

ARROCHAR

NOTE: Much of this document was compiled by Simon Taylor for the 'Using Place-names to research the past' workshop on 23 March 2013, as part of the 'Hidden Heritage of a Landscape' Project built around the three villages of Arrochar, Tarbet and Ardlui. It is seriously incomplete, but can be used as a template for a full place-name survey of the parish of Arrochar.

Some parish and county abbreviations for the Arrochar area:

AAR Arrochar parish DNB
 ARG Argyllshire (pre-1975)
 BON Bonhill parish DNB
 CAS Cardross parish DNB
 DNB Dunbartonshire (pre-1975)
 KII Killin parish PER
 KXH Kilmorich, now part of LGK ARG
 LGK Lochgoilhead & Kilmorich parish ARG
 LGX Lochgoilhead, now part of LGK ARG
 LUS Luss parish DNB
 PER Perthshire (pre-1975)
 RHU Rhu parish DNB
 STL Stirlingshire (pre-1975)

For Bibliography and References, see end of document.

Introduction

Arrochar was erected as a separate parish in 1658. Before that date it was part of the parish of Luss LUS (see *OPS* I, 30), Glasgow diocese, Lennox deanery. It was also sometimes referred to as the parish of Tarbet, as in the description of 'Tarbat Paroch' by Alexander Graham of Duchray in 1724, printed *Geog. Coll.* i, 354-5. He writes: 'In this paroch thers no church yet built. It being formerly a part of the paroch of Luss and not long since disjoind from it. The greatest part of this paroch belongs in property to the /p. 355/ Laird of McFarlan, and thers no gentlemans house in it but his own, which is situat at Inerioch on the north side, and near to the head of Lochlong. ... All the inhabitants use the Irish language.'

'Lennox is well-known to have been the home of the *arachor*, a word fittingly preserved in the name of the village of Arrochar at the head of Loch Long. Like *carucate*, *arachor* has an obvious etymological connection with ploughing, and the texts leave no doubt that *arachor* was in fact a Gaelic term for the ploughgate' (Barrow 2003 [1973], 246). It derives from OG *ar* 'act of ploughing, tilling, husbandry; the land ploughed, cultivated land' (*DIL*). The word is not in *Dwelly*. Note that a ploughgate or *carucate* (the same thing) was based on the amount of land a plough-team of eight oxen could plough in an annual season, and is very roughly equivalent to 120 acres. Presumably it was all the arable land in what became the parish of Arrochar that together was reckoned as one ploughgate.

Some Early Charters

(1) *Lenn. Cart.*, 96. This charter records the grant made by Mael Domnaig earl of Lennox to Mael Domnaig son of Gilla Muire of the two lower arrochars of Luss, excepting the land between Aldochlay and Bannachra. It details the marches of the land, which includes the march between the later parishes of Arrochar AAR and Luss LUS. It includes several lost names, such as the intriguing *Ald Sudhe Adhi* (for which see footnote, below), which probably lay somewhere along the later AAR-LUS boundary.

The charter is dated c.1224 × 1260 by G. W. S. Barrow (2003, 273 [1973, 309]); but one of the witnesses, Gilla Crist judex was dead by 30 September 1234 (POMS); see also Barrow 2003 [1973], 65. There is another version of this charter, printed as *Lenn. Cart.*, 19-20, which mentions various islands, besides Inchtavannach, namely '*Freuchelan et Elanrosdui*'. This, too can presumably be dated c.1224 × 1234; note that Matthew Hammond would date the death of Earl Alwin II, Mael Domnaig's father and predecessor as earl, 02/11/1208 × 04/12/1214; for rough translation, see below.

