

A P P E N D I C E S.



A P P E N D I X A.

List of Representatives in the Scottish Parliament.

AN Act of the Scottish Parliament of 1427 ordained "that the small barons and the tenants need not come to Parliament nor general counsels, so that of each sheriffdom there be two or three wise men chosen at the head court of the sheriffdom, according to its size." In 1537 another Act ordained the barons to choose one or two of the wisest and most qualified to be Commissioners for the whole shire. In 1587 representation was limited to those who held "a forty shilling land in free tenantry of the King." The Parliaments sat at Seone, Perth, Stirling, or Edinburgh, and the members voted as one chamber. The following were the representatives chosen from Sanquhar:—

William Crichton—1645-47.

John Williamson—1661-63.

Provost Robert Carmichael—1665-67-69-72-78-81-82.

William Crichton—1690 till 1702.

James Veitch of Ellioek—1755-60.

There were others, but the designations in many cases not being given, these are the only individuals regarding whom there can be any certainty.



A P P E N D I X B.

List of Commissioners who have represented the Burgh at the Convention of Royal Burghs, showing the spelling of the name of the town at various periods.

1609	—Sanquhar	—Robert Phillop.
1610	—Sanehire	—William Hislop.
1612	—Sanquher	—Ihonn Brown.
1613	—Saneheir	—Ninian Fleeming.
1614	—Sanehar	—Ninian Fleeming.
1618	—Sanehair	—Johne Carmichaell.
1621	—Sancher	—Michael Cunninghame.
1622	—Sanehare	—Johne Carmichaell.
1624	—Sanquhar	—Hew Dick.

- 1626 — Sanquhare—Johnne Coehrane.
 1627 — „ —Johnne Crichtoun.
 1630 — „ —Hew Diek.
 The Records are awanting from Mareh 3, 1631, to July 3, 1649.
- 1656 — Sanquhar — Robert Creightoun.
 1660 — „ —John Williamsons.
 1665-88 — „ —Robert Carmiehill.
 1690 — Sanequhar—Maister John Boswald.
 1691 — Sanquhar — Maister John Boswell.
 1696 — „ —James Hunter.
 1697 — Sanquhair—James Hunter.
 1698 — Sanquhar —John Irvine.
 1699 — Sanquhair—Robert Hunter.
 1701-5 — „ —James Hunter.
 1711-18 —Sanquhar —Abraham Crichton.
 1719-20 — „ —John Crichton of Careo.
 1720-21 — „ —George Irving.
 1726 — „ —John Crichton.
 1727 — „ —John Crichtoun.
 1730 — „ —George Irving.
 1731-5-6— „ —John Crichton.
 1737 — „ —Hon. Patriek Boyle of Shewalton, Advoeate,
 afterwards one of the Senators of the
 College of Justice.
- 1741 — „ —Charles Crichton, Merchant.
 1742 — „ —Provost John Crichton.
 1743-4 — „ —Charles Crichton.
 1746 — „ —John Crichton.
 1747 — „ —James Crichton (son of the Provost).
 1749 — „ —James Orr, Town Clerk.
 1755-7 — „ —Provost John Crichton.
 1758-9 — „ —Alexander Goldie, W.S.
 1760-2 — „ —James Crichton.
 1763-5 — „ —George Clark Maxwell of Drumerieff.
 1767 — „ —Hon. George Clerk of Middlebie.
 1768 — „ —George Clark, younger of Drumerieff.
 1769-80 — „ —George Clerk of Drumerieff, one of the Com-
 missioners of Customs.
- 1781 — „ —Provost Robert Whigham.
 1811 — „ —Provost William Otto.
 1816 — „ —Sir William Johnstone Hope, Bart., K.C.B.
 1853-58 — „ —Provost John Williamson.
 1860-2 — „ —Provost Samuel Whigham.
 1863 — „ —Provost John Williamson.
 1866 — „ —Provost William Kay.
 1873 — „ —Hugh Gilmour, Edinburgh.

1874-78	—Sanquhar	—Provost W. J. Kennedy.
1879-82	— „	—Provost Thomas Scott.
1882-85	— „	—Provost John M'Queen.
1887	— „	—Provost Thomas Wagh.
1888	— „	—Provost James Fingland.
1889	— „	—Provost John M'Queen.

