

Juno was as good as her word and Æolus gained the promised Deiopea. If so, no doubt Vulcano and Stromboli gave a special pyrotechnic display at the nuptials.

SCOTTISH PLACE-NAMES AND SCOTTISH SAINTS.

By RALPH RICHARDSON.

AMONG the many provinces of geography, that of the etymology of place-names is one of the most fascinating and the most difficult. While the ancient inhabitants of Scotland often followed the admirable practice of naming a place after its natural features, they occasionally named it after a favourite saint. It is surprising how many Scottish place-names thus originated. Appended to this paper is a by no means complete list of Scottish place-names derived from the multitude of Scottish saints who appear to have flourished from the beginning of the fifth to the beginning of the twelfth century.

In the preparation of this list reliance has been placed mainly on two recognised authorities: Bishop Forbes's *Kalendars of Scottish Saints* (Edinburgh, 1872), and Rev. James B. Johnston's *Place-Names of Scotland* (second edition, Edinburgh, 1903), while the recently issued *Calendar of Scottish Saints*, based on Bishop Forbes's work, by Dom Michael Barrett of Fort Augustus Abbey, has also been consulted.

The geographical distribution of these saintly place-names is interesting from several points of view. So many of the Scottish saints were of Irish origin that their traces are naturally mostly found in the western parts of Scotland. They participated in that wave of migration from Ireland which brought the Scots to Argyll, which was conquered or colonised by the Scots before the end of the fifth century. The coming of the Scots to Argyll synchronises with the period of our oldest Scottish saints.

Besides this, however, the influence of many of the early saints radiated from Iona, on which St. Columba and his companions landed from Ireland in A.D. 563. We are consequently not surprised to find in the following statement of the number of saintly place-names in each Scottish county (according to the list appended to this paper) that the county of Argyll contains by far the greatest number of such place-names:—

NORTHERN COUNTIES.—Shetland 2, Orkney 12, Caithness 4, Ross and Cromarty 9, Inverness 10. In all, 37 place-names in the appended list.

NORTH-EASTERN.—Nairn 0, Elgin 3, Banff 4, Aberdeen 19. In all, 26.

WESTERN.—Argyll 52, Bute 10, Dumbarton 3, Renfrew 4, Ayr 13. In all, 82.

SOUTH-WESTERN.—Kirkcudbright 6, Wigtown 8. In all, 14.

SOUTHERN.—Dumfries 10, Roxburgh 4, Berwick 2. In all, 16.

EASTERN.—Kincardine 12, Forfar 11, Fife 14, Haddington 5. In all, 42.

MIDLAND.—Perth 22, Kinross 2, Clackmannan 1, Stirling 3, Lanark 9, Linlithgow 2, Edinburgh 4, Peebles 1, Selkirk 1. In all, 45.

The 262 place-names derived from saints given in the appended list are thus scattered all over Scotland; but Argyll contains 20 per cent. of the total number.

It will be observed from the place-names themselves that the term "saint" was not originally applied to the person commemorated. The bestower of the name preferred simply to refer to him in affectionate terms, and even to add a diminutive to his name. The *ma.* or *mo* frequently prefixed to a saint's name signified "my dear," while *oc,* *og,* or *aig* were diminutives. In this way, as Mr. Johnston points out, *Kilmaronock* near Alexandria (Dumbarton) signifies "the church of my dear little Ronan."

Another peculiarity of the saintly Scottish place-names is that their originators preferred, as a rule, to commemorate their own Scottish Saints rather than the Apostles, or even the Virgin Mary, although the latter is not forgotten. Yet the cult of some of these saints cannot be called local; that, for example, of St. Kenneth extending over the greater part of Central Scotland, and including the modern counties of Argyll, Inverness, Perth, Stirling, Fife, Kincardine, and Aberdeen.

This is not the place to inquire who or what the Scottish saints were. It suffices that we recognise that, without the aid of their names, we should be unable to decipher the meaning of many of the most familiar Scottish place-names. Differences, however, occur between some of the authorities; and, where these affect place-names, they may be referred to.

Thus, the place-name EDINBURGH has led to a considerable conflict of opinion. The common derivation of Edinburgh is from Edwin, who, as king of Northumbria, ruled from A.D. 617 to 634, and whose power extended to Edinburgh. Mr. F. H. Groome, editor of the *Ordnance Gazetteer of Scotland*, even goes so far as to say that Edwin "founded Eadwinesburh or Edinburgh," adding that he "was the mightiest of all the kings of the isle of Britain." (*A Short Border History*: Kelso, 1887.)

