise of William J Watson', by Prof. Bill Nicolaisen, which reviews his life and work. He reminds us that although Watson's scholarship was not confined to onomastics, in every sphere of study, whether of Celtic literature, language, education or archaeology, 'Watson's fascination with name studies would not be denied, whatever the topic' (p.21).

The publisher is to be congratulated on producing this attractive paperback of Watson's collected articles and reviews. They have, in many instances, been out of public view for many decades, and it is extremely useful to have them now accessible in such a compact and user-friendly format.

I.A.F

Stuart Harris: *The Place Names of Edinburgh: Their Origins and History.*
Steve Savage, London, 2002.
ISBN 1-904246-06-0 Pb 607pp £24.50

Many of our readers will possess a copy of the original hardback edition of this book, first published in 1996 by Gordon Wright Publishing, Edinburgh. This paperback edition is a welcome development, as the Gordon Wright publication was originally priced at £40, and despite being aimed at the general reader, must surely have been a considerable investment for the average book-buyer.

Harris's work is arranged alphabetically, with a lengthy introduction (pps. 9-42.) This is particularly useful in that it deals with the terminology associated with the complex urban development of Edinburgh, focussing on the estates, farming names, mills, and the burgh names which form such an important part of the city's nomenclature. Since Harris was on the staff of the now-defunct City Architect's Office (as Senior Depute City Architect) he was in a unique position to deal with the source material for the volume, as many of the street-names have their

origins in the rapid expansion of the New Town and the many suburban developments of the nineteenth century. If the entries for some of the major suburbs lack academic rigour, this is more than compensated for by the wealth of detail and comprehensive treatment of the street-names, which reveal Harris's intimate knowledge of his city. This edition will therefore be much more acceptable to the reader, and no serious student of the city's history can afford to be without it.

David Dorward: *The Glens of Angus: Names, Places and People.* The Pinkfoot Press, Balgavies, Angus, 2001. ISBN 1 874012 25 3. 160pp. £7.99

The area covered by this book is, basically, the northern part of the County of Angus. It runs from the Perthshire boundary in the west to Mount Battock in the east, and is bounded on the north by the great ridge which runs between Broad Cairn and Mount Keen, on the Aberdeenshire march. This upland zone, which the author defines as 'The Glens of Angus', is of enormous interest from the point of view of the place-names student, since it contains Pictish, Gaelic and Scots place-names, many of which have been considerably altered in spelling since their original coinage.

David Dorward has divided the book into a number of sections, beginning with 'The Landscape' which contains a brief account of geology, vegetation, rivers and lochs, wildlife and habitations. 'The Languages' outlines the linguistic strata which are explored; 'Angus Glen by Glen' looks at, amongst other things, land ownership, and 'The Written Records' contains an account of the documentary material available to the researcher, the evidence of early maps, and accounts by early travellers and writers. Among these, the most colourful was by John Taylor, an Englishman whose comments on the journey from Glen Esk across the hill to Mar, in 1618, bear repeating: '... the way so uneven, stony and full of bogges, quagmires and long heath, that a dogge with three legs will out-runne a horse with foure.'

The next section (pp32-76) deals with 'Some Interesting Names and the Stories behind them'. This will prove to be of especial interest to the general reader, since the well-used principle of 'the story behind the name' is put to good use. It is here that Dorward includes the snippets of popular tradition which often enliven publications of this kind. Two examples will suffice to illustrate this. The name *Nathro* in Glen Lethnot, 'dating from before 1462, was borrowed from a nearby stream, notable for its snake-like course. One would not wish, however, to discount a queer but persistent old folk-tale in the glen of a white adder that led its progeny through a holed stone' (p64). *Mount Blair* (p63) was according to popular tradition, the site of a battle between the Picts (or in some versions, the Danes) and the Scots, perhaps because Gaelic *blàr* can mean 'battlefield' as well as 'plain'. There's no historical evidence for this, of course, but folk tradition of this kind is widely found.

