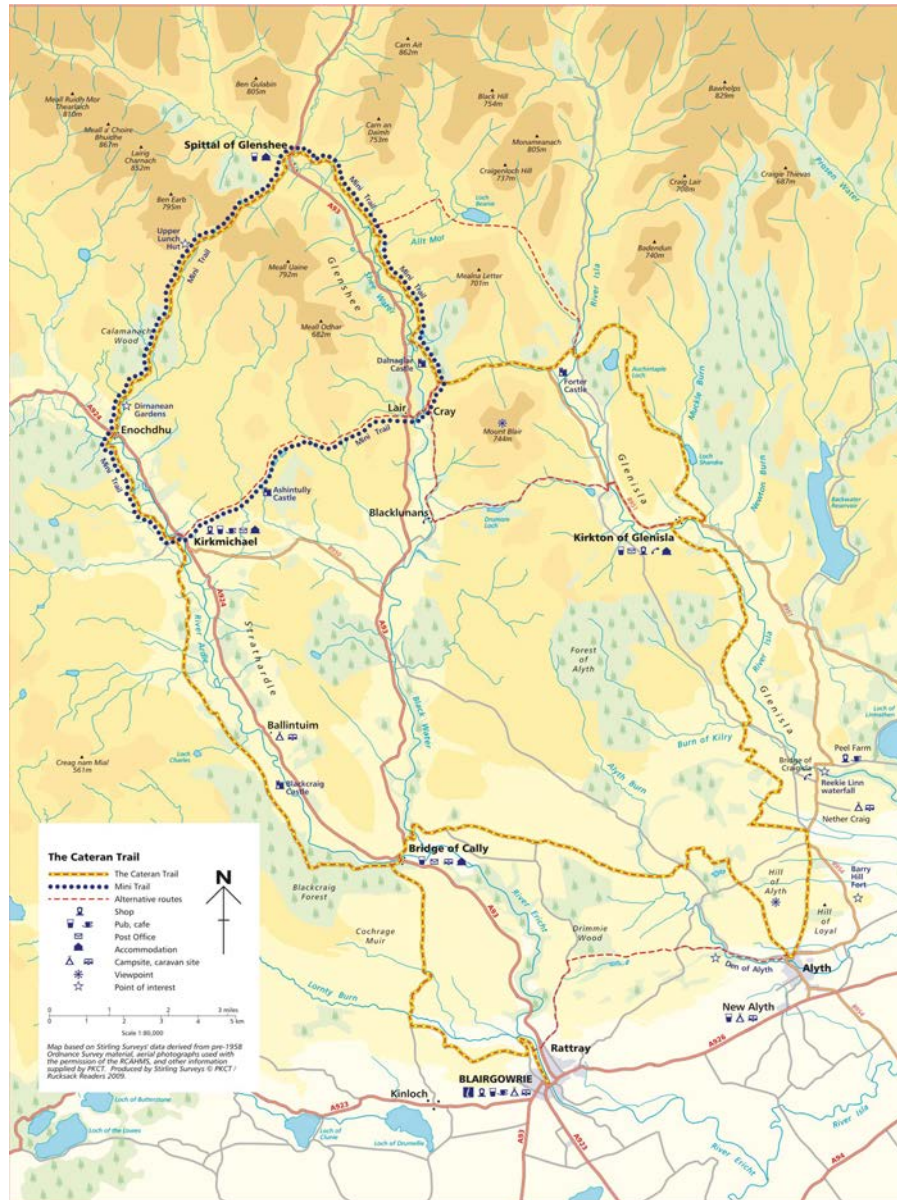Stage One: Blairgowrie to Kirkmichael

Place-names of the Cateran Trail

Dr Peter McNiven

PLACE NAMES OF THE CATARAN TRAIL

DR PETER MCNIVEN

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COVER: Kirkmichael graveyard, photo Clare Cooper

FOREWARD

The Cateran Trail is one of Scotland's great long-distance footpaths. Fully waymarked, its circular 64-mile (103-km) route through Eastern Perthshire and the Angus Glens follows old drove roads and ancient tracks across a varied terrain of farmland, forests and moors. Some of the routes follow those used by the Caterans, the name given to the Highland cattle raiders who were the scourge of Strathardle, Glenshee and Glen Isla from the Middle Ages to the 17th century, and after whom the trail is named.

This booklet is the first in a series detailing new research on the place names of the Cateran Trail. Each follows one of its five stages and begins with an introductory essay followed by a place name index. There is also one for the shorter 'mini' Trail.

The research was commissioned by Cateran's Common Wealth, a locally-led initiative which is using the Cateran Trail as a stage for a multi-year programme of diverse arts, cultural and heritage activities and events aimed at inspiring people to think about and celebrate our 'common wealth', the things that belong to all of us.

The shores of Loch Clunie and the island within it feature a number of archaeological sites of interest, notably the castle hill, chapel hill, Clunie Parish Church & churchyard, & towerhouse, chapel & possible crannog on the Island of Clunie, photo © Perth & Kinross Heritage Trust

INTRODUCTION

Place-names matter. If there are any doubts about that statement, imagine trying to travel anywhere in the world without them; try booking flight from 55°57'00" N, 003°22'21" W to 51°28'39" N, 000°27'41" W. How much simpler is it to say you want to go from Edinburgh Airport to London Heathrow? For most of us place-names are merely words, often incomprehensible, on maps or road-signs indicating where a place is in the world. Some place-names have special resonance for people; for example, their home town or village, a place where they spent a special holiday or occasion, or perhaps they just delight in the sound of the name – many Scots like how 'Scottish' places such as Auchtermuchty or Ecclefechan sound, and can take great delight in their mispronunciation by non-Scots speakers.

Place-names, however, meant something to the people who originally coined them. Once we crack the code, as it were, we can discover a great deal about the landscape in which the place-name is situated. 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.

Walking toward Kirkmichael on the Cateran Trail, photo Clare Cooper

Place-names can be a great aid in helping historians and archaeologists understand rural settlement and society in the Middle Ages and beyond to the cusp of the Agricultural Improvements and Industrial Revolution in Scotland in the late eighteenth and early nineteenth centuries. Not only do they give us clues to landscape use, but they also indicate important religious and social organisation that would otherwise have gone unrecorded. Place-names are very much an under-utilised resource for Scottish history, but can be said to be one the main resources for the study of important questions, such as those relating to the Picts. However, one of the problems we face is that Scotland is very limited when it comes to how many counties have had their place-names closely scrutinised. Scotland lacks the intensive surveys of England and Ireland, particularly the Republic of Ireland.

Research in place-name involves looking for their earliest spellings. The reasoning is that the earlier the spelling the closer we are to the language spoken when the name was first coined. For example, Pictish is generally thought to have died out by around the year 900. There are few Pictish place-names along the Cateran Trail, the language having been replaced by first Gaelic, perhaps around 900 to 1000, and then Scots which probably began to make inroads into the area when the monks of Dunfermline, Scone, and Coupar Angus Abbeys were granted lands in Strathardle and Glenisla from the mid twelfth century. The Keith, near Blairgowrie, is probably from Pictish *cēt 'a wood', related to Welsh coed 'a wood'. The name does not come on record until the sixteenth century, but that is still four centuries closer to Pictish being spoken than we are today.

Researchers look at various material for early spellings, including old maps, the earliest detailed of which are Timothy Pont's maps dating to the 1590s. Other useful maps are William Roy's Military Map (1747-53), James Stobie's *Map of the Counties of Perth and Clackmannan* (1783), and John Aislie's *Map of the County of Forfar or Shire of Angus* (1794).

A general view of the town of Blairgowrie, established as a burgh of barony in 1634, united with Rattray in 1929, photo © Perth & Kinross Heritage Trust

While these maps are very useful, they are not as accurately drawn as the Ordnance Survey maps which only started in the early nineteenth century, and did not reach Perthshire and Angus until the 1860s. It is from the Ordnance Survey that we get the majority of our current spellings of place-names.

Prior to the arrival of the Ordnance Survey there was no system of standardised spelling of place-names; indeed, standardised spelling only arose in the nineteenth century with the appearance of mass produced newspapers and compulsory education. It is not unusual while looking at medieval documents for the place-name researcher to find two or more different spellings for the same place in the one sentence! Nevertheless, old documents are where most of the early spellings of place-names are to be found and there are a myriad of different documents.

Generally, however, they fall into a small number of types, including: charters granting or exchanging land; rentals of land; wills and testaments; travellers' and ministers' accounts; letters and recollections. All of these can be further sub-divided into royal, ecclesiastical, and private. All this affects how early and how often which names appear on record.

Many Pictish and Gaelic place-names only appear on record due to the modern map makers of the eighteenth and nineteenth centuries. The reason is in part due to the survival of records (they can be lost, among other reasons, due to war, fire, rot, rodents, and damp) and in part due to who the landowner or landholder was. The medieval church was very jealous of its possessions and often kept detailed records of their properties, the records of Coupar Angus Abbey are particularly useful for the Glenisla stages of the Cateran Trail. However, not all of the church records will have survived the tribulations of the Protestant Reformation of the mid sixteenth century. Royal records, such as charters, can sometimes be dated back to the reign of David I (1124-53), but here the records are not so detailed. Strathardle was granted to Scone Abbey in David's reign, but we are given no information regarding the settlements in Strathardle until the fourteenth or fifteenth centuries. Royal records can go missing too, often due to war, or accident (in 1661 many Scottish records were lost when the ship carry them sank off the English coast. The records were being returned to Edinburgh after they had been taken to London by Oliver Cromwell).

There are many documents of private landowners held in the National Records of Scotland in Edinburgh (along with royal and ecclesiastical records), but they are often not published like the royal and ecclesiastical records, while others are in the hands of individuals or companies which can make access difficult. The most useful private records for the Cateran Trail are those relating to the

Invercauld estate for Glenshee and the Ramseys of Bamff for the areas around Bamff and Alyth. Hill-names only generally come on record from the time of the Ordnance Survey, although some of the bigger or more prominent hills, such as Mount Blair, can be found on Pont and Stobie.

LANGUAGE

Underpinning all this, of course, is language. Gaelic predominates along the Cateran Trail. Not only is it the original language of most of the settlement names, but is the language of the majority of relief features such as hill and river-names. Pictish, or at least Pictish influence is only present in a few important places, including Strathardle, Alyth, Cally, The Keith, Mount Blair, possibly Rochallie, and probably Forter. Persie within Glenshee may also be Pictish. Scots and Scottish English have 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 still mainly Gaelic speaking. The Rev. Allan Stewart, minister for Kirkmichael, wrote in the 1790s 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'. This 'intermixture' is noted in Kilmadock parish, in southern Perthshire where it was stated that Gaelic was corrupted by its vicinity to Scots, and in Glenshee this 'corruption' of Gaelic was probably the result of the interaction of two distinct linguistic communities lying on the border of Highland Glenshee and Lowland Strathmore with its trading centres such as Blairgowrie and Coupar Angus, who were both linked to Dundee and Perth.

A dramatic view of Gleann Beag where light snow has enhanced the visibility of the rig and furrow cultivation systems, photo © Perth & Kinross Heritage Trust

It is also the case that place-names don't just tell us what language was spoken in an area, but can, sometimes, tell us about changes in pronunciation within a language. There was a change in Gaelic pronunciation in words beginning *cn*, which seems to have taken place in the early modern period. The change from /n/ to /r/ in Gaelic words beginning *cn* or *gn* is 'comparatively late' according to Thomas O'Rahilly, a prominent Irish scholar; he suggested the change took place in Scotland by the mid-sixteenth century or later. Crock in Glenisla reflects modern Gaelic pronunciation of *cnoc*, and means that the representation of this spelling, Crock rather than Knock, on a modern map indicates that Gaelic was still being spoken in this part of the Angus Glens in the mid to late sixteenth century. About 4 km to the north-west of Crock is a hill called The Knaps and is presumably pronounced similar to English *naps*. The name derives from Gaelic *cnap* 'knob, lump, little hill'. *Cnap* in modern Gaelic is pronounced *krahp*. So the fact that The Knaps is so spelled probably means we should view this hill being named before the sound change occurred. However, from the late 1400s many Gaelic names contain Scots prefixes, such as *Litle Fortyr* and *East Innerherraty*, suggesting that Gaelic was probably extinct in Glen Isla as the naming language at least among the landlords.