According to Bishop Forbes, Dr. Skene, that distinguished Celtic scholar, suggested that the names "Edinburgh and the Maiden Castle" may be derived from St. Medana or Modwena or Edana; and Dom Michael Barrett is of opinion that "Edinburgh probably takes its name from Medana. Her sanctuary, marking one of her monastic foundations, was known as 'St. Edana's,' and was a place of pilgrimage long before the time of King Edwin, who was long supposed to have given the city its designation. Maiden Castle is really Medan's (or Medana's) Castle. Kirkmaiden (or Maidenkirk) in Galloway is another of her dedications, the original form being Kirkmedan." Barrett gives A.D. 518 as the date of St. Medana, or a century before King Edwin.

It may be added that the arms of the City of Edinburgh consist, according to the Register of the Lyon Office, as stated in the late

Marquess of Bute's work on *The Arms of the Burghs of Scotland* (Edinburgh, 1897) of "a castle triple-towered" supported "on the dexter, by a maid richly attired with her hair hanging down over her shoulders, and on the sinister, by a doe proper." The doe refers to the legend of St. Giles, but who was the maid? Lord Bute replies: "The maid is in allusion to the name of the city given in Latin as *Castrum Puellarum*, and in French as *Château des Pucelles*, in English Maidenburgh. The M is the Celtic honorific prefix, and leaves the Edin as found in the Teutonic Edinburgh and the Celtic Dun Edin. The change of *Medin*, or some similar word, into Maiden is the same that we find in Kirkmaiden in Wigtownshire, which undoubtedly signifies the Church of M-Edana, who is the same person as Morynne, called otherwise Modwenna and by a variety of other names, including Tredwind. (The *w* in Modwenna perhaps gives some rational clue to the absurd attempt to derive the name of Edinburgh from the English Edwin.) . . . The use of the M shows that Edana was at any rate regarded as the eponyma by those who called Edinburgh Medanburgh or Maidenburgh, and have given the City arms for supporter" a maid.

This is not, however, the only saintly derivation of the place-name EDINBURGH, for Sir Herbert Maxwell in his *Scottish Land-Names* (Edinburgh, 1894) derives "Dunēdin (Edinburgh)" from "Gaelic *dún Aidain*, Aidan's or Edwin's fortress." He also remarks that "In Teutonic speech, Edinburgh is "Agned's stronghold, but in Gaelic Dunēdin." Mr. Johnston asks, "Who was Agned?" and points out that the Welsh bards of the seventh century occasionally referred to Edinburgh as "Mynyd Agned" (the Mount Agned). St. Aidan died (according to Bøedd) A.D. 651, or later than King Edwin.

Mr. Johnston does not favour either the saintly or the royal etymologies of Dunedin, but prefers to interpret the existing place-name from the name actually given to the place by the Welsh bards of the seventh century, which was Eydden, Eidden, Taliessin, or Dineiddyn, which he states means "fort on the hill-slope" (from the Castle down to Holyrood), the old Welsh being *din eiddyn*, and the Gaelic *dún eadain* (not *dún Aidain*, as suggested by Sir Herbert Maxwell). This is a singularly felicitous description of the physiography of Old Edinburgh with its "Crag and Tail" formation, celebrated in Scott's lines—

"Where the huge Castle holds its state,
And all the steep slope down."

At the same time, Mr. Johnston admits that "without doubt, the name of King Edwin of Northumbria (616-633) did influence the later spellings—indeed influenced the oldest spellings we have, viz. Holyrood Charter (c. 1128), 'Ecclesia Sancte Crucis Edwinesburgensis,' and Simeon Durham (died 1130), or his interpolator 'Edwinesburgh.' In a charter of Alexander I. (c. 1120) we have 'Edenesburg,' and in later charters of David I. (before 1147) we find 'Edeneburg, Edensburg.' As late as 1680 we find 'Edenburgh.' A 'Dunedin' is also mentioned in Roxburghshire.—*Dryburgh Chart.*, p. 83."

Another conflict of opinion occurs regarding the derivation of KILMARNOCK (Ayrshire). Mr. Johnston translates its ancient name (A.D. 1299) "Kelmernoke, 'Church of St. Marnock' = *Maernanoc*, i.e. 'my dear little St. Ernan,' priest, and uncle of St. Columba." Both Forbes and Barrett, however, derive it from St. Marnan or Marnock, whose "Scottish name" (says Barrett) "is a contraction of the Gaelic words *Mo-Ernnin-og* (my little Ernin)." Ernan and Marnan were totally different saints. According to Forbes and Barrett, Ernan was the nephew (not the uncle) of Columba. They also derive KILMAURS (Ayrshire) from the Scottish saint Maura, whereas Mr. Johnston prefers St. Maurus, a French saint. Lastly, while Forbes and Johnston derive KILMORACK (Beauly) from St. Moroc, Barrett prefers to derive it from St. Mary.