Carta terre de Lus Maldouni filio Gillemore

Maldounech Comes de Leuenax Omnibus Amicis et hominibus suis presentibus et futuris Salutem. Sciatis me dedisse concessisse et hac mea carta confirmasse Maldouni filio Gillemore totam terram illam de Luss que extendit a flumine inferioris Duueglas vsque ad ald sudhe Adhi sicut descendunt in Lochlomne et vsque ad

Lauarm¹ et sicut idem riuus descendit in freone et ex altera parte a riuulo qui dicitur aldbelachnascamche vsque ad aldenclebh et sicut ambo currunt in Lochlong et totam Inesdouenog. Tenend' sibi et heredibus suis de me et heredibus meis in feodo et hereditate in bosco et plano in pratis et pascuis in aquis et stagnis et molendinis in piscariis et venatibus et aeriis in viis et semitis et in omnibus aliis asiamentis libere quiete plene et honorifice. Reddendo mihi et heredibus meis ab ipso et heredibus suis in communi exercitu domini regis duos caseos de qualibet domo in dicta terra pro omnibus seruiciis tam forinsecis quam intransecis et consuetudinibus et exactionibus et demandis et faciendo de dictis terris de Regalibus auxiliis per alias liberas terras diuisas quantum ad duas arathor in Comitatu de Leuenax pertineat. Excipio et inde terram que continetur inter Cledhemh et Banuaras cum insulis suis. Hiis testibus. Duuegall', Hamel'. Duncan', Gillecris fratribus meis, Simon' filio Bertolf', Malcol<m>e Beg, Fergus filio Coning, Gillcrist iudice, Absolon' et Gilleberto clericis meis, Gillemakessoc filio Gillemore, Warino, Waltero, Alex<andro> macrad Burgensibus, W<illelmo> filio Bede et aliis.

TRANSLATION

Mael Domnaig earl of Lennox, greeting to all his friends and men, present and future. May you know that I have given, granted and confirmed by this my charter to Mael Domnaig son of Gilla Muire all that land of Luss which extends from the river of the lower Douglas² as far as to *Allt Suidhe Aoidh³ (?) as they run down into Loch Lomond, and as far as to the Lauren [Burn],⁴ and as the same burn runs down into the Fruin Water, and on the other side from the burn which is called *Aldbelachnascamche*⁵ as far as Allt a' Chlaidheimh⁶ and as both run into Loch Long, and all Inchtavannach. To be held by him and his heirs of me and my heirs in feu and heritage in wood and plain, in meadows and pastures etc ... Reddendo [i.e. paying in return, or as rent] to me and my heirs from him and his heirs in the common army of the lord king two cheeses from every house in the said land, for all services both forinsec and 'internal', customs, exactions and demands, and by contributing to royal aids⁷ [such as bridge maintenance] as much as is expected from [literally 'pertains to'] two arochars [i.e. ploughgates] in the earldom of Lennox. 'And I then except the land which is contained between *Claidheamh⁸ and Bannachra, with its islands. With these witnesses ...

(2) *Lenn. Cart.*, 62: Charter by which Earl Donald of Lennox (1333-c.1364) grants to Malcolm son of Bartholomew (i.e. Malcolm mac Pharlan) son of Mael Domnaig the land which seems to be roughly equivalent to the later parish of Arrochar.

Omnibus hanc cartam visuris vel auditoris Donaldus comes de Levenax salutem in Domino sempiternam. Noveritis, nos dedisse concessisse et hac presenti carta nostra confirmasse Malcolmo filio Bartholomei filii Maldonei pro homagio et servitio suo unam quartariam terre et dimidiam quartariam terre jacentes inter rivulos qui vocantur Dywach et Aldanchwlyn⁹ ex parte una, et rivulos qui vocantur Hernane, Henys et Trostane¹⁰ ex altera, cum insulis Elanvow, Elanvanow,¹¹ Elandouglas et Elaig,¹² infra comitatum nostrum de Levenax; quamquidem quartariam terre cum dimidia cum insulis predictis Bartholomeus pater predicti Malcolmi nobis per fustum et baculum sursum reddidit et pure resignavit: Tenendas et habendas eidem Malcolme et heredibus suis de nobis et heredibus nostris, in feodo et hereditate in perpetuum per omnes rectas metas et divisas suas, in bosco et plano [etc....] adeo libere et quiete plenarie integre et honorifice in omnibus et per omnia sicut carta originalis facta per anteces/p. 63/sores nostros antecessoribus dicti Malcolmi, de superiori carucata terre de Lus que vocatur carucata terre Macgilchrist plenius in se proportat et testatur: Faciendo inde nobis et heredibus nostris dictus Malcolmus et heredes sui, servitium in communi exercitu domini Regis quantum pertinet ad tantas terras, pro omni alio servitio consuetudine exactione seu demanda. In cuius rei testimonium presenti carte nostre sigillum nostrum precepimus apponi. Hiis testibus, domino Malcolmo Flemyng comite de Wygtone, Johanne

