The Place-names of Glenshee: a preliminary study for the Perth and Kinross Heritage Trust

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Abbreviations

A Antiquity
ALY Aylth
ANG Angus
BGE Blairgowrie
Brit. British
G Gaelic
GLI Glenisla
KRK Kirkmichael
PER Perthshire
Sc Scots
ScEng Scottish English

A four-figure grid reference has been given along with the following abbreviations indicating what the name refers to: A = antiquity; O = other (e.g. bridge, road), R = relief feature; S = settlement; V = vegetation. Note also that there was an alteration of the parish boundaries along the southern edge of the study area as a result of the 1891 by the Boundary Commissioners for Scotland under the Local Government (Scotland) Act, 1889 (see Shennan 1892).

In the text of the main discussion place-names with ALY (e.g. Blacklunans ALY) indicate that the early forms and linguistic analysis can be found in the survey of Alyth parish; likewise those place-names with KRK (e.g. Spittal of Glenshee KRK) indicates they can be found in the survey of Kirkmichael parish. A place-name with two thee-letter abbreviations, e.g. Easter Bleaton KRK, RTR indicates that it is now in Kirkmichael, but prior to the 1891 boundary changes was in Rattray.

Note that in the analysis line, the Gaelic spellings conform to the modern spellings found in the SQA Gaelic Orthographic Conventions.2

A name preceded by * indicates a hypothetical unattested form.

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Please note that after I completed this survey I became aware of Adam Watson’s new book Place names in much of north-east Scotland (2013, Rothersthorpe), and some of his derivations might differ from mine.

Menstrie, 28th May 2014.

1 This difficult to access book, giving details of the changes in the county and parish boundaries, can be seen at http://www.scotlandsplaces.gov.uk/digital-volumes/published-gazetteers-and-atlases/hay-shennan-county-and-parish-boundaries-1892
2 http://www.sqa.org.uk/sqa/files_ccc/SQA-Gaelic_Orthographic_Conventions-En-e.pdf
The survey area

Fig. 1 Glenshee North

Fig. 2 Glenshee South
Introduction

Place-names are a window through which we can glimpse Scotland’s past. They contain a large amount of information about such topics as people, the landscape, how that landscape was used, belief, and of course language. For place-names are words and once we can understand what a place-name means we can begin to use it to tell us about the past. We may use the analogy of how an archaeologist can build up a picture of the past using material remains – the remains of a sword found in a field, for example, must mean a smith of some kind, who can work metal. Metal necessitates mining for iron ore, which apart from miners also entails a group of people working in fields to feed the miners, and this usually leads to someone having control and enforcement – after all, swords are built mainly for violence (or at least the threat of violence) – over the means of production and farming. In other words, the archaeologist can show there was some kind of society that enabled people involved in crafts and non-agricultural toil to be supported by those who worked on the land. A similar exercise can be done with place-names. While a great deal of effort and work is needed to bring to fruition the results of an archaeological excavation or survey – often specialists are needed to produce reports on finds and dates – a toponymist (place-name specialist) can often cover a larger amount of ground relatively quickly and cheaply. More importantly, however, is that by applying all three of the ‘historical’ disciplines of History, Archaeology, and Place-names we have a powerful set of tools at our disposal that enables us to more fully understand the past landscapes and history of an area.

Time constraints meant that only a basic survey was possible here. It is clear from this, however, that Glenshee is very a Gaelic landscape in that the vast majority of the place-names are in Gaelic orthography or are anglicised Gaelic names. There is a small number of Scots or Scots Standard English names and only one – Persie – that seems to have a Pictish origin. There are a number of place-names that are shown on maps earlier than the OS 6 inch 1st edition which have now disappeared. This is presumably due to clearance in the eighteenth century, as Glenshee and neighbouring areas, like much of Scotland, was cleared of people to make way for sheep or sporting estates (OSA xv, 511).

The area surveyed is mostly part of Kirkmichael parish (KRK), and is bounded by the watershed of the Shee Water/Black Water. To the west of the watershed is the rest of Kirkmichael, consisting of lands in Strathardle; to the east of the watershed is Angus and Strath Isla. The southern portion consists partly of Alyth parish (ALY), part of Perthshire. The situation was more complex than this, however. Prior to the boundary changes brought in 1891 by the Local Government (Scotland) Act of 1889 the area around Blacklunans, although in Alyth, was in Forfarshire or Angus. The area around Persie KRK was in Bendochy; the lands of Easter Bleaton were in a detached part of Rattray parish, and a small area around Loch Mharaich KRK was in a detached portion of Caputh. The 1889 Act rationalised the boundaries and put the whole lot into either the parishes of Aylth and Kirkmichael and placed them in Perthshire; the boundary between Perthshire and Angus moved slightly eastwards (see Shennan 1892 under Aylth and Kirkmichael for details).

While archaeology and historical sources are rightly the bedrock of the study of Scottish society in the medieval and early modern periods, and are likely to remain so for some time yet, it has recently been said by Dauvit Broun, Professor of Scottish History at the University of Glasgow, that: ‘the most abundant source for rural society, however, is place-names. Not only do these reveal aspects of everyday life that were both sufficiently distinctive and routine to give rise to place-names, but a critical consideration of how they were coined and sustained can give us access to the social and environmental forces that moulded a community’s habitat and sanctioned its sense of itself’ (Broun 2014, 107-8). Place-names can be a great aid in helping historians and archaeologists understand rural settlement and society in the Middle Ages and beyond to the cusp of the Agricultural Improvements and Industrial Revolution in Scotland in the late eighteenth and early nineteenth centuries. Not only do they give us clues to landscape use, but they also indicate important religious and social organisation that would otherwise have gone unrecorded (Hall, Henderson and Taylor 1998, 139). While archaeology is invaluable in helping us understand the past, and of course is the main tool in helping us understand the prehistoric past, when it comes to the medieval period place-names are one of the main resources. It has been recently stated: ‘if we want to know more about social developments before there is a sufficient density of documentary record to shed light on the lives of most of
Scotland’s inhabitants, then we must look to place-names as our chief resource. This is true for the entire Middle Ages, not just the period before 1100’ (Broun 2006, 14).

A fundamental tenet of place-name studies is to ascertain the pronunciations of places since the echoes of earlier languages can be found in the stress patterns of place-names. However, such an exercise has not been possible here and any pronunciations are based on assumptions from places where studies are fuller. It has not been possible to give a full discussion of all the place-names in the time given, but what is shown below might be considered a summary of the more important aspects of past life in Glenshee.

Sources
Maps
Maps are one of the first items a toponymist turns to when looking for the place-names of an area. Apart from the place-names themselves, modern maps give a convenient visual representation of the landscape in which the place-names are situated. The most valuable maps so far as place-name studies are concerned, are old maps and plans. Most useful in particular are those maps dating from the first edition of the Ordnance Survey or earlier. The three main earlier maps used for this survey are Timothy Pont’s Strathardle, Glenshee and Glenericht (1590s; hereafter Pont 27), James Stobie’s The counties of Perth and Clackmannan (1783) and John Ainslie’s Map of the County of Forfar or Shire of Angus (1794). The base map, however, is the current 1:25,000 Ordnance Survey Explorer 387 (Glenshee & Braemar). It is clear that looking at Stobie and Ainslie that there were many more settlement names than there are now. This is mainly due to agricultural improvement and resulting clearance in the late eighteenth century (OSA xv, 511). A full survey would include all these names and names that have been lost but can be found in documents prior to the surveys by Stobie and Ainslie.

Documentary sources
The main documentary sources used are the main printed royal sources for Scotland, namely the Register of the Great Seal (Registrum Magni Sigilli Regum Scottorum, or RMS) and Retours (Inquisitionum ad Capellam Domini Regis Retornatarum, quae in publicis archivis Scotiae adhuc servantur, Abbreviatio), along with material containing the rentals and charters of the Abbey of Couper Angus. Time constraints prevented looking at records held by the Duke of Atholl and the records of the Invercauld estate, who held lands around the Spittal of Glenshee including a number of eighteen and nineteenth century estate plans in the National Records of Scotland in Edinburgh or in private hands, details of some of which can be found in RCAHMS North East Perth (1994).
The Place-names of Glenshee: a preliminary study

Place-names can help historical researchers and archaeologists with many aspects regarding the historic landscape of an area. A fill historical and analytical survey of the place-names of Glenshee would reveal much more that this brief survey, but even this has uncovered many aspects of Glenshee’s past than archaeological or historical survey alone can hope to reveal. One of the main advantages of a place-name survey is that it can cover a relatively wide area fairly quickly. It does require a researcher who has at least a working knowledge of the main language of the area being studied, Gaelic in the case of Glenshee.

Glenshee is probably most famous today for the ski slopes at the head of Gleann Beag ‘small glen’, one of the main tributaries of Glen Shee. The name Glen Shee is in Gaelic Gleann Sìthe ‘Fairy glen’ or ‘Glen of peace’. Through the glen flows the Shee Water, which becomes the Black Water at some point near Blacklunans ALY. It is not clear if the watercourse is named after the glen or vice versa, although often a glen is named after its watercourse. However, most Highland rivers are generally not ‘peaceful’, and it may be that the glen is instead named after it legendary connections.

Place-names can give an indication of an area’s past landscapes, whether natural or human influenced; past social organisation and land divisions can be revealed; beliefs, both religious and mythical are contained in the names of many features, whether they be hills, burns or vegetation. Indeed, so varied are the topics for place-name research that a recently published book on the Gaelic landscape by John Murray gives the following categories for looking at place-names in the landscape: landforms – mountains, hills, passes, hollows, valleys; hydronomy (river and loch-names); climate, season, sound and time; Landover and ecology – flora and fauna; agriculture – crops, domestic and farm animals; buildings and settlement; church and chapel; cultural artefacts; people and occupations; events; legend and the supernatural. All of these categories can also be described in terms of colour, pattern, texture, form, size and position, and through metaphor using the anatomy of the whole human body (Murray 2014, 209-10). Many, if not all these categories can be found in Glenshee and the surrounding area.

Underpinning all this, of course, is language. The main language of the place-names in Glenshee is Gaelic. Pictish is conspicuous by its absence; while Scots and Scottish English has a sizable presence, mainly in some settlement- names and a small number of hill and stream- names. In the late eighteenth century the area was mainly Gaelic speaking. The Rev. Allan Stewart, minister for Kirkmichael, wrote in OSA that: ‘the prevailing language in the parish is the Gaelic. A dialect of the ancient Scotch, also, is understood, and currently spoken. These two, by a barbarous intermixture, mutually corrupt each other. All the names of places are Gaelic’ (OSA xv, 516). This ‘intermixture’ is noted in Kilmadock parish PER where it was stated that Gaelic was corrupted by its vicinity to Scots (OSA xx, 53; McNiven 2011, 62-3), and in Glenshee is probably the result of the interaction of two distinct linguistic communities lying on the border of Highland Glenshee and Lowland Strathmore with its trading centres such as Blairgowrie and Coupar Angus; somewhat more distant is Dundee.

Ecology and Landscape

Names were needed to navigate and make sense of an area full of hills and valleys of various sizes and shapes, as well as numerous bogs, and rivers and burns. Gaelic has a profusion of generic terms for hills, and the most common in this area, probably due to the rocky nature of the terrain, is creag ‘crag, rock’, occurring twelve times (and thrice in the diminutive creagan). Meall ‘round lumpy hill’ occurs eight times, often with a colour specific, either dubh ‘black’, odhar ‘dun-coloured’, and uiane ‘green’. G càrn ‘cairn’ appears five times, again mostly with colour specifics, dubh once and dearg ‘red’ three times, including once in an anglicised form in Cairn Derig KRK, because it was on the PER/ANG border which was probably Scots-speaking when the Ordnance Survey studied the area in the 1860s. Beinn (or ben) ‘mountain’, the most familiar Gaelic hill term to many Scots today, occurs only twice in Ben Gulabin and Ben Earb, and they are the largest hills in the study area at 806 metres and 801 metres respectively. The element coire ‘corry; hollow on the side of a hill’, from literal meaning of ‘kettle’, is common in the area, occurring eleven times, including once in the settlement name of Corrydon KRK. Often Gaelic words for the human body are transferred to the landscape and this happens in Glenshee in two names containing the element ‘sròn ‘nose’ – Sròn na Fionnach KRK and Sròn nam Meall KRK – and in two names containing uchd ‘breast’ – Uchd na h-Amaile KRK and
Uchd nan Carn KRK. The prevalence of Gaelic as the naming language is emphasised by the fact that out of 57 names for hills and corries, only four hills contains Scots words – Mealna Letter or Duchray Hill KRK, Hill of Persie KRK, Hill of Easter Bleaton KRK, and Craig of Runavey KRK.

Within the study area Scots has a greater representation in river-names, including five burns and the Shee Water and Black Water (actually the same river, which may have been given the G term abhainn ‘river’ in the Gaelic speaking period). But even these Scots names are vastly outnumbered by the main Gaelic word for river-names in this area: allt ‘burn’ which occurs twenty-one times.

Agriculture

As might be expected in a Highland area, the vast majority of place-names that come under the category ‘agricultural’ are of a pastoral nature. Indeed, only five of the twenty-three names indicating agricultural use has a distinctly arable component including Drumturn ALY, which seems to contain G sòrn ‘kiln’ as its specific, meaning in this case a corn-drying kiln. Drumfork ALY seems to contain G coire ‘oats’ and must be an area of arable land. There was also a Mill of Drumturn neaby which would have processed the grain that had been dried by the kiln. Milton Knowe KRK, just south of Ashintully Castle KRK, indicates the existence of a former mill, Moulinuarie\(^3\) just west of Milton Knowe. Boreland ALY discussed below, also indicates an area of arable land. The other agricultural place-names indicate areas of grazing or some other aspect of animal husbandry, and most have either the names of animals or names containing grazing specifics. One that does not, however, is Creag a’ Chaise KRK, ‘crag of the cheese’. This indicates an area of cheese production, and in certain parts of the Highlands cheese was used as part of the rent or tribute in the Middle Ages (Duncan 1975, 152-53), while later it was part of the pastoral teinds (i.e. of milk, cheese, wool, lambs, calves) that went to the vicar of a parish; the garbal or agricultural teinds (i.e. of corn) went to the parson (Duncan 1975, 152-53), while later it was part of the pastoral teinds (i.e. of milk, cheese, wool, lambs, calves) that went to the vicar of a parish; the garbal or agricultural teinds (i.e. of corn) went to the parson (Duncan 1975, 301). Milking of cows probably took place at Cnoc na Cumineige KRK ‘hillock of the milking pail’.