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.

The village of Kirkmichael, Strathardle: licensed as burgh of barony in 1511, photo © Perth & Kinross Heritage Trust

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; land-cover 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. Many, if not all these categories can be found along the Cateran Trail and the surrounding area. Here, however, we will concentrate on the themes of the Cateran Trail project – People, Places, and Landscapes.

THE CATERANS

The Cateran Trail is itself now a place-name. The trail was opened in the summer of 1999; the word cateran, however, dates back to at least the late fourteenth century. Cateran derives from a Gaelic word *ceatharn* meaning 'warrior', but usually one that is lightly armed. In the Lowlands cateran came to epitomise Highland violence, and is indicative of a Lowland perception of a particularly Gaelic Highland problem. Caterans have come to our notice because throughout the Middle Ages, and up until shortly before the Jacobite risings of the eighteenth century, the records of the Scottish government bristle with complaints about the activities of the caterans. In the fourteenth century the problem became so acute that a council decided that caterans should be arrested or killed on sight.

Caterans first come on record in the 1380s at a time of trouble and rebellion in Moray, led by the son of Robert II, Alexander Stewart, earl of Buchan, better known as the Wolf of Badenoch. In 1385 it was said that there was a 'lack of justice in the higher and northern regions, where many malefactors and caterans are roaming'. Raids by the Wolf of Badenoch occurred throughout Moray leading to the burning down of Elgin cathedral in 1390, the culmination of a dispute with the bishop of Moray. However, these cateran raids also spread to Angus and Perthshire. In 1392, Buchan's sons led a raid into Angus, causing, according to one medieval chronicler 'grete discorde', and which led to a pitched battle between the caterans and forces headed by Sir David Lindsay of Glenesk. The battle is variously said to have been at Glasclune near Blairgowrie or at Dalnagairn in Strathardle. The caterans eventually fled the field of battle. They were to cause problems in the area over the next two centuries. In 1602, it was reported to

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the Privy Council by the 'good subjects' of Strathardle, Glenshee and Glenisla that a group of 200 persons 'all thieves and sorners[1] of the Clan Chattane and Clan Gregour, and all Donald McAngus of Glengarry's men, armed with bows, habershons, hagbuts and pistolets, came to Glenyla, and there reft all the goods within the said bounds, consisting of 2700 nolt (Scots - cattle; oxen, bulls and cows, collectively), 100 horses and mares, with the plenishing of the country'.

The caterans were pursued by the inhabitants of the area and were partially defeated at the Cairnwell Pass north of Spittal of Glenshee. In the 1650s, the MacDonalds of Glencoe, among others, raided the earl of Airlie's lands in Glen Isla and neighbouring Glen Prosan in Angus; they had been given information by John MacCombie of Forter. Although prosecuted by the earl of Airlie, the long drawn out legal process eventually petered out.

The caterans continued their activities and in 1667 stole a horse and 36 cattle from Airlie's estates, but eventually with the assimilation of the clan chiefs into the wider Scottish and British governing class came better law

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[1] Sorner: A person who exacts free quarters and provisions by threats or force, as a means of livelihood.

enforcement and control of the Highlands and led to the demise of the caterans.

A Cateran in Glenshee by Kevin Greig staneswinames.org

But what gave rise to the caterans and why did they attack places like Glenshee, Glen Isla and Strathardle? Given that the cateran raids begin, so far as we are aware, after the mid-fourteenth century, one Scottish historian has highlighted reasons including the aftermath of the wars with England, plague, and environmental factors, such as climate change; it became wetter and colder from about 1315.

All this meant both a fall in population and greater difficulty in raising crops in an area (i.e. the Highlands) that was always marginal. There were two alternative ways of making a living – herding cattle and raiding. Although the glens of Strathardle, Glenshee, and Glen Isla were Highland areas, with all the accoutrements of medieval Highland life, including Gaelic speakers and a mainly pastoral economy, these glens were in fact Highland extensions of nearby Lowland estates, with many of the lands belonging to either the crown, prominent Lowland families, or to the medieval church in the shape of monastic institutions, especially Coupar Angus, Scone, and Dunfermline Abbeys. Cattle were easier to move than large quantities of grain, and in pre-industrial times cattle were a source of wealth. From cattle are derived the more obvious items, such as milk, cheese, and butter, but also their fat for making candles and their hides for leather. We can get an idea of how rich in pastoral resources the area was from rentals, such as those of Coupar Angus Abbey who held much of Glen Isla. The settlement of Dalvanie in 1556, for example, had to provide 40 non-milk producing cows and pay 2 ½ stones of cheese and ½ stone of butter per year as part of its rental.

PEOPLE

Stage 1 begins in **Blairgowrie**. Blair derives from Gaelic *blàr* 'muir, open level land, plain', perhaps originally an extensive area of grazing. The *–gowrie* element itself, which does not appear along with Blair in the records until the 1560s, relates to a large territory in eastern Perthshire, and is thought to have been a subordinate part of the ancient province of Atholl. There was clearly a need to differentiate Blair in Gowrie from Blair in Atholl, another extensive area of open level land. By the reign of Donald Ban (1094-97) Gowrie had become an earldom. The earl in this case was also the king and much of the area was a royal lordship in the twelfth century. The earldom of Gowrie, stretching from the Firth of Tay in the south to the watershed of the earldom of Mar in the north, was rich in resources with excellent agricultural lands in the Carse of Gowrie on the banks of Tay and along the alluvial plain of the Isla.

More significantly for the Cateran Trail, the earldom of Gowrie possessed considerably high quality grazing lands in the north of the earldom. These lands, both agricultural and pastoral, were highly coveted by the ecclesiastical and secular landlords introduced to the area by successive kings including Coupar Angus, Scone and Dunfermline Abbeys. This proprietorship of monastic and royal lordship has meant that much of Gowrie is well documented from the twelfth century. The name Gowrie is derived from the territorial name *Cenél nGabrain*, the name of the territory around Kintyre from which it is held that the people of Gowrie were descended in the 9th and 10th centuries; while Angus is thought to derive from *Cenél nOengsua*, the territorial name of the islands of Islay and Jura. *Cenél nGabrain* in turn was named after a king called Gabrán. It may be that as Gaels moved across to the east to take over the kingdom of the Picts in the ninth century they renamed districts to remind them of their homeland. Related to the phenomenon may be Bamff, meaning 'New Ireland', just north of Alyth on Stage 5 of the Cateran Trail. A parson of *Blare* called Adam lived about 1198 and is among the first people we are aware of that belonged to Blairgowrie. However, he was not the first priest there; in 1608 there is mention of *Abden de Blair*. This *Abden* is a connection with the Christian church that goes back to earlier than 1198 and is evidence of monastic landholdings in the area before the monasteries of Scone and Coupar Angus were founded in 1114 and c.1162 respectively. Both Blairgowrie and Kirkmichael held *apdaine* lands, that is lands belonging to an abbey of a church organisation that was in place in Scotland before David I and his successors brought orders such as the Augustinians and Cistercians up from England or over from the Continent.

Old Postcard of Cargill's Leap

Just north of Blairgowrie is **Cargill's Leap**, named after a locally famous Rattray Covenanter, Donald Cargill. In 1679, while being pursued by the dragoons of John Graham of Claverhouse, Cargill is believed to have leaped across the River Ericht, which at this point 'rushes impetuously down a gorge, forming a cascade known as The Keith'. This is one of a number of 'leaps' in Scottish place-

names, the most famous probably being Soldier's Leap near Killicrankie, which incidentally dates to the same period. At certain times of the year, **The Keith** would have been a hive of activity since it was a favourite spot in a narrow gorge of the River Ericht for catching salmon in the Middle Ages. Royal and monastic accounts abound with entries to salmon fisheries on Scottish waters where they were used to pay rent or taxes at a time before money was common. However, the name Keith is probably one of the oldest in the area, since it is most likely a Pictish word *$c\bar{e}t$* 'a wood', similar to Welsh *coed* 'a wood'. Within Pictland names containing this element can be seen as Pictish coinings. It usually occurs north and south of the Forth in place-names as *keth*, later *keith* e.g. Dalkeith in Kinross-shire KNR and Mid Lothian, Keith Banffshire.

One of the great advantages of the Ordnance Survey maps is that we see much more detail in the landscape in respect of place-names, minor names are much more evident. One of these is **Serjeant's Hill**, just north of Glasclune Castle. We are familiar with the rank of sergeant, a senior non-commissioned role, in the Armed Forces or police. In the Middle Ages it was originally 'a serving-man, attendant, servant', from the French term *sergent* via Latin *serviens* 'one who serves', but could also be 'a tenant by military service under the rank of a knight; especially one of this class attending on a knight in the field'; 'an officer whose duty is to enforce the judgements of a tribunal or the commands of a person in authority; one who is charged with the arrest of offenders or the summoning of persons to appear before the court'. In Strathardle there was a croft called **Croftmair**; a mair was 'an executive officer of the law of the Crown or of a lord of regality' and would have been responsible for collecting dues, such as rents, owed to the landlord.

Clach na Coileach or Cockstane, the gathering place of the Clan McThomas by Kevin Greig, staneswinames.org

Place-names can often have the names of people attached. **Morganston**, on record from 1581, is a settlement about 4 km north of Blairgowrie (the Cateran Trail crosses the Morganston Burn) and is named after someone called Morgan. We may never know who he was but one possibility is Andrew Morgone or Morgunt who was a tenant in Balbrogy 3 km north-east of Coupar Angus in 1524 and 1535. **Loch Charles**, an artificial loch in the hills about half way between Bridge of Cally and Kirkmichael is probably named after a local landowner, but is relatively recent, having been constructed between 1867 and 1901 – the latter date is when it appears on the 2nd edition of the Ordnance Survey. Considerably older is **Pitcarmick** 'Cormack's portion'. Cormack is an old Gaelic personal name, and it occurs in Adamnan's *Life of Columba*, written about 700. Who the Cormack in Pitcarmick was, is not known. The element *pit*, or more properly *pett*, has a Pictish provenance; importantly, however, most of the second, or specific, elements are Gaelic, making these settlements not Pictish but Gaelic place-names. There are about 300 *pit*-names mostly in eastern Scotland, and they demonstrate the range of Gaelic-speakers in the tenth century as Alba expanded from its western heartlands in Argyll to the area between the Dornoch Firth in the north and the Firth of Forth in the south. Pitcarmick has given its name to a type of

housing called Pitcarmick-type buildings which are stone/turf and timber longhouses of the late first millennium.

