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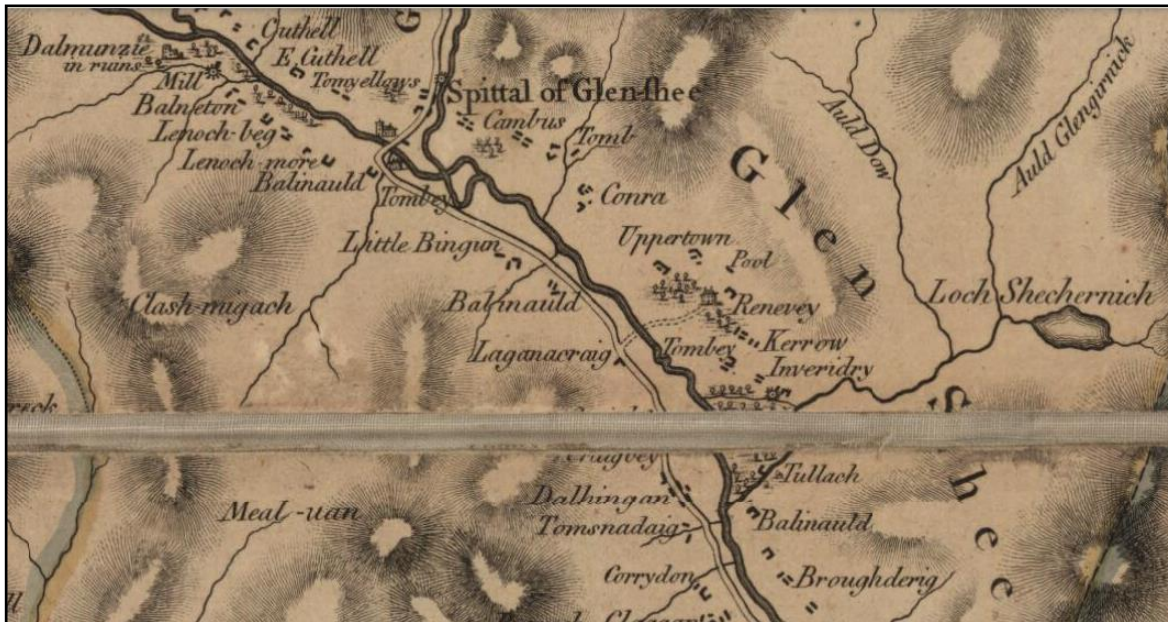
Peter McNiven

Contents

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).[1]

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.

