

THE ARRAN PLACE-NAME SURVEY

1974–75

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1. INTRODUCTION

In the early spring of 1974 I was presented with the opportunity of undertaking a collection and survey of the place-names of the island of Arran.¹ This unusual situation came about as a result of the wishes and desires of the Arran Society of Glasgow to have a scientific collection and assessment of Arran place-names undertaken by the School of Scottish Studies, University of Edinburgh. In this regard, the then incumbent of the Chair in the School, Professor John MacQueen, was asked by the Society to provide personnel for this assignment. I was not the first but in fact the fourth (if I recall correctly) to be asked; the previous three, for one reason or another, were unable to complete the task.² Now under pressure from the Arran Society, Prof. MacQueen, mindful that I had expressed an interest in the project, called me into his office and put the case to me. He said that many of the recordings made by Prof. Nicolaisen were of poor sound quality – Nicolaisen himself admits that in his own Tape Register – and suggested that I take over where Nicolaisen had left off and seek to re-establish contact with as many of his informants as possible who were still living. It was pointed out to me that prior collections were incomplete and I would have to rescue what was left in Arran to complete the job. This I agreed to do.

2. THE NAME *ARRAN*³

OIr. nom. *Ara, Arand, Arann: Arann na n-aignedh n-imdha* ‘Arran of the many stags’, gen. *Arann: loingsech Ile ocus Arann*, dat. *Araind* (cf. Watson 1926, 96),

¹ For background information regarding Arran, see *The Book of Arran* I (1910), II (1914), McLellan (1970), and Storrie (1967a/b). For details of Arran Gaelic, see Shaw (1778), Kennedy (1894–96), Robertson (1896–97) and Holmer (1957). For earlier works on Arran place-names, see Cameron (1890) and Currie (1908). For present-day works, see Fraser (1999).

² So far as is known, the first was Prof. Dr Wilhelm (Bill) F. H. Nicolaisen (1927–2016) who made a substantial collection of Arran place-names from oral sources between June 1961–July 1964. Second and third, so far as I am aware, were Ian A. Fraser and William Gillies. Finally, Ian Fraser was asked by Prof. MacQueen, apparently under pressure again from the Arran Society of Glasgow, to complete the Arran place-name survey and prepare the material for publication. It finally came out in Fraser 1999. Of his eighteen informants (*ibid.*, 66), five were new to him, eleven were taken over from Nicolaisen and two from myself. He told me he recorded two of his informants at any rate in 1981 (tape reference no. PN1981/05; personal comm. via telephone with Ian Fraser 2/3/2018).

³ Cf. Broderick (2013, 18–19; 2017, 151–52).

MxB *Aran*, Fordun II, 10 *Arane*, MWIS §3 *Aran*, MM 217 *Arran*, ON (Háks 322) *til hereyeia* (var. *uið hereyar*), (ibid., 326) *hers-ey*,⁴ G *Arainn* [εrin'] (GA 6),⁵ [arinj] (SAG 123).

Watson (1926, 97) regards the meaning of Arran (with short initial *a*) as 'unknown, and the name may be pre-Celtic', but views (ibid. 87) Ir. *Árainn* (with long initial *ā*) as deriving from OIr. *áru* 'kidney', from its shape. In this regard, Ian Fraser (1999, 11) makes the following pertinent remarks:

The fact that Arran is roughly kidney-shaped is not in dispute, but to suggest that those who coined the name were aware of the nature of the physical outline of the island is stretching credibility to the limit. There is absolutely no reason to believe that Dark-Age man looked at Arran as an entity in the shape of a kidney. Nevertheless, islands and island groups viewed from the sea can present characteristic shapes and outlines, to the extent that sailors approaching from a distance may well have been influenced by such impressions when selecting a name. This is true also of mountains, since many peaks are named because of the shape or outline which they exhibit, and not from any characteristic which may be obvious when one views the land from their summits (Fraser 1999, 11).

However, Deirdre and Laurence Flanagan (2002, 17) suggest that Ir. *Árainn* (with long initial *ā*) 'is a word construed as meaning "ridge" and is virtually confined to Aranmore, Co. Donegal: *Árainn Mhór* 'large ridge', and the Aran Islands, Co. Galway: *Árainn* + Islands 'ridge (islands)', presumably from their shape as seen from a distance, though without any discussion. In this same vein, but with some discussion, Owen and Morgan (2007, 17–18) regard the two examples of *Aran* that they cite, viz *Aran Benllyn* and *Aran Fawddwy*, as 'ridge' names < *ár* + dim. suffix *-an*, including the two diminutive forms, viz *Arenig Fach/Fawr*, as well as the related 'ridges' of the collective variant *Eryri* (ibid., 443).⁶

In this context see also PCelt. **ar-*, *ara-*, *aro-* 'moving, rising, raised' with

4. As noted by Nicolaisen (1992, 3), the Old Norse name for Arran, *Hersey*, 'is only recorded in connection with the movements of Hákon Hákonsson's fleet in 1263. It is therefore difficult to judge how widely the island was known by the Norsemen and for how long they used a name of their own for it.' However, given that there are seemingly similar names in Norway (e.g. *Hereyar*, *Hereane*, as supplied to Nicolaisen by Hermann Pálsson), the Arran variant may owe its existence to the Norwegian names.

5. E.g. [bɔn' i mi də ɣerin'] 'I belong to Arran', but original [a] is sometimes retained: [ɔɔɔ ə ɣarin'] 'going to Arran' (GA 100).

6. Watson (1926, 97) notes also that there are several Welsh names which appear similar: *Afon Aran* (Radnorshire), *Aran Mawdd-[w]y* and *Aran Benllyn* (hills near Bala); *Arenig Fach/Fawr* (hills North-west of Y Bala).

o-grade root cognates in OIr. *or* m. *o*-stem 'border, limit', MW *or* m. 'border, edge'; Av. *ar-* 'get moving', Gk ὄρος {oros} 'mountain', Hitt. {arai} 'gets up'. PIE root: formation originally preconsonantal zero-grade PIE **h₃r-* < **h₃er-* 'get moving' (IEW 326–32, LIV 266–67). The meaning 'border' of the Neo-Celtic reflexes derives from the frequent appearance of mountains and ridges as political and ethnic boundaries (cf. Isaac PNPG/CE, s.v. *ar-*, *ara-*, *aro-*). The Irish, Scottish and Welsh forms in *a-* would predate the *o*-grade forms of Neo-Celtic. All the same, a pre-Celtic origin of the name, as Watson suggests (above), cannot be ruled out either.

On the question of the meaning '?ridge (island)', from what I have seen either in real life or from photographs, this could apply to *all* examples of *Aran* (variously spelt) in Ireland, Scotland and Wales (*pace* Coates 2009, 232; 2012, 62).

3. THE ARRAN PLACE-NAME SURVEY 1974–75

3.1 GAELIC IN ARRAN

Although at the time of my visits to Arran in 1974–75 there were a number of Gaelic speakers living in Arran, they were in fact not from Arran itself, but from further north in the Hebrides, from such places as Skye, Lewis etc. In my time, so far as was then known, only one fluent native speaker of Arran Gaelic – Donald Craig, see below – was still living, though there were others who had spoken Gaelic in their younger days, but who had forgotten most of it through lack of use in the meantime. With regard to Gaelic in Arran, Holmer (1957, 1–2) notes that three sub-dialect areas⁷ were then attested: (1) Northside (around Lochranza, including Catacol and Cock of Arran area); (2) Westside (Shiskine and west coast); (3) Southside (Corriecravie to Brodick).

The latter two are closer to each other than to the Northside and show similarities to Manx and East Ulster Irish. The Northside dialect bears resemblance to Tarbert (Mid-Argyll) Gaelic, presumably from its ferry connections with the Tarbert area. However, Arran Gaelic, particularly in the West and South, was at that time in a precarious position. It was on the point of extinction, and with it also a knowledge and pronunciation of the older Arran place-names as attested by the tiny number of Arran tradition-bearers still living at that time. For linguistic reasons, at any rate, Arran was a 'high priority' area for investigation by the Linguistic Survey of Scotland (Gaelic Branch) and the precarious linguistic situation there now became a matter of urgency.