Domesticated animals that can be found in the place-names of Glenshee include calves at Bad an Lòin KRK (earlier laoigh ‘calf’) and Coire an Laoigh KRK, and ‘goat’ at Coire Goibhre ALY and possibly Cnoc Eirionnach KRK, which may contain G eigheannach ‘castrated goat’, a reminder that goats were important as source of dairy produce, meat, and wool, before the now ubiquitous Blackface sheep was introduced into the Highlands in the eighteenth and nineteenth centuries.

Grazing was an important aspect of agriculture in Glenshee and we can differentiate between grazing that was done near the townships and grazing that was done as part of the system of transhumance at sheilings. Along the Shee/Black Water there are number of place-names beginning with the element Dal-; these derive from G dail ‘water-meadow, haugh’. These are level areas beside the river, which are prone to flooding and so enriched by nutrients making them suitable for grazing or growing hay for winter feed. In Glenshee these water-meadows have become the sites of settlements, at Dalhenzean KRK, Dalmunzie KRK, Dalnoid KRK, Dalrulzion KRK, Dalnaglar KRK, and Dunmay KRK (Dalmaya in 1512). A term in the lowlands that can also mean a raised area of arable land beside a river is G innis ‘island’, often anglicised to inch in place-names, an meaning ‘an island of cultivation amidst unploughable land’ (Murray 2014, 81). Innislinch is absent in Glenshee, but there is a Tigh an Eilean KRK ‘house of the island’ and G eilean ‘island’ may be performing the same role as innis here, although eilean has become the usual term for an island in Gaelic, i.e. a piece of ground surrounded by water (Murray 2014, 80).

Transhumance – the seasonal transfer of livestock to another area – was important both economically and socially in the Highlands and Islands, and lasted longer there than it did in the Lowlands. The main sheiling ground in the study area, based on place-names, seems to have been in the area between Glenshee and Strathardle. Ruigh a’ Chaorainn KRK, Ruigh Chonnuill, and Ruigh Dubh are all to be found in this area. There are other sheiling areas marked on the map near Creag and Dubh Shluic KRK, Creag Bheure KRK, and Eslrig KRK, but none of these have names so far as I am aware. On the eastern side of the Shee Water is Meall an Ruighe KRK ‘round lumpy hill of the sheiling’, but here there are no sheilings marked on the map. G ruighe is the usual term for sheiling in this part of Perthshire, but in south-west Perthshire (Strathearn and Menteith) the usual term is àirigh.

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\(^3\) OS 6 inch 1st edn PER & CLA XXXII; Mill of Wierie on Stobie.

\(^4\) See this name in Morgan (2013 71-5) where G Eireannach, ‘Irishman’ may be the specific.
and the reason may have much to do with the perception of ruggedness of the slopes.\(^5\) One of the places where the livestock might have grazed in this area is Coire a’ Blàrain KRK ‘cory of the little muir or field’. \(G\) blàr is common in Scotland, and is usually anglicised as ‘blair’, and in the Lowlands can apply to large open stretches of land \((PNF 5, 298)\), and presumably this is how Blair in Atholl and Gowrie were perceived. However, in the Highland glens blàr might apply to small area of grazing land \((see\ McNiven\ 2011, 110-16\ for \textit{blàr} in Menteith)\). Creag Loisgte KRK ‘burnt craig’ might be an area that was deliberately set afire to rid the area of whin and braken to facilitate grazing.

\section*{Fauna}

This section will deal mainly with wild animals and birds; domestic and farm animals can be seen above under the heading \textit{Agriculture}. Animals and birds are well represented in the landscape around Glenshee. A number of burn names contain specific-elements that are animal-names – \textit{Allt a’ Mhadaidh KRK} ‘burn of the wolf or dog’, \textit{Allt an Daimh KRK} ‘burn of the stag’, \textit{Allt Coire an h-Eilde KRK} contains \textit{G eilid} ‘hind of a red deer’. \textit{Ben Earb KRK} is ‘roe mountain’ \((see\ also\ \textit{Cultural}\ section\ below).\ Coire an Eich KRK ‘cory of the horse’ reminds us of the importance of the horse in pre-industrialised society. Coire a’ Gheàrraig KRK ‘cory of the young hare’ may have been an area for hunting hares with dogs. The raven may have nested at Creag Fithich ‘raven craig’, while \textit{Allt Doire nan Eun} is a burn near Dirnanene (Doire an Eun) in Stathardle ‘thicket of the birds’; \textit{G eun} ‘bird’ can mean ‘eagle’ in place-names \((Fraser 1999, 157)\), and it may be that Moulanean KRK \((Meall nan ean)\) contains this element too. One unusual hill-name is Meall Easganan KRK ‘round, lumpy hill of eels’, eels are now endangered, but this name must mean that eels were present here at some point in the past.\(^6\) \textit{Allt a’ Mhadaidh KRK} ‘burn of the wolf’ reminds us that wolves roamed the Highlands until relatively recently. Names containing \textit{madadh} or \textit{madadh-allaidh} ‘wild dog, i.e. wolf’ are quite common in the Highlands, but other large species such as bears are not and this may reflect the fact that many of these species went extinct much earlier and so places may have been renamed once the memory of these animal had been erased from peoples minds. The wolf survived in place-names because the memory of these animals was still fresh and the names were written down by the Ordnance Survey and others before the memory of Gaelic disappeared too.

\section*{Habitation and Social Organisation}

By habitation and social organisation it is meant how the landscape was organised for humans to live in and the administration of that landscape. The most numerous habitative element is \textit{G baile} ‘land-holding, farm, vill’, this is the Gaelic equivalent of \textit{Sc\ town}, and currently exists in five place-names in Glenshee – Balnoe KRK, Balnauld KRK, Sheanval KRK, and Coire a’ Bhaile KRK, and Blacklunans ALY. \textit{Stobie} shows a number others including three \textit{Balinaulds} \((containing\ G\ allt\ ‘burn’\) between Sheanval KRK and Broughdearg KRK, \textit{Balneton} near Spittal of Glenshee, and \textit{Balriach} \((containing\ G\ riabhach\ ‘brindled, speckled or variegated’)\), just north-west of Lair KRK. Sheanval KRK is in Gaelic \textit{seann\ baile} ‘old farm’, and is on record from 1686, but it is not known why or when the epithet ‘old’ came to be applied to it unless it was replaced by Spittal of Glenshee on record from 1542. Blacklunans was \textit{Bawclownane} in 1460 \((C.A.\ Rental\ i, 131)\) and \textit{Baeltunus} in 1506 \((Dunkeld\ Rent.\ 76)\); and we can see from the OS 6 inch 1st edn map something of the organisation that made up a township. The name applies to an area of arable land on the east bank of the Shee Water/Black Water and contained the farms of Westertown, Burnside, Tomlia, Croydon, Coldrach, Drumour, Hillyhouse, Boreland, Hillocks of Boreland, Whitehouse, Downie, Milton, and Wynd. Boreland ALY was a farm that provided for the landowner of an area; the produce from that farm went directly to his table. Boreland probably provided produce for the bishop of Dunkeld. Another element that indicates that a settlement was the chief settlement of a landowner was \textit{Sc\ mains}, deriving from\footnote{According to Bil ‘\textit{airigh} conveyed several meanings in Perthshire Gaelic: a shieling or hill pasture; a mountain hut; a shepherd’s cottage; or a green grove \((Armstrong 1825, 15)\). This latter usage was acquired from the green appearance of the grazing pasture, the effect of long-term manuring of small areas of ground around the huts occupied during the summer where the livestock were ingathered at milking time and overnight’; \textit{ruighe}, on the other hand, ‘was used to describe a shepherd’s house; a hut; a hill pasture where cattle were grazed in the summer months, as well as a shieling \((Armstrong 1825, 475-6)\). \textit{Ruighe} also meant literally the human arm, or more precisely the fore-arm, and from this possibly originated the meaning of a spreading lower slope on a hill’ \((Bil\ 1992, 388, 390)\).}

\footnote{For eels in Scotland see http://www.nationalanguillalclub.co.uk/eelsinscotland.html}
Old French demeine, English demesne, and meaning ‘the home farm of an estate, cultivated by or for the proprietor’ (PNF 5, 435). There are four mains farms in Glenshee – Mains of Dalruzieon KRK, Mains of Persie KRK, Mains Runavey KRK, and Mains of Soilzarie KRK. Kerrow KRK is an indication of land or settlement division, deriving from G ceathrarnh meaning ‘quarter’, Watson states that it might mean the ‘fourth part of a davoch’ (Watson 1926, 236). A davoch (G dabhach), with a basic meaning of ‘vat, tub’, is a unit of land measurement and assessment of variable area. Each davoch possessed the ‘necessary resources for a group of people to survive throughout the year’ (Ross 2006, 66), and was a mixture of arable and pastoral land. It was also the basic unit of assessment for army service and was one of the building blocks of the parish north of the Forth (PNF 5, 348). There are no davoch-names in Glenshee and Kerrow is only an indicator that the unit of measurement might have in place here.

Justice and authority

The authority of the local lords is expressed in a small number of place-names, mostly in the form of court or habitation mounds. It is place-name evidence that has enabled historians and archaeologists to fully appreciate the extent of court-hills in Scotland, otherwise the majority would have gone unrecorded (see O’Grady 2008, chapter 4 for fuller analysis of place-names and court-hills). Two court mounds are recalled in Clach a’ Mhoid KRK (and the settlement name Clakavoid) and the now lost name Cuthell KRK, from G comhdhail (court, meeting), on the lower slopes of Ben Gulabin KRK. These would have been places where the local lords would have exerted their authority by adjudicating in small criminal trials (not involving the four pleas of the Crown – murder, rape, treason, and robbery) and especially in local disputes over land and other rights. Another mound that was used to denote an area of habitation is Ashintully which was near An Tulach ‘the mound’. Tulach is common in eastern Scotland, usually agnlicised to tilly- or tully-, as in Tillicoultry in Clackmannanshire and Tullibole in Kinross-shire. These places often became the sites of parish churches; Ashintully shows they were appropriated by local lords too.

Mills were an important source of baronial income and were often resented by the local populace (Smout 1969, 120). Mills appear in two place-names in the area, both times in Scots. Milton Knowe KRK is near the now deserted settlement of Moulimarie (just outside the study area), while the ruins of Mill of Drumturn ALY can be seen to the east of the Black Water. It is interesting that there appear to be no place-names containing a word for ‘mill’ in Gaelic; Moulnanean KRK has the appearance of containing G muileann ‘mill’, and Stobie shows a mill-symbol at the place, but the name may be for Meall nan ean ‘round lumpy hill of the birds’. There must have been other mills in this area and Stobie shows mills at Dalmunzie KRK, Spittal of Glenshee KRK, Invereddrie KRK, and Clackavoid KRK in the northern part of Glenshee, but none of these places have an element indicating ‘mill’.

Cultural

The cultural landscape covers a wide variety of topics and rather than divide the place-names into specific headings this section will explore briefly the names in groups according to subject. There are not many names that tell us about the medieval church in Glenshee, possibly because the main church landholding area was to the south around Alyth and many areas there were held by Coupar Angus Abbey. Indeed, only two names seem to have church connections Priest’s Craig KRK which seems to have been part of the lands of Cally which were held by Coupar Angus Abbey. Tom an t-Suidhe KRK ‘hillock of the seat’ may have been the seat of the local saint (Watson 1926, 260), but it is not known who the local saint was, unless it was the titular Michael (i.e. the Archangel) in Kirkmichael. Allt Coire na Ceardaich KRK contains G ceàrd ‘smith’ and reminds of the importance of the smith in pre-industrial times; here was someone who fashioned metal into various items from swords to agricultural tools to horse-shoes. Three place-names are indicative of routes through this area – Spittal of Glenshee KRK is probably the site of a hospice for travellers on the route between the Blairgowrie area in Perthshire and Braemar on Deeside in Aberdeenshire (McNiven 2013a, 25); Ballachcraggan KRK has G bealach ‘pass’ as its first element; and Corra-lairig KRK contains G làirig ‘pass’, possibly a routeway to the sheiling grounds mentioned above. Hunting is remembered in two names in particular – Elishg KRK which is the place where a deer trap was set, and possibly at Kingseat ALY, where the Sc element seat coupled with an aristocratic element can mean a hunting seat. While not hunting terms in themselves, the deer-names mentioned in the Fauna section above may also be an indication of the
prey of the hunters. A battle seems to have taken place at or near Carn Chomh-Stri KRK ‘cairn of battle’, but it is not known who the protagonists were or when the battle took place.

Finn mac Cumhaill and the Fianna in Glenshee

The legends of Finn mac Cumhaill and his band of Finian warriors loom large in Glenshee. For a summary of the reasons as to why these ballads were popular in Perthshire and much of Scotland see McNiven (2013b, 70). Fionn mac Cumhaill of course was popular elsewhere in Scotland (Muuray 2014, 190-1), but there are a number of place-names and two ballads in particular that seem to locate Glenshee into the Finian legends. One ballad, Laoidh Dhiarmaid (The Lay of Diarmaid), tells how Diarmaid, a colleague of Finn, dies on Ben Gulabin at the head of Glenshee, killed by a boar (Meek 1998, 153-58). At the bottom of Ben Gulabin, near Spittal of Glenshee, is a stone circle which has the name of Grave of Diarmaid (RCAHMS 1994, 25). The ballad opens with the following lines:

Gleann Stiadh an gleann so rém thaoibh
i mbinn faoidh éan agus lon;
minic rithidís an Fhéin
ar an t-srath so an déidh a gcon.

An gleann so fá Bheann Ghulbainn ghuírm
as h-áidle tulcha fa ghréin,
níorbh annamh a shrotha gu dearg
an déidh shealg o Fhionn na bhFéin.

This glen beside me is Glenshee, where blackbirds and other birds sing sweetly; often would the Fian run along this glen behind their hounds.