A P P E N D I X C.

List of Commissioners from the Burgh of Sanquhar to the General Assembly of the Church of Scotland.

1723	—Provost John Crichton of Carco.
1726-29	—Charles Areskine of Barjarg, His Majesty's Solicitor.
1730-33	—George Irving of Newtown.
1735	—Provost John Crichton.
1738-9	—Hon. Patrick Boyle of Shewalton, Advocate.
1746	—Provost John Crichton.
1749-61	—Hon. Patrick Boyle, one of the Senators of the College of Justice.
1763	—William Scott of Carcoside.
1764	—Master James Kirkpatrick, Advocate.
1769-71	—George Clark, Advocate.
1772	—William Hay of Craufurdstown.
1773	—Alexander Ferguson of Craigdarroch.
1774-5	—Provost Robert Whigham.
1776	—Alexander Wight, Advocate.
1777	—Provost Robert Whigham.
1778-80-88	—George Jardine, Professor of Logic in the University of Glasgow.
1781	—Archibald Arther, Professor of Moral Philosophy in the University of Glasgow.
1783	—William Aird, tenant of Kelloside.
1784-87	—Provost Robert Whigham.
1790-94	—John Peat, Writer in Edinburgh.
1795	—John M'Murdo, Esq., Drumlanrig.
1796-7	—Robert Whigham of Hallidayhill.
1798	—William Brydon, in Sanquhar.
1799	—Archibald Douglas, Solicitor, Edinburgh.
1801	—Wm. Hamilton, in Knockenhair.
1802	—John Crichton, Town Clerk.
1803	—Alexander M'Connochie, Esq., Advocate.
1804-17	—Henry Jardine, Esq., W.S. (Council Minutes from 1817 to 1831 amissing.)
1832-38	—Robert Whigham of Lochpatrick, Esq., Advocate.

- 1840 —John Black Gracie, W.S., Edinburgh,
 1844-5 —James Stormonth Darling, W.S., Edinburgh.
 1846-67 —James Veitch, Esq. of Eliock.
 1868 —James Whigham, Sanquhar.
 1884-86 —Rev. Wm. Hastie, B.D.

A P P E N D I X D.

LIST OF PROVOSTS AND TOWN CLERKS.

Provosts.

- 1714-8 —Abraham Crichton.
 1718 —Charles, Duke of Queensberry and Dover.
 1719-34 —John Crichton of Carco, till his death in January, 1734.
 1734, January to Michaelmas —Abraham Crichton of Carco.
 1734, September, to 1741—John Crichton, clothier, Sanquhar.
 1742-43—Charles Crichton, merchant.
 1744-64—John Crichton.
 1764-72—James Crichton.
 1772-88—Robert Whigham, merchant.
 1789-90—John Lorimer, Chamberlain to the Duke of Queensberry.
 1790-2 —William Johnston of Rounstownfoot.
 1793-9 —Edward Whigham.
 1800-12—William Otto.
 1812-15—James Hamilton.
 1815-32—Thomas Crichton.
 1832-6 —William Broom.
 1836-8 —John Braidwood.
 1838-40—William Broom.
 1840-50—Thomas Gibb.
 1850-8 —John Williamson.
 1858-62—Samuel Whigham.
 1862-7 —John Williamson.
 1867-72—Dr William Kay.
 1872-8 —Dr W. J. Kennedy.
 1878-81—Thomas Scott.
 1881-4 —John M'Queen.
 1884-7 —Thomas Waugh.
 1887-9 —James Fingland.
 1889-91—John M'Queen.

Town Clerks.

- 1699 —Robert Park (taken from the oldest recorded deed in the
 Burgh).
 —John M'Call.

- 1718-27—John Menzies.
 1728-58—James Orr, described as a writer in Lanark.
 1758-89—James Crichton.
 1768 —William Maxwell, Depute.
 1789-1807—John Crichton, son of the above James Crichton.
 1807-10—Joseph Gillon of Ellisland, writer in Edinburgh.
 John Kerr and James Bain, writers in Dumfries, Depute
 Clerks.
 1810-28—William Smith.
 1828-60—J. W. M'Queen.
 1860 —W. O. M'Queen, Joint-Clerk with his father.
 1861-80 —W. O. M'Queen.
 1880, January—Joseph Carruthers, Depute Clerk.
 ,, August —Joseph Carruthers, Joint Town Clerk.
 1891 —Geo. B. Carruthers.