3.2 PROVENANCE OF THE INFORMANTS

Between the years 1961 and the 1990s, three place-name surveys of Arran

7. See also Robertson 1896–97, 229.

were conducted by the following investigators: Wilhelm Nicolaisen (1961–64), George Broderick (1974–75) and Ian Fraser (1981), in which fifty-one informants all told were sound-recorded, many by more than one investigator.⁸ Work was undertaken throughout the island, but obviously concentrated on those areas where place-name knowledge could be found. As a result, the informants were categorised according to the area scheme noted above, but with an additional area in the east to cater for the place-name knowledge found there, viz Northside, Westside, Southside and Eastside.

The fifty-one informants were distributed as follows: Northside 5/51 (9.80%); Westside 25/51 (49.02%); Southside 18/51 (35.29%); Eastside 3/51 (5.88%).⁹ That is to say, the largest number of informants came from the Westside, where Arran Gaelic evidently held out the longest. The reputedly last native speaker of Arran Gaelic, Donald Craig (1899–1977), originally of Auchencar, Machrie, latterly of Pirmill, came from the Westside.

3.3 MY FIRST VISIT TO ARRAN (MARCH 1974)

At the time of my first visit to Arran, I was working from November 1973 to July 1974 as a research assistant and clerk for the Linguistic Survey of Scotland (Gaelic Branch) (LSS)¹⁰ under the direct supervision of David Clement¹¹ whom I had accompanied as assistant on several occasions (even before November 1973) to Arran to obtain taped material of Arran Gaelic from its surviving informants, as a result of which I was fairly *au fait* with the scene in Arran. In order to give the place-name undertaking some depth, Clement advised me to work on the topic for a doctorate, and to this end I registered for a PhD at the University of Leeds in March 1974 under the supervision of the Celticist and Manx expert Robert L. Thomson. The first part of my task took me to the Ordnance Survey and Rolls Offices in Edinburgh and to the Estate Office for Arran in Brodick to assess the amount of place-name material lying in documentary sources.

My preliminary visit to Arran to make sound-recorded interviews took place between 19–20 March 1974 (travelling there and back on the days before and after these dates). For my visit I was equipped with an Uher 4000 Report-L professional tape recorder as used by the LSS, along with a number of blank

8. Details of this can be found in the Appendix under Provenance of Informants.

9. Details of the various places with numbers of informants from each area can be found in the Appendix under Provenance of Informants.

10. The overall director of the LSS (Gaelic Branch) was Kenneth H. Jackson, Professor of Celtic Studies, University of Edinburgh.

11. I first met David Clement in August 1972 when Professor Jackson sent him to the Isle of Man to interview the reputedly last native Manx Gaelic speaker, Ned Maddrell. I accompanied Clement on his visit to Ned Maddrell on Thursday 17 August 1972.

reel-to-reel tapes and a set of six-inch Ordnance Survey maps of the island.¹² During this preliminary visit I made recordings from three persons, viz George Macalpine of Glen Rosa (formerly of the Cock of Arran), John Kerr of South Newton (by Lochranza) and Jimmy Kelso of Shiskine. Of the three informants I visited, John Kerr and George Macalpine were former informants of Nicolaisen; Jimmy Kelso, a local character from Shiskine, was known to David Clement.

3.3.1 NEWS OF A SUDDEN HEART ATTACK

I was only a short time back in Edinburgh from my first Arran visit when news came that John Kerr¹³ – our only informant from the South Newton district near Lochranza and with a knowledge of some forty rare Gaelic names from that area – had apparently suffered a sudden heart attack and lay on his deathbed in Lamlash hospital. David Clement ordered me to betake myself back to Arran pronto. I left Edinburgh the following day in the LSS van and arrived in Arran late that same afternoon, and made for Lamlash hospital early the following morning. I found John Kerr lying in his bed in a weak state. I did not take in the tape-recorder and maps out of respect for the situation. Nevertheless, I could not risk his sudden departure, so I discreetly asked him the names – he knew what to give – and I took them down in phonetic script, forty-two names in all.¹⁴ I was conscious all the while of obtaining as much of the passing tradition as I could, since the knowledge of it would die with him if uncollected. I managed to get the names down and was very grateful to him for them. I was about 20–30 minutes or so with him; he died two days later, as we later heard.

3.4 FUNDING

Given the success of the two-day preliminary visit of March 1974, efforts were now made to seek to obtain funding for the project over a three-year period. To this end I went back to Professor MacQueen to discuss matters with him. We mulled over such possibilities as the British Academy, Carnegie Trust etc.

12. For the final visit to Arran in May 1975, I inadvertently forgot to pack my set OS maps before leaving! Fortunately my erstwhile host, Mr Peter Mackenzie, had a set which he said I could make use of for the visit. He indicated I could keep hold of the set until I was finished with it. For the purposes of the place-name transcription, Mr Mackenzie's set is marked 'Set 2'.

13. According to David Clement, John Kerr 'had an authentic pronunciation, but couldn't be induced to produce good stretches of spoken Gaelic, even by Willie Matheson.' (email: Clement-Broderick 14/8/2009). In a second email later that day, Clement added, 'John Kerr had a good pronunciation and what he said in Gaelic was reliable' (email: Clement-Broderick 14/8/2009).

14. My notes just tell me that I took down the names in 'March 1974', i.e. before 31 March of that year.

However, nothing came of it. At the beginning of 1975 or thereabouts, David Clement sought funding from private business contacts which yielded the small but welcome sum of £250 – required for daily living for one year at that time was something like £1250 – but which nevertheless enabled me to get started with my first 1975 Arran visit, in the hope that further funding might materialise.

On my return to Edinburgh – after the first 1975 visit – it became clear that no further funding would be forthcoming. The £250 I had had barely covered the costs of the first visit. I then stood at a crossroads. Should I give up the project entirely or should I reassess the situation? The position was this: Arran Gaelic was on its way out. It was believed there was just one full speaker left (Donald Craig), as noted earlier. But there were a number of Arran people still around who could provide me with the Gaelic names in an expected pronunciation (as I was to witness fifteen years later in the Isle of Man). Should I take a chance and leave things for a while, or strike now while the iron was still hot. I spent a night in rumination and the following morning took the decision to continue with the oral collection on the money I already had. I then went to my bank and arranged and obtained a personal loan of £1000 to ensure completion of the oral collection. As a result, copyright on the material subsists in my name.

3.5 MY VISITS TO ARRAN IN 1975

My first 1975 visit lasted for a week, from 15–21 February (working from 16/2 to 20/2/1975), during which time I recorded eight informants. The visit started off with an informal visit to Shiskine character Jimmy Kelso and, accompanied by his wife and a local pal of his, all four of us made merry with plenty of whisky, and Jimmy entertained us with local stories¹⁵ and songs, including a stanza or

15. One of the stories Jimmy Kelso related concerned a murder committed on Goatfell, Arran's highest mountain, in July 1889. He says, 'About the year 1890 when my father was coming home one day he met a man who was running towards him on the road and he was very short of breath and sweating profusely, and my father was wondering what was up with him as he went by. Some months later he discovered that it was a certain John Laurie, the same man who had been sentenced and imprisoned in Perth gaol for murder. According to tradition, Laurie was spending his holidays in Arran with a friend of his, Englishman Edwin Rose, a fellow workmate at their work in Lanark, and the two of them were staying in accommodation in Brodick. One day they went for a walk in the mountains, and when they reached the northside of Goatfell facing Glen Sannox it was there that Laurie pushed his friend over the cliff and buried him in a narrow cave at the foot of the mountain and covered him with heather. It was some time afterward that a shepherd's dog discovered the decayed body.