Another ballad while not explicitly set in Glenshee, seems to have been popular with Gaels of the area in order for them to transfer the ballad from its original setting in Ireland to Perthshire. The ballad, Naonbhar do-chuaímar fá choill (‘Nine strong we set out into a wood’), is about a group of Fianna who set off on a quest to make ‘some kind of object pertaining to dogs’ (Meek 1986, 31). The band of warriors meet three groups of enemies – the Catheads, the Dogheads and a mysterious un-named band, whom they overcome and then succeed in their quest. While the place-names in the ballad itself have been located in Ireland, the ballad must also have been acted out in Glenshee. In the middle of the ballad the Fianna raise their banners, ‘symbols of their strength and authority’, and they immediately defeat the Cathead, Dogheads and their comrades (Meek 1986, 33). In Glenshee is a hill called Creag nam Brataichean KRK ‘crag of the banners’; one of the banners raised in the ballad is Lámh Dhearg, bratach mheic Rónáin ‘[Red Hand], the banner of Rónán’s son’ (Ross 1939, 89). Lámh Dhearg KRK is the name of a hill about 2.5 km north-east of Creag nam Brataichean. The heads of the enemies are then severed as a sign of victory; Finegand KRK is Fèith nan Ceann ‘bog of the heads’.
Conclusion

Researchers into medieval rural society in Scotland have long stated that place-names have the potential to inform us of aspects of rural society that cannot be uncovered by documentary research or archaeology. It has been found that it is often difficult for these researchers to match up the documentary and archaeological evidence. While a place might often be found in the historical record in the medieval period, it is usually only the last phase before abandonment that is uncovered archaeologically, perhaps as late as the nineteenth century in many cases. As such many researchers cite place-names as one potential answer to how we might discover more about medieval rural society.

In Scotland place-name research into rural society is hampered by the lack of quality surveys both at a county and national level. However, even small surveys such as this should help meet the needs of historians and archaeologists hoping to understand more about how place-names can help them uncover various aspects of medieval rural Scotland. Much more research is needed into the place-names and legends of central Perthshire, but it can be seen that both topics have a great deal to offer in helping us understand past landscapes and languages.
Appendix

*The Parish of Alyth in Glenshee*

A mensal church of Dunkeld probably from an early date, as it does not appear in Bagimond. It was certainly one in 1469, when the vicarage, reputedly erected as a prebend of Dunkeld by Bishop Thomas Lauder (1452–81) appears as such, the cure thenceforth being served by a vicar-pensioner (Cowan 1967, 6).

**BACKPULLACH** ALY W NO1657
*Backpullach* 1867 OS 6 inch 1st edn PER & CLA XLII

ScEng *back* + ? en *Pullach*
Pullach may derive from G *pollach* ‘place of a pool’, ‘muddy place’.

**BADKEIRIE** ALY R NO1757
*Badkeirie* 1867 OS 6 inch 1st edn PER & CLA XLII

G *bad* + ? G *ciar* + a suffix?
G *bad* can mean ‘place, spot, tuft, clump (of trees), thicket’ (PNF 5, 289). G *ciar* ‘dark’, plus a suffix, possibly –*in* (which often gets reduced to –*ie* in the east), may mean ‘dark place’, so Badkeirie may mean something like ‘spot of the dark place’.

**BADMORRIS** ALY R NO1655
*Badmorris* 1867 OS 6 inch 1st edn PER & CLA XLII

Sc *bad* + ? pn *Morris*
The looks Gaelic and seems to contain G *bad* ‘place, spot, tuft, clump (of trees), thicket’. The –*morris* element is obscure, but it does occur in Cairnmorris Hill, a hill in the Ochils just north of Dollar in Clackmannanshire’ (Watson 1995, 36).

**BEDDIEGREW** ALY R NO1658
*Bed-agrow* 1783 Stobie
*Beddiegrew* 1867 OS 6 inch 1st edn PER & CLA XXXIII

G *bad* + G *an* + G *craobh* ‘Spot or place of the trees’, giving in modern Gaelic *Bad nan Craobh*.

**BLACKHALL FARM** ALY S NO1456
*Blackhall* c.1750 Roy
*Blackhall* 1783 Stobie
*Blackhall* 1794 Ainslie
*Blackhall* 1867 OS 6 inch 1st edn PER and CLA LXII

ScEng *black* + ScEng *hall*
Also shown on the OS 1st edn 6 inch map are *Haugh of Blackhall* and *Upper Blackhall*.

**BLACKLUNANS** ALY PER, ANG S NO1460
*Bawclownane* 1460 C.A. Rental i, 131
*Balclunas* 1506 Dunkeld Rent. 76 [In list of ‘Victual of the Church of Alyth’: *Balclunas* with particular towns thereof viz *Drummacrok* (Drumfork ALY), *Mylton* thereof, *Westirbalclwna*, *Corelair of Balclunas*, *Estirbalcluna* or *Bordland* (Borland ALY)]
*Blacklounans* 1590s Pont 27
*E. Blacklunas* 1590s Pont 27
*W. Blacklounans* 1590s Pont 27
*Mill of Blacklounans* 1590s Pont 27
*Blacklunas* 1867 OS 6 inch 1st edn PER & CLA XXXIII

G *baile* + ? G *cluan*
‘Farm of the (water)-meadow’? Blacklunans lies on the Black Water, a tributary of the Ericht. The final s in the name derives from a Scots plural ending owing to the fact that the original estate had been divided into at least 3 different parts by 1506.

**BORLAND** ALY PER, ANG S NO1560
- *Estirbalcluna or Bordland 1506 Dunkeld Rent.* 76
- Borldланд 1590s Pont 27
- E. Borldланд 1590s Pont 27
- Bordland c.1750 Roy
- Bordland 1794 Ainslie
- Bordland 1867 OS 6 inch 1st edn PER & CLA XLII

Sc bordland
‘Mensal land, table land’. This was the demesne lands, or lands which directly supplies the household of the feudal superior’ (Taylor PNF 1, 374). The earliest attestation for *Bordland* in Scotland found so far is 1324 for *Southbordeland* in Inverkeithing parish, Fife (Taylor, PNF 5, 302). *DOST* has ‘le Bordland in villa de Langforgrund’ dating to 1377. Winchester’s earliest attestation for the term in England is 1315 for one in Wakefield, Yorkshire, while in Wales he has one in Glamorgan dated to 1272 (Winchester 1986, 138-9).

**BURNESIDE** ALY PER, ANG S NO1461
- Burnside 1794 Ainslie
- Burnside 1867 OS 6 inch 1st edn PER & CLA XXXIII

ScEng burn + ScEng side
The burn in the name is an un-named burn flowing out of Coire Goibhre ALY.

**BURNT CAIRNS** ALY R NO1658
- Burnt-cairn 1783 Stobie
- Burnt Cairns 1794 Ainslie
- Burnt Cairns 1867 OS 6 inch 1st edn PER & CLA XXXIII

ScEng burnt + ScEng cairn
This is the name of a hill which has many cairns on it; it is not known why they are described as ‘burnt’, although they might be the archaeological phenomenon of burnt mounds (see RCAHMS 1994, 47, which has details of the many archaeological structures here including cairns, hut circles and field systems).

**CAIRN BADNASPEORACH** ALY R NO1658
- Cairn Badnaspeorach 1867 OS 6 inch 1st edn PER & CLA XXXIII

G càrn + en *Badnaspeorach
‘Cairn of Badnaspeorach’. en *Badnaspeorach may derive from G bad + G an + G speirach or speurach meaning perhaps ‘clump of the claw place’, possibly in relation to some perceived shape of the land or even the cairn.

**CAIRN GLEAMNACH** ALY A NO1555
- Cairn Gleamnach 1867 OS 6 inch 1st edn PER & CLA XLII

G càrn + G gleamanach
‘Noisy, echoing cairn’. It is the remains of a burial cairn (RCAHMS 1994, 17).

**CLACH NA BEINNE** ALY R NO1755
- Clach na Beinne 1867 OS 6 inch 1st edn PER & CLA XLII

G clach + G an + G beinn
‘Stone of the mountain’ *Clach na Beinne* in modern Gaelic.

**COIRE GOIBHRE** ALY PER, ANG R NO1661
- Coire Goibhre 1867 OS 6 inch 1st edn PER & CLA XXXIII

G coire + G gobhar
‘Goat’s corry’. Goibhre is a genitive singular of G gobhar ‘goat’. Dwelly gives an alternative meaning for G gobhar as being a ‘sort of branching river’ in Perthshire Gaelic.

CORB ALY S NO1656
Koirb 1590s Pont 27
Corb c.1750 Roy
Corb Castle 1783 Stobie
Corb 1867 OS 6 inch 1st edn PER & CLA XLI

It is not known what element is behind this name, but G coirb ‘accursed’ is possible, but how this would work as a place-name is not certain, nor are there any legends associated with the castle that I am aware of that might give rise with the name.

CORBIE CAIRN ALY S NO1554
Corbie Cairn 1867 OS 6 inch 1st edn PER & CLA XLII

ScEng corbie + ScEng cairn
‘Raven’s cairn’ There is no mention of this cairn in RCAHMS (1994).

CORRIE BURN ALY W NO1657
Corrie Burn 1867 OS 6 inch 1st edn PER & CLA XLII

ScEng corry + ScEng burn

CORRIE OF BADMORRIS ALY R NO1755
Corrie of Badmorris 1867 OS 6 inch 1st edn PER & CLA XLII

ScEng corry + ScEng of + en Badmorris

CORRIE OF CORB ALY R NO1758
Corrie of Corb 1867 OS 6 inch 1st edn PER & CLA XXXIII

ScEng corry + ScEng of + en Corb

DRUMDERG ALY R NO1755
Drumderg 1867 OS 6 inch 1st edn PER & CLA XLII

G druim + G dearg
‘red ridge’.

DRUMFORK ALY PER, ANG S NO1459
Drummacrok 1506 Dunkeld Rent. 76 [In list of ‘Victual of the Church of Alyth’: Balclunas with particular towns thereof viz Drummacrok, Myltoun thereof, Westibrachlwna, Corelair of Balclunas, Estibrachlwna or Bordland]
Drumfoirk 1590s Pont 27
Drumfork 1629 RMS viii no. 1393
Drumfork 1631 RMS viii no. 1816
Drumfork c.1750 Roy
Drumfork 1794 Ainslie
Drumfork 1842 NSA x, 789
Drumfork 1867 OS 6 inch 1st edn PER and CLA XXXIII

G druim + G an + G coirce
‘Ridge of the oats’.

DRUMMORE ALY PER, ANG S NO1660
Drummour 1794 Ainslie
Drumour 1867 OS 6 inch 1st edn PER and CLA XXXIII

G druim + G mòr
‘Big ridge’.

**DRUMMORE LOCH**  ALY PER, ANG W NO1660  
*Drumore Loch* 1902 OS 6 inch 1st edn PER and CLA XXXIII.SE

en Drumore + ScEng loch  
The loch is artificial and was created between 1867 and 1902. On the OS 6 inch 1st edn map there is no sign of the loch.

**DRUMTURN BURN**  ALY W NO1356  
*Druymturn* 1590s Pont 27  
*Drumturn* 1783 Stobie [settlement of Drumturn marked]  
*Drumturn Burn* 1867 OS 6 inch 1st edn PER and CLA XLII

en Drumturn + ScEng burn  
The name Drumturn may derive from an underlying G *druim* + G *an* + G *sòrn* giving *Druim an t-Sùirn* possibly ‘ridge of the kiln’; c.f. Tom an t-Sùirn (earlier *Tomanturn, Tominturn* in the nineteenth century) near Ballater in Aberdeenshire (Watson and Allan 1984, 148).

**DUN MOSS**  ALY R NO1655  
*Dun Moss* 1867 OS 6 inch 1st edn PER and CLA XLII

? en *dun* + Sc moss  
It may be that Sc *dan* ‘dull brown’ is the meaning here. There is no indication from RCAHMS (1994) as to whether there is a G *dùn* ‘fort’ at this site.

**FOREST OF AILYTH**  ALY R NO1757  
*Forest of Ailyth* 1867 OS 6 inch 1st edn PER and CLA XLII

ScEng forest + ScEng of + en Aylth

**GLACK OF THE BARNETTS**  ALY PER, ANG R NO1661  
*Glack of the Barnettts* 1867 OS 6 inch 1st edn PER and CLA XXXIII

ScEng glack + ScEng of + ScEng the + ? en Barnett(s)  
ScEng glack can mean either ‘hollow between two hills, a defile, ravine’ or ‘an open area in woodland’. The former meaning seems more appropriate here since it refers to a feature on a ridge that forms the border between Perthshire and Angus. The Barnett-element seems to be a re-interpretation of a name containing G *beàrn* ‘pass, gap’.

**GREEN BURN**  ALY W NO1655  
*Green Burn* 1867 OS 6 inch 1st edn PER and CLA XLII

ScEng green + ScEn burn  
There is a settlement of Greenburn marked on Stobie near Corb Castle, but it is nowhere near the stream called Green Burn.

**GREENLATCH**  ALY R NO1657  
*Greenlatch* 1867 OS 6 inch 1st edn PER and CLA XLII

ScEng green + ScEng latch  
‘Green mire, patch of bog’. *CSD* also states that Sc *latch* can mean a small stream, especially one flowing through boggy ground (see also *PNF* 5, 420).

**HILL OF KINGSEAT**  ALY R NO1555  
*Kingseat Hill* 1783 Stobie  
*Hill of Kingseat* 1867 OS 6 inch 1st edn PER and CLA XLII

ScEng hill + ScEng of + en Kingseat
KINGSEAT ALY S NO1454
   Kingseat 1590s Pont 27
   Kingsaid c.1750 Roy
   Kingseat 1783 Stobie
   Kingseat 1794 Ainslie
   Kingseat 1867 OS 6 inch 1st edn PER and CLA XLII

Sc king + Sc seat
Names containing Sc set/ScEng seat plus an aristocratic specific element, such as king, queen or earl, probably refer to places connected with hunting (PNF 5, 489). It is not known which king is referred to in the name. King’s Seat in Clackmannanshire is believed to be associated with Robert I. See RCAHMS (1994, 91) for discussion of a small tower-house here.

LAYHILLOCK ALY PER, ANG S NO1460
   Hillack 1590s Pont 27
   Layhillock 1867 OS 6 inch 1st edn PER and CLA XXXIII

? Sc lea + Sc hillock
Sc lea can mean untilled ground or an area of open grassland.

MEALL MÒR ALY R NO1760
   Meal-more 1783 Stobie
   Meal-avore 1794 Ainslie
   Meall Mòr 1867 OS 6 inch 1st edn PER and CLA XXXIII

G meall + G mòr
‘Big lump’.

MILL OF DRUMTURN ALY S NO1557
   Mill of Drumturn 1867 OS 6 inch 1st edn PER and CLA XLII

ScEng mill + ScEng of + en Drumturn
The area is depicted on RCAHMS (1994, 152-3).