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
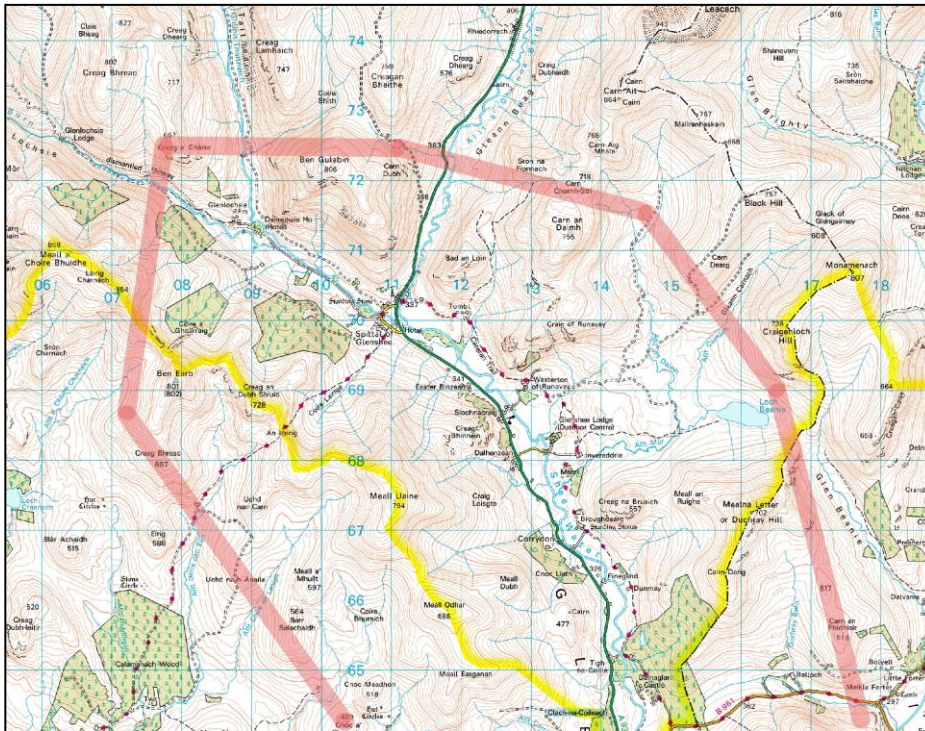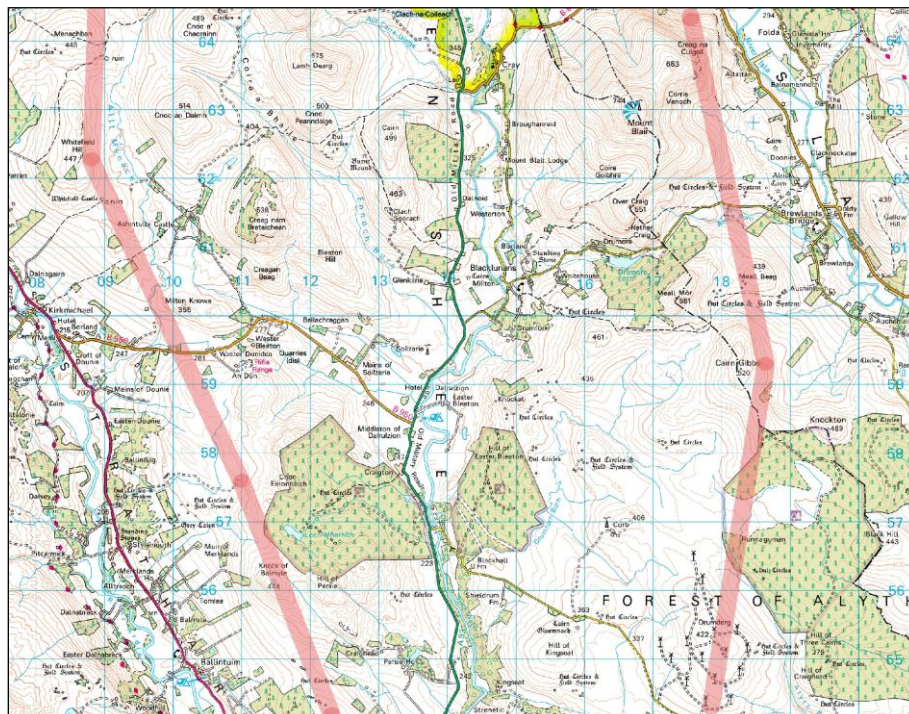
The survey area

Fig.1 Glenshee North

Fig. 2 Glenshee South

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 aound 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 nineteeth 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 Aisnlie.

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 – flaura 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 linguisitic 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 are 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 langue 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 *coirce* '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, 301). Milking of cows probably took place at Cnoc na Cuinneige 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 Eirionnaich KRK, which may contain G *eibhrionnach* 'castrated goat',[4] 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 tounships 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). *Innis*/*inch* 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 Bhreac KRK, and Elrig 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*,

---

[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 'corry 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 *blàr* in Menteith). Creag Loisgte KRK 'burnt crag' might be an area that was deliberately set afire to rid the area of whin and braken to facilitate grazing.

Fauna

This section will deal mainly with wild animals and birds; domestic and farm animals can be seen above under the heading *Agriculture*. Animals and birds are well represented in the landscape around Glenshee. A number of burn names contain specific-elements that are animal-names – Allt a' Mhadaidh KRK 'burn of the wolf or dog', Allt an Daimh KRK 'burn of the stag', Allt Coire an h-Eilde KRK contains G *eilid* 'hind of a red deer'. Ben Earb KRK is 'roe mountain' (see also *Cultural* section below). Coire an Eich KRK 'corry of the horse' reminds us of the importance of the horse in pre-industrialised society. Coire a' Gheàrraig KRK 'corry of the young hare' may have been an area for hunting hares with dogs. The raven may have nested at Creag Fithich 'raven crag', while Allt Doire nan Eun is a burn near Dirnanean (Doire an Eun) in Stathardle 'thicket of the birds'; 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] Allt a' Mhadaidh KRK 'burn of the wolf' reminds us that wolves roamed the Highlands until relatively recently. Names containing *madadh* or *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.