¹ Presumably an editorial misreading of *Lauarin*.

² This is the Douglas Water, which flows into Loch Lomond at Inverbeg, and which later formed the southern boundary between the parishes of Arrochar AAR and Luss LUS.

³ *Ald sudhe Adhi*; this contains G *allt* 'burn' and a name *Sudhe Adhi*, probably OG *Suide Aeda*, modern G *Suidhe Aoidh*, 'seat of Aed', a m. personal name, now Aodh, as in *Mac Aoidh*, the Gaelic form of MacKay.

⁴ This has given rise to the settlement-name Inverlauren LUS (NS319852).

⁵ Contains G *allt* 'burn', G *bealach* 'pass' and what looks like the G definite article; the rest of the name has still to be worked out. It occurs in various other forms in *Lenn. Cart.*

⁶ The burn name is thus on OS Expl.; it has given rise to the settlement-name Aldochlay LUS. See also *Claidheamh, below.

⁷ See Barrow 2003 [1973], 273.

⁸ G *claidheamh* 'sword', in the sense of 'swordland, land won or held by the sword'. It is the specific element in Allt a' Chlaidheimh, which has given rise to the settlement-name Aldochlay LUS.

⁹ *Diwarach et Aldarychwlyn – Aldawchwlyne, M.S. Mont.* [= Duke of Montrose transcript; see *Lenn. Cart.*, xviii].

¹⁰ *Kostane, M.S. Mont.*

¹¹ *Elanvanodo, M.S. Mont.*

¹² *Elang, M.S. Mont.*

Senescalli de Dernle et Roberto Wallays militibus, Patricio Flemyng de Weddal, Roberto Mautelane, Ada filio Alani burgensi de Dunbretane, et Patricio de Lindsay, et multis aliis.

TRANSLATION

To all those who will see or hear this charter, Donald earl of Lennox gives eternal salutation in the Lord. Know that I have given, granted and by this present charter confirmed to Malcolm son of Bartholomew¹³ son of Mael Domnaig, for his homage and service, one quarter of land and half a quarter of land, which lie between the burns which are called *Dywach*¹⁴ and *Aldanchwlyn*¹⁵ on one side, and the burns which are called Arnan, *Henys* and *Trostane*¹⁶ on the other, with the islands Inch I Vow, *Elanvanow*, Inveruglas Isle and *Elraig* within our earldom of Lennox; which quarter of land with a half, with the aforesaid islands, Bartholomew the father of the aforesaid Malcolm gave back to us by staff and baton¹⁷ and entirely resigned. To be held and possessed by the same Malcolm and his heirs of us and our heirs, in fee and heritage for ever by all its right bounds and marches, in wood and plain, as freely and quietly, fully, wholly and honourably in all things and through all things, as the original charter made by our predecessors to the predecessors of the said Malcolm, concerning the upper carucate of the land of Luss¹⁸ which is called the carucate of MacGilchrist's land, more fully purports and bears witness to.¹⁹ The said Malcolm and his heirs are then to do for us and our heirs as much service in the common army of the lord king as pertains to this amount of land, for all other service, custom, exaction or demand. In testimony of which thing we command our seal to be put upon this our present charter; with these witnesses: Sir Malcolm Fleming earl of Wigtown, John Stewart of Darnley and Robert Wallace, knights, Patrick Fleming of Wedale,²⁰ Robert Maitland, Adam son of Alan, burghess of Dumbarton, and Patrick Lindsay and many others.