MOUNT BLAIR ALY PER/GLI ANG R NO1662
   Month-blair 1590s Pont 27
   Mount Blair c.1750 Roy
   Month-blair 1783 Stobie
   Mount Blair 1867 OS 6 inch 1st edn PER and CLA XXXIII

G monadh + en Blair
G monadh is a borrowing from British or Pictish and is found in Welsh mynydd ‘mountain, hill, moorland’. The element is discussed in Watson (1926, 391-407; Barrow 1998, 62-5, with distribution map on 66). The parish and county boundary passes through the summit of Mount Blair, and so the name might refer to an old territory of Blair (perhaps even the original *Blair of Gowrie)? Or perhaps it is the remnant of the name of that part of the Grampians (the Month) which formed the boundary of or was associated with the *Blair of Gowrie.

Watson discusses Mountblairy in Banffshire and has the blàr element meaning ‘dappled’ (Watson 1926, 406). G blàr can also mean ‘plain, muir’ (PNF 5, 298). For the element blàr in Menteith see McNiven (2011, 110-14).

MOUNT BLAIR LODGE ALY S NO1462
   Mount Blair Cottage 1867 OS 6 inch 1st edn PER and CLA XLII

en Mount Blair + SSE lodge, earlier cottage

7 Although in actuality it could refer to any king from David I to David II (King John Balliol excepted), all of whom were resident at Clackmannan at some point from 1124 to 1346 (see McNeill and MacQueen 1996, 159-171 for place-dates connected with the various kings).
Nether Craig  

_Nether Craig_ 1867 OS 6 inch 1st edn PER and CLA XXXIII

ScEng _nether + ScEng craig_ 

Over Craig  

_Over Craig_ 1867 OS 6 inch 1st edn PER and CLA XXXIII

ScEng _over + ScEng craig_ 

Rough Burn  

_Rough Burn_ 1867 OS 6 inch 1st edn PER and CLA XLII

This burn formed the boundary between the parishes of Alyth and Blairgowrie. 

*Sheildrum Farm*  

_Sheildrum_ 1783 Stobie  
_Sheildrum_ 1794 Ainslie  
_Sheildrum_ 1867 OS 6 inch 1st edn PER and CLA XLII

Sc _sheal + Sc drum_

‘Sheiling ridge’.

*Thief’s Burn*  

_Thief’s Burn_ 1867 OS 6 inch 1st edn PER and CLA XLII

ScEng _thief + ScEng burn_

It is not known what tale lies behind this name.

*Tom Bealaidh*  

_Tom Bealaidh_ 1867 OS 6 inch 1st edn PER and CLA XXXIII

_G tom + G bealaidh_  

‘Broom hillock or knoll’. In 1457 parliament ‘ordained all freeholders, temporal and spiritual, to plant on their estates trees, hedges, and broom’ in order to ‘improve the aspects of the country, check malaria, and provide shelter’ (C.A. Rental i, xxx). Broom also made excellent cover and enclosure for rabbit warrens (C.A. Rental i, xxxi).

*Tomlia*  

_Tomlia_ 1794 Ainslie  
_Tomlia_ 1867 OS 6 inch 1st edn PER and CLA XXXIII

_G tom + G liath_  

‘Grey hillock or knoll’. The _i_ in _G liath_ is pronounced as _ee_ in SSE ‘see’, and _liath_ bears the stress.

*Westertown*  

_Westertown_ c.1750 Roy  
_Westertown_ 1794 Ainslie  
_Westertown_ 1867 OS 6 inch 1st edn PER and CLA XXXIII

Sc _wester + Sc toun or Sc westertoun_

This is the western settlement of Blacklunans ALY. 

*Whitehouse*  

_Whilchouse_ c.1750 Roy [mistake for Whitehouse]  
_Whitehouse_ 1794 Ainslie  
_Whitehouse_ 1867 OS 6 inch 1st edn PER and CLA XXXIII

ScEng _white + ScEng house_
It is not always clear what place-names containing the word ‘white’ actually entail. Possibilities include land that is fallow, or stubble, land; an area of grass surrounded by moss; land on a hill that is grass instead of heather, bracken or scrub. Another possibility is that this was an area of dairy production (see PNF 5, 530-31) for a range of meanings associated with ‘white’ in place-names in Fife.
The Parish of Kirkmichael in Glenshee

Also known as Strathardle; granted to Dunfermline Abbey by Malcolm earl of Atholl 1182x89. For more details see Cowan 1967. A detached part of Bendochy transferred to Kirkmichael in 1891 viz. Bridge of Cally, Remeddie, Stone, Mains of Stone, Cally, Coriefodly, Cromald, Persey, Craighead, Stone of Cally. See Shennan 1892, 218-9 for more details. Caputh detached no.4 was annexed to Kirkmichael in 1891 viz. Craigton, Dalrulzian, Milton of Dalrulzian. See Shennan 1892, 219. A detached part of Rattray was annexed to Kirkmichael KRK in 1891 viz. Bleaton, Bleaton Hallet, Dalvattan, Drumlin (Shennan 1892, 219).

**ALLT A’ BHUIRICH** KRK W NO0963

*Allt Bhuraich* 1867 OS 6 inch 1st edn PER and CLA XXIII

G *allt* + G *an* + G *bùirich*

‘Burn of the roaring’. *G bùirich* can also mean ‘wailing; loud lament’ according to Dwelly; the name seems to refer specifically to the roaring of stags in the rut.

**ALLT A’ CHOIRE DHOMHAIN** KRK W NO1367

*Allt a’ Choire Domhain* 1867 OS 6 inch 1st edn PER and CLA XXIV

G *allt* + en *An Coire Domhainn*

‘Burn of Coire Domhainn’. See Corrydon KRK below.

**ALLT A’ CHOIRE LIATHAICH** KRK W NO1262

*Allt a’ Choire Liathaich* 1867 OS 6 inch 1st edn PER and CLA XXXIII

G *allt* + en *An Coire Liathaich*

‘Burn of *An Coire Liathaich*. *An Coire Liathaich* derives from G *an* + G *coire* + G *liathach* ‘the greyish corry’.

**ALLT A’ GHLINNE BHIG** KRK W NO1169

*Allt a’ Ghlinne Bhig* 1867 OS 6 inch 1st edn PER and CLA XV

G *allt* + *An Gileann Beag*

‘The burn of *An Gileann Beag*. *An Gileann Beag* derives from G *an* + G *gleann* + G *beag* ‘the small glen’.

**ALLT A’ MHADAIDH** KRK W NO1171

*Allt a’ Mhadaidh* 1867 OS 6 inch 1st edn PER and CLA XV

G *allt* + G *an* + G *madadh*

‘The burn of the dog or wolf’. The burn flows from Creag a’ Mahdaidh ‘crag of the dog or wolf’.

**ALLT A’CHARNAICH** KRK W NO1172

*Aldnacarnich* c.1750 Roy

*Allt a’ Chàrnaich* 1867 OS 6 inch 1st edn PER and CLA XIV

G *allt* + G *an* + G *càrnach*

‘Burn of the stony ground’.

**ALLT-AN-BUIE** KRK S NO1465

*Aldbui* c.1750 Roy

*Auldvuie* 1783 Stobie

*Auldvuie* 1794 Ainslie

*Allt-an-Buie* 1901 OS 6 inch 2nd edn PER and CLA XXIV.SW&SW

G *alltan* + G *buidhe*

‘Small yellow burn’. The settlement is shown but not named on the OS 6 inch 1st edn map.

**ALLT AN DAIMH** KRK W NO1568

*Auld Dow* 1783 Stobie
Allt an Daimh 1867 OS 6 inch 1st edn PER and CLA XXIV

G allt + G an + G damh
‘Burn of the stag or ox’. Stobie, however, appears to call the burn (in modern Gaelic) Allt Dubh ‘black burn’.

Allt an Dubh Shluic KRK W NO0867

Allt an Dubh Shluic 1867 OS 6 inch 1st edn PER and CLA XXIII

G allt + G an + G dubh + G sloch
‘Burn of the black pit’. G sloch can also mean ‘hollow; hole; grave; marsh’.

Allt an Lair KRK W NO1463

Allt an Lair 1867 OS 6 inch 1st edn PER and CLA XXXIII

G allt + G an + en Lair
‘Burn of the Lair.

Allt Carnach KRK W NO1568

Auld Glengirnick 1783 Stobie
Allt Carnach 1867 OS 6 inch 1st edn PER and CLA XXIV

G allt + G càrnach
‘Stony burn’. See Gleann Carnach, below.

Allt Coire a’ Bhaile KRK W NO1261

Allt Coire a’ Bhaile 1867 OS 6 inch 1st edn PER and CLA XXXII

G allt + en Coire a’ Bhaile
‘Burn of Coire a’ Bhaile’.
See Coire a’ Bhaile KRK below.

Allt Coire a’ Ghèarraig KRK W NO0970

Allt Coire a’ Ghèarraig 1867 OS 6 inch 1st edn PER and CLA XXIII

G allt + en Coire a’ Ghèarraig
‘Burn of Coire a’ Ghèarraig.
See Coire a’ Ghèarraig KRK below.

Allt Coire an Laoigh KRK W NO0864

Allt Coire an Laoigh 1867 OS 6 inch 1st edn PER and CLA XXIII

G allt + en Coire an Laoigh
‘Burn of the corry of the calf’.

Allt Coire Lanard KRK W NO1464

Allt Coire Leonard 1867 OS 6 inch 1st edn PER and CLA XXIV

G allt + en *Coire Lanard
It is not known what the Lanard-element means or refers to.

Allt Coire na Ceardaich KRK W NO1466

Allt Coire na Ceardaich 1867 OS 6 inch 1st edn PER and CLA XXIV

G allt + Coire na Ceardaich
‘Burn of Coire na Ceardaich’. Coire na Ceardaich derives from G coire + G an + G ceàrdach, meaning ‘corry of the smith or tinker’.

Allt Coire na h-Eilde KRK W NO1366

Allt Coire na h-Eilde 1867 OS 6 inch 1st edn PER and CLA XXIV
G allt + en Coire na h-Eilde
‘Burn of the corry of the hind’. Coire na h-Eilde derives from G coire + G an + G eilid meaning ‘corry of the hind (of the red deer)’.

**ALLT CORRA-LAIRIG** KRK W NO1463

*Allt Corra-lairig* 1867 OS 6 inch 1st edn PER and CLA XXXIII

G allt + en Corra-lairig
‘Burn of Corra-lairig’.

**ALLT DOIRE NAN EUN** KRK W NO0764

*Allt Doire nan Eun* 1867 OS 6 inch 1st edn PER and CLA XXXII

G allt + en Doire nan Eun
‘Burn of the thicket of the birds’. *Doire nan Eun* derives from G doire + G an + eun ‘thicket of the birds’ and is found in the Anglicised form Dirnanean, a settlement in Strathardle, about 1 km north of the village of Enochdhu.

**ALLT MENACH** KRK NO0960

*Allt Menach* 1867 OS 6 inch 1st edn PER and CLA XXXII

G allt + G meadhànach
‘Central burn’.

**ALLT MÒR** KRK W NO1367

*Allt Mòr* 1867 OS 6 inch 1st edn PER and CLA XXIV

G allt + G mòr
‘Big burn’. This appears to be the burn named *Alt-Edery* on Pont 27; see Inverddrie KRK which is just 600 metres north-east of the confluence of Allt Mòr with the Shee Water.

**AN DUN** KRK R NO1159

*An Dun* 1867 OS 6 inch 1st edn PER and CLA XXXIII

G an + G dùn
‘The hill-fort or hill’. Another An Dun is marked on the OS 6 inch 1st edn PER and CLA XXIV just across the Shee Water form Balnoe KRK.

**AN LAIRIG** KRK R NO0968

*An Lairig* 1867 OS 6 inch 1st edn PER and CLA XXIII

G an + G lairig
‘The pass’.

**AN TULACH** KRK R NO0961

*An Tulach* 1867 OS 6 inch 1st edn PER and CLA XXXII

G an + G tulach
‘The hillock or mound’. This is most probably the *tulach* in Ashintully KRK. *G tulach* has the basic meaning of ‘hillock, mound’. The element is found mainly in eastern Scotland as an initial generic, where its frequent occurrence suggests the meaning ‘habitational mound’. There is evidence that in Ireland *tulach* can have the meaning ‘assembly mound; mound of judgement’, and it is likely that this is the case in Scotland too. *Tulach* often occurs in parish names in Aberdeenshire and Clackmannanshire. See *PNF* 5 (519) and O’Grady (2008, 143-62, 170-1) for further discussion of this element.

**ASHINTULLY CASTLE** KRK S NO1061

*Eshintully* 1590s Pont 27

*Aschintullie* 1615 *RMS* vii no. 1156

*Eschintullie* 1618 *RPC* xi, 364

*Aschintullie* 1629 *RMS* viii no. 1393
en Ashintully + ScEng castle
Ashintully might derive from G *ais + an + g tuilach* ‘hill or stronghold of the hillock or mound’. G *eas* ‘waterfall is a possibility, although we would not expect G *eas* to develop into *ash* – it would depend on whether there is a waterfall nearby. The *tuilach* in the name is probably *An Tuilach KRK*, which is less than 1 km to the north-west of Ashintully Castle.

For brief comments on the architecture of Ashintully Castle, including notice of a lintel dating to 1583, see RCAHMS (1994, 88).

**BAD AN LÖIN**  KRK R NO1270
*Bad an Laoigh* 1867 OS 6 inch 1st edn PER and CLA XXIV
*Bad an Lòin* 1901 OS 6 inch 2nd edn PER and CLA XXIV.NW

G *bad + an + g laoigh* or G *lön*
‘Place of the calf’ or ‘place of the meadow’.

**BALLACHRAGGAN**  KRK S NO1259
*Ballechragan* 1629 RMS viii no. 1393
*Bellicragan* 1641 Retours PER no. 498
*Ballachlagan* c.1750 Roy
*Ballochraggan* 1783 Stobie
*Ballochchraggan* 1794 Ainslie
*Ballochraggan* 1867 OS 6 inch 1st edn PER and CLA XXXIII

G *bealach + g creag* or G *creagan*
‘Crags pass or little crag pass’. G *creagan* can be plural or a diminutive.

**BALNALD**  KRK S NO0962
*Balmald* 1867 OS 6 inch 1st edn PER and CLA XXXII

G *baile + g an + g allt*
‘Farm or township of the burn’. This may be the place named *Burnside* on Stobie (RCHAMS 1994, 96; [no. 222.6]). The *burn* (or rather *allt*) in the name is Allt Menach KRK.