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 G *baile* 'land-holding, farm, vill', this is the Gaelic equivalent of Sc *toun*, and currently exists in five place-names in Glenshee – Balnoe KRK, Balnauld KRK, Sheanval KRK, and Coire a' Bhaile KRK, and Blacklunans ALY. Stobie shows a number others including three *Balinaulds* (containing G *allt* 'burn') between Sheanval KRK and Broughdearg KRK, *Balneton* near Spittal of Glenshee, and *Balriach* (containing G *riabhach* 'brindled, speckled or variegated'), just north-west of Lair KRK. Sheanval KRK is in Gaelic *seann bhaile* '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 *Bawclownane* in 1460 (*C.A. Rental* i, 131) and *Balclunas* 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, *Dounie*, *Millton*, 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 Sc *mains*, deriving from

---

[5] According to Bil '*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'; *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). *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).

[6] For eels in Scotland see http://www.nationalanguillaclub.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 Dalrulzion 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 *ceathramh* 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 in 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 *Moulinuarie* (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 titualar 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 – Elrig 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 Cumhuill 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 Síodh 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 ghuirm*
> *as h-áilde 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.

This glen below green Beann Ghulbainn, whose knolls are the fairest under the sun, – not frequently were its streams red after hunts had been held by Fionn of the *Fiana* (Meek 1998, 154).

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-chuadhmar 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). Lamh 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), *Myltoun* thereof, *Westirbalclwna*, *Corelair of Balclunas*, *Estirbalcluna* or *Bordland* (Borland ALY)]
    Blacklounans 1590s Pont 27
    E. Blacklunans 1590s Pont 27
    W. Blacklounans 1590s Pont 27
    Mill of Blacklounans 1590s Pont 27
    Blacklunans 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
    Boirland 1590s Pont 27
    E. Boirland 1590s Pont 27
    Borland c.1750 Roy
    Borland 1794 Ainslie
    Borland 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 *Suthbordeland* in Inverkeithing parish, Fife (Taylor, *PNF* 5, 302). *DOST* has 'le *Bordland* in villa de Langforgund' 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).

BURNSIDE   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 Cairn 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 Beain 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, *Westirbalclwna*, *Corelair of Balclunas*, *Estirbalcluna* or *Bordland*]
   Druymfoirk 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'.

DRUMORE   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'.

DRUMORE 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 *dun* '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 ALYTH 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 Barnetts 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 hear 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.[7] 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   ALY PER/GLI ANG R NO1661
  Nether Craig 1867 OS 6 inch 1st edn PER and CLA XXXIII

ScEng *nether* + ScEng *craig*

OVER CRAIG   ALY PER/GLI ANG R NO1661
  Over Craig 1867 OS 6 inch 1st edn PER and CLA XXXIII

ScEng *over* + ScEng *craig*

ROUGH BURN   ALY/BGE W NO1454
  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 ALY S NO1455
  Shealdrum 1783 Stobie
  Shealdrum 1794 Ainslie
  Shealdrum 1867 OS 6 inch 1st edn PER and CLA XLII

Sc *sheal* + Sc *drum*
'Sheiling ridge'.

THIEF'S BURN   ALY W NO1856
  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 ALY PER, ANG R NO1561
  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   ALY PER, ANG S NO1561
  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   ALY PER, ANG S NO1461
  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   ALY PER, ANG S NO1560
  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, Strone, Mains of Strone, Cally, Coriefodly, Cromald, Persey, Craighead, Strone 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 Dhomhain 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 Gleann Beag
'The burn of *An Gleann Beag. *An Gleann 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 *sloc*
'Burn of the black pit'. G *sloc* 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' Ghearraig 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 *meadhanach*
'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 eveience 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 Aberdeendhire 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
    Eshintylly 1590s Pont 27
    Aschintullie 1615 *RMS* vii no. 1156
    Eschintullie 1618 *RPC* xi, 364
    Aschintullie 1629 *RMS* viii no. 1393