The element that, from the eleventh century onwards, replaced pit- was Gaelic *baile* 'toun, fermtoun'. There are seven *baile*-names along this part of the Cateran Trail – Balmacreuchie, Ballintuim, Balmyle, Balnabroich, Ballinluig, Balchrochan, and Balnauld. Most of these have second elements that are landscape features and may be better discussed under that topic, but we should remember that *baile*-names are places of habitation, where people lived and farmed over many centuries. People have worshiped at **Kirkmichael** (*Kylmichel* in 1274) for longer than there have been *baile*-names. It is not known exactly when the church of Kirkmichael was founded, but it was certainly before 1183 when the church of Strathardle is granted to Dunfermline Abbey by Willaim I. The church had been dedicated to Michael by 1274. In addition, there was an *apdaine* (*abbethayn*) at Kirkmichael mentioned around 1279. As we have already seen, there was also an *apdaine* at Blairgowrie, and this is an indication that an earlier institution existed prior to the reorganisation of the Scottish church initiated in the early twelfth century by the immediate predecessors of David I (reigned 1124-53). The

local Gaels may have called it *Cill Mhìcheal* (Gaelic *cill* means 'church'); it would appear that the name *Kirkmichael* is due to the influence of the monks of Dunfermline who would have been Scots speakers. Michael is one of three archangels, and is far more popular in place-names that Gabriel or Raphael. Michael was held by the pre-Reformation church to have been the defender of the Church, and chief opponent of Satan; and who assists souls at the hour of death. His feast day is 29th September, and in a field near Kirkmichael the Michaelmas fair was held on that day. The church at Kirkmichael would have been the focal point for the local community; here would have been held the rites of the various stages of life and death – baptism, marriage, and burial. The village of Kirkmichael seems also to have been the centre of the local market and in later times it was the meeting point for drovers on their way to markets in the south. Nearby is a field called Bannerfield, which was the site of the meeting of the earl of Mar and Marquis of Tullibardine and their men who raised their banner at the start of the 1715 Jacobite Rising. The medieval church was replaced by current church which was built in 1791. Near the church is the Priest's Well, a natural spring. **Monk's Cally**, the name of a hill

to the west of Bridge of Cally, reminds us that this area was owned by another monastic institution; in this case the abbey of Coupar Angus, about 15 km to the south-east. Cally itself refers to an area of land near the junction of the River Ardle and Black Water and includes **Bridge of Cally**, **Cally House**, **West Cally**, Cally Mill, and Hill of Cally. It may also include **Rochallie** (perhaps containing Pictish *roth* meaning 'fort of Cally') across the River Ericht from Bridge of Cally.

The name **Cally** is almost certainly Old Gaelic and may even be Pictish, the earliest spellings (*Kalathyn* 1214 × 1238; *Calady* 1326)

suggest OG *calathin* 'hard place' or 'at a hard place'. Quite what was 'hard' about Cally is not clear; the word is found in places all over Scotland containing names like Calder, Cawdor, Keltie, and possibly Callander. However, these names all relate in some way to rivers in that they are named after a river or they are near rivers which have some kind of 'hard' attribute. It may be that Cally takes its name from some perceived hardness in the River Ardle, or, alternatively, the name relates to the hardness of the ground; perhaps it was thought rocky or difficult to farm when it was named.

PLACES

Much of the area along the Cateran Trail now appears relatively empty, wild even, with any settlements confined to the three main glens and straths of the River Ardle, River Isla, and the Shee/Black Water, as well as the towns of Alyth and Blairgowrie. The place-names of the area preserve a landscape that was inhabited and worked more intensively right up the time of the Clearances of the eighteenth century. It was farmed by a larger population than resides in the glens today. In 1755, Alexander Webster, minister of the Tolbooth Kirk in Edinburgh and Moderator of the General Assembly of the Church of Scotland in 1753, produced a survey of the population of each parish in Scotland. He calculated that the total population for the parishes through which the Cateran Trail winds – Alyth, Blairgowrie, Kirkmichael, Rattray, and Glenisla – was 9563.

What a Pitcarmick Roundhouse might have looked like, image courtesy of Perth & Kinross Countryside Trust

The upland parish of Kirkmichael had 2684 people, while Alyth, a Highland and Lowland parish with a sizable village for the time, had 4 people less. For comparison, the village of Alyth had 2403 people in 2011; the area between Bridge of Cally and Kirkmichael (shown as quite densely populated on Stobie's map of 1783) had 148 people in 2011.

The landscape that the people along the Cateran Trail lived in was also one they worked in. In a pre-industrial society, that work was for the most part agricultural, both pastoral and arable. Arable agriculture would not have been as extensive as it was in the flat lands along the River Isla to the south of Alyth and Blairgowrie, but there are places that indicate crops were grown along the trail. **Milton of Drumlochy** was the fermtoun of the mill of Drumlochy.

Mills were an important source of baronial income and the miller was often resented by the local populace because they were obligated to take their grain to the miller and often had to pay a heavy tax or multure to have the grain ground into meal. Near Kirkmichael is **Boreland** was a farm that provided for the landowner of an area; the produce from that farm went directly to his table. Boreland in this case probably provided produce for the bishop of Dunkeld.

Another element that indicates that a settlement was the chief settlement of a landowner is *mains*, deriving from Old French *demeine*, English *demesne*, and meaning 'the home farm of an estate, cultivated by or for the proprietor'; there are three mains farms along this stage of the Cateran Trail – **Mains of**

Drumlochy, **Mains of Glasclune**, and **Mains of Dounie**. Milton, Mains and Boreland are all Scots place-names, as is **Merklands**, now a farm, but originally a unit of land measure, i.e. a piece of land assessed as having an annual rental value of one mark at the time of assessment; a mark or merk is money of the value of 13s. 4d. or $\frac{2}{3}$ of the pound.

In recent centuries there has been a tendency for Scots to take place-names abroad with them while emigrating; Perth in Australia is probably one of the most notable examples. However, it is also true that foreign place-names can make their way to Scotland for a number of reasons.

One is the commemoration of famous battles; on the slopes above the River Ardle near Balmyle are the remains of two settlements called **Waterloo** and **Salamanca**. The juxtaposition of these two names indicates that these two settlements were named to commemorate the battles against France under the regime of Napoleon Bonaparte between 1803 and 1815. The battle of Salamanca in western Spain, was part of the Peninsular War, and occurred on 22nd July 1812. The belligerents were France against a British-Portuguese coalition under the command of Arthur Wellesley, later Duke of Wellington; the

French were heavily defeated. Three years later came the British victory at the Battle of Waterloo, which occurred on 18th June 1815.

LANDSCAPES

The Cateran Trail passes through a dramatic landscape. While many of the settlements have Scots names or Scots elements attached, the majority of the landscape features are Gaelic.

Benachally, Loch Benachally,
photo © Perth & Kinross Heritage Trust

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, much more than English, is a language of the landscape

and so it has a profusion of generic terms for different parts of the landscape. Many of these terms can often now be contained in the names of settlements, but the names themselves relate to landscape features. Colour is ever present in place-names, but it can sometimes be difficult to work out why the namers chose a particular colour for a particular place. **Glasclune** is probably from Galeic *glas claon* 'green slope, brae'. Used in place-names *glas* probably indicates good grass-lands or grass-covered features (see also Gormack below). Gaelic *claon* is a 'slope; brae or (steep) path descending to or ascending from a ford or bridge'. The –*clune* element may, however, represent ScG *cluain* 'pasture, green field, meadow, lawn' from Old Gaelic *clúain* 'meadow, pastureland, glade'. Another shade of green or perhaps blue is found in nearby **Gormack** 'blue or green place'. Gaelic *gorm* can mean both blue and green, in particular 'an azure blue or verdant green', depending on perspective. The further away a place, the more blue it looks and, as a Gaelic proverb says *Is gorm na cnuic a tha fada bhuainn* 'blue are the hills that are far from us'. However, when applied to grass, *gorm* means green, and so we might have an area that was originally suitable or even prized for grazing. It is

interesting that Gormack is near Glasclune and since both names are suggestive of the colour green, presumably the original namers must have been looking at the area from a particular perspective or direction. Near Glasclune and Gormack is **Drumlochy** which has nothing to do with a loch, but is probably for *druim lochaidh* 'black or dark ridge'.

It was mentioned earlier that there are seven *baile*-names along this part of the Cateran Trail – **Balmacreuchie**, **Ballintuim**, **Balmyle**, **Balnabroich**, **Ballinluig**, **Balnauld**, and **Balchrochan** – and most, if not all, of these have second elements that are landscape features. **Balmacreuchie** is the exception as it contains a Gaelic personal name, possibly Cruach (which appears in medieval Irish genealogies) with the prefix mac 'son of'; **Ballintuim** has Gaelic *tom* 'round hill, knoll' and nearby there is indeed a prominent knoll immediately to the west of the farm settlement, which is likely to be the *tom* in the name. **Balmyle** (not to be confused with Balmyle near Coupar Angus, which is in many medieval documents!) probably has Gaelic *maol* 'bald, bare', presumably referring to a lack of vegetation or tree-cover in relation to its surroundings. **Balnabroich** sits near the *bruach* or river bank of the River Ardle.

Ballinluig presumably sits in or near a *lag* or natural hollow. **Balnauld** sits next to a small burn or *allt* in Gaelic. **Balchrochan** does not contains Gaelic *cnocan* (pronounced crockan) 'small round hill, knoll'. Another small hill or even a small hill-fort can be found at **Dounie**, Gaelic *dùnaidh*.

Elsewhere on the Cateran trail and in the landscape between the three glens of Strathardle, Glenshee and Glenisla there are quite a few landscape features that have animal or bird names attached. On the stage between Blairgowrie and Kirkmichael, animal and bird place-names are scarce, with only four along the route. One of these is **Buzzart Dykes**, a large man-made feature in the landscape west of Blairgowrie, once thought to have been a Roman camp. It was probably a medieval hunting park, and possibly the dykes around the park were places buzzards could gather to clean up after the slaughter of deer. **Crow Hill** near Blackcraig is a hill where crows frequent. **Bridge of Drummad**, which may contain Gaelic *madadh* 'dog, wolf'. **Stronamuck** is 'promontory or point of the pig'. The *stron* element is Gaelic *sròn* 'nose', and is one of the many human body parts that have been transferred to names of features in the landscape.

Along the banks of the three main rivers of the Cateran Trail are a number of *dal*-names, including two in Strathardle. Gaelic *dail* is a 'water-meadow or haughland'. 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, and as such they were very important places in the Middle Ages and beyond. **Dalvey** is *dail bheith* 'birch haugh' and **Dalnabrek** is 'haugh of the trout (*breac*)', presumably a place where a spot of fishing could be had.

Buzzart Dykes, photo © Crown Copyright HES

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Rather than, as is customary, arrange the entries alphabetically, I have decided to arrange the entries as far as possible as they are encountered while walking on the ground. They are grouped in five main stages, plus a Mini Trail, and these stages follow those shown on the Perth and Kinross Countryside Trust website at www.pkct.org/cateran-trail. However, there are short alternative routes shown in the 2007 booklet Explore the Cateran Trail by Chic Leven and Ken Roberts and these are shown below (as a, b, or c).

Mini Trail: Circular route – Kirkmichael via Spittal of Glenshee and Lair
Stage 1: Blairgowrie to Kirkmichael
Stage 2: Kirkmichael to Spittal of Glenshee
Stage 3: Spittal of Glenshee to Kirkton of Glenisla
Stage 3a: Invereddrie to Forter
Stage 3b: Forter to Kirkton of Glenisla
Stage 3c: Cray to Kirkton of Glenisla
Stage 4: Kirkton of Glenisla to Alyth
Stage 5: Alyth to Blairgowrie
Stage 5a: Alyth to Blairgowrie

Abbreviations

A	Antiquity
ALY	Alyth
ANG	Angus
BDY	Bendochy
BGE	Blairgowrie
Brit.	British
CAP	Caputh
GLI	Glenisla
KLC	Kinloch
KRK	Kirkmichael
MOU	Moulin
PER	Perthshire
RTR	Rattray
Sc	Scots
ScEng	Scottish English
ScG	Gaelic
SSE	Scottish Standard 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 changes to the parish and county boundaries by the Boundary Commissioners for Scotland under the Local Government (Scotland) Act, 1889 (see Shennan 1892).[2]

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[2] 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

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.

Note that in the analysis line the Gaelic spellings conform to the modern spellings found in the SQA Gaelic Orthographic Conventions.[3]

A name preceded by * indicates a hypothetical unattested form.