'The authorities did not arrest Laurie at all until another friend of his saw him walking the streets of Glasgow wearing an expensive sheepskin coat and recognised the coat as that belonging to Rose. He then spoke to Laurie about it and persuaded him to give himself up to the authorities. He did just that and a while later was committed

two of the renowned Arran song *Faidhir an Seasgainn* 'Shiskine Fair'.¹⁶ The next day the recording sessions got underway in earnest: my first 'victim' was Donald Craig (see above); seven other informants followed (see Appendix).

My second 1975 visit to Arran took place soon after the first, from 28 February to 17 March (working from 1 March to 16 March), and the third visit from 15 May to 23 May (working from 16 May to 22 May). By that time I felt I had obtained as much as I was likely to get on Arran place-names, collecting material from a total of thirty-one informants on nineteen reel-to-reel tapes (see Appendix). Although it took me a good while to repay the loan, nevertheless, I felt it had all been well worthwhile and I was satisfied that I had rescued the available oral material of Arran Gaelic place-names from almost certain oblivion – the documentary material could be obtained at any time.

Shortly after my third and final visit to Arran, I left Edinburgh and shelved the Arran material until a later date and cancelled my PhD registration at the University of Leeds. However, as it turned out, I registered for a PhD a second time two years later, in 1977, at the Queen's University of Belfast (under the supervision of Professor Dr Heinrich Wagner) in order to conduct work on Late Spoken Manx, which was awarded in December 1981. Eight years later, I undertook a survey of the place-names of the Isle of Man, which was to take me sixteen years to complete (1989–2005) (see Broderick 1994–2005).

3.6 COLLECTING PLACE-NAMES IN ARRAN

During the course of my visits to Arran between 1974–75, I interviewed, as noted above, some thirty-one informants, mainly on the western side of the island where traditions seemed to have lingered the longest, and all of them were most helpful in availing me of their knowledge. The place-names obtained from the Arran people were mainly Gaelic and consisted of names of settlements – farms, villages, bothies, towns etc. – mountains, hills, glens, passes, crevices, individual rocks and unusual features, gullies – George Macalpine was particularly

to Perth prison. He was not condemned to death but was kept there in bondage for many years. It is a curious thing, but when his day of release came he said he would prefer to stay in prison than to go back home. And it came about that he died in prison without seeing home again.' Jimmy told us that story on 16 February 1975, and the full story came out in the *Scotsman* on 10 October 2005. [See 'The Arran Murder, 1889' in William Roughead, *Twelve Scots Trials*, Edinburgh and London: William Green & Sons, 273–302 – Eds.]

16. This tells of a horse-trading fair held at night at the former mill which occupied the site to the rear of the present Hamilton Arms hotel in Shiskine. The fair was discontinued c. 1865, or thereabouts, seemingly through growing lack of support. For Kelso's text, see *Tocher* 28 (Spring/Summer 1978), 254–55. For fuller texts, cf. Holmer 1957, 180–81, *The Book of Arran* II, 344–47; cf. also Broderick (forthcoming).

forthcoming with such names in Glen Rosa – fields, parts of fields – particularly good in this respect was Jock Henderson¹⁷ for the Whitefarland area – roads, paths, coastal inlets, creeks, tidal rocks, islets etc. In many cases my informants, who had not used or heard some of the names for quite some time, occasionally required time to think them through. In order to put the informant at ease and to obviate any inhibitions, spiritual assistance in the form of a wee dram of whisky was offered. This is an integral and indispensable part of the field-worker's equipment in Scotland,¹⁸ coming under the rubric of entertainment, and was usually dispensed before work commenced. Not all informants availed themselves of this facility, however.

In some cases it was not only place-names that were obtained, but also stories, including memories of illicit distilling and smuggling, the Clearances, fairy tales of the International Folktale variety (e.g. Jock Henderson's 'An duine cruiteach agus na sitheachan' (the humpbacked man and the fairies)), stories about various personalities (e.g. 'Seònaidh 'Leasbuigh', i.e. John Sillars of Balliekine) and the occasional (Arran) Gaelic song, as noted above, etc. One of my informants, a Ms Marion Murchie of Lochranza, was well up on certain aspects of Arran history, particularly relating to the Dukes of Hamilton and Montrose, former Earls of Arran.¹⁹

17. There was apparently some concern about Jock Henderson's origins, that it was thought for a while that he came from Lewis and, if so, that his pronunciation of the Arran Gaelic place-names would be correspondingly affected. Former LSS field-worker David Clement wrote: 'I know JH attended Gaelic classes from a Lewis man [...]. I knew JH's father was an English speaker – his mother had spoken so little English when she went into service in the lowlands [of Scotland] that she insisted on her family knowing English well [...]' (email: Clement-Broderick 11/8/2009). The same day, co-editor of *The Journal of Scottish Name Studies* Richard Cox informed me that he had sought a copy-birth-certificate of Jock Henderson from the Scottish Record Office and noted that 'John Henderson was born 23/11/1885 in "Ballakin" [in Arran; G *Bàn-leacann* 'white stony place, white hill-slope' (cf. Fraser 1999, 69, s.v. *Balliekine*)], registered in Lochranza 10/12/1885]. Father: Archibald; mother Marion, née McCrindle [...]' (email: Cox-Broderick 11/8/2009). Nevertheless, David Clement was wary of him, noting in a second email that same day that '[...] He gave me so many Hebridean [i.e. non-Arran] pronunciations [...]. Three days later, Clement declared, 'I decided against using him [for Arran Gaelic]' (email: Clement-Broderick 14/8/2009).

18. In contradistinction to the Isle of Man where whisky is not accepted. Instead the *bean a' taigh* prepares tea and scones once the recording session is over. It is during this later period of the interview that the hosts feel at ease to tell of folklore traditions, e.g. attitudes towards death in former days etc.

19. The association of the Dukes of Hamilton with Arran evidently ended in 1906 when the only daughter, the Lady Mary Louise Douglas-Hamilton, a distant cousin of the 12th Duke William of Hamilton, Alfred Douglas-Hamilton, married James Graham, 6th Duke of Montrose, thus ending over 500 years of Hamilton connections with

My informant Donald Craig, as mentioned above, turned out to be the reputedly last full native speaker of Arran Gaelic. He styled himself as *Domhnall 'ac a' Charraig* when I first met him in March 1974. He had a distinct glottal stop, a feature of Arran Gaelic.²⁰ His wife Cathie did not speak Gaelic at all.²¹ Donald

Arran. Their residence in Arran, Brodick Castle, was acquired by the National Trust for Scotland from the Lady Jean Fforde (1920–2017, only daughter of James Graham, 6th Duke of Montrose, and Marie-Louise Douglas-Hamilton Forster) in 1958 in lieu of death duties. For further details, see Brodick Castle: Wikipedia, Earl of Arran (accessed 20/2/2018), Wikipedia, Lady Jean Fforde (accessed 21/4/2018).

The Duke of Hamilton, famed for his meeting with Rudolf Hess, Hitler's Deputy in the Nazi Party, following his flight to Scotland in May 1941, was Douglas Douglas-Hamilton (1903–1973) who became 14th Duke of Hamilton on his father's death in 1940. The Dukes of Hamilton were by then (since 1906) no longer Earls of Arran. As a keen sportsman Hamilton attended the Berlin *Olympiade* of 1936. In Berlin he was present at numerous functions, including a grand dinner for the British contingent hosted by Joachim von Ribbentrop, German ambassador to Britain and, later, foreign minister, where he was introduced to Hitler and other leading members of the National Socialist government. Hamilton had previously met Ribbentrop in London as the Ambassador to the Court of St James. Hamilton was invited by Hermann Göring to inspect the newly-reinstated Luftwaffe on account of his professional interest in aviation. As Hess and Hamilton were highly competent pilots with a great interest in aviation, a meeting between them at such functions would be expected, given that Hamilton had attended a dinner party in Berlin at which Hess was also present. But it seems that Hess was not formally introduced to Hamilton then or at any other time.