Names from Early Maps

This section contains names of small settlements and other features shown on early maps such as Roy (c.1750) and Ross/DNB (1777), but which do not make it onto OS 6 inch 1st edn, and so do not generate their own head-name.

Roy Map c.1750

Ardvaich [south of *New Tarbat*]

Mains [between *Ardvaich* and *New Tarbat*]

Ross Map of DNB 1777

Ballfroine [near *Stuckiedhu*]

Tighnachach[C&G1]

Cloanreach [near *Tarbart*; = *Clanreoch*[C&G2] OS 6 inch 1st edn]

Publick House [a large house just east of the cross-roads in *Tarbet*]

Stuk McLan [just north of *Inveruglas*]

ALLT ARNAN ~ AAR/KII W NNXX XX 1

rivol<us> ... *Hernane* 1333 x c.1364 *Lenn. Cart.*, 62 [‘the burn ... Arnan’; one of marches of lands given by Donald earl of Lennox to Malcolm son of Bartholomew; see AAR Intro.]

This burn formed the boundary between AAR DNB and KII PER until 1975, and has given rise to the settlement-name Inverarnan.

ALLT CROIT A' CHLADAICH ~ AAR W NN32 00 1 364

Allt Croit a' Chladaich 18XX OS 6 inch 1st edn

¹³ This Bartholomew is the man from whom the MacFarlanes claim descent, Parlan being a Gaelicised equivalent of Bartholomew.

¹⁴ *Dywach* (the name of a burn) may derive from Gaelic *dèabhadh* (m.) ‘drying, draining; evaporating; circumstance of becoming dry, having shrunk or become parched’ (Dwelly), with reference to a burn that is more than usually dry at certain times of the year.

¹⁵ See below under Inverhoulin AAR.

¹⁶ It appears as ‘the burn which is called *Trosty*’ (rivum qui dicitur *Trosty*) c.1292 x 1333 *RMS* ii no. 187 (a royal confirmation of 1431). Is this now Allt Rostan, which flows from the east into Loch Lomond at NN33 12, forming the modern boundary between Unitary Authority areas.

¹⁷ These were the symbols by which the possession of land was resigned (see *DOST* under *baston* or *bastoun*).

¹⁸ See under Arrochar, below.

¹⁹ This is printed as *RMS* ii no. 187, for which see under Arrochar, below.

²⁰ Presumably now Stow, Midlothian (MLO).

'Burn of Croit a' Chladaich'; Croit a' Chladaich 'croft of the shore' (G *cladach* m., gen. sing. *cladaich* 'shore'). OS 6 inch 1st edn *Croit a' Chladaich* is OS Expl. Hollybank, which lies on the shore of Loch Lomond a short distance south of where the burn flows into the loch.

ARDLUI AAR S NN31 15 1 E364
Ardlui 1865-1867 OS 6 inch 1st edn DNB IV

G *àird* or G *àrd* + G *laogh*
'Height or promontory of a calf'; G *laogh* m., gen. sing. *laoigh* 'calf', so modern G *Àird Laoigh*.

ARDMAY AAR S NN28 02 1
Ardmay 1777 Ross/DNB

G *àird* or G *àrd* + ? G *magh*
'Height or promontory of level land'; G *magh* 'plain, level land'. The specific presumably refers to the piece of level land sticking out into Long Long. It appears on OS Expl. 364 as Ardmay Hotel.