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[3] http://www.sqa.org.uk/sqa/files_ccc/SQA-Gaelic_Orthographic_Conventions-En-e.pdf

STAGE 1: Blairgowrie to Kirkmichael

BLAIRGOWRIE BGE S NO179452

Adam persona de *Blare* c.1198 *Coupar Angus Chrs* no. 3

Blair 1198 × 1202 *RRS* ii no. 420 [William I grants to Coupar Angus Abbey 'my whole marsh in the territory of *Blair*' (toto maresio meo in territorio de *Blair*)] totum Maresium be *Blair* quod pertinebat ad dominium de Blair 1214 × 1238 *Coupar Angus Chrs* no. xxv [the whole marsh of Blair which pertains to the lordship of Blair]

Ecclesia de *Blare* 1274 *Bagimond's Roll* (Dunlop edition), 37

Ecclesia de *Blar* per augmentum 1274 *Bagimond's Roll* (Dunlop edition), 39

terras de *Blare* 1326 *RMS* i, app. 1 no. 27

Pension of *Blair in Gourie* 1560s *Books of Assumption* (Kirk 1995, 538) [rental of Cambuskenneth]

Pension of *Blair in Gourye* 1560s *Books of Assumption* (Kirk 1995, 545) [rental of Camnbuskenneth]

Blair kirk 1590s Pont 27

Mukle Blair 1590s Pont 27

Newtoun of Blair 1590s Pont 27

the kirk of *Blair-in-gowrie* 1595 RMS vi no. 271

Blair in Gowrie 1604 *Retours* PER no. 129

terras de *Abdem de Blair in Gowrie* 1604 *Retours* PER no. 129

Abden de Blair 1608 *RMS* vi no. 2138

Breuland de Blair 1608 *RMS* vi no. 2138

Valtoun de Blair 1608 *RMS* vi no. 2138

Littill Blair 1608 *RMS* vi no. 2138

Lochend cum *lacu de Blair* 1608 *RMS* vi no. 2138

Abden *de Blair* 1612 *RMS* vii no. 645

ecclesia parochia de *Blair in Gowrie* 1620 *RMS* vii no. 2156

Meikil Blair 1631 *RMS* viii no. 1769

Abden de Blair 1631 *RMS* viii no. 1769

Brewland de Blair 1631 *RMS* viii no. 1769

Newtoun de Blair 1631 *RMS* viii no. 1769

Waltoun de Blair 1631 *RMS* viii no. 1769

Littill Blair 1631 *RMS* viii no. 1769

Lochend cum lacu de *Blair* cum piscariis et moris de *Blair* 1631 *RMS* viii no. 1769

George Drummond de *Blair* 1634 RMS ix no. 187

Kirktoun de Blair 1634 *RMS* ix no. 187

parochia de *Blair* 1634 *RMS* ix no. 187

Baronia de *Blair* 1634 *RMS* ix no. 187

Kirktoun de Blair 1639 *RMS* ix no. 906

terrarum de *Newtoun et Abthainrie* de Blair 1639 RMS ix no. 906

agrum arabilem lie sched[4] of infeild land terrarum de *Newtoun de Blair* vocat. lie *Carneshed* 1639 *RMS* ix no. 906

Blair in Gowrie 1642 *Retours* PER no. 508

Blair 1642 *Retours* PER no. 508 [terris de *Midle Blair, Abden de Blair,*

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[4] According to *DSL* Sc. *s*(*c*)*hed* 'is a unitary portion of (chiefly arable) land; a piece of land; a large field; also, with reference to the growing crop, passing into the crop grown on a 'shed' of land. Sometimes, but apparently not always, divided into rigs. In some instances, devoted to the cultivation of a single crop'.

Brewland de Blair, Newtoun de Blair]
Blair in Gowrie 1654 *Retours* PER no. 622
Abben of Blair 1656 *RMS* x no. 465
the lands of *Blair* 1658 *RMS* x no. 661
the lands of *Apden of Blair in Gowrie* 1659 *RMS* x no. 674
the houses and brewlands of *Meikle Blair* 1659 *RMS* x no. 674
Blair Gaurie c.1750 Roy
Blairgowrie 1783 Stobie
Blairgowrie 1867 OS 6 inch 1st edn PER & CLA LII

ScG *blàr* + en Gowrie

ScG *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). Gowrie was one of the ancient earldoms of Scotland. The name Gowrie is derived from the territorial name *Cenél nGabrain*, the name of the territory around Kintyre from which it is held that the people of Gowrie were descended in the 9th and 10th centuries; while Angus is thought to derive from *Cenél nOengsua*, the territorial name of the islands of Islay and Jura. *Cenél nGabrain* in turn was named after a king called Gabrán. It may be that as Gaels moved across to the east to take over the kingdom of the Picts in the ninth century they renamed districts to remind them of their homeland. Related to the phenomenon may be Bamff, meaning 'New Ireland', just north of Alyth on Stage 5 of the Cateran Trail.

In 1659 it was stated that 'the lands of Apden of Blair in Gowrie, holden in feu of old by the Abbots of Scoone of the Archbishops of St Andrews' (*RMS* x no. 674).

Waltoun of Blair mentioned above is The Welton at NO194440 and contains Sc *wall* 'well', so 'the settlement (*toun*) associated with a well'.

CARGILL'S LEAP   BGE/RTR NO177460

Cargill's leap 1899 MacDonald (1899, 233)
Cargill's Leap 1978 OS 1:10,000 NO14NE

pn Cargill + SSE *leap*

This is a narrow gap in the River Ericht where tradition has it that 'the dragoons of Claverhouse pursue Donald Cargill, the Covenanter, who made his wonderful escape by leaping the cascade of the Keith' (MacDonald 1899, 14) … 'In 1679 the famous Rattray Covenanter, Donald Cargill, while on a visit to his parents at the Hatton of Rattray, was pursued by dragoons, and only escaped by leaping the Keith above Blairgowrie'. 'The Ericht rushes impetuously down a gorge, forming a cascade known as *The Keith*. Tradition points out this as the scene of *Cargill's Leap*, when he was pursued by the dragoons of Claverhouse' (1899, 233).

THE KEITH   RTR R NO177459

The Fisching of the Keyth 1604 *Retours* PER no. 129 [Piscaria salmonum in aqua de *Erichtis* vulgariter *The Fisching of the Keyth* nuncupata (the salmon fishing in the water of Ericht commonly called the Fishing of the Keith)]
Keith 1642 *Retours* PER no. 508 [salmonum piscaria de *Keith*, et

Woodland eisdem adjacente (the salmon fishing of Keith and Woodland of the same adjacent)]

Keith de Rattray 1644 *Retours* PER no. 545 [in salmonum piscariis de *Keith de Rattray* super aqua de *Elicht*, infra baroniam de *Rattray* (in the salmon fishings of Keith of Rattray upon the water of Ericht within the barony of Raattray]

Keith 1654 *Blaeu, 89 (Provinceiae Perthensis, Novo descriptio [Perthshire, a new description])*

Keath de Ratray 1672 *Retours* PER no. 847 [salmonum piscatione aliisque de *Keath de Ratray* infra baroniam de Ratray

Keath de Ratray 1681 *Retours* PER no. 912

Keith of Blairgowrie 1783 Stobie

Keith of Blairgowrie 1794 Ainslie

The Keith 1867 OS 6 inch 1st edn PER & CLA LII

the cascade of the Keith 1899 MacDonald (1899, 14)

Although appended to a stretch of the River Ericht, the name *keith* probably derives from British or Pictish **cēt* 'a wood'; it does not appear to have been borrowed into Gaelic, nor does it have a close cognate in Gaelic, though it is clearly related to Welsh *coed* 'a wood'. Within Pictland, therefore, names containing this element can be seen as Pictish coinings. It usually occurs north and south of the Forth in place-names as *keth*, later *keith* e.g. Dalkeith KNR and MLO, Keith BNF (PNF 5, 326). 'The Keith, with the rocky gorge immediately below the waterfall, was a favourite scene of salmon netting' (MacDonald 1899, 186). 'The Ericht rushes impetuously down a gorge, forming a cascade known as *The Keith*. Tradition points out this as the scene of Cargill's leap, when he was pursued by the dragoons of Claverhouse' (MacDonald 1899, 233).

In 1654 Johan Blaeu gave the following description of the Keith (translated from Latin) 'The River Keth [an unattested name for the River Ericht] is noted for salmon fishing, especially at its sheerest waterfall, which too the inhabitants call Keth, near Blair Drummond, where it rushes among the opposing rocks with such force and noise that its excessive violence damages the organ of hearing; for at fixed times each year a huge quantity of salmon comes [up] there; some of them, when the river has become larger or faster by rain or the inrush of rivers born from it, overcome the precipice of the waterfall and so avoid the skills of the fishermen and escape in safety; others, while they are striving, although with vain effort, to climb the waterfall against the force of the rushing water, not so much by swimming as by jumping, are driven back by the force of the torrent and deceived by the wiles of the fishermen; others finally are captured immediately from the whirling abyss below the waterfall in the nets and other traps of the fishermen. Into the Keth again pour the streams of Glenshee and Strathardle, running from the heads of these regions' (Blaeu 2006, 89).

Along a short stretch of river bank immediately north of Blairgowrie the element *keith* has been rather productive: on the OS 6 inch 1st edn map there is Keithbank, Keithbank Mill, Keith Park, Linnkeith, and The Keith.

DOLLASBANK   ALY S NO176466

Dollasbank 1867 OS 6 inch 1st edn PER & CLA LII

en Dollas + SSE *bank*

If the Dollas in this name is not a transferred name from Dallas in Moray, and it relates to this area, then this could be a Pictish name. Pictish *dol* is a water-meadow or haugh, and was borrowed into Gaelic as *dail* with the

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same meaning. The –*as* ending is a ScG place-name forming suffix, which may be translated as 'place of' or 'place at' (*PNF* 5, 286). The water-meadow or haugh itself is probably the low-lying ground just a few metres to the north-west; Dollasbank sits on higher ground above this haugh.

BURNHEAD   **BGE S NO174547**

William Rattray in *Burnheid de Blair* 1639 RMS ix no. 906
Burnheid 1658 *RMS* x no. 661
Burnhead 1783 Stobie
Burnhead 1794 Ainslie
Burnhead 1867 OS 6 inch 1st edn PER & CLA LII

Sc *burn* + Sc *heid*
This settlement sits near the head of a small valley through which the Cuttle Burn flows.

MARYFIELD   **BGE S NO169455**

Maryfield 1783 Stobie
Maryfield 1867 OS 1st edn 6 inch PER & CLA LII

pn Mary + ScEng *field*
The Augustinian abbey of Scone was dedicated to the Virgin Mary (*Scone Liber*, ix), and they held the church of Blair and some associated lands in the Middle Ages, and it may be that this is a Blessed Virgin Mary dedication (*Scone Liber*, nos. 67 and 174). However, it may simply be the name of a proprietor or proprietor's wife, daughter, or tenant.

LORNTY   **BGE S NO174469**

Larrenty 1590s Pont 27
Lornty 1783 Stobie
Lornty 1794 Ainslie
Lornty 1867 OS 1st edn 6 inch PER & CLA LII

The first element may be derived from the territorial name *Cenél Loairn*, part of Dàl Riata, the original Gaelic settlement in western Scotland. It may be that this is part of a group of Lorn-names in eastern Scotland that denote the settlements of settlers from the west. Angus Watson has suggested that Lornty may represent '*lorn* with an adjectival suffix –*ach* or –*tach*, giving 'Lorn place', 'place belonging to Lorn', where *Lorn* could refer either to the territory or to the kin of Loarn' (Watson 2002, 496-7). If Lornty does imply the settlement of people from *Cenél Loairn* then its juxtaposition with Blairgowrie means that there are two place-names deriving from Dál Riata.

LORNTY BURN   **BGE W NO172465**

burn of Larrenty 1590s Pont 27
Burn of Lornty c.1750 Roy
Lornty Burn 1867 OS 1st edn 6 inch PER & CLA LII

en Lornty + ScEng *burn*
'A considerable Stream or burn flowing from Benachally Loch in an easterly direction to its confluence with the River Ericht' (OS1/25/11/67).