**BALNOE**  KRK S NO1465
*Balino* 1719 RCAHMS 1994, 99 [citing Spalding 1914, 226]
*Balino* 1783 Stobie
*Balloch* 1794 Ainslie
*Bailie Nodha* 1867 OS 6 inch 1st edn PER and CLA XXIV

G *baile + g nuadh*
‘New farm or township’.

**BARR SALACHAIDH**  KRK R NO0965
*Blarachie* c.1750 Roy
*Bardsallachaig* 1867 OS 6 inch 1st edn PER and CLA XXXIII

G *bàrr + g salachaidh*
‘Fouling top’.

**BEN EARB**  KRK R NO0769
*Ben-erb* 1783 Stobie
*Ben Earb* 1867 OS 6 inch 1st edn PER and CLA XXIII

G *beinn + g earb(a)*
‘Roe-deer mountain’.

**BEN GULABIN** KRK R NO1073  
*Beann Gulbain* c.1500 Ross 1939, 70 [this form is found in the poem ‘Gleann Síodh an gleann so rém thaoiibh’ from the *Book of the Dean of Lismore*]  
*Ben Ghulapan* c.1750 Roy  
*Beinn-Ghulbhuiinn* 1791-99 OSA xv, 507  
*Beinn-Ghulbhuiinn* 1842 NSA x, 786  
*Beinn Gulabin* 1867 OS 6 inch 1st edn PER and CLA XIV

G *beinn* + G *gulba*  
‘Snout mountain’; See Meek (1998, 153-58), and also the section above on Fionn mac Cumhail for discussion on this name in the Fian legends.

**BLACK WATER** KRK W NO1357 [NAME]  
*The Black Water* c.1750 Roy  
*the Black-water* 1791-99 OSA xv, 507  
*Shee River* 1783 Stobie  
*Shee Riv.* 1794 Ainslie  
*Black Water* 1867 OS 6 inch 1st edn PER and CLA XXXIII

Sc Eng *black* + ScEng *water*  
See Shee Water KRK.

**BLEATON HILL** KRK R NO1260  
*Bleaton Hill* 1867 OS 6 inch 1st edn PER and CLA XXXIII

en *Bleaton* + ScEng *hill*  
See Easter Bleaton KRK. Note that this is not to be confused with Hill Of Easter Bleaton, which lies across the Black Water about three km to the north-west.

**BRIDGE OF DALRULZION** KRK O NO1355  
*Dalrillon Bridge* c.1750 Roy  
*Bridge of Dalralzion* 1867 OS 6 inch 1st edn PER and CLA LXII

ScEng *bridge* + ScEng *of* + en *Dalrulzion*

**BROUGHANREID** KRK S NO1562  
*Broughnared* 1783 Stobie  
*Brougherred* 1794 Ainslie  
*Broughanreid* 1867 OS 6 inch 1st edn PER and CLA XXXIII

G *bruach* + G *an* + ? G *réidh*  
‘Small smooth or level river bank’. It is possible that the medial –*enl-an* in the name is a diminutive ending.

**BROUGHDEARG** KRK S NO1367  
*Broughdarick* c.1750 Roy  
*Broughderig* 1783 Stobie  
*Broughderig* 1794 Ainslie  
*Broichdearg* 1867 OS 6 inch 1st edn PER and CLA XXIV

G *bruach* + G *dearg*  
‘Red river bank’.

**CAIRN DERIG** KRK R NO1566  
*Cairn-derig* 1783 Stobie  
*Cairnderig* 1794 Ainslie  
*Cairn Derig* 1867 OS 6 inch 1st edn PER and CLA XXIV

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8 The poem has been dated to c.1500 by McLeon and Bateman (2007 no. 59).
G càrn + G dearg
‘Red cairn’. The difference in spelling between this hill and two other hills in the Glenshee area with the same name, albeit in conventional Gaelic orthography, i.e. Càrn Dearg, is due to Cairn Derig being nearer Aylth and the lowlands of Gowrie which have been Scots speaking for longer than the upland areas of Glenshee.

CAMBS KRK S NO1170
Cammodis 1542 Fraser, Wemyss ii, 283
Cammois 1552 Fraser, Wemyss ii, 287
Cammis 1615 RMS vii no. 1156
Cammis 1629 RMS viii no. 1393
Cammis 1641 Retours PER no. 498
Camis c.1750 Roy
Cambus 1783 Stobie
Cambus 1794 Ainslie
Caams 1867 OS 6 inch 1st edn PER and CLA XXIV

G camas
‘Creek; bend’. The name may refer to the bend in the routeway from Blairgowrie to Braemar at Spittal of Glenshee.

CARN AN DAIMH KRK R NO1371
Cairndow 1783 Stobie
Carn an Daimh 1867 OS 6 inch 1st edn PER and CLA XV

G càrn + G an + G damh
‘Cairn of the stag’.

CARN COMH-STRI KRK R NO1371
Cairn a’ Chaise 1867 OS 6 inch 1st edn PER and CLA XV
Carn Comh-Stri 1901 OS 6 inch 2nd edn PER and CLA XV.SW

G càrn + G comh-strì
‘Battle cairn’. The earliest form – Carn a’ Chaise – may be a mistake, possibly confusing Creag a’ Chaise KRK, some five km to the west. It is not clear whether this was the site of an actual battle or of a legendary one.

CARN DEARG KRK S NO1063
Càrn Dearg 1867 OS 6 inch 1st edn PER and CLA XXXII

G càrn + G dearg
‘Red cairn’. See Cairn Derig KRK for comments.

CARN DEARG KRK R NO1570
Cairn-derig 1783 Stobie
Càrn Dearg 1867 OS 6 inch 1st edn PER and CLA XV

G càrn + G dearg
‘Red cairn’.

CARN DUBH KRK R NO1073
Cairn-dow 1783 Stobie
Càrn Dubh 1867 OS 6 inch 1st edn PER and CLA XIV

G càrn + G dubh
‘Black cairn’.

CLACH A’ MHOID KRK S NO1464
Clach a’ Mhoid 1867 OS 6 inch 1st edn PER and CLA XXXIII
G clach + G an + G mòd
‘Stone of the meeting place or court’, G mòd ‘court of justice, trial, assembly, meeting’, and in place-names can mean a court site, and this may have been the court of Glenshee, or at least this part of Glenshee (see O’Grady 2008, 139-42 for a discussion of mòd place-names in Scotland, and 569 where he mentions this site in a gazetteer).

CLACH SGORACH  KRK R NO1361
Clach Sgorach 1867 OS 6 inch 1st edn PER and CLA XXXII

G clach + G sgòrach
‘Peaked stone’. Dwelly states that G sgòrach means ‘rocky; peaked; cliffy; conical’.

CLACH-NA-COILEACH  KRK S NO1464
Clach a’ Choileich 1867 OS 6 inch 1st edn PER and CLA XXXIII

G clach + G an + G coileach
‘Stone of the cock’.

CLACKAVOID  KRK S NO1463
Cloichvoitoch 1783 Stobie
Cloichvoiloch 1794 Ainslie
Clackavoid 1867 OS 6 inch 1st edn PER and CLA XXXIII

en Clach a’ Mhoid KRK; q.v. above.

CLASHMORE  KRK, BDY R NO1255
Clash More 1867 OS 6 inch 1st edn PER and CLA XLII

G clais + G mòr
‘Big ditch’. The name applies to a small glen on the southern side of Hill of Persie KRK.

CNOC A’ CHAORAINN  KRK R NO1064
Cnoc a’ Chaorruinn 1867 OS 6 inch 1st edn PER and CLA XXXII

G cnoc + G an + G caorainn
‘Hillock of the rowan’. The berries of the rowan tree where held to have healing properties in Fian-lore.

CNOC AN DAMH  KRK NO1062
Knockindaitie 1783 Stobie
Cnoc an Daimh 1867 OS 6 inch 1st edn PER and CLA XXXII

G cnoc + G an + G damh
‘Hillock of the stag’.

CNOC EIRIONNAICH  KRK R NO1157
Cnoc Eirionnaich 1867 OS 6 inch 1st edn PER and CLA XLII

G cnoc + G eibhrionnach
‘Hillock of the castrated goat’. However, see this name in Morgan (2013 71-5) where it is argued that it is difficult to distinguish between G eibhrionnach and G Eireannach, ‘Irishman’.

CNOC FEAANDAIGE  KRK R NO1263
Cnoc Feanndaige 1867 OS 6 inch 1st edn PER and CLA XXXIII

G cnoc + G feanndag
‘Nettle hillock’. Dwelly has G feanntag as an alternative to G deanntag ‘nettle’.

CNOC LIATH  KRK R NO1366
Knocklia 1783 Stobie
Knocklia 1794 Ainslie
Cnoc Liath 1867 OS 6 inch 1st edn PER and CLA XXIV

G cnoc + G liath
‘Grey hillock’.

Cnoc Meadhon 1867 OS 6 inch 1st edn PER and CLA XXIII

G cnoc + G meadhon
‘Middle hillock’.

Cnoc na Cuinneige 1867 OS 6 inch 1st edn PER and CLA XXIII

G cnoc + G an + G cuinneag
‘Hillock of the milking pail’.

Coire a’ Bhaile 1867 OS 6 inch 1st edn PER and CLA XXXII

G coire + G an + G baile
‘Corry of the farm/tounship’. It is not clear from which baile this coire takes its name, but Glenkilrie or Soilzarie are possibilities.

Cnoc na Cuinneige 1867 OS 6 inch 1st edn PER and CLA XXIII

G cnoc + G an + G cuinneag
‘Hillock of the milking pail’.

Coire a’ Bhlàrain 1867 OS 6 inch 1st edn PER and CLA XXIII

G coire + G an + G blàr
‘Corry of the small field or muir’. G blàran is the diminutive of G blàr ‘field, muir’.

Cnoc na Cuinneige 1867 OS 6 inch 1st edn PER and CLA XXIII

G cnoc + G an + G cuinneag
‘Hillock of the milking pail’.

Coire an Laoigh 1867 OS 6 inch 1st edn PER and CLA XXIV

G coire + G an + G laogh
‘Corry of the calf’.

Cnoc na Cuinneige 1867 OS 6 inch 1st edn PER and CLA XXIII

Cnoc Meadhon 1867 OS 6 inch 1st edn PER and CLA XXIII

G cnoc + G meadhon
‘Middle hillock’.

Coire an Laoigh 1867 OS 6 inch 1st edn PER and CLA XXIV

G coire + G an + G laogh
‘Corry of the calf’.

Cnoc Meadhon 1867 OS 6 inch 1st edn PER and CLA XXIII

G cnoc + G meadhon
‘Middle hillock’.

Coire Bhràich 1867 OS 6 inch 1st edn PER and CLA XXIII

Cnoc Meadhon 1867 OS 6 inch 1st edn PER and CLA XXIII

G cnoc + G meadhon
‘Middle hillock’.

Coire Meadhon 1867 OS 6 inch 1st edn PER and CLA XXIII

G cnoc + G meadhon
‘Middle hillock’.

Coire an Laoigh 1867 OS 6 inch 1st edn PER and CLA XXIV

G coire + G an + G laogh
‘Corry of the calf’.

Cnoc Meadhon 1867 OS 6 inch 1st edn PER and CLA XXIII

G cnoc + G meadhon
‘Middle hillock’.

Coire Bhràich 1867 OS 6 inch 1st edn PER and CLA XXIII
G coire + G buirich
‘Roaring corry’.

**COIRE BUIDHE BEAG**  KRK R NO0771
*Coire Buidhe Beag* 1867 OS 6 inch 1st edn PER and CLA XIV

G coire + G buidhe + G beag
‘Small yellow corry’.

**COIRE LAIRIGE**  KRK R NO1068
*Coire Lairige* 1867 OS 6 inch 1st edn PER and CLA XXIII

G coire + G lairig
‘Pass corry’.

**COIRE MENACH**  KRK R NO0963
*Coire Menach* 1867 OS 6 inch 1st edn PER and CLA XXXII

G coire + G meadhanaich
‘Middle corry’.

**CORRA-LAIRIG**  KRK R NO1364
*Conglearg* 1700 RCAHMS 1994, 152 [citing Spalding 1914, 214]
*Conglarich* 1783 Stobie
*Corra-lairig* 1867 OS 6 inch 1st edn PER and CLA XXXIII

? G cuhmang + G lairig
‘Narrow pass’. The early forms seem to suggest G cumhang ‘narrow’, rather than G corr which often applies to sharp or pointed features (Drummond 2007, 30).

**CORRYDON COTTAGE**  KRK S NO1366
*Korydobeg* 1590s Pont 27
*Corridon* 1674 RCAHMS 1994, 105
*Corrydon* 1783 Stobie
*Corrydon* 1794 Ainslie
*Corrydon* 1867 OS 6 inch 1st edn PER and CLA XXXIII

en Coire Domhainn; the name means ‘deep corry’, see Allt a’ Choire Dhomhainn KRK above.

**CRAIG OF RUNAVEY**  KRK R NO1369
*Craig of Runavey* 1867 OS 6 inch 1st edn PER and CLA XXXIV

ScEng craig + ScEng of + en Runavey
The Craig of Runavey is a 638 metre hill above the lands of Runavey KRK.

**CRAIGENLOCH HILL**  KRK R NO1669
*Craggan-loch* 1783 Stobie
*Cragganloch* 1794 Ainslie
*Craiglenoch Hill* 1867 OS 6 inch 1st edn PER and CLA XXXIV

en Craiglenoch + ScEng hill
Craiglenoch derives from G creag + G an + G loch meaning ‘crag of the loch’, the loch in question being Loch Beanie.

**CRAIGHEAD**  KRK, BDY S NO1355
*Craighead* 1783 Stobie
*Craighead* 1867 OS 6 inch 1st edn PER and CLA XLII

ScEng craig + ScEng head
The *craig* in the name is probably Hill of Persie KRK.

**CRAIGIES** KRK S NO1262
- Craigies 1783 Stobie [shown as a settlement]
- Craigies 1867 OS 6 inch 1st edn PER and CLA XXXIII

G *creagan*
‘Craigs’ or ‘little crag’. The craig in the name is a rocky area just to the south of Cnoc Feanndaige KRK.

**CRAIGTON** KRK, CAP S NO1357
- Craigtown c.1750 Roy
- Craigtown 1783 Stobie
- Craighton 1794 Ainslie
- Craighton 1867 OS 6 inch 1st edn PER and CLA XLII

Sc *craig* + Sc *toun*
‘Farm settlement on or beside a crag’. The craig in the name could be Creagan Soilleir KRK.