ARDVORLICH AAR S NN32 12 1 E364
Ardvurliy 1777 Ross/DNB [sic; also *Bin Vurly* for Ben Vorlich]

G *àird* or G *àrd* + en *Morlich
'Height or promontory of *Morlich'. *Morlich itself, which is also found in the name Ben Vorlich (941m) c.2.5 km west of Ardvorlich (OS Expl.) derives from OG *murbolg* 'bay' (literally 'sea-bag'), for a full discussion of which, see Watson 1926, 79-81. The name is also found (in a diminutive form) in the name Morelaggan AAR on the shores of Loch Long.

ARROCHAR AAR PS
de superiori Arochor de *Luss* c.1292 x 1333 *RMS* ii no. 187 [royal confirmation (1431) of Earl Malcolm of Lennox's confirmation to Duncan son of Gillicrist of Earl Mael Domnaig's grant to Gillicrist brother of the said Duncan of 'the upper Arrochar of Luss, by the following marches: 'from the river which is called ... and as the same river descends from the hill into Loch Lomond as far as the burn which is called T. and on the other side of the hill as far as east A. flows into Loch Long' (ab amne qui dicitur *Du<u>eglasnaucheragh* <printed *Duneglasnaucheragh* > et sicut idem amnis descendit de monte in stagnum *Lo<mn>e* <printed *Loume*> usque ad rivum qui dicitur *Trosty* et ex altera parte montis usque occidentem *Aldbelaghnascaniche* currit in *Lochlung*)]
de superiori carucata terre de Lus que vocatur carucata terre Macgilchrist 1333 x c.1364 *Lenn. Cart.*, 62 [see AAR Intro., above]
Arrochar 1545 *RMS* iii no. 3173 [one of the lands (*terras*) granted by the crown to Archibald earl of Argyll on the forfeiture of Matthew earl of Lennox]
Joannes McFarland de *Arroqhare* 1616 *Retours* DNB no. 16 [in lands of Kilmaronock]
Erchar Church 1777 Ross/DNB

G *arachar*
'A carucate or ploughgate'. A carucate, also known as the ploughgate, is a unit of land based on the amount of land a plough-team of eight oxen could plough in an annual season, and is very roughly equivalent to 120 acres. In Gaelic-speaking Lennox (and only in Lennox), this unit was known as the *arachor*. Like carucate or ploughgate, *arachor* is etymologically connected with ploughing (Old Gaelic *ar* 'ploughing, act of ploughing, tilling, husbandry; the land ploughed, cultivated land' (*DIL*); see Barrow 2003 [1973], 246). It may be that the plough referred to in *arachor* was a lighter kind, not requiring to be pulled by a team of oxen. It should be borne in mind that Lennox at this period paid its dues and renders in cheeses, underlining the importance of the pastoral over the arable. The 'upper carucate of the land of Luss' is that area which later became the parish of Arrochar.

AUCHENDARROCH AAR S NN32 04 1 E364

BALLYHENNAN AAR S NN31 04
Killchenn c.1750 Roy [shown between Tarbet and Arrochar beside a small, elongated wood, some houses and an enclosure]
Wester Ballahenan c.1820 Feuing Plan Rental Roll Colquhoun Estates

E Ballahenan c.1820 Feuing Plan Rental Roll Colquhoun Estates

G *baile* + ?

BEN REOCH AAR R NN30 02 1 E364 661m

G *beinn*+ G *riabhach*

‘Brindled or grizzled ben’; *Beinn Riabhach*; G *riabhach* ‘striped, grizzled’, from OG *riab* ‘stripe, streak’, OG *riabach* ‘dusky, swarthy, streaked, striped’. Watson, *Dictionary*: (1) ‘brindled, marked with spots or stripes; (2) of a range of dull colourings, grizzled, drab, dun, yellowish-brown’.

See also Inverloch AAR, below.

BLAIRANNAICH AAR S NN32 06 1 E364

Blarannich 1864 OS 6 inch 1st edn DNB VI

Blarnik 1777 Ross/DNB

G *blàr* + ?