On 10 May 1941 Rudolf Hess, apparently with Hitler's knowledge (though there is as yet no firm evidence to support this), parachuted into Scotland, allegedly in order to meet Hamilton concerning a possible link-up between Germany and Britain regarding the Soviet Union. He crash-landed at Floors Farm near Eaglesham by Glasgow at 22:34 and gave his name as 'Alfred Horn', a friend of the Duke of Hamilton. Hess, however, was taken to hospital due to injuries sustained during his descent. Hamilton was informed of the prisoner – though he did not recognise the name – and went to visit him. Hess revealed his true identity, whereupon Hamilton, finding himself in a tricky position, informed the British authorities. Hess was then imprisoned until the end of the war and the subsequent Nuremberg Trials. Nonetheless, in spite of British government assertions to the contrary, there was a suspicion of prior contact with Hess, allegedly concerning matters of espionage during Hamilton's time in Germany before the war (cf. Douglas Douglas-Hamilton, 14th Duke of Hamilton: Wikipedia, accessed 20/2/2018).

20. A glottal stop is in fact recorded in Arran. For details see Holmer (1957, 37–38, 81–82). See also in *SGDS* Points 31–35, e.g. II/1: *thubhairt* 'say' (preterite), 31 [huʔər'tʃ], 35 [hʊʔər'tʃ], II/7: *adharc* 'horn', 33 [eʔər'k], 34 [øʔər'k], 35 [øʔər'k], II/8: *agaibh* 'at you' pl., 31–33 [eʔi], 35 [øʔi], II/9: *aghaidh* 'face', 32 [ɛʔiv], 33 [ɛʔiv], (without) [eʔiv], 35 [ɛʔiv], (without) [ɛʔiv], III/360: *duine* 'man' 33, 35 [d̥u'ɲə] etc. For details of the *SGDS* Arran informants, see *SGDS*/I: 84–85.

21. In a telephone conversation of 17/2/2018, Donald Craig's daughter, Mrs Elizabeth Dale (née Craig), told me her mother Cathie came from Machrie in Arran but was

Craig died two years later in May 1977, and with him Arran Gaelic passed into history.²²

3.7 MY HOST

For two of my three visits in 1975, my host was Peter Mackenzie of the Arran Society of Glasgow, who very kindly put me up in his home *Tigh na Cachla*, now 'Burnside', North Feorline, near Blackwaterfoot. He was most helpful in suggesting possible informants for me and would often drive me to them in his VW minibus – even though I had the LSS van with me – and would get things going with them to break the ice, so-to-speak. In the case of Nicolaisen's former informants, however, I would go on my own in the LSS van. As anyone, Mr Mackenzie had his own particular foibles, one of which was of a morning before breakfast to set a large teapot on one of the heating plates on the stove to keep the tea warm. But it had the effect of stewing the tea so that it came out very strong indeed. Nevertheless, I enjoyed my time with him and very much appreciate all he did for me.

3.8 THE AFTERMATH

It is now over forty years since I made my sound-recorded collection of Arran place-names. On a visit to Arran in July 2009 – my first since 1975 – I enquired about my former informants and was told that all the old Arranites, as they were termed, had passed on. In a chance visit to the post office in Pirmill, I enquired about Donald Craig's daughter, Mrs Elizabeth Dale, who was then living with her husband Alec Dale in Donald's house 'Learig', in Pirmill. The lady at the post office rang Mrs Dale for me and I made arrangements to go and see her that afternoon (a Wednesday). She took me into the sitting room; nothing had changed from the time Donald was there, so far as I could tell.²³ She gave me

married to an Alasdair Stewart of The Oa in Islay where she lived for some five years, after which her husband died suddenly, and Cathie returned to Arran with her then two children. In Arran she later met her second husband, Donald Craig, after his return to the island following a sojourn of some years in Wyoming USA shortly after his demobilisation after the First World War. At no time, according to Elizabeth Dale, did her father live in Islay. Mrs Dale confirmed that her mother Cathie had no Gaelic, even though her first husband was apparently a native Islay-Gaelic speaker; she did not learn any while in Islay. According to her grand-daughter, whom I met on a visit to Elizabeth on 8/4/2018, Cathie was apparently quite hostile to Gaelic and discouraged people from learning it. According to Elizabeth, Cathie died in 1996.

22. Ironically, the passing of spoken Manx Gaelic into history, with the death of its reputedly last native speaker Ned Maddrell on 27 December 1974, took place around the same time.

23. It had on my most recent visit (8/4/2018).

details about a number of people I had had dealings with during the 1970s, one of whom was John (Jock) Henderson,²⁴ 'Schoolhouse', Machrie. Elizabeth said that he was a great-uncle of hers.²⁵ She also mentioned Jimmy Kelso of Shiskine; she said his house was still in North Feorline (NGR904288) – it had the curious name 'Briar Knowe'. On leaving Arran at the end of my three-day visit that month, I got the impression that an era in Arran tradition had come to an end.

During my most recent visit to Arran, on the occasion of the 27th Annual Conference of the Society for Name Studies in Britain and Ireland, held in Blackwaterfoot, 6–9 April 2018, I handed over the two sets I had of Ordnance Survey six-inch maps of Arran to Dr Jacob (Jake) King for the School of Scottish Studies Archive and discussed with Jake and David Clement (as former Executive Director of the Scottish Gaelic Linguistic Survey) the final phase of the Arran Place-Name Survey.

ABBREVIATIONS

Av. – Avestic

b. – born

CMCS – *Cambridge/Cambrian Medieval Celtic Studies*

f. – father

Fordun, John of, c.1380 (*Chronica Gentis Scottorum*) (Skene 1871–72) (List of LNN (in Megaw 1978, 313–14) seemingly from an informant in Scottish Royal court circles of late 14th c., cf. McDonald 2002, 15)

G – Gaelic

GA – *The Gaelic of Arran* (Holmer 1957)

24. Jock Henderson's grandson and wife turned up at 'Learig' on the occasion of my visit on Sunday afternoon (8/4/18). He looked very much like his grandfather.

25. In an email dated 6/9/2018, Mrs Elizabeth (Liz) Dale explained to me that, 'My great grandmother Marion McCrindle (from Ayrshire) married Daniel Kerr of Ball[i]ekine who died very young, leaving her with two very small daughters, Jean and Elizabeth, the latter of whom was my dad's [Donald Craig's] mother. Marion remarried a Henderson from Shiskine and they had quite a large family of boys, one of whom was Jock, thus becoming my grandmother's half brother and my dad's uncle. My grandmother, Elizabeth, married John Craig of Machrie and they had 10 offspring, of whom my dad was second born [...].'

In an email dated 11/8/2009, Richard Cox told me that Mrs Dale was daughter to Donald Craig [Pirmill, formerly of Auchencar] (Ma 3); that her grandmother was a Mrs Elizabeth Craig of Glaick, Machrie (Ma 2), a second-cousin to John (Jock) Henderson, Balliekine; and that her father was Donald Craig (1899–1977, Pirmill, formerly of Auchencar, Machrie) (Ma 3), and his mother Elizabeth Kerr of Glaick, Machrie (Ma 2), (Im 5) (email: Cox-Broderick 11/8/2009). Mrs Dale confirmed to me that John Henderson was in fact a great uncle of hers (17/2/2018). (The references in round brackets refer to Holmer's list of informants in Holmer 1957, 3–4).