**CRAY** KRK S NO1463
- Crathy c.1460 C.A. Rental i no. 74
- Cray c.1750 Roy
- Cray 1783 Stobie
- Cray 1794 Ainslie
- Cray 1867 OS 6 inch 1st edn PER and CLA XXXIII

G *crathaidh*
‘A quaking bog’ (Watson 1926, 477–8). The *crathaidh*-element is behind the name Loch Achray in the Trossachs PER.
Roy also shows a *Mill of Cray*.

**CREAG A’ CHAISE** KRK R NO0772
- Craig-cash 1783 Stobie
- Creag a’ Çàise 1867 OS 6 inch 1st edn PER and CLA XIV

G *creag* + G *an* + G *caise*
‘Crag of the cheese’. The name indicates that there was a cheese making area in the vicinity.

**CREAG AN DUBH SHLUIC** KRK R NO0968
- ? Clash-migash 1783 Stobie
- Creag an Dubh Shluic 1867 OS 6 inch 1st edn PER and CLA XXXIII

G *creag* + G *an* + G *dubh* + G *sloc*
See Allt an Dubh Shluic KRK above.

**CREAG AN LAIR** KRK R NO1362
- Creag an Lair 1867 OS 6 inch 1st edn PER and CLA XXXIV

G *creag* + G *an* + en Lair
‘Crag of Lair’.

**CREAG BHEAG** KRK R NO0970
- Creag Bheag 1867 OS 6 inch 1st edn PER and CLA XXXIV

G *creag* + G *beag*
‘Little crag’.

**CREAG BHINNEIN** KRK R NO1168
- Creag Bhinnein 1867 OS 6 inch 1st edn PER and CLA XXXIV

G *creag* + G *beinnean*
‘Little hill crag’.

**CREAG BHREAC KRK R NO0768**
*Creag Bhreac* 1867 OS 6 inch 1st edn PER and CLA XXXIV

G creag + G breac
‘Speckled or spotted crag’. The name might refer to the vegetation or to the geology of the crag – see Drummond (2007, 114) who states that *breac* signifies a hill ‘where patches of scree and heather, greys and greens and browns, break out from under each other’. Murray follows this arguing that ‘spotted mountains are distinguished by their patches of heather, blueberry or white grasses mixed in with scree’ (Murray 2014, 198).

**CREAG FEITH NAM CEANN KRK R NO1365**
*Creag Feith nam Ceann* 1867 OS 6 inch 1st edn PER and CLA XXXIV

G creag + G feith + G an + G ceann
‘Crag of the bog of the heads’. See Finegand KRK.

**CREAG FITICH KRK R NO1157**
*Creag Fitich* 1867 OS 6 inch 1st edn PER and CLA XXXIV

G creag + G fitheach
‘Raven crag’.

**CREAG GHARBH KRK R NO0769**
*Creag Gharbh* 1867 OS 6 inch 1st edn PER and CLA XXXIV

G creag + G garbh
‘Rough crag’.

**CREAG LOISGTE KRK R NO1267**
*Creag Loisgte* 1867 OS 6 inch 1st edn PER and CLA XXXIV

G creag + G loisgte
‘Burnt crag’, meaning, perhaps, an area deliberately burned to clear the area of bracken or other undergrowth to encourage the growth of grass for grazing.

**CREAG NA BRUAICH KRK R NO1467**
*Creag na Bruaich* 1867 OS 6 inch 1st edn PER and CLA XXXIV

G creag + G an + G bruach
‘Crag of the bank’.

**CREAG NAM BRATAICHEAN KRK R NO1161**
*Creag nam Brataichean* 1867 OS 6 inch 1st edn PER and CLA XXXIV

G creag + G an + G bratach
‘Crag of the banners’. The name seems to have alternated with Meall nam Brataichean in the eighteenth century. G *meall* means ‘hill’. See the section above on Fionn mac Cumhaill for discussion on this name in the Fian legends.

**CREAGAN BEAG KRK R NO1160**
*Creagan Beag* 1867 OS 6 inch 1st edn PER and CLA XXXIV

G creagan + G beag
‘Little crag’.
CREAGAN BEAGA  KRK R NO0862

Creagan Beaga 1867 OS 6 inch 1st edn PER and CLA XXXIV

G creagan + G beag
‘Little crags’. G beaga is the plural of G beag ‘little’.

CREAGAN SOILLEIR  KRK, CAP R NO1357

Creagan Soilleir 1867 OS 6 inch 1st edn PER and CLA XXXIV

G creagan + G soilleir
‘Bright little crag or bright crags’. G soilleir is behind the name Soilzarie KRK.

CUTHELL #  KRK S NO0971

Cowthill 1510 RMS ii no. 3450
Cowthill 1512 RMS ii no. 3457
Cowthill 1534 RMS ii no. 1841
Cuithill 1618 RPC xi, 364
Cowthill 1629 Retours PER no. 367
Cowthill 1668 Retours PER no. 782

G comhdhail
‘Court hill’. For extensive discussion of G comhdhail in place-names see Barrow (1992) and O’Grady (2008).

Oliver O’Grady states: ‘comhdhail is from Old Gaelic comdál (con, ‘together’ and dál, ‘a meeting’) meaning ‘meeting’, ‘tryst’ or assembly’ (http://www.dil.ie/; Barrow 1992, 220; Watson 1926: 492) … Barrow demonstrated that comhdhail place-names indicated the location of ‘popular courts’, by which he meant small-scale institutions that operated on a local (parish or estate) level. Barrow defined comhdhail places as being ‘where people habitually assemble’ (1992, 223)’ (O’Grady 2008, 125-6).

DALHENVZEAN  KRK S NO1268

Dalhanging 1542 Fraser, Wemyss no. 197
Dalhangith 1552 Fraser, Wemyss no. 206
Dathangaine 1615 RMS vii no. 1156
Dathangane 1629 RMS viii no. 1393
Dalhaggan 1641 Retours PER no. 498
Dalthinzean 1730 RCAHMS 1994, 108 [citing Atholl Muniments]
Dalhingan c.1750 Roy
Dalhingan 1783 Stobie
Dalhingan 1794 Ainslie
Dalhingzan 1867 OS 6 inch 1st edn PER and CLA XXXIV

G dail + G ?
This is a problematic name and a possibility for the specific is G caingeann ‘prayer, agreement’. An alternative might be G fang, pl. fangan ‘sheep pen, place for catching cattle’ according to Dwelly.

DALMUNZIE HOTEL  KRK S NO0972

Dalmonge 1510 RMS ii no. 3450
Dalmonge 1512 RMS ii no. 3769
Dalmonge 1538 RMS ii no. 1841
Dalmungy 1590s Pont 27
? Dallinvugie 1618 RPC xi, 364 [this is presumably a result of minim confusion]
Dalmonge 1629 Retours PER no. 367
Dalmungo c.1750 Roy
Dalmunzie 1783 Stobie

G dail + G muingeach
The place is not marked on the OS 6 inch 1st edn map. G Muingeach from G muinge ‘mane’ cf OIr mongach, means ‘long-haired, etc.’, also ‘covered with thick vegetation’, with the secondary meaning ‘moorland’ (DIL) (PNF 5, 444 discussing Balmungo in St Andrews and St Leonards parish, Fife). Watson states that
Balmungie in Rosmarkie, Ross-shire, has been explained as deriving from probably from *mong, mongach*, a plant name; *mongach measca* glosses “simprionica”, and is rendered mugwort by O’Reilly; *mong mhear* is explained as hemlock’ (Watson 1904, 129).

**DALNAGLAR CASTLE**  
KRK S NO1464  
*Dalniglaer* c.1750 Roy  
*Dalnaglar* 1783 Stobie  
*Dalnaglar* 1794 Ainslie

G *dail + G an + G ? clār*  
‘Water-meadow of the smooth surfaces or tables’ meaning in this case a piece of level flat land beside the Shee Water. The name shows the genitive plural, and would in modern Gaelic be *dail nan clār*.

**DALNOID**  
KRK S NO1461  
*Denenoid* 1590s Pont 27  
*Dallinoyd* c.1750 Roy  
*Dalinod* 1783 Stobie  
*Dalinod* 1794 Ainslie

G *dail + G an + G ?*  
It is not known what the specific element is or what the name means.

**DALRULZION HOTEL**  
KRK S NO1358  
*Dalrilʒane* 1493 C.A. Chrs CLII  
*Dalrilzeans* 1512 RMS ii no. 3682  
*Dalrilzeans* 1512 RMS ii no. 3769  
*Dalriylloun* 1590s Pont 27  
*Dalralzine* 1608 Retours PER no. 184  
*Dalralzine* 1642 Retours PER no. 515  
*Dalarlion* c.1750 Roy  
*Dalralzion* 1783 Stobie  
*Dalralzion* 1794 Ainslie  
*Dalralzian* 1867 OS 6 inch 1st edn PER and CLA XXXIII

G *dail + ? G rilean*  
‘Riddle, coarse sieve water-meadow’. Dwelly gives a definition for G *rilleadh* as ‘winnowing, sifting’, perhaps meaning that Dalrulzion was a water-meadow at or near where winnowing took place.

**DRUMLINN**  
KRK, RTR R NO1457  
*Drumleens* 1783 Stobie  
*Drumleens* 1794 Ainslie  
*Drumlinn* 1867 OS 6 inch 1st edn PER and CLA XLII

G *druim + G lian*  
‘Ridge pool’. The geological term *druimlin*, meaning ‘a long oval mound of boulder clay moulded by glacial action’ is held to derive from G *druim* (OED).

**DUNMAY**  
KRK S NO1466  
*Dalmaya* 1512 RMS ii no. 3769  
*Dalma* 1618 Retours PER no. 184  
*Dumma* 1642 Retours PER no. 515  
*Dunnor* c.1750 Roy  
*Dunnie* 1783 Stobie  
*Dunnie* 1794 Ainslie  
*Dunnay* 1867 OS 6 inch 1st edn PER and CLA XXIV

G *dail + G magh*  
‘Water-meadow plain’. Dunmor on Roy corresponds with Dunmay on the OS maps, but it may actually be a mistake for Drumore ALY. The *dail* has been assimilated to G *dùn* ‘fort’.
EASTER BINZEAN  KRK S NO1269
Bynnanmore 1510 RMS ii no. 3450
Bynnanmore 1510 RMS ii no. 3457
Bynnanmore 1512 RMS ii no. 3769
Bynnanmore 1538 RMS iii no. 1841
Bynnanmoir 1629 Retours PER no. 367
Mekill Bynzeane alias Bynzeanemoir 1631 Retours PER no. 402
Bynnanmoir 1668 Retours PER no. 782
Easter Binzian 1867 OS 6 inch 1st edn PER and CLA XXIV

ScEng easter + en Binzean
See also Wester Binzean. The name Binzean is derived from G binnean ‘little mountain’, which is probably the name contained in Creag Binnein KRK.

EASTER BLEATON  KRK, RTR S NO1358
Bletoun 1590s Pont 27
E. Bletown c.1750 Roy
E. Bleaton 1783 Stobie
E. Bleaton 1794 Ainslie
Easter Bleaton 1867 OS 6 inch 1st edn PER and CLA XXXIII

ScEng easter + en Bleaton
Bleaton could derive from a surname Blaw, which is similar to Dutch blauw ‘blue’ (Black 1946, 82). The name was found in Culross in the Middle Ages, but it is not clear if it was ever used in Glenshee, but if so it might account for the surname Fleming in Glenshee from at least the seventeenth century. However, if it was a surname we would expect the genitive s to come through, i.e. *Bleaston or similar. The simple answer might be that *Bleaton derives from Sc blue + Sc toun, perhaps relating to the geology of the area, possibly slate or some other bluish stone.

ELRIG  KRK R NO0766
Alrick Hill 1783 Stobie
Elrig 1867 OS 6 inch 1st edn PER and CLA XXIII

Ellrick derives from OG elerc, later G eileirig ‘deer trap’. The absence of this word in Irish Gaelic suggest that there may be a Pictish or British provenence for the word (Taylor 2008, 296), although it may derive from OI erelc, deriving from air- ‘before, in front’ + selc ‘hunting’ (Kelly 1997, 277).

ENNOCH  KRK S NO1359
Easter Ennoch 1664 RCAHMS 1994, 133[citing Spalding 1914, 208]
Ennochs c.1750 Roy
E., Mid. & W. Ennoch 1783 Stobie
E., Mid. & W. Ennoch 1794 Ainslie
Ennoch 1867 OS 6 inch 1st edn PER and CLA XXXIII

Gaonach
‘Hill, height, steep place’. According to Dewlly G gaonach also had the meaning of ‘fair, great assembly’. Given the fact that the settlements of Ennoch were on flat land beside the Black Water ‘fair, assembly’ might suit the location. However, the Ennoch Burn flows from a steep high place to the north-west and it not known if the burn took its name from the settlement or vice versa. This is now called Glenkilry Farm.

ENNOCH BURN  KRK W NO1459
Ennoch Burn 1867 OS 6 inch 1st edn PER and CLA XXXIII

en Ennoch + ScEng burn
See Ennoch KRK above.

FINEGAND  KRK S NO1466
Fanynyeand 1510 RMS ii no. 3540
Fanyeand 1510 RMS ii no. 3457
Fanagand 1512 RMS ii no. 3769
G féith + G an + G ceann
This is an Anglicised Fèith nan Ceann found in Creag Feith nan Ceann KRK. The name means ‘bog of the heads’, and severed heads is a common motif in Fiann literature. The name shows signs of an older form féith na gCeann containing eclipsis after the genitive plural of the definite article (Watson 1926, 242). See the section above on Fionn mac Cumhaill for discussion on this name in the Fian legends.

G gleann + G beag
‘Little glen’. The glen is a tributary of Glen Shee and also contains remains of rural settlement especially at Dail Bhreac, Sidh Chaluim and Lag nan Cnaihmean (not considered here).

G gleann + G càrnach
‘Place of cairns glen’.

The poem has been dated to c.1500 by McLeon and Bateman (2007 no. 59)
G gleann + G sìth
‘Glen of peace’ or ‘glen of fairies’.

GLENKILRIE  KRK S NO1360
Glenkillry c.1750 Roy
Glenkilry House 1783 Stobie
Glenkilry 1794 Ainslie
Glenkilry 1867 OS 6 inch 1st edn PER and CLA XXXIII

G gleann + ? G caol + ? G oir + ? -in
? ‘Glen of the place at the narrow border or edge; narrow border place’. Another possibility is that the –kilrie element derives from G coille + G rìgh ‘King’s forest’, but this would depend on the pronunciation and stress pattern. There is also a Glenkilry Farm about 500 metres to the north-east which was originally called Ennoch and is called this on the OS 6 inch 1st edn map.