Aschintullie 1631 *RMS* viii no. 1816
Essintully c.1750 Roy
Ashintully 1783 Stobie
Ashintully 1842 *NSA* x, 787
Ashintully Castle 1867 OS 6 inch 1st edn PER and CLA XXXII

en Ashintully + ScEng *castle*

Ashintully might derive from G *ais* + G *an* + G *tulach* '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 *tulach* in the name is probably An Tulach 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 LÒIN 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* + G *an* + G *laoigh* or G *lòn*
'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
Ballachraggan 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
Balnald 1867 OS 6 inch 1st edn PER and CLA XXXII

G *baile* + G *an* + G *allt*
'Farm or tounship 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
Balino 1794 Ainslie
Baile Nodha 1867 OS 6 inch 1st edn PER and CLA XXIV

G *baile* + G *nuadh*
'New farm or tounship'.

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

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 Gulbainn c.1500 Ross 1939, 70 [this form is found in the poem 'Gleann Síodh an gleann so rém thaoibh' from the *Book of the Dean of Lismore*] [8]
Ben Ghulapan c.1750 Roy
Beinn-Ghulbhuinn 1791-99 *OSA* xv, 507
Beinn-Ghulbhuinn 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 Cumhaill 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 Dalralzian 1867 OS 6 inch 1st edn PER and CLA LXII

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

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

G *bruach* + G *an* + ? G *rèidh*
'Small smooth or level river bank'. It is possible that the medial –*en*/–*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

---

[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
 Cammowis 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
 Carn 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
 Cairn 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' Choilich 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 DAIMH   KRK NO1062
    Knockindaie 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 FEANNDAIGE   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   KRK R NO1064
Cnoc Meadhon 1867 OS 6 inch 1st edn PER and CLA XXIII

G *cnoc* + G *meadhan*
'Middle hillock'.

CNOC NA CUINNEIGE   KRK NO0969
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   KRK R NO1162
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.

COIRE A' BHLÀRAIN   KRK R NO0969
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'.

COIRE A' GHEÀRRAIG KRK R NO0870
Coire a' Gheàrraig 1867 OS 6 inch 1st edn PER and CLA XXIII

G *coire* + G *an* + G *geàrrag*
'Corry of the young hare or leveret'.

COIRE AN EICH   KRK R NO1270
Coire an Eich 1867 OS 6 inch 1st edn PER and CLA XXIV

G *coire* + G *an* + G *each*
'Corry of the horse'.

COIRE AN LAOIGH   KRK R NO0966
Coire an Laoigh 1867 OS 6 inch 1st edn PER and CLA XXIII

G *coire* + G *an* + G *laogh*
'Corry of the calf'.

COIRE BAD AN LÒIN   KRK R NO1270
Corie an Laoigh 1867 OS 6 inch 1st edn PER and CLA XXIV
Coire Bad an Lòin 1900 OS 6 inch 1st edn PER and CLA XXIV.NW

G *coire* + en Bad an Lòin

COIRE BHÙRAICH   KRK R NO1065
Corryvurich c.1750 Roy
Burroch 1783 Stobie
Burroch 1794 Ainslie
Coire Bhuraich 1867 OS 6 inch 1st edn PER and CLA XXIII

G *coire* + G *bùirich*
'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 *meadhanach*
'Middle corry'.

CORRA-LAIRIG   KRK R NO1364
   Conglerg 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 *làirig*
'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
   Craigenloch Hill 1867 OS 6 inch 1st edn PER and CLA XXXIV

en Craigenloch + ScEng *hill*
Craigenloch 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*
'Crags' 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
   Craigton 1794 Ainslie
   Craigton 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' Chàise 1867 OS 6 inch 1st edn PER and CLA XIV

G *creag* + G *an* + G *càise*
'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 NAN CEANN KRK R NO1365
Creag Feith nan Ceann 1867 OS 6 inch 1st edn PER and CLA XXXIV

G *creag* + G *fèith* + G *an* + G *ceann*
'Crag of the bog of the heads'. See Finegand KRK.