LIST OF SCOTTISH SAINTS, WITH THE PLACE-NAMES
DERIVED FROM THEM.

- Adamnan, Abbot, A.D. 704. Other forms of name—Aunan, Arnty, Ennan, Eunan, Ounan, Teunan (St. Eunan), Skeulan, Eonan, Ewen, and Arnold.
Ardeonaig, Ardeonan, Kilmaveonaig (Perthshire), Damsay (Orkney), 'Adamnan's Isle', Killennan (Argyll), Kirkennan (Kirkcudbright).
- Adrian or Odran, Bishop and Martyr, A.D. 875.
Oronsay ("St. Oran's Isle"), Killoran (Colonsay), Scour Ouran (St. Oran's Hill), Inverness.
- Aidan, Bishop, A.D. 651.
Inchaddon, Kilmadock (Perthshire).
- Andrew, Apostle, Patron of Scotland.
St. Andrews (Fife), Kirkandrews (Roxburgh).
- Angus, a disciple of St. Columba.
Clach Aenais ("Stone of Angus"), Balquhider.
- Aseph, Bishop, A.D. 590.
Tobar Asheg ("St. Asaph's Well"), near Loch Rannoch.
- Bathan, Bishop, A.D. 639.
Abbey St. Bathan's (Berwickshire), Bowden (Bothenden), Roxburgh.
- Baldred, Hermit, A.D. 608.
St. Baldred's Cave, Cradle, and Well (Haddingtonshire).
- Barr or Finbar, Bishop, sixth century.
Barra ("St. Barr's Isle"), Dunbar (Haddington), Barr (Ayrshire).
- Bay, Beya, or Vey, Virgin, about ninth century.
Kilbag Head (Lewis), St. Vey's Chapel (Cumbraes).
- Bean, Bishop, A.D. 1012.
Kirkbean (Dumfries).
- Begha or Bez, Virgin, A.D. (about) 660.
Kilbucho (Biggar), Kilbagie (Clackmannan).
- Berach, Abbot.
Kilberry (Argyll).
- Berchan, Bishop.
Kilbarchan (Renfrew).
- Blane, Bishop, A.D. 590.
Kilblane (Argyll), Dunblane (Perth), Blane (Bute).

- Boisil, Prior of Old Melrose, A.D. 664.
St. Boswell's (Roxburghshire).
- Brandon, Abbot, A.D. 577.
Kilbrandon or Kilbrennan (Oban and Arran), Kilbirnie (Beith), Birnie (Elgin), Balbirnie (Fife).
- Bridget or Brigida or Bride, Virgin, A.D. 523.
Brydekirk (Annan), Kilbride (Arran, Argyll, Dumfries), Lhanbryde (Moray).
- Brioc, Bishop, A.D. 500.
Inchbrayock (near Montrose), Kirkmabreck (Kirkcudbright).
- Buite or Boethius, Monk, A.D. 521.
Carbuddo (Caer Buido, "Buite's Fort"), Kirkbuddo (Forfar), "Byth Market" (Aberdeen).
- Catharine of Siena.
Sciennes (Edinburgh).
- Callen.
"St. Callen's Fair" (Caithness).
- Caran, Bishop, A.D. 669.
St. Caran's Well, Drumlithie (Kincardine).
- Cathan, Bishop, A.D. 710.
Kilchattan (Bute and Colonsay), Ardchattan (Argyll).
- Charmaig, A.D. (about) 640.
Kilmacharmaig (Argyll), Kirkcormaig (Kirkcudbright).
- Chroman or Chronan, A.D. 641.
Killichronan (Argyll).
- Coivin or Kevin, Abbot, A.D. 618.
St. Coivin's Chapel, Kilkivan, and "St. Kevin's Bed" (Argyll).
- Colmoc, Bishop, A.D. 500.
Portmahomack (Tain), Inchmahome (Lake of Menteith).
- Colmonel, A.D. 610.
Kilcalmonell (Argyll), Colmonell (Ayr).
- Columba or Colum Cille, Abbot, A.D. 563.
Kilmalcolm (Greenock), Inchcolm (Fife), Colonsay (Argyll), Icolmkill (Iona), Kirkcolm (Wigtown).
- Congal, Abbot, A.D. 602.
Dercongall (near Dumfries).
- Comgan or Congan, Abbot, eighth century.
Kilchoau (Argyll, Ross and Cromarty), St. Coan (Skye), Kirkcowan (Wigtown).
- Comman, A.D. 688.
Kilchoman (Islay).
- Conan, Bishop, A.D. 648.
Kilconan (Perthshire), St. Conan's Well (Argyll).
- Constantine, King and Martyr, A.D. 590.
Kilchousland (Cantyre), St. Cousland's Fair (Forfarshire), Chousland (Midlothian).
- Convall, A.D. (about) 612.
St. Conall's Chapel, Ferrenese (Renfrew), Kirkconall (Dumfries).
- Cormac, Abbot, sixth century.
Kilmacharmaig (Kintyre), Kirkcormac (Kirkcudbright).
- Cumine, Abbot, A.D. 668.
Kilchuimein (the Gaelic name for Fort Augustus), and near it St. Cumine's Seat and Return.