APPENDIX E.

Among those non-resident in the Town who, prior to the Municipal Reform Act, were elected at various times Members of the Town Council or Sanquhar, were the following:—

- The Duke of Queensberry.
 James Ferguson of Craighdarroch.
 John Maxwell of Terraughtie.
 Wm. Thomson, Auchengruith.
 Lord Ellick.
 Joseph Gillies of Ellisland.
 John Bramwell, Wanlockhead.
 James M'Turk of Stenhouse.
 J. Macalpine Leny of Dalswinton.
 Robert M'Turk, Hastings Hall.
 Sir Thomas Kirkpatrick of Closeburn.
 George Muir of Castlecarry.
 Wm. Mackay, Castlemains.
 Wm. Aird, Kelloside.
 Robert Lorimer, Gateside.
 The Earl of Dalkeith.
 The Marquis of Queensberry.
 Thomas Crichton of Borland, afterwards of Auchenskeoch.
 James Dunlop Ferguson of Carronhill.
 Wm. Wilson, Butknowe.
 John Hunter, Morton Mill.

APPENDIX F.

List of Honorary Burgesses and Guild Brothers.

- Sir Thomas Kirkpatrick of Closeburn, who was for many years a member of the Town Council.
- 8th Novr., 1728.—William Murray of Murraywhat and George Irving, his servant.
- 30th Novr., 1728.—The Hon. Sir Thomas Gordon of Earlston, and John Cameron, servitor to the said Sir Thomas Gordon.
- 27th Mar., 1729.—John Hamilton of Kyse, writer in Lanark.
- 2nd April, 1729. —Lieutenant Whilla, Lieutenant in Major-General Honeywood's Regiment of Dragoons, and Thomas Oaks, his servant.
- Joseph Hunt, Quarter - Master in Major - General Honeywood's Regiment of Dragoons.
- 7th April, 1729. —The Hon. Sir John Whiteford of Blairwhan, and David Wilson, his servant.
- Laurence Morne, Sergcant in Captain Whiteford's Troop of Dragoons.
- 23rd Sept., 1729.—Matthew Sharpe, Esq.
Mr James Smith, writer in Edinburgh.
Thomas M'Conish, servitor to the Honourable Mr Charles Areskine of Barjarg, Advocate.
(Mr Erskine was repeatedly elected the Burgh's Commissioner to the General Assembly of the Church of Scotland.)
- 30th Mar., 1730.—John Lockhart of Lee, Esquire, and William Baxter, his servant.
- Robert Riddell, younger of Glenriddell, Esquire, and John Welsh, his servant.
- William Hamilton of Hill, Commissar of Lanark, and William Hunter, his servant.
- 6th May, 1730. —Mr James Dalrymple, Advocate, and Hugh Monroe, his servant.
- Mr Robert Muir, Merchant in Ayr.
- 17th Octr., 1730.—William Hamilton, Esq., Brother German to the Laird of Bangour.
William Smith, servitor to the Earl of Carnwath.
- 3rd Octr., 1737. —Mr Alexander Telfer of Penbreck, Tacksman of the Lead Mynes at Wanlockhead. Also, Mr Daniel Telfer, his son, for good services done to the Burgh.
- 15th July, 1747. —The Right Honble. Henry, Earl of Drumlanrig, and The Right Honble. Lord Charles Douglas, sons of his Grace Charles, Duke of Queensberry and Dover.