- Gk – Greek
 H – Holmer 1957
 HáKS – Hákon Hákonsson's Saga – *Hákonar saga Hákonarsonar* (13th c.)
 Hitt. – Hittite
 IEW – *Indogermanisches etymologisches Wörterbuch* (Pokorny 1959)
 Int. – Interviewed
 Ir. – Irish
 LIV – *Lexikon der indogermanischen Verben* (Rix 2001)
 LSS – Linguistic Survey of Scotland
 m. – mother
 MM – Martin Martin (1698)
 MW – Middle Welsh
 MWIS – *Monro's Western Isles of Scotland* (1549, MS 1661) (Munro 1961).
 MxB – Manx Bull of 1231 (c.1340–1505). For a list of place-names in the Bull, see Megaw (1978, 313–314)
 OIr. – Old Irish
 ON – Old Norse
 PCelt. – Proto-Celtic
 PIE – Proto-Indo-European
 PN – Place-names
 PNPG/CE – *Place-Names in Ptolemy's Geographia – Celtic Elements* (Isaac 2004)
 r. – reared
 SAG – *Studies in Argyllshire Gaelic* (Holmer 1938)
 SGDS – *Survey of Gaelic Dialects of Scotland* (Ó Dochartaigh 1997)

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APPENDIX²⁶

Arran Place-Name Survey 1974–75

Reel-to-reel tape recordings made by George Broderick of place-names in the island of Arran, Scotland, 19–20 March 1974; 16–21 February, 1–16 March and 16–22 May 1975.²⁷

1. TAPE REGISTER

Tape no.	Date	Speed	Informant
PN1974/26/1–2	19/3/1974	3¾	George Macalpine (74), Glen Rosa (ex Cock of Arran): PN 225.
PN1974/27/1	19/3/1974	3¾	John Kerr (82), South Newton (by Lochranza): PN 225, 226.

26. The material of all three Arran surveys (sound-recordings and maps) are housed in the Place-Name Archive of the School of Scottish Studies, 27 George Square, Edinburgh EH8 9LD.

27. The original 19 reel-to-reel tapes deposited in September 1990 at the Place-Name Archive were digitised by the School in 2011, © George Broderick 1975, 2011.

PN1974/28/1–2	20/3/1974	3¾	James (Jimmy) Kelso (84), Shiskine: PN General.
PN1975/1/1	16/2/1975	1⅞	Jimmy Kelso, Shiskine: stories and song 'Faidhir an Seasg-ainn' (2 st.).
PN1975/1/2	21/2/1975	1⅞	Jimmy Kelso, Shiskine: PN 253. Peter Mackenzie (c. 65), Shiskine: Seònaidh 'Leasbuigh stories.
PN1975/2/1	17/2/1975	1⅞	Donald Craig (75), Pirmill: PN Pirmill and Auchencar, PN 237, 243.
PN1975/2/2	18/2/1975	1⅞	Ian Robertson (c.70), Dunrigh, Blackwaterfoot: PN Bellevue and Area 253. 1⅞ Angus Macelvie, Kilpatrick, Blackwaterfoot: PN Kilpatrick and Area 253.
		1⅞	Charlie Currie and Jock Campbell, Drumadoon, Blackwaterfoot: PN Drumadoon and Machrie 248, 253.
PN1975/3/1	19/2/1975	1⅞	James Craig, Carmahome, Kilpatrick, Blackwaterfoot: PN Kilpatrick and Area 253. 1⅞ John Henderson, Midrimar, Blackwaterfoot: PN Toryvocklin 253.
PN1975/3/2	20/2/1975	1⅞	Neil Clark (78), Lochranza: PN Lochranza and Area 225; stories.
PN1975/4/1	1/3/1975	1⅞	Neil Clark (78), Lochranza: PN 225, 226, 237, 238.
PN 1975/4/2	3/3/1975	1⅞	William Todd, Glenree: PN Glenree and Area 253, 254. 1⅞ Angus Stewart, Balgowan, Shiskine: PN Corriecravie, Whitefarland and over mountains to Glen Sannox, Goatfell 237, 238, 253.
PN1975/5/1	4/3/1975	1⅞	Angus Stewart, cont'd: own poetry (a) local, (b) Immortal Memory. 1⅞ John (Jock) Henderson (89), Schoolhouse, Machrie, PN Whitefarland and Area 237.
PN1975/5/2	4/3/1975	1⅞	Mrs Bessie Guy, Shedog, Shiskine: PN Shiskine and Area 253. 1⅞ George Macalpine (75), Glen Rosa: PN 244.
PN1975/6/1	7/3/1975	1⅞	Jock Henderson, Schoolhouse, Machrie: PN Whitefarland and Area 237; Seònaidh 'Leasbuigh stories.
PN1975/6/2	8/3/1975	1⅞	George Macalpine, Glen Rosa: PN 244. 3¾ George Macalpine, Glen Rosa: PN 244, Seònaidh 'Leasbuigh story.
PN1975/7/1	9/3/1975	3¾	George Macalpine (cont'd): PN 244, 238.
PN1975/7/2	9/3/1975	3¾	Jock Henderson, Schoolhouse, Machrie: PN 237, 238.
PN1975/8/1	11/3/1975	15/16	Jock Henderson, Schoolhouse, Machrie: PN 238.

- 13/3/1975 3^{3/4} Ms Marion Murchie (c.70), Lochranza: PN 225, 226.
 PN1975/8/2 13/3/1975 3^{3/4} Ms Marion Murchie, Lochranza: PN 225, 226.
 14/3/1975 3^{3/4} Jock Henderson, Schoolhouse, Machrie: PN 238, 244.
 PN1975/9/1 14/3/1975 3^{3/4} Jock Henderson, Schoolhouse, Machrie: PN 238, 244; stories in Eng.
 15/3/1975 3^{3/4} George Macalpine, Glen Rosa: PN 238, 225, 226.
 PN1975/9/2 15/3/1975 3^{3/4} George Macalpine cont'd: PN 238, 225, 226.
 PN1975/10/1 15/3/1975 3^{3/4} Alastair Kelso, 'Benvarren', Corrie, with daughter: PN 238.
 PN1975/10/2 15/3/1975 3^{3/4} Netta Currie, Drumadoon Cottage, Blackwaterfoot: PN BWF and Area 253, 248.
 16/3/1975 3^{3/4} John Brown, Benlister: PN Benlister and Area 249.
 PN1975/11/1 16/5/1975 3^{3/4} John Brown, Benlister: PN Benlister and Area 2/249. (Cont'd from Tape 10.)
 17/5/1975 3^{3/4} Jessie Mackinnon, Brodick (ex Kilmory): PN 2/259, 2/254.
 PN1975/11/2 17/5/1975 3^{3/4} Jessie Mackinnon, Brodick (ex Kilmory): PN 2/254, 2/259.
 Jock Henderson, 'Schoolhouse', Machrie: PN Dougrie and Area 2/243; 2. Stories in Gaelic: 'Duine cruiteach agus na sìtheachan' agus 'Seònaidh 'Leasbuigh agus am Bòcan'; 3. Conundrums in Gaelic.
 19/5/1975 3^{3/4} Gilbert Mackinnon (c.70), Sannox: PN 2/225, 2/226, 2/237, 2/238.
 PN1975/12/1 19/5/1975 3^{3/4} Gilbert Mackinnon, Sannox (cont'd): PN 2/225, 2/226, 2/237, 2/238.
 19/5/1975 3^{3/4} Stewart Lambie (c.50), West Glen Sherraig: PN 2/244, 2/248.
 19/5/1975 3^{3/4} Mrs Lambie (c.75) (mother of above), Glen Sherraig (ex Cloinid): PN 2/254.
 20/5/1975 3^{3/4} Florrie Stewart (c.70), Kilmory (ex Achagallan): PN Achagallan and Area 2/248.
 PN1975/13/1 20/5/1975 3^{3/4} Florrie Stewart, Kilmory (ex Achagallan): PN Achagallan and Area 2/248. (Cont'd from Tape 12.)
 20/5/1975 3^{3/4} Donald Crawford (c.75), Kilmory: PN Kilmory and Area 2/259 NW.
 20/5/1975 3^{3/4} Alan Cook (c.75), Kingscross (by Lamlash): PN Kingscross 2/255; general conversation.
 PN1975/13/2 20/5/1975 3^{3/4} Alan Cook, Kingscross (cont'd): PN Kingscross 2/255; conversation.
 21/5/1975 3^{3/4} Neil Clark, Lochranza: PN Lochranza and Area 2/225.
 PN1975/14/1 21/5/1975 3^{3/4} Donald Craig, Pirnmill: PN Pirnmill and Achagallan 2/237.