CNAP NA CRICHE AAR R NN27 15 1 E364

COIRE CREAGACH AAR R NN29 13 1 E364

CREAG AN T-SEARRAICH AAR S NN

Cragantarrich 1777 Ross/DNB [a settlement]

Creag an t-Searraich 1864 OS 6 inch 1st edn DNB VI

Craignatarroch c.1820 Feuing Plan Rental Roll Colquhoun Estates [certain letters, such as third *r*, very difficult to read]

G *creag* + G *an* + G *searrach*

‘Rock of the colt’; G *searrach* m. gen. sing. and nom. pl. *searraich* ‘colt, foal’.

CREAG A’ PHUIRT AAR R NN32 13 1 E364

G *creag* + G *an* + G *port*

‘Rock of the harbour’.

GARABAL AAR S NN31 17 1 E364

INVERHOULIN AAR S NN32 06 1 E364

Inverchulin 1777 Ross/DNB

Inbhir a’ Chuilinn 1864 OS 6 inch 1st edn DNB VI

G *inbhir* + en *Culin

(Settlement at the) mouth of the *Culin’. Presumably this is at the mouth of the burn referred to as *Aldanchwlyn* 1333 x c.1364 *Lenn. Cart.*, 62, either ‘burn (G *allt*) of the *Culin’ or ‘wee burn (G *alltan*) of *Culin’; either way, the water-course referred to must be that which flows into Loch Lomond at Inverhoulin. *Culin itself derives from (or has been assimilated to) Gaelic *cuileann* (m., gen. sing. *cuilinn*) ‘holly’.

It does not seem to be in Beveridge 1923.

INVEREOCH ARR

Innerywach 1395 *Lenn. Cart.*, 65

Inneriach c.1583 x 1596 Pont MS 16

at *Inerioch* 1724 *Geog. Coll.* i, 355 [where the ‘Laird of McFarlan’ has his house]

G *inbhir* + en *Reoch

‘(Settlement at the) mouth of the *Reoch’; for other early forms, see Beveridge 1923, 63. The burn now known as the Manse Burn must formerly have been called *Allt Riabhach or the like. This burn, which flows down An t-Streang/The String between Ben Reoch and Tullich Hill, probably took its name from Ben Reoch, G *Beinn Riabhach* ‘brindled ben’, since G *riabhach* is more usually applied to a hill than a water-course. For more on the element *riabhach*, see under Ben Reoch AAR, above.

Invereoach would seem to be the older name for the settlement now known as Arrochar.

GARRISTUCK AAR S NN31 15 1 E364

KENMORE WOOD ~ AAR V NN32 07 1
Kenmore 1777 Ross/DNB [a settlement]

G *ceann* + G *mòr*

‘Big head or end’; G *Ceann Mòr*. It survives on OS Expl. 364 in Kenmore Wood, the name of extensive woodland between Blairannaich and Inveruglas.

LITTLE HILLS ~ AAR R NN30 12 1 E364

LOCH SLOY ~ AAR W
Loch Sluy c.1750 Roy

? G *sluagh* m. gen. sing. *sluaigh*, pl. *slòigh*, gen. pl. *slògh* ‘an army, a host; people, population’ (A. Watson *Dictionary*) Note *sluagh-ghairm* ‘a war-cry’. ‘Loch Sloy’ was the war-cry of the MacFarlanes [source?].

MEALL AN T-SEABHAIG AAR S NN32 13 1 E364
Meaulnasaig 1777 Ross/DNB

G *meall* + G *an* + G *seabhag*

‘(Lumpy) hill of the hawk’; G *seabhag* ‘hawk’ here is m.; it can be m. or f. (Watson *Dictionary*). The Ross form (1777) suggests he recorded the f. form **Meall na Seabhaig*.

SRATH DUBH-UISGE ~ AAR R
*Srath Dubh-uisge 2001 OS expl.364 [note typo; same map has more correct *Lochan Srath Dubh-uisge*]*

On OS Expl. 364 the river or substantial burn flowing through this strath (G *srath*) is not named.