CREAG FITHICH KRK R NO1157
Creag Fithich 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
Craignabrattan c.1750 Roy
Meal nabratton 1783 Stobie
Meal-nabratton 1794 Aislie
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 1510 *RMS* ii no. 3457
   Cowill 1512 *RMS* ii no. 3769
   Couthill 1534 *RMS* ii no. 1841
   Cuithill 1618 *RPC* xi, 364
   Couthill 1629 *Retours* PER no. 367
   Cuthill 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).

DALHENZEAN   KRK S NO1268
   Dalhangitht 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
   Dalhinzean 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 *muing* '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 ? *clàr*
'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 clàr*.

DALNOID   KRK S NO1461
 Dennenoid 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
 Dalralzean 1608 *Retours* PER no. 184
 Dalrilzeane 1642 *Retours* PER no. 515
 Dalrillon c.1750 Roy
 Dalralzion 1783 Stobie
 Dalralzion 1794 Ainslie
 Dalralzian 1867 OS 6 inch 1st edn PER and CLA XXXIII

G *dail* + ? G *rillean*
'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 *linn*
'Ridge pool'. The geological term *drumlin*, 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
 Dunmor c.1750 Roy
 Dunmie 1783 Stobie
 Dunmie 1794 Ainslie
 Dunmay 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
  Bynnnanmore 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
  Bynanmoir 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 Bhinnein 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

G *aonach*
'Hill, height, steep place'. According to Dewlly G *aonach* 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

Fanynzeand 1538 *RMS* iii no. 1841
Finninghand 1590s Pont 27
Fyidingang 1618 *RPC* xi, 364
Fanzeand 1629 *Retours* PER no. 367
Fanzeand 1668 *Retours* PER no. 782
Fenegand c.1750 Roy
Finnygand 1783 Stobie
Finnygand 1794 Ainslie
Finegand 1867 OS 6 inch 1st edn PER and CLA XXIV

G *fèith* + 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.

FONT STONE KRK, BDY O NO1255
Font Stone 1867 OS 6 inch 1st edn PER and CLA XLII

ScEng *font* + ScEng *stone*

GLEANN BEAG KRK R NO1170
Glenbeg 1510 *RMS* ii no. 3450
Glenbeg 1510 *RMS* no. 3457
Glenbeg 1538 *RMS* iii no. 1841
Glenbeig 1590s Pont 27
Glenbeg 1615 *RMS* vii no. 1156
Glenbeg 1629 *RMS* viii no. 1393
Glenbeg 1641 *Retours* PER no. 498
Glen-beg 1783 Stobie
Gleann Beag 1867 OS 6 inch 1st edn PER and CLA XV

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).

GLEANN CARNACH KRK R NO1568
Auld Glengirnick 1783 Stobie
Auld Gengirnick 1794 Ainslie
Gleann Carnach 1867 OS 6 inch 1st edn PER and CLA XXIV

G *gleann* + G *càrnach*
'Place of cairns glen'.

GLEN SHEE KRK R NO1462 (NAME)
glensche 1463 *C.A. Rental* i, 131
Gleann Síodh c.1500 Ross 1939, 70 ['Gleann Síodh an gleann so rém thaoibh' from the *Book of the Dean of Lismore*] [9]
Glen Shie 1590s Pont 27
chapel at *Glen-shy* 1590s Pont 27
Glen schie 1608 *RMS* vi no. 2106
Glen schie 1638 *RMS* ix no. 850
Glen Shee c.1750 Roy
Glen Shee 1783 Stobie
Glenshee 1791-99 *OSA* xv, 506
Glen Shee 1794 Ainslie
Glenshee 1842 *NSA* x, 785
Glen Shee 1867 OS 6 inch 1st edn PER and CLA XXIV

---

[9] 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
   Innereddre 1629 *Retours* PER no. 367
   Inneridrie 1668 *Retours* 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 Gelnshee 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.