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LORNTY BRIDGE   BGE O NO171464

Lornty Bridge 1867 OS 1st edn 6 inch PER & CLA LII

en Lornty + ScEng *bridge*

Described by the OS as 'A bridge of one arch crossing the Lornty Burn on the Old Military Road at Lornty House. It is kept in repair by the Road trustees of the parish Roads' (OS1/25/11/68). 'Lornty Bridge is a modern bridge which measures 4.3m in width and which incorporates the arches of two earlier bridges. One of these older bridges was probably military with an estimated width of 3.2m and the earlier bridge estimated as being 2.3m wide. The latter, built of well-dressed rectangular blocks is traditionally reported to be of Roman origin [see Leven and Roberts 2007, 19]. There is, however, no evidence of Roman roads N of the River Tay' (RCAHMS Canmore ID 73323).

KNOCKIE   BGE S NO174460

Knockie 2012 OS E381

en *Knocky*

This building is shown on the OS 1:25,000 OS map printed in 1959, but is not named. It is presumably named after Knocky Wood, q.v. below.

KNOCKY WOOD   BGE V NO166459

Knokmahar 1590s Pont 27
Knockmachar c.1750 Roy
Knockmahar 1867 OS 6 inch 1st edn PER & CLA LII
Knocky Wood 1901 OS 6 inch 2nd edn PER & CLA LII.SW

ScG *cnoc* + ? ScG *mo* + ? pn

This wood is named after a nearby hill shown on the OS 1st edn 6 inch map as *Knockmahar* (NO163457); it is also named as such on Pont 27, dated to the 1590s, but is un-named on the current OS maps. Adam Watson suggests the name *Knockmahar* derives from ScG *Cnoc na h-Aire* 'hill of the watching' (Watson 2013, 31).[5]

MILTON OF DRUMLOCHY   BGE S NO160464

Mylntoun de Drumloquhie 1643 *RMS* ix no. 1376
Milltown 1783 Stobie
Milltown 1794 Ainslie
Milton of Drumlochy 1867 OS 6 inch 1st edn PER & CLA LII

Sc milltoun + Sc *of* + en Drumlochy

MAINS OF DRUMLOCHY   BGE S NO157469

? *Drumlouch* 1306 × 1329 *RMS* i App 2 no. 473 A[6] [Carta Thomas de Camera de terris de *Drumlouch*]
? *Drumlouche* 1306 × 1329 *RMS* i App 2 no. 473 B [To Thomas de Camera of the lands of *Drumlouche*]
Drumlochy 1525 *RMS* iii no. 311 [James V confirms to John Chalmer the lands of *Drumlochy et Murtoun*]
terris dominicalibus de *Drumlochquhy* 1555 RSS iv no. 3032

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[5] Watson mistakenly stated the OS early form is Knochnahar, which may have influenced his derivation; he clearly follows W.J. Watson's discussion of *Knockenhair*, a knoll near Dunbar Castle ELO (Watson 1926, 135).

[6] There are two places called Drumlochy in Perthshire; the other is near Blackford. The early forms are placed here because the surnames in the earliest forms, de Camera and Chalmer. De Camera is the Latin form of Chalmer. Chalmer ultimately derives from Old French *de la chambre*, of the chamber, i.e. a chamber attendant, possibly of a noble or the treasury. The medial *b* of chamber was lost in Scots through elision; the medial *l* of chalmer was used to indicate the length of the preceding vowel (Black 1946, 145).

the landis of *Drumlochy* 1556 *RSS* iv no. 3159

baroniam de *Drumlochy* 1559 *RMS* iv no. 1377

baronia de *Drumloquhye* 1614 *RMS* vii no. 991

Clowis de Drumloquhy 1614 *RMS* vii no. 991

Muretoun de Drumloquhye 1614 *RMS* vii no. 991

baronia de *Drumlochie* 1615 *RMS* vii no. 1196

terras et baroniam de *Drumloquhie* 1619 *RMS* vii no. 1969

terras et baronia de *Drumlochie* 1635 *RMS* ix no. 280

lie *Maynes de Drumlochie* 1635 *RMS* ix no. 280

terras et baronia de *Drumloquhie* 1643 *RMS* ix no. 1376

lie *Maynes de Drumloquhie* 1643 *RMS* ix no. 1376

Drumlochy 1590s Pont 27

Drumlochy c.1750 Roy

Drumlochy 1783 Stobie

Drumlochy 1794 Ainslie

Mains of Drumlochy 1867 OS 6 inch 1st edn PER & CLA LII

ScEng *mains* + ScEng *of* + en Drumlochy

ScG *druim* + ScG l*ochaidh*

'Dark ridge'. In 1559 the barony of Drumlochy is said to be 'terras domincales de Drumlochy, terras de Muretoun cum molendino et terras molendinariis ejusdem, terras de *Mylntoun, Ayrd, Wyndyedge*, cum terre, manerie, domibus, edificiis, hortis, pomeriis et silvis de Drumlochy'(the mains of Drumlochy, lands of Muirton of Drumlochy with the mill and mill-lands of the same, the lands of Milton of Drumlochy, Aird, Windyedge, with the tower, manor, houses, buildings, gardens, orchards and wood of Drumlochy) (RMS iv no. 1377). The remains of Drumlochy Castle, dating from the 16th century, sits on the grounds (see https://canmore.org.uk/site/28713 for details).

EAST GORMACK   **BGE S 155462**

E. Gormack c.1750 Roy

E. Gormack 1783 Stobie

E. Gormack 1794 Ainslie

Mains of Gormack 1867 OS 6 inch 1st edn PER & CLA LII

East Gormack 1901 OS 6 inch 2nd edn PER & CLA LII.SW

ScEng *east* + en Gormack

GLASCLUNE CASTLE   **KLC S NO154470**

Glasclune 1366 *RMS* i no. 221 ['in tota baronia mea de *Glasclune*' (in my whole barony of Glasclune)]

baronie de *Glasclune* 1370 *RMS* i no. 350

Glasclune 1490 RMS ii no. 1995

terras et baronia de Glasclune 1510 *RMS* ii no. 3423 [including 'terras dominicales, manerium et fortalicum de *Glasclune, Estir Glasclune, Westir Glasclune, Cochrich…*' (the mains, manor and fortress of Glasclune, Easter Glasclune, Wester Glasclune, Cochrage…)]

Glashclun 1590 Pont 27

baronia de Glasclune 1630 *Retours* PER no. 401

Glasclunes 1661 *Retours* PER no. 680 [terris de *Eister, Wester* et *Midle Glasclunes*]

Glascloon 1783 Stobie

Glasscloon 1794 Ainslie

Glasclune Castle 1867 OS 6 inch 1st edn PER & CLA LII

en Glasclune + ScEng *castle*

ScG *glas* + ScG *claon* or ScG *cluain*

Probably *glas claon* 'green slope, brae'. Used in place-names *glas*

probably indicates good grass-lands or grass-covered features (see also Gormack below). ScG *claon* 'slope; brae or (steep) path descending to or ascending from a ford or bridge' (PNF 5, 332). The *clune* element may, however, represent ScG *cluain* 'pasture, green field, meadow, lawn' from OG *clúain* 'meadow, pastureland, glade' (DIL; PNF 5, 335). Adam Watson states the name is in ScG *glaschluain* 'green plain' (Watson 2013, 28). Glasclune Castle, built around 1600, is described at https://canmore.org.uk/site/28735. Somewhere near here there was a battle in 1392 between forces led by Sir David Lindsay of Glenesk and caterans led by followers of son of Robert II, Alexander Stewart, the Wolf of Badenoch.

MAINS OF GLASCLUNE   KLC S NO151470

in terris dominicalibus de *Glasclune* 1635 *Retours* PER no. 451 [in the Mains of Glasclune]
Mains 1783 Stobie
Mains 1794 Ainslie
Mains of Glasclune 1867 OS 6 inch 1st edn PER & CLA LII

Sc *mains* + Sc *of* + en Glasclune
Sc *mains* is 'the home farm of an estate, cultivated by or for the proprietor', ultimately from Latin *dominicum* 'the lord's (lands)' via Old French *demeine*, whence also English *demesne* (also English *domain*) (OED; PNF 5, 435-7).

WEST GORMACK   KLC S NO143470

Westir Gormok 1507 *RMS* ii no. 3151 ['cum vicinis tenentibus terrarum ecclesiasticarum de Westir Gormok' (with the neighbouring tenants of the church-lands of Wester Gormack)]

W. Gormak 1590s Pont 27
Wester Gormock 1653 *Retours* PER no. 618
Wester Gormack c.1750 Roy
W. Goarmack 1783 Stobie
West Gormack 1867 OS 6 inch 1st edn PER & CLA LII

Sc *wester* + en Gormack
Gormack House sits just off the Cateran Trail, about 550 metres south of West Gormack. Early forms include:

Gormau 1371 × 1390 *RMS* i App 2 no. 1934 [Carta Willelmi Buttir de terris de *Garmau*]
terras de *Gormok* 1472 *RMS* ii no. 1364 charter of Patrick Butter, heir of Henry Butter]
Patrick Butter, dominus de Gormok 1487 *RMS* ii no. 1681
Gormock 1599 *Retours* PER no. 56 [Archibald Butter … de *Gormock*]
Gormock 1636 *Retours* PER no. 462

ScG *gorm* + ScG –*ach*
'Blue or green place'. ScG *gorm* can mean both blue and green, in particular 'an azure blue or verdant green' (Murray 2014, 196), depending on perspective. The further away a place, the more blue it looks and, as a Gaelic proverb says Is *gorm na cnuic a tha fada bhuainn* 'blue are the hills that are far from us' (Drummond 2007, 130). However, Drummond also states that when applied to grass, *gorm* means green (Drummond 2007, 130), and so we might have an area that was originally suitable or even prized for grazing. It is interesting that Gormack is near Glasclune; both names are suggestive of the colour green, and presumably the original namers must have been looking at

the area from a particular perspective or direction. Adam Watson says the name is ScG *gormag* 'green one' (Watson 2013, 29).

There is a Gormack Burn which flows into the River Dee near Peterculter ABD; it is stated that this is 'a diminutive in form', is 'stressed on Gorm' and could mean 'little blue burn' (Alexander 1952, 293). In 1323 this burn is named as 'riuulum qui ducititur Gormothy' (the river which is called Gormothy) (RRS v no. 223).

BRIDGE OF DRUMMAD   KLC O NO142471

Drummad 1783 Stobie
Drummad 1794 Ainslie
Bridge of Drummad 1867 OS 6 inch 1st edn PER & CLA LII

SSE *bridge* + SSE *of* + en Drummad
Drummad may contain ScG *druim* + ? ScG *madadh* making the meaning 'dog or wolf ridge'. However, since the name does not contain the final syllable in *madadh*, then it make be ScG *maide* 'wood, stick'.

WESTERTON   KLC S NO138475

W. Glascloon 1783 Stobie
W. Glasscloon 1794 Ainslie
Westerton 1867 OS 6 inch 1st edn PER & CLA LII

Sc *wester* + en Glasclune

MIDDLETON   KLC S NO143476

Middletown of Glascloon 1783 Stobie
Middletown of Glasscloon 1794 Ainslie
Middleton 1867 OS 6 inch 1st edn PER & CLA LII

Sc *middletoun* + en Glasclune

GLASCLUNE BURN   KLC/BGE W NO155464

Glasclune Burn 1867 OS 6 inch 1st edn PER & CLA LII

en Glasclune + Sc *burn*
The Glasclune Burn rises in the muir to the north west of Glasclune Castle, and passes near the castle on its way to meet the Lornty Burn.