STOB AN FHITHICH AAR R NN30 16 1

STOB NAN COINNICH BHACAIN AAR R NN30 14 1 647m

STRONAFYNE AAR S NN300053 1 E364
Stronefine c.1750 Roy

G *sròn* + G *an* + G *fèinn*

‘Nose-like hill of the Fenian or Fingalian band’; (G *fèinn* (f.), gen. sing. *fèinne*, so modern G *Sròn na Fèinne*. See Morgan 2013, 165.

STÙC AN T-IOBAIRT AAR S NN33 01 1 E364 35m
terris de *Stuckintibert 1676 Retours DNB* no. 69 [one of the lands of the barony of Luss (Colquhoun); extending to 1 merkland; followed in list by the lands of Glenloin (*Glenloyne*) and the lands of Stuckinclaigh # (*Stuckincloich*)]
Stucknatibart 1777 Ross/DNB

G *stùc* + G *an* + G *iobairt*

‘Jutting hill of the (church-) offering’; in modern Gaelic *iobairt* is a f. noun, so it would be *Stùc na h-Ìobairt(e)*; or, if, a m. noun, *Stùc an Ìobairt*. This was presumably land that had at one time been given to support the church of Luss. . For a full discussion of *iobairt* in Scottish place-names, see Watson 1926, 254; and (especially in a Menteith context) McNiven 2011, 160-3.

It is one of several *stùc*-names in the area applied to land-holdings. This cluster of such names is, as far as I am aware, unique in Scotland, and may reflect the rough terrain which could nevertheless support settlement. Others in Arrochar parish are Stuckaclaigh #, Stuckendroin, Stuckgowan, Stuckiedhu and Stuckivoulich; there is also, at the southern end of Loch Lomond, Stockroger (Bonhill parish, formerly Luss parish), which first appears as *Stukeroger 1333 x c.1364 Lenn. Cart.*, 92, and contains the Anglo-Norman personal name Roger, which cannot have been current in the Lennox much before the later twelfth century.

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STUCKACLAIGH # AAR S

terris de *Stuckinloch* 1676 *Retours* DNB no. 69 [one of the lands of the barony of Luss (Colquhoun)]
Stuckinclaigh 1777 Ross/DNB
Stuckaclaigh 1777 Ross/DNB [a doublet of the preceding]

G *stùc* + G *an* + G *clach*

‘Jutting hill of the stone’; *Stùc na Cloich(e)*. Ross shows *Stuckinclaigh* and *Stuckaclaigh* near one another, to the north of *Stucknatibart* (Stuc an t-Iobart AAR).

STUCKENDROIN AAR S NN32 14 E364 20m

G *stùc* + G *an* G *droigheann*

‘Jutting hill of the (black-)thorn, bramble’; modern G *Stùc an Droighne* (G *droigheann*, also *draigheann*, m., gen. sing. *droighne*).

STUCKGOWAN AAR S

Stuckgoun c.1820 Feuing Plan Rental Roll Colquhoun Estates

G *stùc* + G *gobha*

‘Jutting hill of a smith’; G *gobha*, gen. sing. *gobhann*.

On OS Expl. 364: *Stuckgown Woods* (*sic*) NN32 03; *Stuckgowan Hotel* (*sic*) NN32 02, beside the *Stuckgown Burn* (*sic*).

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STUCKIEDHU AAR S NN31 04 1 E364 45m NOF

? *Stukindow* 1603 *RMS* vi no. 1413 col. b [‘11 merklands of Meikle Auchenvannel RHU, Auchengaich RHU and Stuckiedhu’ (11 mercat. de *Mekle Auchinvennell*, *Auchinvech* et *Stukindow*), part of the lands of the earldom of Lennox]

Stuckdow c.1750 Roy [further east than Stuckiedhu is today]

Stuckdhu 1864 OS 6 inch 1st edn DNB VI

G *stùc* + G *dubh*

‘Black jutting hill’, modern G *Stùc Dhubh*; it is doubtful whether the 1603 form refers to Stuckiedhu AAR, but if it does, the medial syllable may represent the diminutive *-an*, i.e. *stùcan* ‘little jutting hill’. The specific element ‘black’ may have been acquired because it is north-facing.