Kerache 1512 *RMS* ii no. 3769
Keraucht 1538 *RMS* iii no. 1841
Kerrow 1590s Pont 27
Keranich 1629 *Retours* PER no. 367 [for *Kerauich*?]
Kerauch 1668 *Retours* PER no. 782
Kerraw c.1750 Roy
Kerrow 1783 Stobie
Kerrow 1794 Ainslie
Kerrow 1867 OS 6 inch 1st edn PER and CLA XXIV

G *ceathramh*
'Quarter'. G *ceathramh* 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 *ladhar* 'fork'; the settlement lies near the meeting place of Allt an Lair and Allt Corra-lairig burns. *Ladhar* 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 *làmh* + 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 *Naonbhar Do-chuadhmar fá 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 *làmh* is pronounced like 'lav' (with a long *a*); in Perthshire Gaelic, however, *làmh* 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 *lèanag* + G *mòr*
'Big small meadow or marsh'. *Lèanag* 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 show on Stobie.

LOCH BEANIE KRK W NO1668
loch sestar 1463 *C.A. Rental* i, 131
Loch Sesaturr 1590s Pont 27
Loch Sesatur 1590s Pont 27
Loch Schechyr 1590s Pont 28
Loch Shishernich c.1750 Roy
Loch Shechernich 1783 Stobie
Loch Sheshernich 1791-99 *OSA* xv, 509

Loch Sechernich 1794 Ainslie
Loch Sheshernich 1842 *NSA* x, 786
Loch Shechernich 1867 OS 6 inch 1st edn PER and CLA XXIV
Loch Beanie 1973 OS 1:10,000 NO16

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 *clodach* as a form of G *cladach* 'beach, shore, sandy plain'. Alternatively G *clodach* 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. *demesne* 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
    Ruyna vey 1590s Pont 27
    Randeveyois 1629 *Retours* PER no. 367
    Rinnavey c.1750 Roy
    Renevey 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 RUIGHE 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]

---

[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-uan 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 *bàn*
'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 Dalrulzian 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 Wierie* on Stobie), possibly for ? *moulin fhuaran* '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 SPITTAL 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
    Parcyis 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
    Peircy 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 Perdius 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 centruies.

RUIGH A' CHAORAINN KRK S NO0964
    Richirrell 1710 RCAHMS 1994, 101 [citing Spalding 1914, 221]
    Richarrel c.1750 Roy
    Rechurle 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
    Rinnaconnar 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 *bàn*
'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
    Seanbhail 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 Dalmunzie 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.

SLOCHNACRAIG　　　KRK SNO1268
　　Slochnacraig 1867 OS 6 inch 1st edn PER and CLA XXIV

G *sloc* + 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 *sloc* see Allt an Duhbh Shluic KRK and Creag an Dubh Shluic KRK.

SOILZARIE　　　KRK S NO1359
　　Sulzerie 1542 Fraser, *Wemyss* no. 197
　　Solzerie 1552 Fraser, *Wemyss* no. 206
　　Soilzereis Over et Nather 1615 *RMS* vii no. 1156
　　Soilzereis Over et Nather 1629 *RMS* viii no. 1393
　　Soilzerie in *Strathardill* 1631 *RMS* viii no. 1769
　　Souillery 1590s Pont 27
　　Soilzearie 1641 *Retours* PER no. 498
　　Soilery c.1750 Roy
　　Soilarzie 1783 Stobie
　　Soilarzie 1794 Ainslie
　　Soilzarie 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 Solizarie 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
　　Spittel 1615 *RMS* vii no. 1156 ['the toun 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 *Chapell-croftis*)]
　　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-croftis*)]
　　Spittill 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-croftis*)]
　　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 Fianian 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
  Bynannbeg 1538 *RMS* iii no. 1841
  Bynanbeig 1629 *Retours* PER no. 367
  Bynanbeg 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*

Bibliography

Ainslie Map of the County of Forfar or Shire of Angus by John Ainslie (1794).

Armstrong, R.A., 1825, *A Gaelic Dictionary* (London).

Barrow, G. W.S., 1992, 'Popular Courts' in *Scotland and its Neighbours in the Middle Ages* (London), 217-45.

Barrow, G. W. S., 1998, 'The Uses of Place-names and Scottish History – Pointers and Pitfalls', in *The Uses of Place-Names*, ed. S. Taylor (Edinburgh), 54–74.

BNF Brigh nam Facal, ed. R.A.V. Cox, (Ceann Drochaid).

Bil, A., 1992 'Transhumance place-names in Perthshire' in *PSAS* 122, 382-402.