- 21/5/1975 3^{3/4} Donald Craig and Baldi (brother, c.75), Glaick, Machrie: PN Glaick; general conversation.
 22/5/1975 3^{3/4} Donald Craig, Pirnmill: stories in Gaelic about Seònaidh 'Leasbuigh.
 PN1975/14/2 22/5/1975 3^{3/4} James Maccoll, Glenree: PN around Glenree and Achareoch 2/253, 2/254.
 PN1975/15/1 22/5/1975 7^{1/2} Jimmy Kelso, Shiskine: Arran Gaelic songs: 'Mo Dhachaidh', 'Faidhir an Seasgainn' (3 st.); one place-name near Shiskine.
 [PN1975/16/1 22/5/1975 3^{3/4} Kate Currie (c.70), Brodick.]†
 PN1975/16/2 22/5/1975 3^{3/4} (after 10 minutes) Kate Currie, Brodick: PN 2/259, 2/254.
 22/5/1975 3^{3/4} John Stewart (c.70), Craigend, Kildonan: PN 2/259, 2/260.
 22/5/1975 3^{3/4} Willie Stewart (c.70), Creag Dhubh, Kildonan: PN Kildonan and Area 2/259, 2/260.

† Side 1 and the first ten minutes of Side 2 were inadvertently overlaid with Manx folklore material, August 1975.

2. MAP REGISTER

PN collections were made 19–20 March 1974 (Set 1); 16–21 February (Set 1), 1–16 March (Set 1) and 16–22 May 1975 (Set 2).²⁸

OS 6-inch

Map no.	Date	Informant
1/225	19/3/1974	George Macalpine (74), Glen Rosa (< Cock of Arran): PN Cock of Arran and area.
1/225	19/3/1974	John Kerr (82), South Newton (by Lochranza).
1/225	20/2/1975	Neil Clark (78), Lochranza: PN Lochranza and area.
1/225	1/3/1975	Neil Clark (78), Lochranza: PN Lochranza and area.
1/225	11/3/1975	Marion Murchie (c.70), Lochranza: PN Lochranza and area.
1/225	15/3/1975	George Macalpine (74), Glen Rosa: PN Cock of Arran and area.
2/225	19/5/1975	Gilbert Mackinnon (c.70) Sannox: PN Sannox and area.
2/225	21/5/1975	Neil Clark, Lochranza: PN Lochranza and area.
1/226	19/3/1974	John Kerr (82), South Newton (by Lochranza).
1/226	1/3/1975	Neil Clark (78), Lochranza: PN Lochranza and area.
1/226	13/3/1975	Marion Murchie (c.70), Lochranza: PN Lochranza and area.
1/226	15/3/1975	George Macalpine, Glen Rosa: PN.

²⁸ OS 6-inch: Set 1 to George Broderick, Set 2 to Peter Mackenzie, Arran.

- 2/226 19/5/1975 Gilbert Mackinnon (c.70) Sannox: PN Sannox and area.
 1/237 17/2/1975 Donald Craig, Pirmill: PN Pirmill and Auchencar.
 1/237 1/3/1975 Neil Clark (78), Lochranza: PN Lochranza and area.
 1/237 3/3/1975 Angus Stewart, Balgowan, Shiskine: PN Whitefarland.
 1/237 4/3/1975 Jock Henderson (89), Schoolhouse, Machrie: PN Whitefarland and area.
 1/237 7/3/1975 Jock Henderson, Schoolhouse, Machrie: PN Whitefarland and area.
 1/237 9/3/1975 Jock Henderson, Schoolhouse, Machrie: PN Whitefarland and area.
 2/237 19/5/1975 Gilbert Mackinnon (c.70) Sannox: PN Sannox and area.
 2/237 21/5/1975 Donald Craig, Pirmill: PN Pirmill and Achagallan.
 1/238 1/3/1975 Neil Clark (78), Lochranza: PN Lochranza and area.
 1/238 3/3/1975 Angus Stewart, Balgowan, Shiskine: PN over mountains to Sannox.
 1/238 9/3/1975 George Macalpine, Glen Rosa: PN
 1/238 9/3/1975 Jock Henderson, Schoolhouse, Machrie: PN Whitefarland and area.
 1/238 11/3/1975 Jock Henderson, Schoolhouse, Machrie: PN Whitefarland and area.
 1/238 14/3/1975 Jock Henderson, Schoolhouse, Machrie: PN Whitefarland and area.
 1/238 15/3/1975 George Macalpine, Glen Rosa: PN.
 1/238 15/3/1975 Alasdair Kelso, Benvarren, Corrie, with daughter: PN Corrie and area.
 2/238 19/5/1975 Gilbert Mackinnon (c.70) Sannox: PN Sannox and area.
 1/243 17/2/1975 Donald Craig, Pirmill: PN Pirmill and Auchencar.
 2/243 19/5/1975 Jock Henderson, Schoolhouse, Machrie: PN Dougrie and area.
 1/244 21/2/1975 Jimmy Kelso, Shiskine: PN Shiskine.
 1/244 4/3/1975 George Macalpine (75), Glen Rosa: PN Glen Rosa.
 1/244 8/3/1975 George Macalpine, Glen Rosa: PN Glen Rosa.
 1/244 9/3/1975 George Macalpine, Glen Rosa: PN Glen Rosa.
 1/244 14/3/1975 Jock Henderson, Schoolhouse, Machrie: PN.
 2/244 19/5/1975 Stewart Lambie (c.50), West Glen Sherrairg: PN WGS and area.
 1/248 18/2/1975 Charlie Currie and Jock Campbell, Drumadoon BWF: PN Drumadoon.
 1/248 15/3/1975 Netta Currie, Drumadoon BWF: PN BWF and area.
 2/248 19/5/1975 Stewart Lambie (c.50), West Glen Sherrairg: PN WGS and area.
 2/248 20/5/1975 Florrie Stewart (c.70), Kilmory (ex Achagallan): PN Kilmory and area.
 1/249 16/3/1975 John Brown, Benlister: PN Benlister and area.
 2/249 16/5/1975 John Brown, Benlister: PN Benlister and area.
 1/253 18/2/1975 Ian Robertson (c.70), Dunrigh, BWF: PN Bellevue and area.
 1/253 18/2/1975 Angus Macelvie, Kilpatrick BWF: PN Kilpatrick and area.
 1/253 18/2/1975 Charlie Currie and Jock Campbell, Drumadoon BWF: PN Machrie.

- 1/253 19/2/1975 James Craig, Carmahome, Kilpatrick BWF: PN Kilpatrick and area.
 1/253 19/2/1975 John Henderson, 'Midrimar', BWF: PN Torryvocklin.
 1/253 3/3/1975 William Todd, Glenree: PN Glenree and area.
 1/253 3/3/1975 Angus Stewart, Balgowan, Shiskine: PN Corriecravie.
 1/253 4/3/1975 Mrs Bessie Guy, Shedog, Shiskine: PN Shiskine and area.
 1/253 15/3/1975 Netta Currie, Drumadoon BWF: PN BWF and area.
 2/253 22/5/1975 James Maccoll, Glenree: PN Glenree and Achareoch area.
 2/253 22/5/1975 Jimmy Kelso, Shiskine: PN Shiskine and area.
 1/254 3/3/1975 William Todd, Glenree: PN Glenree and area.
 2/254 17/5/1975 Jessie Mackinnon, Brodick (ex Kilmory): PN Kilmory and area.
 2/254 19/5/1975 Mrs Lambie (c.75), Glen Sherrairg (ex Clioned): PN Clioned and area.
 2/254 22/5/1975 James Maccoll, Glenree: PN Glenree and Achareoch area.
 2/254 22/5/1975 Kate Currie, Brodick: PN Kildonan and area.
 2/255 20/5/1975 Alan Cook (c.75), Kingscross (by Whiting Bay): PN.
 2/259 17/5/1975 Jessie Mackinnon, Brodick (ex Kilmory): PN Kilmory and area.
 2/259 20/5/1975 Donald Crawford (c.75), Kilmory: PN Kilmory and area.
 2/259 22/5/1975 Kate Currie, Brodick: PN Kildonan and area.
 2/259 22/5/1975 John Stewart (c.70), Craigend, Kildonan: PN Kildonan and area.
 2/259 22/5/1975 Willie Stewart (c.70), Creag Dhubh, Kildonan: PN Kildonan and area.
 2/260 22/5/1975 John Stewart (c.70), Craigend, Kildonan: PN Kildonan and area.
 2/260 22/5/1975 Willie Stewart (c.70), Creag Dhubh, Kildonan: PN Kildonan and area.