GLENKILRIE WOOD  KRK V NO1360
Glenkilrie Wood 1900 OS 6 inch 1st edn PER and CLA XXXIII.SW

en Glenkilrie + SSE wood

HILL OF EASTER BLEATON  KRK, RTR R NO1457
Hill of Easter Bleaton 1867 OS 6 inch 1st edn PER and CLA XLII
ScEng hill + ScEng of + en Easter Bleaton

HILL OF PERSIE  KRK, BDY R NO1256
Hill of Persie 1867 OS 6 inch 1st edn PER and CLA XLII
ScE hill + ScEng of + en Persie

INVEREDDRIE  KRK S NO1368
Invereddre 1510 RMS ii no. 3450
Invereddre 1510 RMS ii no. 3457
Inverredre 1512 RMS ii no. 3769
Invereddre 1538 RMS iii no. 1841
Inner-Edery 1590s Pont 27
Invereddre 1629 Returns PER no. 367
Inneridrie 1668 Returns PER no. 782
Innerederg c.1750 Roy
Inveridry 1783 Stobie
Inveredrie 1867 OS 6 inch 1st edn PER and CLA XXIV

G inbhir + G ?
Invereddrie sits about 1.5 km north-east of the confluence of Allt Mòr with the Shee Water, which suggests that one of these waters originally contained the name *Eddrie or similar, and indeed Allt Mòr is named Alt-Edery on Pont 27. See Beveridge (1923, 62). W.J. Watson gives the form as Inbhir Eadrain (modern Gaelic *Inbhir Eadraidh) under a list of names in eadar ‘between’ meaning ‘between place’.10 Invereddrie lies between the two prominent crags – Craig of Runavey and Creag na Bruaich. Allt Mòr is the largest burn entering the Shee Water after Spittal of Glenshee. Also Invereddrie is between the route going north to Deeside via Spittal of Glenshee and a route between Gelnshie and Glenisla lying to the south of Mealna Letter or Duchray Hill, and has a place-name Balloch i.e. G bealach.

Another possibility is that the name derives from Inbhir-fheadran containing G fead ‘tube, pipe’, which is often found applied to small streams with a narrow channel.

KERROW  KRK S NO1269
Kerauch 1510 RMS ii no. 3450
Kerauch 1510 RMS ii no. 3457

10 My thanks to Jake King of Ainmean-Àite na-h Alba for his help with this name.
GCathramh
‘Quarter’. GCathramh is often used as a unit of land division.

LAIR KRK S NO1463
Lair 1590s Pont 27
Lair c.1750 Roy
E. Lair 1730 RCAHMS 1994, 152 [citing Spalding 1914, 75]
W. Lair 1730 RCAHMS 1994, 152 [citing Spalding 1914, 75]
E. Lair 1783 Stobie
W. Lair 1783 Stobie
E. Lair 1794 Ainslie
W. Lair 1794 Ainslie
Lair 1867 OS 6 inch 1st edn PER and CLA XXXIII

A possibility is G làrach f., gen. sing. làraich ‘site of a building, vestige; ruin’ (Dwelly). An alternative is G ladhair ‘fork’; the settlement lies near the meeting place of Allt an Lair and Allt Corra-lairig burns. Ladhair is Anglicised as Lear or Lyre in Ireland (Flanagan and Flanagan 1994, 103); Also possible, but less likely are G làr ‘floor, low ground’ and G làir ‘mare’.

LAMH DHEARG KRK R NO1263
Law-craig 1783 Stobie
Law craig 1794 Ainslie
Lamh Dhearg 1867 OS 6 inch 1st edn PER and CLA XXXIII

G lamh + G dearg
‘Red hand’. See the section above on Fionn mac Cumhaill for discussion on this name in the Fian legends. Lamh Dhearg was one of the banners flown in a poem called Naomhbar Do-chuadhmar fà choill (‘Nine strong we set out into a wood’), which concerns a battle fought against a force of Catheads, Dogheads and another group (Ross 1939, 84-91, 225).

In modern Scottish Gaelic lamh is pronounced like ‘lav’ (with a long a); in Perthshire Gaelic, however, lámh was pronounced something like English ‘law’ (Ó Murchú 19, 361), and this is shown in the Stobie and Ainslie forms from the late eighteenth century.

LEANOCH MHOR KRK S NO1069
Lenoch-more 1783 Stobie
Leànag Mhòr 1867 OS 6 inch 1st edn PER and CLA XXIII

G leànag + G mòr
‘Big small meadow or marsh’. Léanag is the diminutive of G lèana ‘meadow, swampy plain’. There was a Lenoch-beg to the north-west of Leanoch Mhor on the OS 6 inch 1st edn map, and this is also shown on Stobie.

LOCH BEANIE KRK W NO1668
loch sestar 1463 C.A. Rental i, 131
Loch Sesaturr 1590s Pont 27
Loch Sesaturr 1590s Pont 27
Loch Sheshernich c.1750 Roy
Loch Shechernich 1783 Stobie
Loch Sheshernich 1791-99 OSA xv, 509
G loch + G ?
The current name, Loch Beanie, is probably due to the loch’s proximity to Glen Beanie, just over the border between Perthshire and Angus. However, the loch does not drain into Glen Beanie but into Glen Shee via Allt Mòr. Pont stated that “Loch Sesatur, sumtyms ye dwelling of ye chief man of Glenshy and Strathardle”. RCAHMS states that on a small island, apparently artificial, in the middle of the loch are the remains of a building of some kind (RCAHMS 1994, 91).

Pont 28 gives the name of the loch twice, once as Loch Sesatur and also as Loch Schechyr. This may mean that these are two names of the same loch, the Schechyr form given by informants from the Glenisla side and Sesatur given by informants from the Glenshee side, which must tell us something about how Pont went about his work mapping Scotland.

LOCH MHARAICH    KRK, CAP W NO1156
    Loch Marnich c.1750 Roy
    Loch Varich 1783 Stobie
    Loch Varich 1794 Ainslie
    Loch Mharaich 1867 OS 6 inch 1st edn PER and CLA XLII

G loch + G maraiche
‘Sailor’s loch’. It is not known why ‘Sailor’s Loch’ so far inland. G maraich can also mean scurvy-grass (cochlearia officinalis) according to Dwelly which is found in coastal and mountainous regions of western, northern and central Europe, including Britain.

However, it was believed the loch was the haunt of a mermaid who terrorised the local inhabitants until she was killed by Bran, one of Fionn mac Cumhaill’s dogs, and so according Fergusson the name means ‘Mermaid’s Loch’ (Fergusson 1889, 294-5).

LOCHAN NA CLODAICH    KRK W NO1058
    Lochan na Clodaich 1867 OS 6 inch 1st edn PER and CLA XXXII

G lochan + G an + G cladach
‘Small loch of the sandy plain’. Dwelly has G cladach as a form of G cladach ‘beach, shore, sandy plain’. Alternatively G cladach can be noun meaning ‘dirt, filth, slime’ or an adjective meaning ‘full of clods or turf’.

LOGIE    KRK S NO1069
    Logie 1973 OS 1:10,000 NO16

Logie is found in many parts of lowland eastern Scotland. It has been recently argued that the word derives from Latin locus ‘place, consecrated place’ (Clancy forthcoming). Many of the Logies in the lowlands became parish centres, such as Logierait PER and Logie Airthrey STL. This Logie in Glenshee is not shown on any maps until 1973, although the building is shown here on the OS 6 inch 1st edn map in 1867. The lateness of the name in the record makes it uncertain as to whether this is a genuine Logie or a transferred name from elsewhere.

MAINS OF DALRULZION    KRK S NO1359
    Dalralzion 1783 Stobie
    Dalralzion 1794 Ainslie
    Dalrulian 1867 OS 6 inch 1st edn PER and CLA XXXIII

SSE mains + SSE of + en Dalrulzion
See Dalrulzion KRK for details of this name. A mains farm was the home farm of an estate, cultivated for or by the proprietor, and ultimately deriving from Eng. desmesne or Old French demeine ‘the lord (of the manor)’s lands’ (SND).

MAINS OF PERSIE    KRK, BDY S NO1354
    Mains of North Percy 1867 OS 6 inch 1st edn PER and CLA XLII
SSE mains + SSE of + en Persie
See Persie KRK below.

MAINS OF RUNAVEY  KRK S NO1368
Rayna vey 1590s Pont 27
Randeveyois 1629 Retours PER no. 367
Rinnavay c.1750 Roy
Renuey 1783 Stobie
Benavey 1794 Ainslie
Rinavey 1867 OS 6 inch 1st edn PER and CLA XXIV

? G ruighe + G an + G beithe
‘Sheiling of the birch’. G rinn ‘point’, meaning ‘promontory’ could be a possibility.

MAINS OF SOILZARIE  KRK S NO1259
Soilery c.1750 Roy
Soilarzie 1783 Stobie
Soilarzie 1794 Ainslie

SSE mains + SSE of + en Soilzarie

MEALL A’ MHUILT  KRK R NO0966
Meall a’ Mhuilt 1867 OS 6 inch 1st edn PER and CLA XXIII

G meall + G an + G mult
‘Round, lumpy hill of the wether’. A wether is castrated sheep. Murray (2014, 51) translates G meall as
‘lump, heap (as of earth), hill, eminence, great shapeless hill, mound’.

MEALL AN RUIDHE  KRK R NO1567
Meall an Ruidhe 1867 OS 6 inch 1st edn PER and CLA XXIV

G meall + G an + G ruighe
‘Round, lumpy hill of the sheiling’.

MEALL DUBH  KRK R NO1266
Meall Dubh 1867 OS 6 inch 1st edn PER and CLA XXIV

G meall + G dubh
‘Black round, lumpy hill.

MEALL DUBH  KRK R NO1165
Meall Dubh 1867 OS 6 inch 1st edn PER and CLA XXIII

G meall + G dubh
‘Black round, lumpy hill.

MEALL EASGANAN  KRK R NO1164
Meal-neneskich 1783 Stobie
Meall Easganan 1867 OS 6 inch 1st edn PER and CLA XXIV

G meall + G easgan
‘Round, lumpy hill of eels’. ‘Eels are very widely distributed and are found in the highlands. They live in a
range of waterbodies from small streams to large rivers and lochs. They only naturally occur in waterbodies
that are connected to the sea … I am not aware of any impassable barriers to fish on the Shee Water around
this location, so eels could be present in the burns around Meall Easganan’ (Isla Martin, Scottish Natural
Heritage (pers. comm.).

11 For information and distribution of eels see http://www.iucnredlist.org/details/60344/0
MEALL ODHAR   KRK R NO1165  
*Meall Odhar* 1867 OS 6 inch 1st edn PER and CLA XXIV

G meall + G odhar  
‘Yellow round, lumpy hill.’

MEALL UAINE   KRK R NO1167  
*Meal-uain* 1783 Stobie  
*Meall Uaine* 1867 OS 6 inch 1st edn PER and CLA XXIII

G meall + G uaine  
‘Green round, lumpy hill.’

MEALNA LETTER OR DUCHRAY HILL   KRK R NO1667  
*Letter* 1783 Stobie  
*Letter* 1794 Ainslie  
*Mealna Letter or Duchray Hill* 1867 OS 6 inch 1st edn PER and CLA XXIV

G meall + G an + G leitir  
‘Round, lumpy hill of the slope’. Duchray probably derives from *G dubh-chàthraigh* ‘place of black broken mossy ground’ (Watson 1926, 141), which may indicate an area of peat collection for fuel.

MENACHBAN   KRK R NO0864  
*Menachban* 1867 OS 6 inch 1st edn PER and CLA XXXII

en Menach + G bàin  
‘White Menach’.

MENACHMORE   KRK S NO0963  
*Minnoch* c.1750 Roy  
*Menachmore* 1867 OS 6 inch 1st edn PER and CLA XXXII

en Menach + G mòr  
‘Big Menach’. The Menach-element could be *G meadhan + G –ach* ‘middle place’. The area Menachmore and Menachban is almost halfway between Strathardle and Glen Shee. The Roy form throws some doubt on this, however.

MIDDLETON OF DALRULZION   KRK S NO1358  
*Middletown* 1783 Stobie  
*Middletown* 1794 Ainslie  
*Middleton of Dalrulzion* 1867 OS 6 inch 1st edn PER and CLA XXIV

ScEng middleton + ScEng of + en Dalrulzion

MILTON KNOWE   KRK R NO1060  
*Milton Know* 1867 OS 6 inch 1st edn PER and CLA XXXII

en Milton + Sc knowe  
The Milton in the name seems to be *Moulinuarie (Mill of Werie)* on Stobie, possibly for *2 moulin fluaran* ‘well, spring mill’, which is an abandoned settlement shown on the OS 6 inch 1st edn map just to the south-west of Milton Knowe.

MÒINE GLAC AN LOCHAIN   KRK R NO1271  
*Mòine Glac an Lochain* 1867 OS 6 inch 1st edn PER and CLA XV

G mòine + G glac + G an + G lochan  
‘Peat-bog valley of the small loch’.

MOULNANEAN   KRK S NO0963  
*Moulnanean* 1783 Stobie
Moulnanean 1867 OS 6 inch 1st edn PER and CLA XXXII

G meall or G muileann + G an + G eun
Meall nan eun in Gaelic orthography, meaning 'Lump of the birds'. Alternatively, the name could contain G muileann ‘mill’; Stobie shows a mill symbol here on his map of 1783.

OLD SPITTL FARM   KRK S NO1170
Spittal of Glenshee 1783 Stobie
Spittal of Glenshee 1794 Ainslie
The Old Spittal 1867 OS 6 inch 1st edn PER and CLA XXIII

SSE old + en Spittal
See Spittal of Glenshee KRK.