Finally, a gazetteer section takes up the second half of the book. This consists of the place-name, a three-letter contraction for the parish-name, a six-figure OS grid reference, a pronunciation where available, and a brief note on the derivation, giving the elements involved where these are applicable. Inevitably a proportion of the Gaelic derivations must be speculative, which the author admits. However, David Dorward has succeeded in producing a highly readable and user-friendly little volume, for a part of Scotland which is much under-researched as far as place-names are concerned. As such it deserves a good reception from both the general reader and those with a specialised interest in place-names. With attractive line-drawings by the late Colin Gibson, whose work as an illustrator is much regarded in the Angus and Tayside area, this is good value at £7.99.

Grampian Girls

'Most of my work is produced on location in response to effects of light and weather, presenting individual mountains and mountain groups in the hinterland of the Angus glens ...

The mountains, especially under snow cover, present to me areas of luminous colour analogous to the human figure.' – William Cadenhead (Note to catalogue of retrospective exhibition, Forfar, 1992).

Dol, Ogil, Moy, Markie,
Esk, Clova, Prosen,
I tramp the Glens,
especially when frozen,

scanning the sky-line
through mist and snow whirls,
searching for shapes
of Grampian Girls.

Cormaud, Craigiemeag,
The Bassies, Balbae,
Monamenach, Meg Swerie,
Bad Buidhe, Boustie Ley.

Rubens and Renoir,
Magritte and Matisse,
never had models
with figures like these.

Ten miles they're curvaceous,
two thousand feet high,
with skin-tones so brilliant
they can blind the eye.

Millions of years
don't make them look old
and though they're remote,
I don't find them cold:

their curves and their creases
are not only luscious,
how they respond
to the strokes of my brushes!

Stuart Kermack

CHARITABLE STATUS

The Society is now officially a charity – Scottish charity number SC033810. This means that for instance we will not pay tax on our bank balances. It also means that members can make donations to us via the Charities Aid Foundation, and we can reclaim tax in addition. In that context, the Treasurer would like to say thanks, via the

newsletter, to the member out there who made an anonymous donation of £200 to the SPNS in the autumn!

ANNUAL GENERAL MEETING

This was held in the Shetland Hotel, Lerwick on April 6th, 2003, with Dr Doreen Waugh in the chair. The following items of business were among those discussed:

- 1 The Scottish Parliament initiative was to be presented to Parliament in June, since the forthcoming elections would have to be held before any action could be taken.
- 2 The Shetland Place-Name Project, under the guidance of Aileen Brooke-Freeman was proceeding well, and together with the Orkney material from Peter Anderson, would be fed into the SPN Database.
- 3 Committee – Doreen Waugh has been succeeded by Peter Drummond as Convener. One vacant Committee position has been filled by Bill Patterson. Ian Fraser will be pro tempore replaced by Doreen Waugh and Morag Redford who will jointly be responsible for the next issue of this Newsletter.
- 4 There was some discussion on the production of a Journal of the Society, but it was decided to defer such a move for the present. However, if members have any views on this, they should contact the Secretary, Morag Redford, who will pass these on to the Committee.

X Meanwhile, a monograph containing papers read at the Shetland Conference is a strong possibility, and we should be able to supply further details on this towards the end of the year.

- 5 Another issue raised (by Mr David Sellar) was the extension of the

Society's remit to include the study of personal names. This was supported by a number of those at the AGM, including the Convener, and is obviously a natural progression of the Society's work. A change of name might be required, but it was felt that the problem of an acronym clash with the Scottish Society for Northern Studies precluded a change to 'Scottish Society for Name Studies'. The Committee was instituted to discuss this further.

- 6 With Doreen Waugh's retirement as Convener, she was accorded a warm vote of thanks for her sterling efforts during her period of office.

FORTHCOMING LECTURES & CONFERENCES

Sept 16-22, 2004. Language contact in the place-names of Britain and Ireland. Isle of Man. This is being organised jointly by the Centre for Manx Studies, Douglas, Isle of Man, and the English Place-Name Society, and promises to be a major event. Many of our members will already have been circulated with a call for papers, but further information can be obtained from: Dr Breesha Maddrell, Centre for Manx Studies, 6 Kingswood Grove, Douglas, Isle of Man IM1 3LX. (or by e-mail, <b.maddrell@liverpool.ac.uk>)

Nov 8, 2003. The Society's autumn day conferences will be held in Dundee. Further details will be sent in the next Newsletter.