BWF = Blackwaterfoot; WGS = West Glen Sherrairg

3. THE ARRAN INFORMANTS

Included here are details of the informants interviewed during the three known surveys made of Arran place-names: by Wilhelm Nicolaisen (1961–64), by George Broderick (1974–75) and by Ian A. Fraser (1981).

Informants common to all three investigators are supplied in **bold type**; those common to Nicolaisen and Broderick are in *italic script*; those common to Nicolaisen and Fraser are underlined; those common to Broderick and Fraser are given in *italic script and underlined*.

3.1 Index of informants (Nicolaisen, 1961–64), 20.

1. **CLARK**, Neil (65), Lochranza.
2. **CRAIG**, Donald (64), Auchencar, Machrie.

3. HAMILTON, Guy (72), Shedog, Shiskine.
4. HAMILTON, Mrs Guy, Shedog, Shiskine.
5. HENDERSON, John (Jock) (75), Schoolhouse, Machrie.
6. HENDRY, Mrs (76), Alltoghhlach.
7. KERR, Alastair (73), Catacol.
8. KERR, Finlay, Whitefarland.
9. KERR, John (69), Auchencairn, Whiting Bay.
10. KERR, John (69), South Newton, Lochranza.
11. MACALPINE, George (65), Glen Rosa (< Cock of Arran).
12. MACBRIDE, Charles (84), Whiting Bay (< Shannochie).
13. MACDONALD, Mr, Bennan.
14. MACNEIL, Thomas, Lamlash (< Slidery).
15. ROBERTSON, John (90), Hayocks, Blackwaterfoot.
16. STEWART, Dan (91), Whiting Bay.
17. STEWART, Donald, Whiting Bay (< Corriecravie).
18. STEWART, George (80), Craigend, Kildonan.
19. STEWART, Miss (79), Alltoghhlach.
20. WATSON, Alastair (67), South Newton, Lochranza.

3.2 Index of informants (Broderick, 1974–75), 31.

Only those informants older than c.70 years have their ages entered here, unless otherwise known. Informants bearing no age were felt at the time to be between 35 and 65 years old.

1. BROWN, John, Benlester.
2. CAMPBELL, Jock, Drumadoon, Blackwaterfoot.
3. CLARK, Neil (78), Lochranza.
4. COOK, Alan (c.75), Kingscross (by Lamlash).
5. CRAIG, Baldi (c.75) (brother to Donald), Glaick, Machrie.
6. CRAIG, Donald (75), Pirmill.
7. CRAIG, James, Carmahome, Kilpatrick, Blackwaterfoot.
8. CRAWFORD, Donald (c.75), Kilmory.
9. CURRIE, Charlie, Drumadoon, Blackwaterfoot.
10. CURRIE, Kate (c.70), Brodick.
11. CURRIE, Netta, Drumadoon, Blackwaterfoot.
12. GUY, Mrs Bessie, Shedog, Shiskine.
13. HENDERSON, John (Jock) (89), Schoolhouse, Machrie.
14. HENDERSON, John, 'Midrimar', Blackwaterfoot.
15. KELSO, Alastair, 'Benvarren', Corrie.
16. KELSO, Jimmy (84), Shiskine.
17. KERR, John (82), South Newton, Lochranza.
18. LAMBIE, Mrs (c.75) (mother), Glen Sherrraig.

19. LAMBIE, Stewart (c.50), West Glen Sherrraig.
20. MACALPINE, George (75), Glen Rosa (< Cock of Arran).
21. MACCOLL, James, Glenree.
22. MACELVIE, Angus, Kilpatrick, Blackwaterfoot.
23. MACKINNON, Gilbert (c.70), Sannox.
24. MACKINNON, Jessie, Brodick (< Kilmory).
25. MURCHIE, Ms Marion (c.70), Lochranza.
26. ROBERTSON, Ian (c.70), Dunrigh, Blackwater-foot.
27. STEWART, Angus, Balgowan, Shiskine.
28. STEWART, Florrie (c.70), Kilmory (< Achagallan).
29. STEWART, John (c.70), Craigend, Kildonan.
30. STEWART, Willie (c.70), Creag Dhubh, Kildonan.
31. TODD, William, Glenree.

3.3 Index of informants (Fraser, 1981), 18.

1. CLARK, Neil, Lochranza.
2. CURRIE, Donald (Dan), Thundergay.
3. HAMILTON, George, Shedog.
4. HENDERSON, John, Blackwaterfoot.
5. HENDERSON, John (Jock), Machrie.
6. KELSO, Ebenezer, Sannox.
7. KERR, Alastair, Catacol.
8. KERR, Finlay, Whitefarland.
9. KERR, John Auchencairn, Whiting Bay.
10. KERR, John, South Newton.
11. MACBRIDE, Charles, Shannochie.
12. MACDONALD, A., Bennen.
13. MACALPINE, George, Glenrosa (< Cock of Arran).
14. MCNEILL, A. J., Lamlash.
15. ROBERTSON, John, Blackwaterfoot.
16. ROBERTSON, William, Ballymichael.
17. STEWART, Donald (Dan), Corriecravie.
18. WATSON, Alastair, South Newton.

3.4 Provenance of the informants

For the purposes of the Arran Place-Name Survey, the following areas were designated:

1. Northside (Catacol, Lochranza, North/South Newton and area).
2. Westside (Thundergay to Kilpatrick)
3. Southside (Corriecravie to Whiting Bay)
4. Eastside (Corrie to Sannox)

A number of informants were interviewed by more than one investigator, often

two, sometimes all three (see below).

1. Nicolaisen's Informants: 20 (1961–64)
2. Broderick's Informants: 31 (1974–75)
3. Fraser's Informants: 18 (1981)

Total no. of informants interviewed: 69. This number includes informants interviewed by more than one investigator. Total no. of informants counted individually: 51.

3.4.1 Northside: Lochranza, Catacol, Cock of Arran, incl. North/South Newton.

3.4.1.1 Nicolaisen's informants (4/20) 20.00%

CLARK, Neil (65), Lochranza.
KERR, Alastair (73), Catacol.
KERR, John (69), South Newton, Lochranza.
WATSON, Alastair (67), South Newton, Lochranza.

3.4.1.2 Broderick's informants (3/31) 9.68%

CLARK, Neil (78), Lochranza.
KERR, John (82), South Newton.
MURCHIE, Ms Marion (c.70), Lochranza.

3.4.1.3 Fraser's informants (4/18) 22.22%

CLARK, Neil, Lochranza.
KERR, Alastair, Catacol.
KERR, John, South Newton.
WATSON, Alastair, South Newton.

3.4.1.4 Total no. of informants counted individually (Northside): (5/51) 9.80%

CLARK, Neil, Lochranza.
KERR, Alastair, Catacol.
KERR, John, South Newton.
MURCHIE, Marion, Lochranza.
WATSON, Alastair, South Newton.