- 7th Sept., 1779. —His Grace William Duke of Queensberry.
 5th Octr., 1795. —Thomas Yorstoun, Esq., Factor to the Duke of Queensberry.
 24th Jany., 1797.—James Otto, Tobacco Manufacturer, here.
 6th July, 1811. —Thomas Crichton, Esquire, residing at Drumlanrig Castle. (He was the first who is expressly described as an Honorary Burgess.)
 9th March, 1812.—James M'Turk, Esq. of Stanehouse.
 5th April, 1813. —Nelson Williamson, Esquire, Lieutenant in His Majesty's Navy.
 7th Sept., 1813. —Captains Grierson, Swanson, Dods, Thorburn, Graham, and Kirkpatrick, all officers of the Dumfriesshire Militia.
 8th Sept., 1813. —Captains Ogilvie, Welsh, Grieve, Bevan, and Bremner, of the Dumfriesshire Militia.
 9th Sept., 1813. —Captains Thorburn, Borthwick, Fair, Taylor, Irving, and Little, of the Dumfriesshire Militia.
 1st Octr., 1813. —William Cuthill and Henry Jeffrey, Esquires, residing at Drumlanrig Castle.
 25th Octr., 1854.—Lord Patrick James Herbert Crichton Stuart.

A P P E N D I X G.

List of Lands acquired by the Queensberry Family.

- Sir James, Seventh Baron of Drumlanrig, acquired in—
 1540.—Six merkland of Glenym; the five merks of Dalpeddar.
- Sir James, Eighth Baron of Drumlanrig, acquired in—
 1606.—The lands of Cleughhead, in the barony of Tibbers, from the Rev. Robert Hunter, of Sanquhar, and his wife, Marguerite Hamilton.
- William, First Viscount of Drumlanrig, and afterwards Earl of Queensberry, acquired in—
 1636.—Five merkland of Auchensow, with the corn and waulk milns thirled to the same; the six merkland of Auchengreach; the five merkland of Castle Gilmour and Muirhead; and the four merks of Upper and Middle Dalpeddar, from Alexander M'Math.
 1639.—The whole barony of Sanquhar, containing the eight merkland of Glenmucklochs, the two merks of Farding, the three merks of Guffockland, six merks of Knockenjig, and the three merks of Corsenook, with the patronage of the parish, and of all chapels and churches thereto belonging, from William, first Earl of Dumfries.

James, the Second Earl of Queensberry, acquired in—

1666.—Lands of Barpark, Maynes, Kill, and Ullyside, the two hills Upper and Nether, the two Drumbayensis, Glenmady, Glenhead, Glenbarry, Freuchoch, Glengar, Crafford, Carvas, Burnfoot, Connelbuis, Kilside, Drumbuy, Glendog, Clarkleith, Duntercleuch, and Coig (called King's Coig), Coighead, Marchdyke, Glengover, Wanlockhead, Kinkendar, Cowrig, Boag, Browlies, Burnhead, Lockley, Auchentaggart, the lands called Quarters, and those of Lochburn, Ryehill, Kirkland, Townhead, and both the Carcos.

Charles, the Third Duke of Queensberry, &c., acquired in—

1746.—Lands of Castle Robert, in the parish of Kirkconnel, from Alexander Crichton of Gairland.

1752.—Lands and houses in Sanquhar.

Lands acquired since 1810 by the Duke of Buccleuch and Queensberry—
Crairiepark and Burnmouth, from James Veitch of Eliock; Bank and Eucharhead, in Sanquhar, from James Veitch of Eliock; portion of Sanquhar Moor, when divided in 1830; subjects leased by Burgh of Sanquhar to M'Nab of Holm, and now part of the farm of Heuksland.

A P P E N D I X H.

List of the Place Names of the District.

<i>Name.</i>	<i>Situation and Description.</i>	<i>Derivation.</i>
Seysides or Steysides.	A low hill on the right bank of Euchar, above Glenglass, having very steep sides.	Stey, steep. Steysides, steep-sides.
Polvaird Loch.	A small loch lying in a hollow on the watershed between the sources of Euchar and Scaur. (See Chap. I.)	Polvaird, poet's or rhymer's stream. (Poll Bhaird.)
Cruffell.	A hill near Polvaird Loch, 1828 feet in height. The house of the same name, the habitation of Alexander Williamson, of Covenanting fame, lay on the banks of Euchar, immediately under.	A double term. Cruagh (Celt.), hill. Fell (Norse), hill.
Feuchaw Burn.	A tributary of Euchar on the right bank, about a mile below Glenglass. In an old account book belonging to the late Mr Williamson, the tenant of Barr, it is spelt Feughoch. There was at one time a house at the same place, and bearing the same name.	Feuchaw or Feughoch, woody (Celt. Fiodhach); or swampy (Celt. Fluich).
Glenlairie Burn.	The next tributary of Euchar below the Feuchaw Burn. Has a small waterfall near its out-fall.	Glenlarie, mare's glen (Celt. lair, a mare).