Cuthbert, Bishop, A.D. 687.

Kirkcudbright (Cuthbert's Church). Churches were dedicated to St. Cuthbert throughout Scotland from Wick to Kirkcudbright.

Cyricus, Martyr, A.D. 314.

Ceres (Fife), St. Cyrus and Eglisgirg (Kincardine).

Dabius or Davius, Priest.

Kildavie (Bute and Mull).

Denis or Dionysius.

Dennis Head (Orkney), Dennistoun (Glasgow).

Devenic, A.D. 887.

Banchory Devenick (Kincardine), "St. Denick's Fair" (Aberdeenshire).

Donan, Martyr, A.D. 616.

Kildonan (Wigtown, Argyll, Ross, Sutherland, and Bute), "Donan Fair" (Aberdeenshire), Eilean Donan (Ross-shire).

Draighen.

Kirkmadrine (Wigtown).

Drostan, Abbot, sixth century.

Craigrostan (Ben Lomond), "Droustie's Well" (Forfar), "St. Drostan's Croft" (Inverness).

Duthac, Bishop, A.D. 1068.

Kilduich, Arduthie, and Kilduthie (Kincardine).

Ebba, Abbess, A.D. 683.

St. Abb's Head (Berwickshire).

Englatius or Tanglan, Abbot, A.D. 966.

Tanglan's Well and Ford (Aberdeenshire).

Ernan, Abbot, A.D. 640.

Killearnan (Sutherlandshire).

Ethernan, Bishop.

"St. Ethernan's Den" (Aberdeenshire), "Tuetheren's Fair" (Forfarshire).

Fergus, Bishop, eighth century.

"Fergan Well" (Banff), St. Fergus (Aberdeenshire), Dalarossie (Inverness), Gael. *dal Fhearghuis*, "Field of Fergus."

Fiacre, Abbot, A.D. 760.

St. Ficker's Bay and St. Fittack's Well (Kincardineshire).

Fillan, Abbot, eighth century.

Strathfillan (Perthshire), Kilphillane (Wigtown), Kilellan (Inverness), Killallan (Renfrew), St. Fillan's Cave (Fife), St. Fillain's Well (Ayr).

Fillan, Faolan, or Faelan ("The Stammerer"), sixth century.

St. Fillan's, Dunfillan, and "St. Fillan's Chair" (Perthshire).

Findechanus.

Kilfinnichen and St. Finnichen's Chair (Argyll).

Findoc, Virgin.

Killintag (Argyll).

Finan or Finian, Bishop, A.D. (about) 575.

Kilfinan (Argyll and Wigtown), Glen Finan (Argyll), St. Finan Chapel and "Finzean Fair" (Aberdeenshire).

Flannan.

Flannan Islands (West of Lewis).

Fumac.

St. Fumac's Well and Fair (Banff and Caithness).

Fyndoca, Virgin.

Findo Gask and St. Phink's Chapel (Perthshire).