Broun, D 2006 'Scotland Before 1100: Writing Scotland's Origins' in Harris, B. and Macdonald, A.R. (eds) *Scotland: the making and unmaking of the nation c. 1100-1707: v. 1. The Scottish nation: origins to c.1500.* Dundee, 1-16.

Broun, D., 2014 'Review of Edward J. Cowan and Lizanne Henderson (eds), *A History of Everyday Life in Medieval Scotland, 1000 to 1600* (Edinburgh University Press, 2011)' in *Journal of Scottish Historical Studies* 34, 107-8.

C. A. Chrs. Charters of the Abbey of Coupar Angus, ed. D. E. Easson, 2 vols, SHS 1947.

C. A. Rent. Rental Book of the Cistercian Abbey of Cupar-Angus, ed. Charles Rogers, 2 vols., Grampian Club, 1879–80.

Cowan, I. B., 1967, *The Parishes of Medieval Scotland*, Scottish Record Society vol. 93 (Edinburgh).

CSD Concise Scots Dictionary, editor-in-chief Mairi Robinson (Aberdeen 1985).

DIL Dictionary of the Irish Language, based mainly on Old and Middle Irish Materials (Compact Edition) (Royal Irish Academy, Dublin 1990).

DSL Dictionary of the Scots Language/Dictionar o the Scots Leid, an electronic edition of two earlier works, the *Dictionary of the Older Scottish Tongue* and the *Scottish National Dictionary*, on-line at http://www.dsl.ac.uk/

Drummond, P., 2007, *Scottish Hill-Names*, Scottish Mountaineering Council.

Duncan, A. A. M., 1975, *Scotland, The Making of the Kingdom* (Edinburgh).

Dunk. Rent. Rentale Dunkeldense 1505–1517: being accounts of the bishopric (A.D. 1505–1517) with Myln's 'Lives of the Bishops' (A.D. 1483–1517), ed. and translated Robert Kerr Hannay, with a Note on the Cathedral Church by F. C. Eeles, SHS 1915.

Dwelly *The Illustrated Gaelic-English Dictionary*, Edward Dwelly 1901–11 (9th edn, 1977).

Fergusson, C., 1889, 'The Early History, Legends and Traditions of Strathardle [part 1]' in *Transactions of the Gaelic Socirty of Inverness* 15, 279-302.

Flanagan, D. and Flanagan, L., 1994, *Irish Place Names* (Dublin).

Fraser, I. A., 1999, *The Place-Names of Arran*, The Arran Society of Glasgow, Glasgow.

Fraser, *Wemyss Memorials of the Family of Wemyss of Wemyss*, ed. W. Fraser, 3 vols. (Edinburgh 1888).

Hall, M, Henderson, I, and Taylor, S 1998 'A sculptured fragment from Pittensorn Farm, Gellyburn, Perthshire' in *TAFAJ* 4, 129-144.

Kelly, F., 1997, *Early Irish Farming* (Early Irish Law Series vol. IV) (Dublin).

McLeod, W., and Bateman, M., 2007, *Duanaire na Sracaire/Songbook of the Pillagers: Anthology of Scotland's Gaelic Verse to 1600* (Edinburgh).

McNeill, P.G.B., and MacQueen, H.L., 1996, *Atlas of Scottish History to 1707*, The Scottish Medievalists.

McNiven, P.E., 2011, 'Gaelic Place-Names and the Social History of Gaelic-Speakers in Medieval Menteith', unpublished Ph.D, University of Glasgow.

McNiven, P., 2013a, 'Spittal place-names in Menteith and Strathendrick: evidence of crusading endowments?' in *Innes Review* 64, 23-38.

McNiven, P., 2013b, 'Black Castles: Myths and Place-names' in Strachan, D., (ed.) *Excavations at the Black Spout, Pitlochry*, (Perth), 69-75.

Meek, D.E., 1986, 'The Banners of the Fian in Gaelic Ballad Tradition' in P. Sims-William (ed.), *Cambridge Medieval Celtic Studies* 11, 29-69.

Meek, D.E., 1998, 'Place-names and Literature: Evidence from the Gaelic Ballads' in S. Taylor (ed), *The Uses of Place-names* (St Andrews), 147-168.