<i>Name.</i>	<i>Situation and Description.</i>	<i>Derivation.</i>
Glen Burn.	The next tributary of Euchan below Glenlarie Burn.	Self-explanatory.
Cloud-hill	An eminence, 1478 feet high, at the head of the Glen Burn.	Celt. cladh, a mound or clach, a stone (?).
Glenmaddie Craig.	A crag, a little south of the Cloud hill.	Glenmaddie, dog's glen (Celt. madadh, a dog).
Glenmaddie Burn.	A tributary of Euchan, which it joins opposite Euchan Cottage. Here stood the old Glenmaddie house, but the new house was, at the division of the lands some years ago, removed further west, to near Glenlarie. At the old house a good specimen of glacial action on rock is to be seen.	
Cramlin or Cramlie Stell.	An ancient sheep-fold at the head of Glenmaddie Burn.	Cramlinn, crooked glen (Celt. Cruinn, ghlinn). Stell, fold <i>or</i> salmon pool.
Dumbringan.	The lands lying on the south side of Euchan, a little above old Barr, formerly a part of Ulzieside, but recently transferred to Glenmaddie farm.	Drumbringan, Ninian's ridge. (Ringan, Ninian.)
Glenairlie.	The bridge which spans Nith 4 miles south-east of Sanquhar.	Glen of the swift stream.
Knockengallie Burn.	Boundary between the parishes of Sanquhar and Durisdeer.	Hill of the rocks. (Celt. gallagh, a place full of rocks).
Slunkford.	A group of houses, at one time numbering seventeen, on both sides of above burn at its junction with Nith. Also name of ford over Nith at this spot.	Slough ford.
Dalpeddar (pro- nounced Day- pether).	The hill, 1291 feet high, between Glenairlie and Mennock on the north side of the valley.	Peter's valley.
Aylmerbank.	The natural wood which adorns the face of Dalpeddar hill.	Aylmer (Celt. amuir, a trough).
Lady Hebron.	An old thorn-tree on the south side of the road below Dalpeddar. Believed to have been haunted.	
Drudle-hill.	Little conical eminence on Dalpeddar hill at the head of the Brewster Burn.	Druid Hall (?). Druidle, to waste time (?). Comp. Droughduil (Wigtown) (?).
Evertown.	The original division of Dalpeddar farm nearest Mennock.	Ever—over—upper.
Mennock.	A tributary of Nith up this glen leads the road to Wanlockhead.	Smooth hill (Celt. min, cnoc); or mid hill (Celt. meadhonach).
Knockfeeble.	A house which stood behind Dalpeddar hill.	The people's hill (Celt. pobul; Lat. populus).
Glendauchan Burn.	A tributary of Mennock near Auchensow.	Glendauchan, glen of the mist (?)