- Gervadius or Gernadius, A.D. 934.
 "Gerardin's Cave and Well" (Elgin).
- Giles or Egidius, Abbot, A.D. 714.
 St. Giles' Cathedral (Edinburgh), "St. Giles' Fairs" (Aberdeen, Dumfries, and Elgin).
- Glascianus or Glass, Bishop.
 Kinglassie and "St. Glass's Well" (Fife), Kilmaglas (Argyll).
- Griselda.
 Ecclesiamagirdle, Pitkeathly (Perthshire).
- John, Apostle.
 Johnstone (Renfrew and Dumfries), Killean, Killen, and Killian (Argyll).
- Kenneth or Canicus, Abbot, A.D. 598.
 Kilkenzie, Kilkenneth, Kilchaine, Kilchainie (Argyll), Cambuskenneth (Stirling), Kennoway (Fife), Auchelchanzie and Ben Chonzie (Perthshire), Balcony (Inverness-shire), Canny River (Kincardine), Kinnethmont (Aberdeenshire).
- Kennera, Virgin and Martyr.
 Kirkinner (Wigtown).
- Kessog, Bishop and Martyr.
 "Kessog's Fair" (Cumbrae), Kessog Ferry (Inverness), Tom-ma-chessaig (Callander).
- Kevin or Coivin, Abbot, A.D. 618.
 St. Coivin's Chapel, Kilkivan, and "St. Kevin's Bed" (Argyll).
- Kevoca, Virgin, A.D. 655.
 St. Quivox (Ayr).
- Kieran, Piran, or Queran, Abbot, A.D. 548.
 Kilkerran, Kilcheran (Argyll), Dalkerran (Ayr), Killearn (Stirling and Argyll), Parenwell (Kinross).
- Maccus or Mahew, A.D. (about) 460.
 Kilmahew (Dumbarton), Kirkmahoe (Dumfries).
- Machan, Bishop, about Sixth Century.
 Ecclesmachan (Linlithgow), "Church of Machan."
- Mauritius, Machar, or Mocomma, Bishop, sixth century.
 Machar parishes and Haugh (Aberdeen).
- Machalus or Mauchold, Bishop, A.D. 498.
 Kilmaichlie (Banffshire).
- Machutus or Malo, Bishop, A.D. 565.
 Kirkmahoe (Dumfries), Lesmahagow (Lanarkshire), corruption of "Ecclesia Sti. Machuti." [The French town St. Malo (Brittany) derives its name from this Saint.]
- Maline.
 Legsmalee (Fife).
- Martin.
 Kilmartin (Argyll).
- Mary, The Virgin.
 Gilmerton (Midlothian), Kilmarow, Kilmorie, Tobermory (Argyll), Kilry (Fife and Perth), Kilvarie (Perth), St. Mary's Loch (Selkirk), St. Mary's Holm (Orkney), Maryculter (Aberdeenshire).
- Middanus or Medan, Abbot.
 St. Medan's Knowe and "Maidie's Well" (Perthshire).
- Maelrubha or Mulrui or Mury, Martyr, A.D. 722.
 Loch Maree (Ross-shire), Kilmaree, Kilarrow (Argyll), Amulree (Perthshire), Samareirs (St. Mariers, Forres), Summaruff (St. Maruff, Fordyce).

Magnus, Martyr, A.D. 1116.

St. Magnus Cathedral (Kirkwall), St. Magnus Bay (Shetland).

Margaret, Queen, A.D. 1093.

St. Margaret's (Edinburgh), and St. Margaret's Hope (or bay), Queensferry and Orkney.

Marnock or Marnan, Bishop, A.D. 625.

• Kilmarnock (Ayrshire), Inchmarnock (Bute), Dalmarnock (Perthshire), Ardmarnock (Argyll).

Maura, Virgin.

Kilmaurs (Ayrshire).

Mayota or Mazota, Virgin, sixth century.

Drumoak or Dulmoak ("Field of Mayota"), and "St. Maikie's Well" (Aberdeenshire).

Medana or Edana, Virgin, A.D. 518.

Kirkmaiden or Maidenkirk, and St. Medan's Chapel and Cave (Wigtown), Edinburgh?

Michael.

Kilmichael (Argyll), Kirkmichael (Perth, Dumfries, and Ayr).

Moack or Moccus.

Portmoak (Kinross).

Molios or Laserian, Abbot, A.D. 639.

Lamlash (Gael. *lann Lais*, Church of Laserian) and "St. Molio's Bed" (Arran).

Molocus, Moluoc, or Lughaidh, Bishop, A.D. 592.

"St. Mallock's Fair," "Luoch Fair" (Aberdeenshire), "St. Malogue's Fair" (Perthshire), Kilmoluag, Kilmallow (Argyll).

Modan, Abbot.

Balmadhan (otherwise Ardchattan), and Kilmodan (Argyll).

Monan, Bishop, A.D. 571.

St. Monans and Kilminning (Fife), St. Monon (Ross), "Minnan's Fair" (Caithness).

