The History Of The Celtic Place-names Of Scotland

William J Watson

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The History of the Celtic Place-names of Scotland, by W. J. Watson; published by the Scottish Place-Name Society. The single best reference available on Celtic place-names in Scotland. The link above leads to his introduction; the rest of the work is organized by geographic region: Dumfries and Galloway. Lothian. Scotland North of the Forth. Ayrshire and Strathclyde. The same organization also provides an index to place-name elements in Watson's work, presented as a set of PDF files.
The historical substratum has, of course, been taken chiefly from Dr W. F. Skene's classic history of Celtic Scotland, 3 vols., edition 1886. Would that the learned historian had condescended to explain some more of those difficult early names, about which he has given us a few most useful hints. The writer has to express his personal indebtedness to Dr Skene for more than one communication with which he has been favoured. For things Celtic and things Norse, too, this book owes not a little both to the published writings and to private letters of the Edinburgh Professor of Celtic, Profess Celtic Britain - culture, history and warfare. Who were the Celts and where did they come from? Hill forts The time of the "Celtic conversion" of Britain saw a huge growth in the number of hill forts throughout the region. These were often small ditch and bank combinations encircling defensible hilltops. Some are small enough that they were of no practical use for more than an individual family, though over time many larger forts were built. Golden shields and breastplates shared pride of place with ornamented helmets and trumpets. The Celts were great users of light chariots in warfare. From this chariot, drawn by two horses, they would throw spears at an enemy before dismounting to have a go with heavy slashing swords. Evidence of place names and personal names demonstrates that Insular Celtic languages related to a more southern Brythonic language that was formally spoken in the Pictish area. Throughout history, historians and linguists have looked into the Pictish language. In 1582, George Buchanan aligned the Pictish language with Gaulish, a P-Celtic language, and George Chalmers in the early 19th century considered Pictish and Brittonic one and the same. P-Celtic orthography in the Pictish king lists and place names were predominant in historically Pictish areas. Within Scotland there is a strong concentration of the R1b-S530 group in these areas. The Picts had the largest kingdom during Dark Age Scotland and fought off both of the Romans, Angles, and Vikings to preserve their independence.
History. Scotland has experienced extraordinary growth and change during the course of its lifetime - it’s a place that has been invaded and settled many times and that has made mighty contributions to culture and society. In the past, the p-Celtic place-names of North-East England and South-East Scotland have generally only been studied by scholars whose speciality is another linguistic stratum: Mawer (1920), the most respected scholar of Northumberland and Durham place-names, shows the Old English bias characteristic of English place-name studies of his time, and though more knowledgeable about. From the main studies of the place-names of these counties (cited above), I have collected all the names for which a p-Celtic etymology is suggested.
The recorded history of Scotland begins with the arrival of the Roman Empire in the 1st century, when the province of Britannia reached as far north as the Antonine Wall. North of this was Caledonia, inhabited by the Picti, whose uprisings forced Rome's legions back to Hadrian's Wall. As Rome finally withdrew from Britain, Gaelic raiders called the Scoti began colonising Western Scotland and Wales. Prior to Roman times, prehistoric Scotland entered the Neolithic Era about 4000 BC, the Bronze Age about The Celtic Place-Names of Scotland. ISBN. 0716521121 (ISBN13: 9780716521129). I have dipped into this book on several occasions. William Watson was a native speaker of Scottish Gaelic who went on to a distinguished academic career. The work is a treasury of toponymics, but it has so much detail that it is difficult to see the wood for the trees, but it deserves five stars because of its incredible number of examples. The name Scotland derives from the Latin Scotia, land of the Scots, a Celtic people from Ireland who settled on the west coast of Great Britain about the 5th century AD. The name Caledonia has often been applied to Scotland, especially in poetry. Scotland’s relations with England, with which it was merged in 1707 to form the United Kingdom of Great Britain, have long been difficult. Although profoundly influenced by the English, Scotland has long refused to consider itself as anything other than a separate country, and it has bound itself to historical fact and legend alike in an effort to retain national identity, as well as to the distinct dialect of English called Scots; writing defiantly of his country’s status, the nationalist poet Hugh MacDiarmid proclaimed: ‘Scotland’s relations with England, with which it was merged in 1707 to form the United Kingdom of Great Britain, have long been difficult. Although profoundly influenced by the English, Scotland has long refused to consider itself as anything other than a separate country, and it has bound itself to historical fact and legend alike in an effort to retain national identity, as well as to the distinct dialect of English called Scots; writing defiantly of his country’s status, the nationalist poet Hugh MacDiarmid proclaimed: “For.
§4. In the past, the p-Celtic place-names of North-East England and South-East Scotland have generally only been studied by scholars whose speciality is another linguistic stratum: Mawer (1920), the most respected scholar of Northumberland and Durham place-names, shows the Old English bias characteristic of English place-name studies of his time, and though more knowledgeable about. It must be emphasised that a complete reassessment of all the etymologies gathered is beyond the scope of the present paper: my aim is rather to establish the corpus of place-names in South-East Scotland and North-East England which probably contain p-Celtic elements, and to comment on their distribution.
Evidence of place names and personal names demonstrates that Insular Celtic languages related to a more southern Brythonic language that was formally spoken in the Pictish area. Throughout history, historians and linguists have looked into the Pictish language. In 1582, George Buchanan aligned the Pictish language with Gaulish, a P-Celtic language, and George Chalmers in the early 19th century considered Pictish and Brittonic one and the same. P-Celtic orthography in the Pictish king lists and place names were predominant in historically Pictish areas. Within Scotland there is a strong concentration of the R1b-S530 group in these areas. The Picts had the largest kingdom during Dark Age Scotland and fought off both of the Romans, Angles, and Vikings to preserve their independence. The History of the Celtic Place-Names of Scotland: being the Rhind lectures on archaeology (expanded) delivered in 1916. (Edinburgh, London: W. Blackwood & Sons, 1926; Edinburgh: Birlinn, 1986, reprint edition). ISBN 1-874744-06-8. W.J. Watson (1926, 1986). The History of the Celtic Place-Names of Scotland: being the Rhind lectures on archaeology (expanded) delivered in 1916. (Edinburgh, London: W. Blackwood & Sons, 1926; Edinburgh: Birlinn, 1986, reprint edition). ISBN 1-874744-06-8. Davies, John. "Dinas Powys, Catraeth, and Llantwit Major." A History of Wales. London: Allen Subjects. Names, Geographical -- Scotland -- History. | Names, Geographical -- Celtic -- History. | Celtic languages -- Etymology -- Names. | Gaelic language -- Etymology -- Names. Get this. Please also be aware that you may see certain words or descriptions in this catalogue which reflect the author’s attitude or that of the period in which the item was created and may now be considered offensive. Site Credits. Feedback.