<i>Name.</i>	<i>Situation and Description.</i>	<i>Derivation.</i>
Breckagh Burn (pronounced Braikie).	Joins Glenim Burn, which flows into Mennoek.	Breckagh, spotted place (Celt. breac, speckled).
Glenim, Thir- stane, and Knockoney.	All three houses situated in a secluded spot east of Mennoek Glen. The first-named alone remains.	Glen of the butter. Thirstane, Third hill (?) Knock Oney, Oney's hill, or hill of the oak.
The Pan-grain.	A circular hill at the head of Glen- dauchan.	Hill of gravel; pan, pen, a hill; grean, gravel.
Glenclach.	A tributary of Mennoek on the same side, still higher.	Glen of the stone (Celt. clach, a stone).
Auchenlone.	A hill at the head of Enterkin Pass.	Field of the loaning, or of the lambs.
Auchentaggart		Auchentaggart, priest's field (sagart; Lat. sacerdos).
Ringbrae.	A house on the south slope of Auchen- taggart where Lochburn falls into Mennoek.	Point of the hill. (Celt. rinn, a point).
Auchengruith (pronounced Auchengrooch).	The farm was in former times called Castle-Gilmour.	Auchengruith, field of the marsh (Celt. greugh).
Ryehill.	Probably the most ancient place name of the district—at least, the earliest recorded habitation.	Ryehill, grey hill, or hill of the deer.
Bellsgill.	The upper lands of Ryehill.	Bell's glen or ravine.
Brandleys (for- merly spelt Brownlies).	Situated, as are also Auchentaggart and Auchengruith, on the table- land lying east of Sanquhar.	Burned leas.
Shiel Burn.	A small tributary of Glendyne, which flows into Mennoek between Auchentaggart and Auchengruith.	Burn of the Shieling, or summer hut.
Glendyne.	A deep, romantic glen, running up towards Wanlockhead.	Deep glen (Comp. Ir. Glendoyne).
Glenearn.	The height crossed by the road leading from Bag to Cogshead.	Glen of the house or glen of the iron.
Glengaber.	A height overlooking Wanlock water, where stood the Castle of Glen- gaber.	Glen of the goat (?)
Glendorch Burn.	A tributary on the right bank of Wan- lock, which itself flows into Crawick opposite Spango.	Glendarroch, oak wood glen (?).
Glenbuie Burn.	A tributary of Wanlock on the left bank.	Yellow glen.
Duntercleuch.	A house situated near Glenbuie Burn.	Comp. Dunting Glen (Wigtown).
Clackleith.	Another shepherd's house lower down Wanlock.	Clackleith, greystone
Clenrae Castle.	Stood a little east of Crawick, about a mile above where it is joined by Wanlock.	Clenrae, sloping. (Celt. Claonrach).
The Slot.	A hollow near the head of Cog Burn.	Term applied to any hollow in a hill, or between two ridges.

Name.	Situation and Description.	Derivation.
Glensalloch Burn.	A tributary of Cog Burn, which flows into Crawick from the east, a mile above Spoth.	Miry glen, or glen of the willows.
Polstacher Burn.	Another small tributary of Cog.	Poll, stream, Stacher (?). Br. Sc. stacher, tostagger(?). Stream of the causeway (?). (Celt. Tochar.)
Bottomfoot.	A house which stood at the first gate on the road leading from Dinninrig to Clenries.	Self-explanatory.
Knockthreshold or Knock-threshle.	A rocky elevation on Drumbuie near the Barr Moor dyke, close above the plantation.	Hill of the rushes (?) Driscoll's hill, or Thorskiold's hill (?)
Thirlesholm.	This house stood on the banks of Nith, and was in Sanquhar parish, the river having run at that time on the north side of it, but by a change of its course, the house and land attached are now reckoned as in Kirkconnel.	River plain of the strong fort (Celt. durlios), Comp. Ir. Thurles.
Connelbush. The Adie-path.	Between Drumbuie and Burnfoot. That sharp turn in the road from Burnfoot to Sanquhar at the foot of the brae, on the south side of which Mavisbank stands, and which is called "The Witches' Brae."	Connal's wood. Adam's road, or the black ford road (Celt. ath, duibh).
Howgoat Burn.	The burn which joins Nith at the head of the Mains pool.	Howgoat, howgate, low-lying path.
Polmorroch or Powmorroch.	The cottage at the west end of Eliock wood, and south of Goosehill.	Murray's pool or stream.
Garple or Garple Burn.	A small burn which flows past Eliock House.	Rough stream (Celt. garbh poll).
Craigdarroch.	Near the top of Eliock wood, a little south of Eliock.	Oak tree crag.
Glenwhern.	Back part of Craigdarroch, formerly a separate farm.	Glen of the cairn.
Glengenny.	On Eliock, a mile east of Craigdarroch.	Kenneth's glen.
Brockholm.	Below Glengenny.	Badger holm.
Brock-isles.	A stretch of Nith in the vicinity of Brockholm.	Badger holms(Comp. with isles, the Celt. innis. Br. Sc. ink.)
Farthingmolloch or Farding-mullach.	Shepherd's house at the back of Craigdarroch Muir.	Molloch (Celt. hill). Farthing is the sum paid to superior(Comp. Leffnol, halfpenny hill (Wigtown).
Jock's Ruck.	A height on Haughcleughside farm overlooking Farthingmolloch burn.	Ruck, rick, hill.
Whing or Whang (The Larg Whang).	The hill of Ulzieside Farm, over which the road leads from Nithsdale to the head waters of Scaur and Ken.	Whang, Sc. whang, Ger. wang, a slice, Comp. Fang of the Merrick. Larg, hill slope.
Well-trees Cleuch.	Near the two small abrupt eminences at the head of the Whing Burn.	Ravine of the treshaded, whirlpool; Comp. Walltrees (Colvend).