3.4.1.5 Place of origin of informants, 3.

Catacol 1
 Lochranza 2
 South Newton 2

3.4.2 Westside: Thundergay, Machrie, Shiskine, Blackwaterfoot, Kilpatrick.

3.4.2.1 Nicolaisen's informants (9/20) 45.00%

CRAIG, Donald (64), Auchencar, Machrie.
HAMILTON, Guy (72), Shedog, Shiskine.
HAMILTON, Mrs Guy, Shedog, Shiskine.
HENDERSON, John (Jock) (75), Schoolhouse, Machrie.
HENDRY, Mrs (76), Alltgobhlach.
KERR, Finlay, Whitefarland.
MACALPINE, George (65), Glen Rosa (< Cock of Arran).
ROBERTSON, John (90), Hayocks, Blackwaterfoot.
STEWART, Miss (79), Alltgobhlach.

3.4.2.2 Broderick's informants (16/31) 51.61%

CAMPBELL, John, Drumadoon, Blackwaterfoot.
CRAIG, Baldi (c.75) (brother to Donald), Glaick, Machrie.
CRAIG, Donald (75), Pirmill.
CRAIG, James, Carmahome, Kilpatrick, Blackwaterfoot.
CURRIE, Charlie, Drumadoon, Blackwaterfoot.
CURRIE, Netta, Drumadoon, Blackwaterfoot.
GUY, Mrs Bessie, Shedog, Shiskine.
HENDERSON, John ('Jock') (89), Schoolhouse, Machrie.
HENDERSON, John, 'Midrimar', Blackwaterfoot.
KELSO, Jimmy (84), Shiskine.
LAMBIE, Mrs (c.75) (mother), Glen Sherrraig.
LAMBIE, Stewart (c.50), West Glen Sherrraig.
MACALPINE, George (75), Glen Rosa (< Cock of Arran).
MACELVIE, Angus, Kilpatrick, Blackwaterfoot.
ROBERTSON, Ian (c.70), Dunrigh, Blackwaterfoot.
STEWART, Angus, Balgowan, Shiskine.

3.4.2.3 Fraser's informants (9/18) 61.11%

CURRIE, Donald (Dan), Thundergay.
HAMILTON, George, Shedog.
HENDERSON, John (Jock), Machrie.
HENDERSON, John, Blackwaterfoot.
KERR, Finlay, Whitefarland.
MACALPINE, George, Glenrosa (< Cock of Arran).
ROBERTSON, John, Blackwaterfoot.
ROBERTSON, William, Ballymichael.

3.4.2.4 Total no. of informants counted individually (Westside): (25/51) 49.02%

CAMPBELL, John, Drumadoon.
CRAIG, Baldi (brother to Donald), Glaick.
CRAIG, Donald, Auchencar/Pirmill.
CRAIG, James, Carmahome, Kilpatrick.

CURRIE, Charlie, Drumadoon.
 CURRIE, Netta, Drumadoon.
 CURRIE, Donald (Dan), Thundergay.
 GUY, Mrs Bessie, Shedog.
 HAMILTON, George, Shedog.
 HAMILTON, Guy, Shedog.
 HAMILTON, Mrs Guy, Shedog.
 HENDERSON, John (Jock), Machrie.
 HENDERSON, John, 'Midrimar', Blackwaterfoot.
 HENDRY, Mrs, Alltgobhlach.
 KELSO, Jimmy, Shiskine.
 KERR, Finlay, Whitefarland.
 LAMBIE, Mrs, Glen Sherraig.
 LAMBIE, Stewart, West Glen Sherraig.
 MACALPINE, George, Glen Rosa (< Cock of Arran).
 MACELVIE, Angus, Kilpatrick.
 ROBERTSON, John, 'Dunrigh', Blackwaterfoot.
 ROBERTSON, John, Hayocks, Blackwaterfoot.
 ROBERTSON, William, Ballymichael.
 STEWART, Angus, Balgowan, Shiskine.
 STEWART, Miss, Alltgobhlach.

3.4.2.5 Places of origin of informants (Westside), 14.

Alltgobhlach 2
 Auchencar 1
 Ballymichael 1
 Blackwaterfoot 3
 Drumadoon 3
 Glaick 1
 Glen Rosa 1
 Glen Sherraig 2
 Kilpatrick 2
 Machrie 1
 Shedog 4
 Shiskine 2
 Thundergay 1
 Whitefarland 1

3.4.3 Southside: Kilmory (Corriecravie - Whiting Bay)

3.4.3.1 Nicolaisen's informants (7/20) 35.00%

KERR, John (69), Auchencairn, Whiting Bay.
 MACBRIDE, Charles (84), Whiting Bay (< Shannochie).
 MACDONALD, Mr, Bennan.

MACNEIL, Thomas, Lamlash (< Slidderly).
 STEWART, Dan (91), Whiting Bay.
 STEWART, Donald, Whiting Bay (< Corriecravie).
 STEWART, George (80), Craigend, Kildonan.

3.4.3.2 Broderick's informants (10/31) 32.26%

BROWN, John, Benlister.
 COOK, Alan (c.75), Kingscross (by Whiting Bay).
 CRAWFORD, Donald (c.75), Kilmory.
 CURRIE, Kate (c.70), Brodick (< Kildonan).
 MACCOLL, James, Glenree.
 MACKINNON, Jessie, Brodick (< Kilmory).
 STEWART, Florrie (c.70), Kilmory (< Achagallan).
 STEWART, John (c.70), Craigend, Kildonan.
 STEWART, Willie (c.70), Creag Dhubh, Kildonan.
 TODD, William, Glenree.

3.4.3.3 Fraser's informants (5/18) 27.78%

KERR, John, Auchencairn, Whiting Bay.
 MACBRIDE, Charles, Shannochie.
 MACDONALD, A., Bennen.
 MCNEILL, A. J., Lamlash.
 STEWART, Donald (Dan), Corriecravie.

3.4.3.4 Total no. of informants counted individually (Southside): (18/51) 35.29%

BROWN, John, Benlister.
 COOK, Alan, Kingscross, Whiting Bay.
 CRAWFORD, Donald, Kilmory.
 CURRIE, Kate, Brodick (< Kildonan).
 KERR, John, Auchencairn, Whiting Bay.
 MACBRIDE, Charles, Whiting Bay (< Shannochie).
 MACCOLL, James, Glenree.
 MACDONALD, A, Bennan.
 MACKINNON, Jessie, Brodick (< Kilmory).
 MACNEILL, Thomas, Lamlash (< Slidderly).
 MCNEILL, A. J., Lamlash.
 STEWART, Dan, Whiting Bay.
 STEWART, Donald, Whiting Bay (< Corriecravie).
 STEWART, Florrie, Kilmory (< Achagallan).
 STEWART, George, Craigend, Kildonan.
 STEWART, John, Craigend, Kildonan.
 STEWART, Willie, Creag Dhubh, Kildonan.
 TODD, William, Glenree.

3.4.3.5 Places of origin of informants, 13.

Achgallan 1
 Auchencairn (by Whiting Bay) 1
 Benlister 1
 Bennan 1
 Corriecravie 1
 Glenree 2
 Kildonan 4
 Kilmory 2
 Kingscross (by Whiting Bay) 1
 Lamlash 1
 Shannochie 1
 Slidery 1
 Whiting Bay 1

3.4.4 Eastside: Corrie, Sannox.

3.4.4.1 Nicolaisen's informants: None.

3.4.4.2 Broderick's informants

MACKINNON, Gilbert (c.70), Sannox.
 KELSO, Alastair, 'Benvarren', Corrie.

3.4.4.3 Fraser's informants

KELSO, Ebenezer, Sannox.

3.4.4.4 Total no. of informants counted individually (Eastside) (3/51) 5.88%.

KELSO, Alastair, 'Benvarren', Corrie.
 KELSO, Ebenezer, Sannox.
 MACKINNON, Gilbert (c.70), Sannox.

3.4.4.5 Place of origin of informants, 2.

Corrie 1
 Sannox 2