SERJEANT'S HILL   KLC R NO145477

Serjeant's Hill 1867 OS 6 inch 1st edn PER & CLA LII

ScEng serjeant + ScEng hill
Originally 'a serving-man, attendant, servant', from the French term *sergent* via Latin *serviens* 'one who serves', but now more popularly associated as the rank of a non-commissioned officer in the Armed Forces or the police. Down to the 19th century *serjeant* and *sergeant* were used indiscriminately. In recent times, however, the spelling *serjeant* has come to be generally adopted as the correct form when the word is the designation of a member of the legal profession, while *sergeant* is the prevailing form in the other surviving senses (e.g. army or police), and in most of them the only form in use (OED). Other, earlier senses of *serjeant/sergeant* include: 'a tenant by military service under the rank of a knight; especially one of this class attending on a knight in the field'; 'an officer whose duty is to enforce the judgements of a tribunal

or the commands of a person in authority; one who is charged with the arrest of offenders or the summoning of persons to appear before the court' *(OED).*

BUZZART DIKES   KLC R NO127479

The Buzzart Dikes 1797 *OSA* xix, 368 [*The Buzzart Dikes* on *Garrydrums*, in the parish of *Kinloch*, (being earthen dikes of 8 or 10 feet high, inclosing great part of a square mile)]
Buzzart Dikes 1867 OS 6 inch 1st edn PER & CLA LII

? Sc *buzzard* + Sc *dike*
This is the remains of a deer park covering an area of about 86 hectares (168 acres), and may have been part of the royal forest of Clunie, first mentioned in 1161 (Gilbert 1979, 21; see also Dixson 2001, 41-48). For details of the archaeology of the site, see https://canmore.org.uk/site/28801.

CARNASHACH WOOD   KLC V NO144482

Carnashach Wood 1867 OS 6 inch 1st edn PER & CLA LII

en Carnashach + ScEng *wood*
Carnashach probably contains ScG *càrn* 'cairn', but the second element is obscure. Adam Watson (2013, 21) tentatively suggests the name is in Gaelic *Carn Aiseaich* 'hill of the little stronghold', but there is no indication of a fortification near here on the Canmore website.

In the wood is a two-metre tall cup-marked boulder with at least eleven cup-markings on it (RCAHMS 1990, 26 [no. 88]). Cup-marked stones are stones which were decorated in the prehistoric era, possible Neolithic or Bronze Age, by 'pecking out hollow depressions or cup-marks on to the surface of boulders' (Ritchie and Ritchie 1981, 72).

MUIR OF DRUMLOCHY   BGE R NO152486

Muir of Drumlochy 1867 OS 6 inch 1st edn PER & CLA LII
ScEng muir + ScEng of + en Drumlochy

MOSS OF COCHRAGE   BGE R NO130500

Moss of Cochrage 1867 OS 6 inch 1st edn PER & CLA LII

ScEng *moss* + ScEng *of* + en Cochrage
The Moss of Cochrage was described in 1796 as 'a great quantity of peat-moss. On this moss, the inhabitants of this country, to the distance of a considerable number of miles to the south-east of the moss, used principally to depend for their fuel, peat and turf' (OSA 17, 476).

The settlement of Cochrage sat on the south bank of the River Ardle at NO125514. Early forms include:
Cochrich 1510 *RMS* ii no. 3423
Kochradge 1590s Pont 27
terris de *Cocherage* 1635 *Retours* PER no. 451
Cochrage 1867 OS 6 inch 1st edn PER & CLA XLII

Cochrage may contain a Pictish cognate with Welsh *coch* 'red', and may be found in Kercock, near Murthly in Perthshire. The second element is obscure.

MORGANSTON BURN   BGE W NO174493

   Morganston Burn 1867 OS 6 inch 1st edn PER & CLA LII

en Morganston + Sc *burn*

The settlement of Morganston lies about 2 km from where the Cateran Trail crosses the Morganston Burn. Early forms for Morganston include:

   Morgostoun 1581 *RMS* v no. 258

   Morgunstoun of *Maers* 1590s Pont 27

   Morgostoun 1608 *RMS* vi no. 2138

   Morganstoun 1612 *RMS* vii no. 645

   Morgunstoun 1633 *Retours* PER no. 420

   Morgunstoun 1642 *Retours* PER no. 508

   Morganstoun 1662 *Retours* PER no. 701

   Morganstone 1668 *Retours* PER no. 780

   Morganstown 1783 Stobie

   Morganstown 1794 Ainslie

   Morganston 1867 OS 6 inch 1st edn PER & CLA LII

pn Morgan + Sc *toun*

It is not known who the eponymous Morgan was. Morgan, a British, possibly also a Pictish, name, was already being used by the ruling families of Dál Riata in the seventh century, and by the mormaers of Moray in the tenth; also it was current in Aberdeenshire in the early twelfth century; the name is found in Ramornie in Fife (PNF 2, 299-300; Watson 1926, 239; Jackson 1972, 45 and 136; and ES i cli and 480).). More locally, Andrew Morgone or Morgunt was a tenant in Balbrogy 3 km north-east of Coupar Angus in 1524 and 1535 (C. A. *Rental* i, 301, 317).

ROCHALLIE   BGE S NO151511

   Rocquhalye 1581 *RMS* v no. 258

   Rowchailly 1590s Pont 27

   Roquhalyie 1608 *RMS* vi no. 2138

   Roquhalzeoch 1599 *Retours* PER no. 56 [Archibald Butter … de Gormock … in terris de R.]

   Rahalloche 1624 *Retours* PER no. 317

   Rochquhallioch 1662 *Retours* PER no. 701

   Rochalzie 1783 Stobie

   Rochalzie 1794 Ainslie

   Rochallie 1867 OS 6 inch 1st edn PER & CLA LII

Pictish **roth* or ScG *rath* + Pictish **celli* or ScG *coille* or en Cally

The generic element may be a Pictish cognate of ScG *ràth* 'fort, earthen rampart surrounding a chief's residence' (*PNF* 5, 477; Flanagan & Flanagan 1994, 132-35). If so, then the specific could be Pictish **celli* 'a wood' which is a cognate of ScG *coille* 'a wood, woodland'. However, the name may Gaelic *ràth* with the specific being the existing name Cally, for which see Cally House, below. If Cally is indeed the specific then it might mean that Cally is functioning here as a territorial name. Another example of a Perthshire name containing **roth* is Rohallion near Dunkeld, which Watson renders 'Rath of the Caledonians' (Watson 1926, 21).

BRIDGE OF CALLY   BGE/KRK O NO139514

   Bridge of Cally 1783 Stobie

   Bridge of Cally 1794 Ainslie

   Bridge of Cally 1867 OS 6 inch 1st edn PER & CLA LII

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ScEng *bridge* + ScEng *of* + en Cally

The local tradition that the meaning of the name 'bridge of the skirts' – apparently relating to the dress of the monks who held this area (Leven and Roberts 2007, 27) – really is a non-starter. For a more plausible explanation for the name Cally, see Cally House below. Bridge of Cally crosses the River Ardle, see next entry.

STRATHARDLE   MOU/KRK/BGE R NO091552

Straderdel 1163 × 1164 *RRS* i no. 243

ecclesia de *Strathardolf* 1183 × 1195 *RRS* ii no. 242

abbethayn de *Kyrchmyhel* in *Strathardolf* [rubric] c.1279 *Dunf.* Reg. no. 227

Strathardell 1226 *Scon Liber* no. 103

Thaino de *stahard* late 12th c *Arbroath Liber* no. 35

Strathardoll 1326 *Scon Liber* no. 129

Strathardel 1326 *RRS* v no. 291

Stratardolf 1326 *RRS* v no. 306

wuddis in *Strethardyl* 1473 *C.A. Rental* i, 198

Strathardill 1610 *Retours* PER no. 209

Strathardill 1624 *Retours* PER no. 323

Strath Airdle 1783 Stobie

Strath Ardle 1867 OS 6 inch 1st edn PER & CLA XXXII

ScG *srath* + ? ScG *àrd* + ScG ? suffix or ? river-name *Ferdyl*

'Valley of the River Ardle'. This is a difficult name. It is sometimes thought that the name might contain ScG *àrd* 'high' with a suffix –ail, meaning 'high-place' or 'high-river' if it refers originally to the river. However, there is a complicating factor – in 1326 there is mention of *aqua de Ferdyl* 'the water of Ferdyl' (*RRS* v no. 306). This is presumably the name of the River Ardle, which originally had initial *f* which became lost through lenition. As such it may well go back to Pictish **uerdil* or the like. Quite what the name means is not at all clear, neither is the function of the final f in forms such as *Strathardolf*, but it seems to also be found in early forms of the River Isla (*Hilef* in the late 12th century).

Strathardle was one of the four manors (i.e. thanages) of Gowrie, along with Scone, Coupar Angus and Longforgan, granted to Scone Abbey by David I (*RRS* i, no. 243).

Near Dirnaneun there is a standing stone which is believed to be the grave of Ardle or Ardfhuil, a local chieftain whose name meant 'high or noble blood' (Leven and Roberts 2007, 30, 48). However, the idea that the river Ardle is named after this person is almost certainly incorrect.

RIVER ARDLE   MOU/KRK/BGE W NO148514

aqua de Ferdyl 1326 *RRS* v no. 306 ('the water of Ferdyl')

Ardle River 1783 Stobie

River Ardle 1867 OS 6 inch 1st edn PER & CLA XXXII

ScEng *river* + en Ardle

See Strathardle above, for discussion and early forms of the name Ardle.

TOMANANT   BGE S NO124507

Tomanant 1783 Stobie

Tomanant 1794 Ainslie

ScG *tom* + ?

'Hill of the ?' It is not known what the specific element is here.

CALLY MILL   KRK S NO129513

the myll of Cally 1524 *C.A Rental* i, 303
corn miln of Caillie 1550 *C.A. Rental* ii, 73
Mill 1783 Stobie
Mill 1794 Ainslie
Cally Mill 1867 OS 6 inch 1st edn PER & CLA LII

en Cally + Sc *miln*

MONK'S CALLY   KRK R NO123528

Monkis Cally 1463 *C.A. Rental* i, 131 [Marches between *Ester Cally or Monkis Cally*, and *Parsy* (Persie) and *Myddil Cally* or *Buttiris Cally*]
Monkstown 1783 Stobie
Mounketown 1794 Ainslie
Monk's Cally 1867 OS 6 inch 1st edn PER & CLA XLII

Sc *monk* + en Cally

This the part of Cally that belonged to the abbey of Coupar Angus, and had done since at least from the early thirteenth century (*Coupar Angus Chrs* no. 25). *Buttiris Cally*, mentioned in 1463, is a part of the lands belonging to the Butter family of Gormack.

CALLY HOUSE   KRK S NO117522

Kalathyn 1214 × 1238 *Coupar Angus Chrs* no. 25
Calady 1326 *Coupar Angus Chrs* no. 108
Calady 1443 C.A. *Rental* i, 121
Cally 1463 C.A. *Rental i,* 131 *[*Marches between *Ester Cally* or *Monkis Cally,* and *Parsy* (Persie) and *Myddil Cally* or *Buttiris Cally*]
Calady 1456 C.A. *Renta*l i, 137

A fourth part of Calady 1464 C.A. *Rental* i, 138
Calady 1473 C.A *Rental* i, 198
half of the town of *Calle* 1488 C.A *Rental* i, 240
Cally 1508 C.A *Rental* i, 269
Cally 1512 C.A. *Rental* i, 286
the lands of *Cally* 1524 *C.A. Rental* i, 301
Calle 1542 C.A. *Rental* ii, 193
Capelle beate Marie de *Caille*, cum quatuor acris 1542 *C.A. Rental* ii, 207 [the chapel of St Mary, with four acres]
corn miln of *Caillie* 1550 *C.A. Rental* ii, 73
Callies 1635 *Retours* PER no. 445
Eister Callie 1635 *Retours* PER no. 445
Callies 1667 *Retours* PER no. 765
E. Cally 1783 Stobie
E. Cally 1794 Ainslie
Cally House 1867 OS 6 inch 1st edn PER & CLA XLII

OG *calath* + OG *-in*

'Hard place' or 'at a hard place'. While on the face of it, the current spelling and the early forms for nearby Rochallie (q.v. above), might suggest a meaning of ScG *coille* 'wood, woodland' – early forms for Faskally near Pitlochry PER include *Foscailye* 1505, *Fascalzie* 1615. However, the earliest forms for Cally – *Kalathyn* in 1214 × 1238 and *Calady* in 1326 – suggest a name based on Pictish *caled, from a Proto-Celtic *kaleto-*, 'hard'. The Old Irish form of this was *calath*, developing into *calad* and *caladh* (Watson 1926, 456). The earliest form seems to contain the OG *–in* ending 'place of; place at', so common in pre-1300 documents and later reducing to an *–ie*, or *-y* ending, such as Abernethy (*Abyrnethyn* 1093 × 1107 *St A. Lib.*, 116; *Abernythy* 1210 × 1212 *Arb.*

Lib. i no. 214). Quite what was 'hard' about Cally is not clear; the word is found in places all over Scotland containing names like Calder, Cawdor, Keltie, and possibly Callander PER. However, these names all relate in some way to rivers in that they are named after a river or they are near rivers which have some kind of 'hard' attribute. It may be that Cally takes its name from some perceived hardness in the River Ardle, or, alternatively, the name relates to the hardness of the ground; perhaps it was thought rocky or difficult to farm when it was named.