Murray, J., 2014, *Reading the Gaelic Landscape/ Leughadh Aghaidh na Tìre*, Dunbeath.

NSA The New Statistical Account of Scotland, by the ministers of the respective parishes, under the superintendence of a committee of the Society for the Benefit of the Sons and Daughters of the Clergy (Edinburgh 1845).

Ó Murchú, M., 1989, *East Perthshire Gaelic: Social History, Phonology, Texts, and Lexicon* (Dublin).

O'Grady, O.J., 2008, 'The Setting and Practice of Open-air Judicial Assemblies in Medieval Scotland: a Multidisciplinary Study' Unpublished PhD Thesis, University of Glasgow.

Ó Maolalaigh, R., 1998, 'Place-names as a Resource for Historical Linguistics' in S. Taylor (ed), *The Uses of Place-names* (St Andrews), 12-53.

OED, *Concise Oxford English Dictionary*, 9th edn, 1996.

Ordnance Survey 6 inch 1st edn PER and CLA

OSA The [Old] Statistical Account of Scotland 1791–99

PNF 1 The Place-names of Fife: West Fife between Leven and Forth, S. Taylor with G. Márkus (Donington).

PNF 5 The Place-names of Fife: Discussion, Glossaries and Edited Texts with Addenda and Corrigenda of Volumes 1-4, S. Taylor and G. Márkus (Donington).

Pont 27 Timothy Pont's *Strathardle, Glenshee and Glenericht* (1590s).

RCAHMS, 1994, *North East Perth: an archaeological landscape* (Edinburgh).

Reid, J., 2009, *The Placenames of Falkirk and East Stirlingshire* (Falkirk).

Retours Inquisitionum ad Capellam Domini Regis Retornatarum, quae in publicis archivis Scotiae adhuc servantur, Abbreviatio, ed. T. Thomson (3 vols., 1811–16).

RMS Registrum Magni Sigilli Regum Scottorum ed. J. M. Thomson & others (Edinburgh 1882–1914).

Ross, N., 1939, *Heroic Poetry from the Book of the Dean of Lismore*, Scottish Gaelic Texts Society.

Ross, A., 2006, 'The Dabhach in Moray: A New Look at an Old Tub', in *Landscape and Environment in Dark Age Scotland*, ed. Alex Woolf (St Andrews), 57–74.

Roy 1753 The Military Survey of Scotland, 1747–55, supervised by William Roy. Fair copy (for 'northern' Scotland, including Fife) and Protracted Copy (for southern Scotland) printed in *The Great Map: the Military Survey of Scotland 1747–55: William Roy*, with introductory essays by Yolande Hodson, Chris Tabraham and Charles Withers (Edinburgh 2007). Also available on-line at http://www.nls.uk/maps/roy/.

RPC The Register of the Privy Council of Scotland [1545 – 1625], ed. J.H. Burton *et al*. (Edinburgh 1877-98).

RRS ii *Regesta Regum Scottorum* vol. ii (*Acts of William I*), ed. G. W. S. Barrow (Edinburgh 1971).

Shennan, H., 1892, *Boundaries of Counties and Parishes in Scotland* (Edinburgh).

Smout, T.C., 1969, *A History of the Scottish People 1560-1830*, (Fontana Press edn, 1985).

Spalding, F.J and M., 1914, *Notes And Traditions Concerning the Family of Spalding* (Liverpool).

Stobie Map of the counties of Perth and Clackmannan: James Stobie, 1783 (London).

Taylor, S., 2008, 'The toponymic landscape of the Gaelic Notes in the Book of Deer', in *Studies on the Book of Deer*, ed. K. Forsyth (Dublin), 275–308.

Watson, A., and Allan, E., 1984, *The Place-Names of Upper Deeside* (Aberdeen).

Watson, A., 1995, *The Ochils: Placenames, History, Tradition* (Perth).

Watson, W.J., 1926, *The History of the Celtic Place-Names of Scotland* (Edinburgh and London; reprinted with an Introduction by Simon Taylor, Edinburgh 2004; and, with an extended Introduction, Edinburgh 2011).

Winchester, A.J.L., 1986, 'The Distribution and Significance of 'Bordland' in Medieval Britain', *Agricultural History Review* 34, 129–39.