END NOTE

I apologise for the lateness of this issue. 'Spring 2003' will have become 'Summer 2003' by the time this reaches you. Please note that the Autumn meeting will be held in the Dundee Contemporary Arts Centre on Saturday, November 8th 2003. Full details, and a booking form will be sent with the next issue.

Books on Scottish Place-names

Area	Title	Author	Publisher	Date	ISBN	price
Borders and SW	Place-names in the Rhinns of Galloway & Luce Valley	John MacQueen	Stranraer & Dist Local Hist. Trust, Tall Trees, London Rd, Stranraer DG9 8BZ	2002	0-9535776-8-6	£9.50
	The Place-names of Roxburghshire	J S M Macdonald	Hawick Archaeological Society, c/o Hawick News, 24 High St, Hawick	1991		£3.50
Central Belt	The Ochils – Place-names, History, Tradition	Angus Watson	Perth & Kinross Dist Libraries, AK Bell Library, Perth PH	1995	0-905452-16-X	£10.95
	Place-names of the Monklands	Peter Drummond	Monklands Dist. Libraries, Carnegie Lib, Academy St, Coatbridge ML5 3AU	1987	0-946120-20-X	£1.00
	West Lothian Place-names	John G Wilkinson	Torphin House, Harburn, West Lothian EH55 8RT	1992	0-9519904-0-3	
Highlands	The Place Names of Edinburgh	Stuart Harris	Steve Savage (reprint)	2002	1-904246-06-0	£24.50
	Place-names of Ross and Cromarty	W J Watson	Highland Heritage Books (reprint)	1996	0-950-98826-X	£10.95
	Place-names of Glengarry and Glenquoich	Edward Ellice	Routledge	1931		
	Gaelic Place-names of Beinn Eighe NNR	Roy Wentworth	SNH	1999	1-85397-063-8	£15.00
	The Place-names of Upper Deeside	Adam Watson & Elizabeth Allan	Aberdeen University Press	1984	0-08-030403-6	
North-east	Place-names of north-east Angus	C P Will				
	The Glens of Angus – Names, Places, People	David Dorward	Pinkfoot Press, Balgavies, Forfar DD8 2TH	2001	1-874012-25-3	£7.99
	The Isle of Mull – Place-names, Meanings & Stories	Charles Maclean	Maclean Publications, 34 Castledykes Rd, Dumfries DG1 4SW	1997		
	The Place-names of Shetland	Jakob Jakobsen	The Orcadian ltd (reprint), Victoria St, Kirkwall, Orkney	1993		£7.99
	The Place-names of Birsay	Hugh Marwick	Aberdeen University Press (reprint)	1989	0-08-0236383	
Islands	The Place-names of Arran	Ian A Fraser	Arran Society of Glasgow (Walker & Connell Ltd, Hastings Sq. Darvel, Ayrshire)	1999	0-907526-76-4	£9.75
	Iona – past and present	A & E Ritchie	Geo. Stewart	1934		
	Gaelic Place-Names of Carloway	Richard Cox	School of Celtic Studies, DIAS, Dublin	2002	1-855001-92-6	£25.00
	Scottish Land-names	Herbert Maxwell	Blackwood	1894		
	The Uses of Place-names	Simon Taylor (ed.)	Scottish Cultural Press	1998	1-898218-98-6	
	Scotland's Place-names	David Dorward	Mercat Press	1992	1-873644-50-7	£9.99
	Scottish Hill & Mountain Names	Peter Drummond	Scottish Mountaineering Club	1992	0-907521-30-4	£9.95
	History of the Celtic Place-names of Scotland	W J Watson	Birlinn (reprint)	1993	1-874744068	£14.99
	Place-names of Scotland	James B Johnston	Scotpress (reprint)	1988	1-55932144X	
	Scottish Place-names	Bill Nicolaisen	John Donald (reprint)	2001	0-859765563	£12.99
	The Gaelic Topography of Scotland	James A Robertson	Nimmo	1869		
	The Picts and Their Place-names	Bill Nicolaisen	Groam House Museum, High St, Rosemarkie IV10 8UF	1996	09515-778-6-7	
	All Scotland					