<i>Name.</i>	<i>Situation and Description.</i>	<i>Derivation.</i>
Macturk's Gutter Broomplie Knowes.	A small tributary of the Whing Burn. Those hard little knowes lying on the opposite side of the Whing road from Ulzieside Farn-house.	Macturk's stream. Burned hillocks (?) or Comp. Broomy Knowes (Mochrum)
Auchenbarran.	A little holm besides Euchan at the base of Kemp's Castle, and opposite a small deep pool, with a table of rock overhanging it.	Field or plain of the hill top. (Celt. Achadh na barr.)
Tansie or Tanzie Well.	A well close to Auchenbarn, which formerly supplied Ulzieside with water.	Tansie, a well-known wild aromatic herb.
Ulzieside. (Pronounced Yülieside).	On the opposite side of Euchan from Kemp's Castle.	Side or district of apple trees. (Celt. Ubhla, a place of apples), or high side. (Celt. Uallach)
Glengape.	The glen, about a mile above Bank, leading over to Kello.	Open glen (?)
Carcarse.	The portion of Kelloside farm on the Sanquhar side of Kello.	The Carse of the fort or castle.
Polbrock or Penbrock Burn.	A tributary on the left bank of Kello, which it joins about half-a-mile above Kello Bridge. A most romantic spot, well worth a visit by botanists and geologists. It is much frequented by hawks.	Polbrook, badger stream. Penbrook, badger hill.
Tongue Craig	A craig near Polbrock, so called from its resemblance to a tongue as it slopes down to the water.	
Birkburn	Rises above Glengape house, and falls into Kello opposite Old Kelloside. The small farm of Birkburn is now absorbed in Drumbuie.	Birkburn, burn of the birches.
Drumbuie (Pronounced Drunboy).		Yellow ridge. (Celt. Druim, a ridge; buidhe, yellow.)
Dinninrig.	The houses which stand at the bridge which carries the road from Sanquhar to Brandleys, over Lochburn.	Ridge of the little forts (dun, a fort).
Lochlea or Lochley.	The lands on the west side of Lochburn opposite Bag, where a house so named once stood.	Grey loch or loch field.
Meadowbank. Corscruie or Auchendaffen.	A house on Lochley, close to Lochburn. The old farmhouse of Conrick (formerly Conrig), which stood near where the road from Knockenhair and Conrick joins the main road. One of the ancient garden trees still marks the spot. Part of the ruins remain	Self-explanatory. Hard carse (Celt. cruadh hard). Field of the white ox (achadh, danh, fionn).
Knockenhair	Situated at the foot of the hill of that name. The ancient name of this farm steading was Tonguehouse.	Hill of the slaughter. (Celt. ar.) (?)
The Stiel or Steel.	The east slope of Knockenhair hill, where the footpath leads over to Mossholm.	Steep, and so necessitating care in walking (to steel).
Crawick.		Carwick or carraig, rocky.