PERSIE   KRK, BDY NO1354
Parthesin 1195×1206 RRS ii no. 397
Parthesin 1201 C.A. Chrs. i p.34
Parthesin 1214×38 C.A. Chrs. i no.25
Parcy 1442 C.A. Rental i, 120
Parce 1449 C.A. Rental i, 128
Parsy 1463 C.A. Rental i, 131
Parcy 1463 C.A. Rental i, 136
Parcys 1473 C.A. Rental i, 201
Parsy 1494 C.A. Rental i, 243
Parcy 1508 C.A. Rental i, 269
Ester Pertye 1532 C.A. Rental i, 317
Parceis Nathyr 1542 C.A. Rental ii, 194
Parceis Owar 1542 C.A. Rental ii, 194
Ester Perceis 1544 C.A. Rental ii, 227
Wetser Percie 1550 C.A. Rental ii, 72
Vester Perse 1558 C.A. Rental ii, 270
Parsy 1590s Pont 27
Persie 1687 Retours PER no. 961
Easter Persie 1687 Retours PER no. 961
Peirce c.1750 Roy
South Percy 1783 Stobie
S<out>h Pearcy 1794 Ainslie
Mains of North Percy 1867 OS 6 inch 1st edn PER and CLA XLII

See Watson (1926, 372-3), who thought the name contained British or rather Pictish par- in the sense of ‘a plain, parcel of land’. But where it has been argued that Perdis in Dunfermline parish Fife has the same elements and possibly means ‘Place of the garden’. This unusual name is best explained as containing a G word connected with OIr pardus, MIr parthas ‘paradise, (herb) garden’ + the common locational suffix -in. Pardus itself is a loan-word from medieval Latin paradisus (see Watson 1926, 79)’ (PNF 1, 344-5).

PERSIE HOUSE   KRK, BDY S NO1354
There is no building here shown on the OS 6 inch 1st edn map. See Mains of Persie KRK for the name Persie.

PERSIE LOCH   KRK, BDY W NO1354
Persie Loch 1867 OS 6 inch 1st edn PER and CLA XLII

en Persie + ScEng loch

POLGORM COTTAGE   KRK S NO1465
Polgoram 1783 Stobie
Poll Gorm 1867 OS 6 inch 1st edn PER and CLA XXIV

G poll + G gorm
‘Blue mire/bog’. Stobie shows an epenthetic (or helping) vowel in his spelling of gorm.
PRIEST’S CRAIG KRK, BDY R NO1255

Priest’s Craig 1867 OS 6 inch 1st edn PER and CLA XLII

ScEng priest + ScEng craig
Much of the area near Priest’s Craig was once property given to the abbey of Coupar Angus in the twelfth and thirteenth centuries.

RUIGH A’ CHAORAINN KRK S NO0964

Richirrell 1710 RCAHMS 1994, 101 [citing Spalding 1914, 221]
Richarrel c.1750 Roy
Recharle 1783 Stobie
Ruidh a’ Chaorruinn 1867 OS 6 inch 1st edn PER and CLA XXXII

G ruighe + G an + G caorann
‘Sheiling of the rowan’. The berries of the rowan tree was held to have healing properties.

RUIGH CHONNUILL KRK S NO0865

Rinnacconnar c.1750 Roy
Rinnaconer 1783 Stobie
Ruidh Chonnuill 1867 OS 6 inch 1st edn PER and CLA XXIII

G ruighe + pn Conall
‘Conall’s sheiling’. This may commemorate someone with the name Conall, possibly a character from the Finian legends.

RUIGH DUBH KRK S NO1164

Ruidh Dubh 1867 OS 6 inch 1st edn PER and CLA XXIII

G ruighe + G dubh
‘Black sheiling’.

SAEBEG KRK R NO1655

Saebeg 1867 OS 6 inch 1st edn PER and CLA XLII

? G suidhe + G beag
‘Little seat’. See Tom an t-Suidhe KRK below for the element suidhe. Seabeg (Seybegis in 1506) near Falkirk seems to contain this element (Watson 1926, 260); Reid disputes this, however, and would see the sea-element as G sìth ‘fairy mound’, although he translates Seabeg simply as ‘little hill’ (Reid 2009, 72),

SGURR BHÀN KRK R NO1566

Sgùrr Bhan 1867 OS 6 inch 1st edn PER and CLA XXIV

G sgùrr + G bán
‘White peak’. G sgùrr means a ‘steep sharp mountaintop’ (Watson 2012, 201; see also Drummond 2007, 53). The element sgùrr is found mainly in the western Highlands of Scotland, particularly in Skye and near Ben Nevis (Drummond 2007, 53).

SHALLAVANACH KRK S NO1368

Shallavanach 1973 OS 1:10,000 NO16

There is no mention of this place until 1973, although there does appear to be an un-named settlement on the site on the OS 6 inch 1st edn map. The name looks like a modern coining, but there might be local knowledge still to be had regarding this name.

SHEANVAL KRK S NO0971

Seanbhal 1686 RCAHMS 1994, 140 [citing Atholl Muniments]
Shanwall c.1750 Roy
Shenevald 1783 Stobie
Shenna Bhaile 1867 OS 6 inch 1st edn PER and CLA XIV
G seann + G baile
‘Old farm or settlement’. This farm is connected with Dalunzie KRK, note that there was a Shenval near Whitefield Castle KRK WHEN Stobie surveyed the area in 1783.

**SHEE WATER** KRK W NO1451

*Shee River* 1783 Stobie  
*Shee Riv.* 1794 Ainslie  
*Shee Water* 1867 OS 6 inch 1st edn PER and CLA XXIV

en Shee + SSE water  
See Glen Shee.

**SLOCHNA CRAIG** KRK SNO1268  
*Slochnacraig* 1867 OS 6 inch 1st edn PER and CLA XXIV

G sloch + G an + G creag  
‘Pit or hollow of the crag’ Sloc na Creige in modern Gaelic. The craig-element refers to Creag Bhinnein KRK. For another use of the element sloch see Allt an Dúbh Shluic KRK and Creag an Dubh Shluic KRK.

**SOILZARIE** KRK S NO1359  
*Solzie* 1542 Fraser, Wemyss no. 197  
*Solzie* 1552 Fraser, Wemyss no. 206  
*Solzereis Over et Nather* 1615 RMS vii no. 1156  
*Solzereis Over et Nather* 1629 RMS viii no. 1393  
*Solzereis in Strathardill* 1631 RMS viii no. 1769  
*Souillery* 1590s Pont 27  
*Solzarie* 1641 Retours PER no. 498  
*Solery* c.1750 Roy  
*Solzarie* 1783 Stobie  
*Solzarie* 1794 Ainslie  
*Solzarie* 1867 OS 6 inch 1st edn PER and CLA XXXIII

G soilleir + G –in  
‘Bright place’. The name may relate to its open, generally south-facing aspect, along with a small number of lakes in the vicinity (see Watson 1926, 416). The –in ending in the analysis line i a suffix -that indicates ‘place of’ or ‘place at’; it is invariably later reduced to –ie or –y (PNF 5, 407-12; Ó’ Maolalaigh 1998, 30-38). For the complicated tenurial situation at Solzarie see RCAHMS (1994, 167).

**SPITTAL OF GLENSHEE** KRK S NO1170  
*Spittale of Glensche* 1542 Fraser, Wemyss no. 197  
*Spittale of Glensche* 1552 Fraser, Wemyss no. 206  
*Spittel* 1590s Pont 27  
*Spittell* 1615 RMS vii no. 1156 ['the touf and lands of the Spittal with the mill, the mill-lands etc with the crofts of the same, the Chapel-crofts’ (villa et terras de *Spittell*, cum molendino, terris molendinariis &c., cum croftis earundem lie Chappell-crofis)]  
*Spittell* 1629 RMS viii no. 1393 ['toun and lands of Spittal with the mill, mill-lands etc and the crofts of this kind (i.e. pertaining to the chapel) the Chapel-crofts’ (villa et terras de *Spittell* cum molendino, terris molendinariis &c., cum croftis hujusmodi lie Chappell-crofis)]  
*Spittell* 1641 Retours PER no. 498 ['toun and lands of Spittal with the mill, and the crofts of this kind (i.e. pertaining to the chapel) called Chapel-crofts’ (villa et terras de *Spittill* cum molendino, et croftis hujusmodi nuncupatis Chappill-crofis)]  
*Spittle* c.1750 Roy  
*Spittal of Glenshee* 1783 Stobie  
*the spittal of Glenshee* 1791-99 OSA xv, 541  
*Spittal of Glenshee* 1794 Ainslie  
*Spittal of Glenshee* 1867 OS 6 inch 1st edn PER and CLA XXIII

Sc spittal + Sc of + en Glenshee
There is no evidence of a medieval or early modern hospital here (RCAHMS 1994, 88). What we have instead is a hospice for travellers on the road from Blairgowrie in Lowland eastern Perthshire to Braemar in Highland Deeside. See Watson and Allan 1984, 142 where they have a short discussion of Spittal of Glenmuick, a hospice on the road from Glen Clova in Angus to Ballater in Aberdeenshire. The element spittal is evidence for the existence of either a hospital, lands associated with a hospital, or an inn for travellers; for a recent argument for the use of spittal as evidence for properties in the earldom of Lennox belonging to the Knights Hospitaller and Knights Templar see McNiven (2013).

The minister for Kirkmichael, writing in OSA, states that ‘in Glenshee is a chapel, where divine service is performed by the minister of the parish, once in four or five weeks’ (OSA xv, 515). See Old Spittal Farm KRK.

SRÒN NA FIONNACH  KRK R NO1272

Sròn na Fionnach 1867 OS 6 inch 1st edn PER and CLA XV

G sròn + G an + G fionn + G -ach

‘Nose of the white place’. There may be Fiannian connotations with this name, but despite being in an area with other Finian names, it can be difficult to distinguish between the G adjective fionn ‘white’ and the name Fionn, the legendary warrior of Gaeldom.

SRÒN NAM MEALL  KRK R NO0866

Sròn a’ Mhill 1867 OS 6 inch 1st edn PER and CLA XXIII

G sròn + G an + G meall

‘Nose of the lumps’. Sròn nam Mill would be the conventional Gaelic way of writing this name.

THE CREEK  KRK S NO1267

The Creek 1973 OS 1:10,000 NO16

SSE the + SSE creek

THE HUT  KRK S NO1367

The Hut 1973 OS 1:10,000 NO16

SSE the + SSE hut

TIGH AN EILEIN  KRK S NO1464

Tynellan 1783 Stobie

Tynellan 1794 Ainslie

Tigh an Eilein 1867 OS 6 inch 1st edn PER and CLA XXIV

G taigh + G an + G eilean

‘House of the island’. The island in this case is probably a raised piece of land in the floodplain of the Shee Water. The usual Gaelic word for a similar feature in the Lowlands is innis, usually Anglicised to inch.

TIGH-NA-COILLE  KRK S NO1465

Tigh-na-Coil 1901 OS 6 inch 1st edn PER and CLA XXIV.SW & SE

G taigh + G an + G coille

‘House of the wood’.

TOMB  KRK S NO1270

Thomcammowis 1542 Fraser, Wemyss no. 197

Thomcammois 1552 Fraser, Wemyss no. 206

Touym 1590s Pont 27

Tamis of Glenschie 1618 RPC xi, 364

Tom c.1750 Roy

Tomb 1783 Stobie

Tomb 1794 Ainslie

Tomb 1867 OS 6 inch 1st edn PER and CLA XXIV
G tom
‘Round hillock, knoll’.

**TOM AN T-SUIDHE**  KRK R NO1267

_Tom an t-Suidhe_ 1867 OS 6 inch 1st edn PER and CLA XXIV

G tom + G an + G suidhe
‘Hillock of the seat’. _G suidhe_ ‘seat’ often refers to the seat where ‘a saint sat in contemplation’ (Watson 1926, 260), it is not known which saint is mean there, but the Michael in the local kirk of Kirkmichael is a possibility. There is a _Tom an t-Sagairt_ ‘hillock of the priest’ nearby to the south marked on the OS 6 inch 1st edn map.

**TOM SIDHEIN**  KRK, CAP R NO1356

_Tom Sidhein_ 1867 OS 6 inch 1st edn PER and CLA XLII

G tom + G sìthean
‘Fairy mound’.

**UCHD NA H-AMAILE**  KRK R NO0866

_Uchd na h-Amaile_ 1867 OS 6 inch 1st edn PER and CLA XXIII

G uchd + G an + G amail
‘Rounded breast-shaped hill of the rest’. _G amile_ ‘evil’ may actually be a mistake for _anail_ ‘breath, rest, breeze, air’. The name may mean ‘a place where you rest, take a breath’, likely on a road or pass where the going is steep.

**UCHD NAN CARN**  KRK R NO0967

_Uchd nan Carn_ 1867 OS 6 inch 1st edn PER and CLA XXIII

G uchd + G an + càrn
‘Rounded breast-shaped hill of the cairns’.

**WESTER BINZEAN**  KRK S NO1169

_Bynnanbeg_ 1510 RMS ii no. 3450
_Bynnanbeg_ 1510 RMS ii no. 3457
_Bynnanbeg_ 1512 RMS ii no. 3769
_Bynnanbeg_ 1538 RMS iii no. 1841
_Bynnanbeg_ 1629 Retours PER no. 367
_Bynnanbeg_ 1668 Retours PER no. 782
_Bingan_ c.1750 Roy
_Little Bingun_ 1783 Stobie
_Wester Binzian_ 1867 OS 6 inch 1st edn PER and CLA XXIV

ScEng _wester_ + _en Binzean_

**WESTER BLEATON**  KRK S NO1159

_W. Bletown_ c.1750 Roy
_W. Bleaton_ 1783 Stobie
_W. Bleaton_ 1794 Ainslie
_Wester Bleaton_ 1867 OS 6 inch 1st edn PER and CLA XXXIII

ScEng _wester_ + _en Bleaton_

It is not known how _Wester Bleaton_ relates to _Easter Bleaton_ since it lies some three km north-west of _Easter Bleaton_; both settlements are separated by both the Black Water and the settlement of _Soilzarie_ KRK.

**WESTERTON OF RUNAVEY**  KRK S NO1369

_? Uppertown_ 1783 Stobie
_? Uppertown_ 1794 Ainslie
_Rinavey_ 1867 OS 6 inch 1st edn PER and CLA XXIV
SSE westerton + SSE of + en Runavey

**WHITEFIELD** KRK S NO0961

? Shenval 1783 Stobie  
Whitefield 1867 OS 6 inch 1st edn PER and CLA XXXII

en Whitefield

Shenval in the earliest form is for G seann + G baile i.e. Seannbhaile ‘old farm or settlement’; Stobie shows it just south of Whitefield Castle. The settlement has no relation to Sheanval KRK above, since Whitefield and Sheanval are approximately ten km apart from each other.

**WHITEFIELD CASTLE** KRK S NO0961  
Whitefield 1783 Stobie  
Whitefield 1867 OS 6 inch 1st edn PER and CLA XXXII

ScEng white + ScEng field  
See RCAHMS (1994, 92) for details of the tower-house built in 1577.

**WHITEFIELD HILL** KRK R NO0862  
Whitefield Hill 1867 OS 6 inch 1st edn PER and CLA XXXII

en Whitefield + SSE hill
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