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STUCKIVOULICH AAR S NN32 03 E364

Slukvulig 1777 Ross/DNB [possibly *Slakvulig*]

This is no doubt connected with the relief features OS Expl. *Stuacher a’ Bhuilg*, a short distance to the east of the summit of Ben Reoch, which appears on OS 6 inch 1st edn as *Cruach a’ Bhuilg*, as well as with Coire *Bhuilg*, shown on both maps between Ben Reoch and Loch Lomond, on the *Stuckgowan Burn*.²⁴

OS Expl. *Stuacher* probably represents G *stùc*.

The second element is G *bolg*, gen. sing. *builg* ‘bag, belly; bag- or belly-shaped feature’, usually a rounded hill (cf *Bogie* by Kirkcaldy FIF, *PNF* 1). However, at the Place-name Day in Arrochar (23 March 2013) it was pointed out that there is a rounded hollow near the summit of Ben Reoch, presumably the site of the small lochan shown on OS Expl. on the south-east side of the summit of Ben Reoch, just south of *Stuacher a’ Bhuilg*.

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²¹ Place-name day, Arrochar, March 2013 [name to be supplied].

²² Mary Haggarty, Arrochar, March 2013.

²³ Mary Haggarty, Arrochar, March 2013.

²⁴ Thanks to Sue Furness for making this connection.

STUC NAN NUGHINN AAR R NN31 13 1 E364

Is this a typo for *Nighinn*? If so, would be for modern G *Stùc na Nighinne* ‘jutting hill of the girl’ or *Stùc nan Nighean* ‘of the girls’.

TARBET AAR, LUS S NN317046 1 E364 30m

Terbart c.1583 x 1596 Pont MS 16 [‘Gare Loch, Loch Long and Holy Loch’]

ylen Terbert c.1583 x 1596 Pont 17 [‘Loch Lomond’]

Chastel Terbart c.1583 x 1596 Pont 17 [‘Loch Lomond’; written in different ink, but same hand?]

Referring to the castle symbol on *ylen Terbert*]

Tarbat c.1750 Roy [note also *New Tarbat* near where modern Benreoch House now is]

Tarbet 1864 OS 6 inch 1st edn DNB VI

Tarbet Isle 1864 OS 6 inch 1st edn DNB VI

G tairbeart

‘Portage; place where boats were (or could be) carried between two bodies of water’. For a full discussion of this element in Scottish place-names, see Curtis 2011.

The above NGR is of the Post Office, as shown on OS Expl. 364.

TARBET ISLE AAR

ylen Terbert c.1583 x 1596 Pont 17 [‘Loch Lomond’]

Chastel Terbart c.1583 x 1596 Pont 17 [‘Loch Lomond’; written in different ink, but same hand?]

Referring to the castle symbol on *ylen Terbert*]

Tarbet Isle 1864 OS 6 inch 1st edn DNB VI

TIGH NA LÀRAICH AAR S NN290028 1 X

Tynalarach 1777 Ross/DNB

Tigh na Làraich 18XX OS 6 inch 1st edn

G taigh + G an + G làrach

‘House of the ruin’, modern G *Taigh na Làraich*; G *làrach* f. gen. sing. *làraich* ‘site of a building; ruin’ (Dwelly). The name survives on OS Expl. 364 as Monadh Tighe na Laraich.

TULLICH HILL AAR R NN29 00 1 E364 632m

Tulich Hill 18XX OS 6 inch 1st edn

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²⁵ Mary Haggarty, Arrochar, March 2013.

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