<i>Name.</i>	<i>Situation and Description.</i>	<i>Derivation.</i>
Chapmancleuch	A wooded cleuch on the east side of Crawick, between Corsebank and Spoth, where tradition says a chapman or pedlar was murdered.	Merchant's ravine.
Broadholm.	A house which formerly stood at the base of Knockenhair, and close to the banks of Crawick.	Self-explanatory.
Gannel Craig.	Opposite Broadholm, on the right bank of Crawick.	Sc. genyell, a recompense (?)
Polcraigie.	Another name for the Gannel Craig (?).	Polcraigie, rock pool.
CarcoSchlanders (Ch. hard).	The desintegrated rocks which rush down to the road below Carco.	Carco, Celt. cargagh, rocky. Schlanders, Scotch term for shingle on the face of a cliff.
Lintholm.	The holm below Knockenhair wood.	Holm for flax plant.
Polvernock.	A house which stood on the left side of the road near the entrance to the Holm Walks.	Pool of the hill gap (Celt. bearnagh gapped).
Lawer's Bracs.	The wooded slope on left bank of Crawick, opposite the holm.	Self-explanatory.
Heuksland.	So called from Heuk, the name of a previous owner of the land.	
Blackaddie	Formerly the Manse of Sanquhar, now a farm-house, situated close to the deep pool in Nith called "The Minister's Pool."	Addie, black ford (Celt. ath, ford; duibh, black). Black added unnecessarily, as is common in place names.
Corse.	There are various places of this name. Corsehill, the eminence on the east side of Whing Burn, above the plantation; Corseburn, the ancient name of the Conrick Burn (see Corsecruie); Corseburn, the runner which formerly crossed the street of Sanquhar, but is now covered over; Corseknowe, the rising ground near Corseburn, on which the ancient cross of the burgh stood.	Corse, carse, or cross (a cross), or cross (a path).

For a fuller notice of the principal places in the foregoing list, the reader is referred to the Chapter on Topography.

<i>Name.</i>	<i>Situation and Description.</i>	<i>Derivation.</i>
Macturk's Gutter Broomplie Knowes.	A small tributary of the Whing Burn. Those hard little knowes lying on the opposite side of the Whing road from Ulzieside Farm-house.	Macturk's stream. Burned hillocks (?) or Comp. Broomy Knowes (Mochrum)
Auchenbarran.	A little holm besides Euchar at the base of Kemp's Castle, and opposite a small deep pool, with a table of rock overhanging it.	Field or plain of the hill top. (Celt. Achadh na barr.)
Tansie or Tansie Well.	A well close to Auchenbarn, which formerly supplied Ulzieside with water.	Tansie, a well-known wild aromatic herb.
Ulzieside. (Pronounced Yülieside).	On the opposite side of Euchar from Kemp's Castle.	Side or district of apple trees. (Celt. Ubhla, a place of apples), or high side. (Celt. Uallach)
Glengape.	The glen, about a mile above Bank, leading over to Kello.	Open glen (?)
Carcarse.	The portion of Kelloside farm on the Sanquhar side of Kello.	The Carse of the fort or castle.
Polbrock or Penbrock Burn.	A tributary on the left bank of Kello, which it joins about half-a-mile above Kello Bridge. A most romantic spot, well worth a visit by botanists and geologists. It is much frequented by hawks.	Polbrook, badger stream. Penbrook, badger hill.
Tongue Craig	A craig near Polbrock, so called from its resemblance to a tongue as it slopes down to the water.	
Birkburn	Rises above Glengape house, and falls into Kello opposite Old Kelloside. The small farm of Birkburn is now absorbed in Drumbnie.	Birkburn, burn of the birches.
Drumbaie (Pronounced Drumboy).		Yellow ridge. (Celt. Druiin, a ridge; buidhe, yellow.)
Dinninrig.	The houses which stand at the bridge which carries the road from Sanquhar to Brandleys, over Lochburn.	Ridge of the little forts (dun, a fort).
Lochlea or Lochley.	The lands on the west side of Lochburn opposite Bag, where a house so named once stood.	Grey loch or loch field.
Meadowbank. Corscnie or Auchendaffen.	A house on Lochley, close to Lochburn. The old farmhouse of Conrick (formerly Conrig), which stood near where the road from Knockenhair and Conrick joins the main road. One of the ancient garden trees still marks the spot. Part of the ruins remain	Self-explanatory. Hard carse (Celt. cruadh hard). Field of the white ox (achadh, damh, fionn).
Knockenhair	Situated at the foot of the hill of that name. The ancient name of this farm steading was Tonguehouse.	Hill of the slaughter. (Celt. ar.) (?)
The Stiel or Steel.	The east slope of Knockenhair hill, where the footpath leads over to Mossholm.	Steep, and so necessitating care in walking (to steel).
Crawick.		Carwick or carraig, rocky.

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