Another possibility is that the name is ScG *calltainn* + *aidh* 'hazel place'.

BLACKCRAIG   BGE S NO114525

    ? Blakcraig 1635 *Retours* PER no. 451
    ? Blackcraig 1663 *Retour*s PER no. 714
    Blackcraig 1783 Stobie
    Blackcraig 1794 Ainslie
    Blackcraig 1867 OS 6 inch 1st edn PER & CLA XLII

Sc *black* + Sc *craig*
'Black rock'.

LAGAN DHU   KRK S NO116528

    Lagan-Dhu 1900 OS 6 inch 2nd edn PER & CLA XLII.SW

ScG *lag* + ScG *dubh*
'Black hollows'. ScG *lagan* is the plural of *lag* 'hollow'. Alternatively, *lagan* could be a diminutive, in which case the derivation would be 'small black hollow'. The spelling *dhu* here is pseudo-Gaelic where the adding of *h* after a consonant was felt to give the name an even more Gaelic

look; this spelling does not exist in Gaelic whether in its medieval or modern form. The settlement is shown but not named on the OS 6 inch 1st edn map.

RANNOCHCHOILE   BGE S NO107527

    Rannochoile 1867 OS 6 inch 1st edn PER & CLA XLI

ScG *raineach* + ScG *coille*
'Ferny wood'.

ALDNAIGLE BURN   BGE/KRK W NO114528

    Aldnaigle Burn 1867 OS 6 inch 1st edn PER & CLA XLII

ScG allt + ScG ?
The name looks like it contains the definite article *an*; however, the final element is unclear.

BLACKCRAIG CASTLE   BGE NO108534

    Blackcraig Castle 1867 OS 6 inch 1st edn PER & CLA XLI

en Blackcraig + ScEng *castle*
The castle at Blackcraig is not a medieval towerhouse as previously thought. The castle was actually built in the nineteenth century by Patrick Allan Fraser, who bought the estate in 1847. Nearby is an elaborate baronial covered bridge with gatehouse, built in about 1870 (for details see, https://canmore.org.uk/site/29237; https://canmore.org.uk/site/161716).

BACK BURN　　　　　　　**BGE W NO114525**

　　Back Burn 1867 OS 6 inch 1st edn PER & CLA XLI

Sc *back* + Sc *burn*

CROMALD　　　　　　　**BGE S NO115529**

　　Cromauld 1783 Stobie

　　Cromauld 1794 Ainslie

　　Cromald 1867 OS 6 inch 1st edn PER & CLA XLII

See Cromald Burn below.

CROMALD BURN　　　　　　　**BGE W NO110533**

　　Cromald Burn 1867 OS 6 inch 1st edn PER & CLA XLII

en Cromald + Sc burn

Cromald derives from ScG *crom* + ScG *allt* 'bent burn' referring to a bend in the burn.

CROWHILL　　　　　　　**KRK S NO103535**

　　Crowhill 1783 Stobie

　　Crowhill 1867 OS 6 inch 1st edn PER & CLA XLI

　　ScEng *crow* + ScEng *hill*

BALNABEGGON　　　　　　　**BGE W NO115538**

　　*Balnabeggo*n 1867 OS 6 inch 1st edn PER & CLA XLII

ScG *baile* + ScG an + ScG *beagan*

'Little farm or settlement'. This should perhaps be in ScG *baile beagan* 'little farm', it is unclear why the current spelling contains the feminine definite article *na* when *baile* is masculine.

BALMACHREUCHIE　　　　　**KRK S NO103537**

　　Balmacreuchy 1550 *Retours* PER no. 9

　　Balmacreuchie 1619 *Retours* PER no. 270

　　(barony of) *Balmacrewquhy* 1623 *Laing Chrs*. no.1981

　　Balmacruichie 1670 *Retours* PER no. 808

　　baronia de *Balnacrewquhie* 1670 Retours no. 1124

　　John Mustard of Easter *Ballmacrookie* 1684 *RPC* 3rd series vol viii, 540

　　Balmacreuchie 1696 *Retours* PER no. 1023

　　W. *Balmachrochie* 1783 Stobie

　　E. *Balmachrochie* 1783 Stobie

ScG *baile* + ScG *mac* + pn Cruach

'Farm or tounship of the sons of Cruach'. It is relatively common to find *baile* + *mac* + personal name in Scotland. Cruach appears as a personal name in Old or Middle Irish genealogies.

ARDLEBANK　　　　　　　**BGE S NO108540**

　　Ardlebank 1867 OS 6 inch 1st edn PER & CLA XLI

en Ardle + ScEng *bank*

WESTER CALLY   BGE S NO107545

Wester Callies 1663 *Retours* PER no. 714
W. Cally 1783 Stobie
Wester Cally 1867 OS 6 inch 1st edn PER & CLA XLI

ScEng wester + en Cally

WOODHILL   KRK S NO098544

Woodhill House 1867 OS 6 inch 1st edn PER & CLA XLI

SSE *wood* + SSE *hill*

LOCH CHARLES   KRK W NO085543

Loch Charles 1900 OS 6 inch 2nd edn PER & CLA XLI.SE

ScEng *loch* + pn Charles
The loch is not shown on the OS 6 inch 1st edn map. See also Creag Thearlaich KRK below. It is not known who the eponymous Charles was, but the Gaelic version of Charles – Tearlach – is found in Creag Thearlaich, about 8 km to the north.

BALLINTUIM   KRK S NO104548

Duncan Stewart of *Ballintowme* 1684 RPC 3rd series vol viii, 541
E. Balintuim 1783 Stobie
Ballintuim House 1867 OS 6 inch 1st edn PER & CLA XLI

ScG *baile* + ScG *an* + ScG *tom*
'Tounship or farm of the round hill, knoll'. There is a prominent knoll immediately to the west of the farm settlement, which is likely to be the tom in the name.

WESTER BALLINTUIM   KRK S NO100550

W. Balintuim 1783 Stobie
Wester Ballintuim 1867 OS 6 inch 1st edn PER & CLA XLI

ScEng *wester* + en Ballintuim

MIDDLE BALLINTUIM   KRK S NO103550

Middle Ballintuim 1867 OS 6 inch 1st edn PER & CLA XLII

ScEng middle + en Ballintuim

EASTER DALNABRECK   KRK S NO092551

Easter Dalnavirk 1626 *Laing Chrs* no. 1981
E. Dalnabrick 1783 Stobie
Easter Dalnabrick 1867 OS 6 inch 1st edn PER & CLA XLI

ScEng *easter* + en Dalnabreack
See Dalnabreck below for discussion of this name.

BALMYLE   KRK S NO100555

Balmylsʒ 1590s Pont 27 [the final letter here is a yogh, a letter frequently used in Scots until the 17th century]
Burne of Balmyl 1590s Pont 27
Bamyle 1670 *Retours* PER no. 1124 [in quarteria seu quarta parte de

Bamyle infra baroniam de *Balnacrewquhie* (in the quarter or fourth part of Balmyle in the barony of Balmachreuchie)]]
Alexander Aissone of *Bomyll* 1684 *RPC* 3rd series vol viii, 540
Balmyle 1783 Stobie
Balmyle 1867 OS 6 inch 1st edn PER & CLA XLI

ScG *baile* + Sc? G *maol*

'Bare farm'? The second element may be ScG *maol* 'bald, bare', presumably referring to a lack of vegetation or tree-cover in relation to its surroundings. For the development of Gaelic *ao*, earlier *ae*, in Scots to the diphthong /aɪ/, compare Kyle from G *caol* 'narrow', as in Kyle of Lochalsh. There is a Balmyle near Meigle, but this can usually be differentiated by its being in the barony of Coupar Angus in the medieval and early modern periods.

KNOCK OF BALMYLE   **KRK S NO114561**

Knock of Balmyle 1867 OS 6 inch 1st edn PER & CLA XLII

Sc *knock* + Sc *of* + en Balmyle

WATERLOO   **KRK S NO109558**

Waterloo 1867 OS 6 inch 1st edn PER & CLA XLI

en Waterloo

This place was named to commemorate the British victory at the Battle of Waterloo, which occurred on 18th June 1815. This tradition of naming places after famous battles has continued into the modern period; there is a Dunkirk Park near Bridge of Earn PER, and an Alamein about 7 km north of Aboyne in Aberdeenshire. See also Salamanca next entry.

SALAMANCA   **KRK S NO109559**

Salamanca 1867 OS 6 inch 1st edn PER & CLA XLI

en Salamanca

The juxtaposition with Waterloo above indicates that these two settlements were named to commemorate the battles against France under the regime of Napoleon Bonaparte between 1803 and 1815. The battle of Salamanca in western Spain, was part of the Peninsular War, and occurred on 22nd July 1812. The belligerents were France against a British-Portuguese coalition under the command of Arthur Wellesley, later Duke of Wellington; the French were heavily defeated.

DALNABRECK   **KRK S NO090556**

Dalnabreak 1684 *RPC* 3rd series vol viii, 540
W. Dalnabrick 1783 Stobie
Dalnabrick 1867 OS 6 inch 1st edn PER & CLA XLI

ScG *dail* + ScG *an* + ScG *breac*

'Haugh or water-meadow of the trout'. In Gaelic this would be plural, *dail nam breac*. There is a small hill at NO096555, on the edge of the *dail*, which might be a barrow, or it may simply be the remains of the glaciation process from the last Ice Age (RCAHMS Canmore ID 27236; Leven and Roberts 2007, 33).

MERKLANDS HOUSE   **KRK S NO098560**

Thomas Dullich of *Markland* 1684 RPC 3rd series vol viii, 540
Merkland 1783 Stobie
Merklands House 1867 OS 6 inch 1st edn PER & CLA XLI

29

Sc *merkland*

'A money of account of the value of 13s. 4d. or ⅔ of the pound' (DSL). This is a common place-name found throughout Scotland.

ALLTREOCH   KRK S NO094561

   Auldrioch 1783 Stobie
   Alltreoch 1908 OS 1 inch 3rd edn sheet 56
ScG *allt* + ScG *riabhach*

'Speckled or greyish burn'. This settlement is not marked or named on either the 1st or 2nd edn OS maps.

BALNABROICH   KRK S NO090564

   John Murray of *Ballnabruich* 1684 RPC 3rd series vol viii, 540
   Balnabroich 1783 Stobie
   Balnabroich 1867 OS 6 inch 1st edn PER & CLA XLI

ScG *baile* + ScG an + ScG *bruach*

'Tounship or farm of the river bank'.