Monoch or Monachus.

"Sam Maneuke's" (St. Monk's Day) and Auchmannoch (Ayr).

Moroc, Bishop.

Kilmorick and St. Muireach's Well (Dunkeld), Kilmorack (Beaully).

Mundus or Fintan Munnu, Abbot, A.D. 635.

Eileanmunde ("Mund's Island"), and Kilmun ("Mund's Church"), Argyll.

Mungo or Kentigern, Bishop, A.D. 603.

St. Mungo's (Dumfries), St. Mungo's Isle (Inverness), St. Mungo's Cathedral and Strathbungo (Glasgow), Balmungo (Fife).

Murdoch, Bishop.

Kilmorich (Argyll), Chapel Dockie (Forfar).

Nathalan or Nauchlan, Bishop, A.D. 678.

St. Nathalan's Fair and "Naughlan's Well" (Aberdeenshire).

Neamhan, Martyr.

Kilmonivaig (Argyll).

Nennidius.

Kilninian (Argyll).

Ninian or Ringan, Bishop, A.D. 432.

St. Ninian's (Stirling), North Ronaldshay or Rinanseay, "Isle of Ringan" (Orkney), Kilrenny (Anstruther), St. Innian's Well (Lanark), St. Ninian's Chapel (Linlithgow), Ringan's Dean (Roxburgh), Kilninian (Argyll), St. Ninian's Den and Chapel (Kincardine).

Obert.

“St. Obert's Eve,” Perth.

Olaf or Olave or Ollow, King and Martyr, A.D. 1030.

Ollaberry (“Olaf's burgh”) Shetland, “St. Ole's Fair” (Lewis), St. Ollowe's Bridge (Kirkwall).

Osborne.

Closeburn (Dumfriesshire), *G. cill Osbern*.

Oswald, King and Martyr, A.D. 642.

Kirkoswald (Maybole).

Palladius, Bishop, A.D. 430.

Aberfeldy (Perthshire), Paldy's Well (Fordoun), and “Paldy Fair,” Kincardine.

Patrick, Bishop, A.D. 493.

Kilpatrick (Dumbarton), Ardpatrik (Argyll), Dalpatrick (Lanark), Kirkpatrick (Dumfriesshire), Kilpatrick (Arran).

Pensandus.

Kilspindie (Perthshire).

Peter, Apostle.

Peterculter (Aberdeenshire), Kilfeather (Wigtown).

Regulus or Rule, Bishop.

“Trewell Fair” (Aberdeenshire), St. Regulus' Tower (St. Andrews).

Ronan, Bishop, A.D. 737.

Ronay (Skye and Lewis), Port Ronan (Iona), St. Ronan's Well (Peebles), Kilmaron (Fife), Kilmaronock (Dumbarton), Kilmaronog (Argyll).

Servanus or Serf, Bishop, sixth century.

St. Serf's Isle (Loch Leven), “St. Shear's Well” (Dumbarton), “St. Serf's Fair” (Linlithgow and Perthshire), Dalserf (Lanarkshire).

Suibhne (Sweeney), Abbots of Iona, A.D. 657 and 772.

Castle Swen (Argyll).

Talarican, Bishop, A.D. 616.

Kiltarlity (Inverness-shire), “Tarkin's Well” (Banff and Stirling shires).

Ternan, Bishop, A.D. 431.

Banchory Ternan (Kincardine).

Thenew or Thenog, A.D. 514 (Mother of St. Mungo).

St. Enoch's (formerly “San Theneuke's Kirk”), Glasgow.

Triduana or Tradwell, Virgin, sixth century.

Kintradwell (Caithness), Tradlines (Kincardine), St. Tredwell's Loch and Chapel (Orkney), “St. Trodlin's Fair” (Forfarshire).

Vigean or Fechin, Abbot, A.D. 664.

St. Vigean's (Forfarshire), Ecclefechan (Dumfries).

Volocus or Wallach, Bishop, fifth or sixth century.

St. Wallach's Baths, Wallach's Kirk, and St. Wallach's Well (Aberdeenshire).

Wynnin Finian or Frigidian, Bishop, A.D. 579.

Kilwinning, Caerwinning and St. Wynnin's Fair (Ayrshire), Inchinnan (Renfrew), Kirkgunzeon (Kirkcudbright), Lumphanan (Aberdeenshire), Lumphinnan (Fife).

Yrhardus or Merchard, Bishop, fifth or sixth century.

Merchard's Seat, Well, and Churchyard (Inverness-shire).