PITCARMICK HOUSE   KRK S NO086568

   Pitchartnick 1590s Pont 27
   myl of Pitchatnik 1590s Pont 27
   Pitcarmik 1623 *Laing Chrs*. no.1981
   Wester Pitcarmicke 1684 RPC 3rd series vol viii, 542
   E. Pitcarmick 1783 Stobie
   W. Pitcarmick 1783 Stobie
   Pitcarmick 1867 OS 6 inch 1st edn PER & CLA

ScG *pett* + pn Cormack

'Cormack's portion'. Cormack is, according to Black (1946, 171), an old Gaelic personal name, and it occurs in Adamnan's *Life of Columba*, written about 700. Who the Cormack in Pitcarmick was, is not known. The place-name has given itself to a type of housing called Pitcarmick-type buildings which are stone/turf and timber longhouses of the late first millennium.[7] They are a roughly rectangular building, usually narrower at one end than the other and sometimes bow-sided. In many cases the floor at the narrow end is sunken.[8]

PITCARMICK BRIDGE   KRK O NO089569

   Pitcarmick Bridge 1867 OS 6 inch 1st edn PER & CLA XLI
en Pitcarmick + SSE *bridge*

PITCARMICK BURN   KRK W NO091559

   Pitcarmick Burn 1867 OS 6 inch 1st edn PER & CLA XLI

en Pitcarmick + Sc *burn*

ALLT CÙL NA COILLE   KRK W NO087564

   Culnacoil 1783 Stobie
   Allt Cùl na Coille 1867 OS 6 inch 1st edn PER & CLA XLI

ScG *allt* + en Cùl na Coille
'Burn of Cùl na Coille'. Cùl na Coille is derived from ScG *cùl* + ScG *an* + ScG *coille* 'back of the wood'.

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[7] http://www.glenshee-archaeology.co.uk/about.html
[8] https://canmore.org.uk/thesaurus/1/501046/PITCARMICK%20BUILDING

AUCHINTRAIL   KRK S NO091570

Auchintrail 2007 OS Explorer 387

ScG *achadh* + ScG *an* + ScG ? *sruthail*
? 'field of the current, tiny stream'.
This settlement is not named on either the 1st or 2nd edn maps. It is not known what the –*trail* element represents.

DALVEY   KRK S NO084573

Dalvey 1867 OS 6 inch 1st edn PER & CLA XLI

ScG *dail* + ScG *beithe*
'Birch haugh or water-meadow'. There is also a Dalvey Loch, which is artificial, having been established after the publication of the OS 2nd edn map.

CROFT NA COILLE   KRK S NO092527

Croftnacoil 1900 OS 6 inch 2nd edn PER & CLA XLI.NE

This is a modern settlement. It is not shown on the OS 1st edn 6 inch map. Its name derives from a mix of ScEng *croft* and ScG *na coille* meaning ostensibly 'croft of the wood'.

STRONAMUCK   KRK S NO082578

Alexander Robertson of *Stronimuik* 1684 *RPC* 3rd series vol viii, 540
Stronymuck 1668 *Retours* PER no. 782
Stronamuck 1783 Stobie
Stronamcuk 1867 OS 6 inch 1st edn PER & CLA XLI

ScG *sròn* + ScG *an* + ScG *muc*
'Promontory of the pig'.

CROFTRANNOCH   KRK S NO080580

Croftrannoch 1867 OS 6 inch 1st edn PER & CLA XLI

Sc *croft* or ScG c*roit* + ScG *raineach*
'Bracken croft'.

CREAG MHOLACH   KRK R NO074577 1 346m

Creag Mholach 1867 OS 6 inch 1st edn PER & CLA XLI

ScG *creag* + ScG *molach*
'Rough crag'.

BALLINLUIG   KRK S NO091579

Balinluig 1783 Stobie
Ballinluig 1867 OS 6 inch 1st edn PER & CLA XLI

ScG *baile* + ScG *an* + ScG *lag*
'Tounship of the hollow'.

EASTER DOUNIE   KRK S NO090584

villam et terras de *Eister Dounie* 1661 *Retours* PER no. 684
E. Dounie 1783 Stobie
Easter Dunie 1867 OS 6 inch 1st edn PER & CLA XXXII

Sc *easter* + en Dounie

CULTALONIE   KRK S NO079584

Cultolony 1510 *RMS* ii no.3450

Cultolony 1510 *RMS* ii no.3457

Cultoloney in dominio de *Strathardill* 1608 *Retours* PER no. 1090

John Robertsone of *Culltilonie* 1684 *RPC* 3rd series vol viii, 541

Culcolany 1629 *Retours* PER no. 367

Cultoloney 1668 *Retours* PER no. 782

Cultalonie 1867 OS 6 inch 1st edn PER & CLA XXXII

ScG *cult* + ScG *an* + ScG *lònainn*

'Back of the cattle lane'.

MILL OF DOUNIE   KRK S NO089590

Mill of Dunie 1867 OS 6 inch 1st edn PER & CLA XXXII

Sc *miln* + Sc *of* + en Dounie

MAINS OF DOUNIE   KRK S NO090589

dunyn in Strathardolf 1326 *Coupar Angus Chrs* no. 110

lands and barony of Douny 1510 *RMS* ii no.3450

Over Douny 1510 *RMS* ii no.3450

Middil Douny 1510 *RMS* ii no.3450

baronia de *Doune* 1624 *Retours* PER no. 323

baronia de *Downy* 1629 *Retours* PER no. 367

baronia de *Downie* 1642 *Retours* PER no. 519

baonia de *Downie* 1668 *Retours* PER no. 782

John Robertson of *Dunnie* 1684 *RPC* 3rd series vol viii, 541

Dunie 1783 Stobie

Dunie 1867 OS 6 inch 1st edn PER & CLA XXXII

ScG *dùnadh*

'Fortress', literally 'closing, barricading', apparently cognate with *dùn* (see DIL under *dúnad* (1) 'encampment, fort, residence'), and with a similar meaning (Watson 1926, 237) (PNF 5, 360).

CROFT OF DOUNIE   KRK S NO084594

Croft of Dunie 1867 OS 6 inch 1st edn PER & CLA XXXII

ScEng *croft* + ScEng *of* + en Dounie

DOUNIE BURN   KRK W NO086587

Dunie Burn 1867 OS 6 inch 1st edn PER & CLA XXXII

en Dounie + Sc *burn*

CRAGANSUALTACH   KRK S NO076590

Cragansualtach 1867 OS 6 inch 1st edn PER & CLA XXXII

ScG c*reagan* + ? ScG *sabhal* + ? ScG affix

? 'Little rock of the barn place'.

BALCHROCHAN   KRK S NO079591

Balchrockan 1867 OS 6 inch 1st edn PER & CLA XXXII

ScG *baile* + ScG *cnocan*

'Small hill toun or farm'. *Cnocan* is a diminutive of ScG *cnoc* 'hill'; the letter combination *cn* is pronounced *cr* in Gaelic. Stobie shows a *Balchrocan* south-east of this Balchrochan, across the River Ardle from

Pitcarmick; it is not clear if this is a mistake by Stobie or whether there were two such places. There is a large cairn about 400 metres south of Balchrochan, described as being '15.5m in diameter and about 3m in height. The grass-grown mound which is composed of small boulders and slabs in an earth matrix, has a conical profile with a rounded top' (RCAHMS Canmore ID 27354); this is probably the 'small hill in the name'.

CROFT OF CULTALONIE   KRK S NO072593

> *Croftcultlonny* 1783 Stobie
> *Croft of Cultalonie* 1867 OS 6 inch 1st edn PER & CLA XXXII

Sc *crof* + Sc *of* + en Cultalonie
Croft of Cultalonie lies about 1 km north-west of Cultalonie.

CROFTMAIR   KRK S NO088596

> *Croftvoir* 1783 Stobie
> *Croftmair* 1867 OS 6 inch 1st edn PER & CLA XXXII

Sc *croft* + Sc *mair*
A *mair* was 'an executive officer of the law of the Crown or of a lord of regality' (DSL). See also Black (1946, 574-5). The earliest form, however, might suggest a Gaelic name *croit mhòr* 'big croft'.

BORLAND   KRK S NO086597

> *Bordland* 1510 *RMS* ii no.3450
> Robert McIntosh of *Borland* 1684 RPC 3rd series vol viii, 541
> *Borland* 1783 Stobie
> *Borland* 1867 OS 6 inch 1st edn PER & CLA XXXII

Sc *bordland*
'Mensal land, table land'. There would be no point in a lord having an estate unless it provided for him, and Borland is one place-name that indicates 'the demesne lands, or lands which directly supplies the household of the feudal superior' (Taylor *PNF* 5, 302). For a study of Borland in medieval Britain see Winchester (1986).

BALNALD BURN   KRK NO081592

> *Balnauld Burn* 1867 OS 6 inch 1st edn PER & CLA XXXII

en Balnauld + Sc *burn*
Balnauld derives from ScG *baile* + ScG *an* + ScG *allt*, in Gaelic *baile nan allt* 'tounship of the burns'.

MIDDLE BALNALD   KRK S NO072594

> *Boollmald* 1641 *Retours* PER no. 498
> *Bolmald* 1661 *Retours* PER no. 684
> *Balinauld* 1783 Stobie

ScG *baile* + ScG an + ScG *allt*
'Tounship or farm of the burn'. The burn in question is the Balnald Burn, which surely must have had another name at one time, since the burn is named after a settlement which lies beside a burn.

ALLT CLAPPY   KRK W NO081599

> *Allt Clappy* 1867 OS 6 inch 1st edn PER & CLA XXXII

ScG *allt* + ScG *clapach*
'Clapping burn'. Perhaps so named due to the movement of stones in the burn.

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PRIEST'S KNOWE   KRK R NO081600

The Priest's Knowe 1867 OS 6 inch 1st edn PER & CLA XXXII

Sc *priest* + Sc *knowe*

The 1st edn OS 6 inch map also shows The Priest's Well nearby.

KIRKMICHAEL   KRK PS NO080600

Kylmichel 1274 Bagimond (Dunlop edn), 47

Kylmighel 1275 Bagimond (Dunlop edn), 73

abbethayn de *Kyrchmyhel* in *Strathardolf'* [rubric] c.1279 *Dunf. Reg.* no. 227

abbethayn' de *Kylmichel* c.1279 *Dunf. Reg.* no. 227

ecclesiam Sancti Michaelis *Kirkmichaell* 1510 RMS ii no.3472

Kirkmichaell Parioche 1684 *RPC* 3rd series vol viii, 540

Kirkmichael 1783 Stobie

Kirkmichael 1867 OS 6 inch 1st edn PER & CLA XXXII

ScG *cill* + saint's name Michael

ScG *cill* means church and it is one of the most productive ecclesiastical naming elements in Scottish Gaelic (Butter 2007, 12). However, its main distribution is in the west, particularly from Skye to Galloway, with large clusters in Argyll and around Glasgow. These may date from the early to late medieval periods; in the east, including Fife, it is thought that they belong to as early as the eighth century (PNF 5, 329). It is not known exactly when the church of Kirkmichael was founded, but it was certainly before 1183 when the church of Strathardle is granted to Dunfermline Abbey by Willaim I. The church had been dedicated to Michael by 1274. The local Gaels may have called it *Kilmichael*; but it would appear that the name *Kirkmichael* is due to the influence of the monks of Dunfermline who would have been Scots speakers. The medieval church was replaced by current church which was built in 1791 (RCAHMS 1990, 88). Near the church is the Priest's Well, a natural spring.

Michael is one of three archangels, and is far more popular in place-names than Gabriel or Raphael. Michael was held by the pre-Reformation church to have been the defender of the Church, and chief opponent of Satan; and who assists souls at the hour of death. His feast day is 29th September, and in a field near Kirkmichael the Michaelmas fair was held on that day (Leven and Roberts 2007, 40). The fair became the site of one of the largest cattle markets in Scotland as it was a meeting place for drovers coming from Braemar (Haldane 1952, 130, 147).

Nearby is a field called Bannerfield, which was the site of the meeting of the earl of Mar and Marquis of Tullibardine and their men who raised their banner at the start of the 1715 Jacobite Rising (Leven and Roberts 2007, 41).

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